

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)
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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.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1936.

CLIPPED EDITORIALS.

It is noticeable that The Record clips a good many editorials from exchanges, and uses others taken from various sources available to weekly newspapers. We state, at the head of this page that the fact of publication of clipped articles, does not mean that they are indorsed by the Editor of The Record. And this is correct.

Our main object in these publications is, to give deeper and clearer views of difficult problems than we have the ability to give; and to present a prevailing consensus of opinion, that, though representing the majority who express opinions, may not represent the majority of those who do not express them.

We believe that the articles we publish are not extreme, nor from unreliable authority. At any rate, our desire is not to be partisan—if anyone knows, just now, what "partisanship" means. Criticism of "new deals," for instance, comes as freely from one side of the political line, as from the other. In fact, the "line" is no longer determinable by party names, nor old-time party division points.

Public sentiment is being remade so far as "party" is concerned. Party fences are down, as never before. The new fences are largely those erected by individual or class interests, and a free for all battle is in progress, which naturally invites a liberty that can not well be denied to anybody, whether it be individuals or newspapers. And that, represents individual freedom, rather than a partisanship that has largely gone out of style.

Why publish any of the prevailing opinions? Because we feel it a legitimate duty to do so. Rural public sentiment is as important as any other, these days. It is considered of more importance than ever before in the history of our country. Those who read the Record have a right to be up with the times, and be reasonably well posted on widespread thought, and then draw their own conclusions.

THE ABC OF MONEY.

Money is not wealth in itself, aside from Gold coin. Mostly, our money representatives of wealth are oblong pieces of paper, easy to carry, containing a certain amount of printing and engraving that represents governmental responsibility in dollars, to the holder. We do not eat money, nor clothe ourselves with it, nor shelter ourselves under it; but we can exchange our money dollars for our needs. It is the stability, the ability to pay, carried on the paper tokens, that makes it good.

Bonds or Stocks, issued by Federal, state or municipal bodies, are in the same category as our "greenbacks"—good only in exchange for real property, as long as they are representatives of ability to pay the holder. Individual promissory notes, mortgages and judgments, are in the same "promise to pay" class, based on the soundness of value of certain property, or fruits of productive use.

All of this is very elementary in the consideration of financial matters in which all are interested, for all are operators of an exchange business of some sort, based on confidence, and on the continuation of certain favorable probabilities, that have, in the past, always "made good" as we say. It is, therefore, confidence in investments that seems to make them worth while.

We do not, willingly and knowingly, make loans to spendthrifts, nor to the morally deficient. We want to take only good risks, and avoid unsafe hazards. We want to be sure that our money will come back to us when we need it, and according to contract. Insurance Companies do not willingly take risks on those

known to be morally or physically, unsound.

So, in the wider sense, we are primarily interested in National prosperity as an evidence of soundness of credit risks; for the foundation of credit depends not so much on individuals as on wider safety exchange systems. All of us are apt to have something to sell beyond the nearby locality of its production; so, the wider the field of National prosperity, the wider is the field of our market.

ORDERING STRIKES.

Ordering strikes, in these strenuous times, is a very serious business. Considering that extreme weather conditions have brought about many very difficult problems, especially among workers, should bring along with the situation extra care on the part of heads of labor organizations to act with the greatest possible measure of wisdom, and not accept the opportunity to take undue advantage of power that may be exercised in a "hold up" manner.

Executives, or labor employers, should on the other hand, also exercise the best of sense and good feeling, and not oppress workers because of opportunities to do so. The rightly human, on both sides, should be absolutely in evidence.

We believe that there is much unnecessary conflict between employer and employed, and that leaders on both sides are responsible, rather than the majority of either. These leaders are sometimes possessed of the idea that in order to keep their "job" they must be continually agitating for more, or less, pay, as the case may be. For should things be going along smoothly, what would be the need for their services?

We do not know the cure for the situation; but it might be, in fact, one of the few cases in which "the government" should decide. We do know that it is no place for extremism, on either side. In the great majority of instances, there is no real conflict between employer and employed. There is a recognized best interests of both that prevents trouble. It is the radical agitator who is responsible, in most cases, for the majority of our labor troubles.

And, there is very often a percentage of trouble-makers in gangs of workmen who incite revolt, many of whom are not pure stock Americans, but have in their blood, rebellion against authority—"against the government" whether it be government by state, or by industrial heads.

RELIGION RECOGNIZED IN TEXAS CENTENNIAL.

Religion, so much a part of Texas history, will play a major role during the \$25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas, June 6 to November 29, a hundred years of freedom and achievement for the Lone Star State.

The latest addition to plans for religious participation is the announcement that the Lone Star Gas Company, of Texas will build a \$50,000 Hall of Religion in the 200-acre Exposition Park. Previously, the Catholic Church had announced a \$25,000 exhibit building and replica of the first parish church ever erected in Texas. The Baptist Church, March 1, will hold nation-wide commemorative services honoring the memory of General Sam Houston, Texas' patriot and national statesman.

After several attempts to secure an appropriation for the Hall of Religion had been unsuccessful, the Texas Centennial religious committee asked the Lone Star Gas Company to construct and operate the building as its medium of participation in the Texas Centennial Exposition.

The Lone Star system had planned to spend \$50,000 on an exhibit, but as gas is invisible and gas appliances seemed wholly insufficient, they had not decided upon what form it should take. Through L. B. Denning, president, the Lone Star organization announced that they would erect a \$50,000 religious building as their contribution to the Exposition.

"Considering that Southern Methodist University is located in Dallas," Denning said, "and that churches in the 300 towns served by our company are the clearing houses for all local activity, we believe no better way could be found for participation in the first World's Fair of the Southwest than the erection of a Hall of Religion."

The building will be the contribution of the stockholders of the company to the churches and to the Exposition. It will be a permanent structure for religious meetings and will include eleven separate rooms where different religious denominations may place exhibits. The new building will be air-conditioned throughout and will include kitchen, patio and reception room and an assembly hall.

Plans for the structure have been approved by the city of Dallas and work will get under way in February. The schedule calls for completion by

May 15, three weeks before the Exposition opens.

Members of the Centennial Religious Committee are Dr. C. C. Selcman, the Rev. Augustine Danglmayr, Bishop Harry T. Moore, Dr. J. F. Kimball, Dr. J. Q. Dealey, Dr. George W. Truett, Dr. David Lefkowitz, Dr. Graham Frank, Dr. J. A. Weeks, Dr. F. J. McConnell, Dr. S. H. C. Burgin, Dr. T. F. Gallaher and the Rev. Reuben Stong.

The Catholic exhibit will portray the historical, cultural, educational, charitable, and religious work of the Catholic Church in Texas from its very beginning.

THE JOB OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

No federal official has a tougher job than Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

The Secretary of the Treasury is purely an executive official. He is entirely without legislative power. Yet, when Congress passes a bill requiring public expenditures for which no known funds are available, the Secretary must find the money. He may think the bill is dangerous or unwise—but, in spite of that, his duties force him to do everything in his power to pave the fiscal way.

A short time ago, the President delivered a budget message, which showed an estimated deficit of \$1,500,000,000—less than in other recent years. However, the President was frank to admit that the budget was incomplete—such vital matters as relief expenditures were yet to be detailed, and were not included. Best guessers say that, while relief spending will be less this year than last, Congress will appropriate \$2,000,000,000 for that purpose before it is finished. In addition, maturing government obligations call for an additional \$5,800,000,000. The bonus, not considered in the President's budget message, will cost at least \$2,000,000,000.

As a result, the deficit will be in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000,000—every cent of which must be raised in the next year and a half. That is Mr. Morgenthau's job. The Secretary of the Treasury must determine what type of bonds to issue, and what interest rate to pay. He must accurately estimate conditions in the bond market. A successful Secretary is one who raises money most easily at the lowest cost—an unsuccessful Secretary is one who fails in either of these two particulars.

So far, the New Deal has had things all its own way in financing. Issues have been oversubscribed within a few hours of their appearance. The cost of carrying the debt is lower now than it was a few years ago, because it has been found possible to cut interest rates much below previous levels due to investors' fear of risking money in commercial enterprises.

Whether it will find conditions the same in the future is the question. A short time ago, Secretary Morgenthau was called before the Senate Finance Committee, which wished to ask him whether he thought the Treasury could stand the drain of bonus payments. He avoided answering this question directly, though he was obviously doubtful of the bonus' financial wisdom. And he was, according to all observers, somewhat worried about future financing. He pointed to the confused outlook and said, "So many things have happened that affect the Treasury that I certainly am not smart enough, and I haven't met anybody that is smart enough, to say what is the future of the government bond market."

When asked what would happen if the Treasury attempted to float \$11,000,000,000 worth of bonds and failed, the Secretary replied: "The minute I cannot raise the money required to finance the government, that minute you will have complete chaos."

Mr. Morgenthau certainly did not intimate—nor has any other responsible authority—that the U. S. credit is in danger. However, there seems to be a saturation point beyond which government bonds, no matter how securely backed, cannot be floated on favorable terms. As conditions improve, oddly enough, it becomes increasingly difficult for the government to obtain cheap money—better business tempts investors to purchase industrial securities which either pay higher interest rates, in the case of bonds, or offer the chance of great appreciation of principal and earnings, in the case of common stocks. Some observers think that the present Congress, listening to words such as Mr. Morgenthau spoke, will go slow in spending.

And there is also the possibility,

and perhaps necessity, that Congress will be forced to raise money, not through bonds but through new or still higher taxes. Action of the Congress on the bonus gives no indication of that body's future attitude toward spending—common belief is that if the solons realized that payment of the bonus would have actually shaken the Treasury, many of them would have voted for it anyway, motivated by the political considerations that arise inevitably in an election year.

Mr. Morgenthau's testimony, coming from the principal fiscal officer of the Administration, indicates that men at the top are thinking seriously about the public debt.—Industrial News Review.

"NOBODY CATCHES TYPHOID—HE SWALLOWS IT."

"High up on every health officer's list of 'Disease Prevention Duties' at this time of the year, "Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health, said a day or two ago," is the reminder, "Typhoid Fever Immunization."

"For a number of years, there has been a steady decrease," Dr. Riley continued, "in both cases and deaths from typhoid reported in the State. Last year for the first time in five years, our record was marred by increases in both sickness and deaths from the disease. There were 840 cases and 45 deaths from typhoid reported in the State in 1935, an increase of more than 60 cases and of 7 deaths over the number in 1934."

"Through the protection of public supplies from contamination, the pasteurization of milk supplies, vaccination against the disease, improved sanitation of homes not served by protected water supplies, sanitary supervision of sources of food supplies and other protective measures, typhoid fever is no longer as great a source of anxiety as it was twenty or thirty years ago. We have less than half as much typhoid fever in Maryland as we had fifteen years ago. But this knowledge is likely to give us a false sense of security and make us disregard necessary precautions.

"Here are the facts: As somebody has aptly said 'Nobody catches typhoid—he swallows it.' Typhoid is a filth-borne disease. It causes a great suffering and many deaths. That is not all. It is like an endless chain. A certain number of the people who have the disease and recover from it, become 'carriers.' They continue to pass the typhoid-producing germs in the discharge from the bowels and kidneys. If the discharges are not disinfected before they are disposed of, the germs may spread into the soil and pollute it, or they may be carried into an unprotected water supply and contaminate it. A carrier who is careless in his or her personal habits and who handles or prepares food for the table, without careful and thoroughly washing the hands after visiting the toilet and before touching the food, may be responsible for passing the disease on to others."

"In vaccination against typhoid we have an effective means of protection which lasts for a certain period and then must be renewed. If you have not been protected against typhoid within the last two or three years, go to your doctor and have it done now. The disease is both preventable and unnecessary. The State Department of Health furnishes the vaccine free of charge to physicians. Your only expense will be your doctor's fee. As it takes several weeks for the protective treatment to establish itself, don't wait until the spring or summer comes, to have it done."

"Nearly three-fourths of the population of Maryland is served by public water supplies that are protected against contamination. If your supply is not protected against pollution, boil the water you use for drinking or for cooking."

World War Dead to Lie

Near Where They Fell

Paris—A half-million German World war dead who lie in French and Belgian soil will remain undisturbed for eternity; and 10,000 French, British and Belgian soldiers who fought and died in Germany will retain final resting places near where they fell.

The governments of France, Britain and Germany recently simultaneously published an agreement signed last month for establishing a joint committee to deal with any questions regarding French, British and German war graves on foreign soil.

The agreement, which brings former enemies closer together through mutual losses, is based on the principle of "uniting former allied and enemy countries in a common remembrance of the dead and that principle in turn is based on common, practical interest."

The agreement doesn't mention the American war dead, but it is understood they also will remain undisturbed as result of a separate Franco-American agreement, that was reached shortly before the armistice.

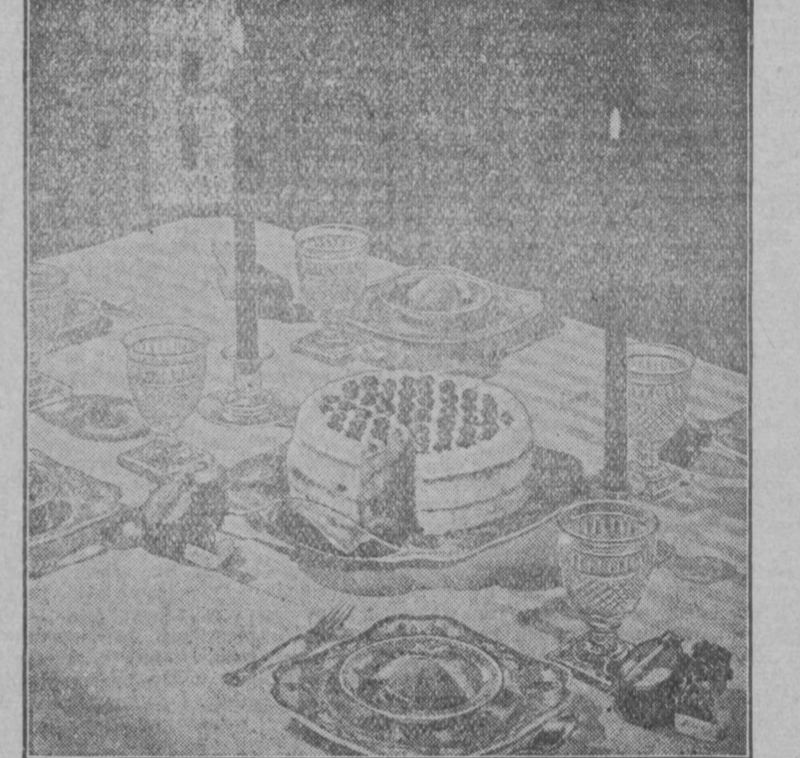
Perfect Rainbow Seen

Calgary, Alta.—A perfect rainbow appeared in the sky after a recent snowstorm here. It was visible for ten minutes.

SAVE
cleaning time
WITH AN ELECTRIC RANGE

★ Cook electrically—save cleaning bills—no other cooking method so clean. Not a speck of soot to scour—to soil walls or ceilings. ★ See the beautiful 1936 Electric Ranges --they have many economy features. Convince yourself that electric cookery will save for you.

YOUR ELECTRICAL DEALER or
THE POTOMAC EDISON COMPANY



For Washington's Birthday

If you are going to give a luncheon or dinner on Washington's birthday—and many patriotic people are—here is a simple but effective way to set your table. At each place put a miniature stump with a toy hatchet buried in it in memory of good Parson Weem's story of the boy, George. For place cards use pasteboard cutouts of the small Washington with his three-cornered hat and his hatchet beneath the cherry tree. Add a couple of tall red candles, and there you are!

The picture above shows the table set as described and a dessert course of ice cream and cake. You can get the table decorations mentioned and the tall red candles almost anywhere, but that isn't true of good cherry recipes, which are at a premium at this time of the year. Here is one for a

Delicious Cake

French Cherry Cake: Make one round layer of cake by any standard recipe. Scald two cups milk, add five tablespoons flour, two-thirds cup sugar and one-eighth teaspoon salt, mixed together, and cook in double boiler until thick, stirring constantly. Pour over four slightly-beaten egg yolks, cook one minute longer, cool and add one-half teaspoon vanilla. Drain contents of a No. 2 can red pitted cherries, and add enough water to the syrup from the can to make one cup. Add one-fourth cup sugar and four teaspoons cornstarch, mixed together, and cook slowly over a low fire until thick and clear. Cool. Split the cake into two layers, spread the custard thickly between and dot with about a quarter of the cherries. Spread the thickened cherry syrup over

the top, cover with the rest of the cherries and garnish with whipped cream. Cut in eight wedges. Serves eight.

Ice Cream and a Main Dish

Red Cherry Ice Cream: Beat two eggs slightly, add one cup sugar, and then add two cups scalded milk and two cups cream and cook a few minutes in a double boiler, stirring constantly. Cool. Add one cup pitted red cherries put through grinder and the cherry syrup, and freeze in ice and salt. Serves from twelve to fourteen.

Since canned cherries bring us this warm, red fruit throughout the year, and lend themselves to so many uses, it is possible to serve a dish containing cherries for almost any course of a meal. Here, for instance, is a recipe that we venture to predict will make the man of the house clamor for a double helping:

Cherry Stuffed Pork Chops

Mince one small onion, sauté it in butter for a few minutes, and then add it to two cups soft bread crumbs, two teaspoons sage and salt and pepper to taste. Add one slightly beaten egg and one-half cup chopped red pitted cherries. If too dry, add a spoonful or so of water. You need six thick pork chops cut with pockets. Fill the pockets in the chops with the above stuffing, and fasten together with toothpicks or skewers. Brown well in a hot skillet, then remove to a baking pan. Rinse skillet out with one and a half cups water, and add this to pan. Cover and bake in a moderate—375 degree—oven until very tender. It will take one and a half hours or a little longer. Make gravy from pan liquor if desired. Makes six servings.*

HOTEL DIXIE
MONTICELLO - FLORIDA
Mrs. Ethel Sweigart Moline
PROPRIETOR

An ideal place for rest and comfort.
Open Day and Night. Private Bath with every room, and all outside rooms.
Rates as low as \$25.00 weekly for two (Room and Boarding—2 beds).
Fried Chicken and Country ham, twice daily.
References, and any other information supplied on request.
We especially solicit Carroll and Frederick County guests.
12-27-6t e.o.w

AUCTION AND SALE BILLS

Let us help you prepare your sale bill copy. Since we handle so much of this work we are well equipped to give you exactly what you want, when you want it. Bills printed as we print them get attention and increase results.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

REAL ESTATE for sale, Two Cents each word. Minimum charge, 25 cents. CASH IN ADVANCE payments are desired in all cases.

WANTED.—Young and old Chickens, Monday or Wednesday. Will pay highest price.—E. C. Crum Phone 45F12, Taneytown.

WANTED.—200 Bushels Yellow Corn at Market price.—Louis Lancaster, Taneytown.

FARM FOR SALE or Rent, 120 Acres, well equipped for dairying, Possession April 1st. Apply "A" Record Office, Taneytown. 2-21-22

FOR SALE—2 Farms, one 159 Acres, all conveniences, buildings in first-class condition, good location; the other farm in Pennsylvania, 2 miles from Harney, all conveniences, 56 Acres.—See Russell Eckard, Taneytown. 2-21-22

CONCERT BY THE Western Maryland College Men's Glee Club and play, "Squaring it with the Boss." Auspices Reformed C. E. Society, Opera House, Tuesday evening, Feb. 25th. Prices 25 and 15c.

FOR SALE—Superior home-made Sauerkraut; Hay by the ton; Electric and Gas Washing Machines, (Rip Van Winkle); 1 Close Springing Heifer.—L. K. Birely, Union Bridge, Md. 2-21-22

LOST—Maryland License Tag No. 171-951. Return to A. G. Riffle's Store and receive reward.

TWO BOARDERS WANTED—Apply to Mrs. David H. Hahn, E. Baltimore St., Taneytown. 2-14-22

STOCK BULLS FOR SALE—Will also loan Bulls to reliable farmers.—Harold Mehning. 1-31-22

I HAVE AT MY STABLES a number of Farm Horses and Colts for sale or exchange. Will also buy anything you have for sale in the Horse or Cattle line.—Raymond Wilson, Keymar 1. 1-3-22

WILL DO SHOE and Harness Repairing until further notice. Terms cash.—H. E. Reek. 12-20-21

WANTED—2 Loads of Calves, Tuesday, each week. Highest cash price. Will call 7 miles from Taneytown. Write, Phone, or see Jere J. Garner. 2-7-26

SALE REGISTER

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

- FEBRUARY. 22-12 o'clock. Mrs. Emma J. Smith, Bridgeport. Household Goods. C. P. Mort, Auct. 23-11 o'clock. Preston Smith, at Bridgeport. Live Stock, Implements and some Household Goods. Chas. P. Mort, Auct.

PUBLIC SALE

FRIDAY, MARCH 20th, 1936. Outstanding herd of Registered and Grade Guernsey Cattle. Federal T. B. Accredited and State Accredited Bangs Disease free. Certificate 18. Never reactor to either test. Yearly average butter fat test above 5%. Present test 5.9%. Complete line farming implements.

ROBERT E. FOX, Ladiesburg, Md. Lessons "There are many valuable lessons to be learned from defeat." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, "but they aren't any good unless you can teach them to the other fellow."

Never Say Die "It is said that we shall pass away as a tale that is told." "But tales that are told don't pass away; they are forever being told again."—Exchange.

CHURCH NOTICES.

This column is for the free use of all churches, for a brief announcement of services. Please do not elaborate. It is always understood that the public is invited.

St. Mary's Reformed Church, Silver Run—Sunday School, at 9:00 A. M.; Morning Worship, 10:30 A. M.; Christian Endeavor, 6:30; Worship, at 7:30 P. M.

Trinity Lutheran, Taneytown—Sunday School, 9:00 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:00 A. M.; Luther League, 6:30; Worship, 7:30 P. M.

Piney Creek Presbyterian—Preaching Service, 9:30; Sabbath School, at 10:30. Taneytown Presbyterian—Sabbath School, 10:00; Preaching Service, 11:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:45; Brotherhood, 24th. 7:30.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—S. School, 9:15 A. M.; Morning Worship, 10:15; C. E., at 6:30 P. M.; Evening Worship, at 7:30; Catechetical Class, Saturday afternoon, at 1:30. Keysville—Sunday School, at 1:00 P. M.; Worship, at 2:00.

Taneytown United Brethren Charge Taneytown Church—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Sermon theme: "A good Man's Blunder"; Young People's Meeting, at 6:30 P. M.; Leader, Wm. Fridinger. Harney Church—Sunday School, at 1:00 P. M.; Worship and sermon, at 2:00 P. M.

Pipe Creek and Uniontown M. P. Church, Pipe Creek Church—Morning Worship, 10:30 A. M. Uniontown Church—Church School, 9:30 A. M.; Evening Worship, 7:30 P. M. The third illustrated lecture on "The Life and Teachings of Jesus" will be given.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, Winters—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Divine Worship, 2:30. Mt. Union—S. S., 1:15 P. M.; Divine Worship, 2:30 P. M.; C. E., 7:00 P. M.

St. Paul—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Catechetical instruction, Saturday, 2:00 P. M.; Mid-week Lenten Services will begin in Baust Church, on Wednesday, Feb 26, at 7:30 P. M.

Manchester Evangelical and Ref. Charge, Lineboro—S. S., at 9:00; Worship, at 10:00; Catechise, Saturday, at 10, at the home of Earl Koop. Manchester—S. S., at 9:30; Worship, 10:30, conducted by Rev. Roy K. Benham, C. E., 6:45; Union World Day of Prayer for Missions Service in Lutheran Church, at 7:30; address by Dr. Hollenbach. Catechise Saturday, at 1:45; Business meeting of the S. S., at parsonage on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 7:30 P. M. Meeting of the Pastor's Cabinet at 8:30 the same evening.

Manchester United Brethren Charge Bixler's—Prayer and Praise service, at 10:00 A. M.; Worship with sermon at 10:30; Young People's Rally, on Thursday evening at the Greenmount Church.

Mt. Zion—S. S., 1:30 P. M.; Annual Thank-offering Service with special program by the W. M. A., at 2:30; Y. P. C. E., at 7:30; Prayer and Praise Service at 7:45 Wednesday evening. Miller's—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Jr. C. E., at 10:30; Worship at 7:30 P. M.; Young People's Rally Thursday evening at the Greenmount Church.

Church of God, Uniontown Circuit, Uniontown—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:30 A. M. Theme: "The Most Christ-like man in the Old Testament." Prayer-Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:15. Miss Helen Ecker, leader.

Wakefield—Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.; C. E. Sunday evening at 7:30 P. M. Mr. Harry F. Mitten, Pres.; Prayer-Meeting and Bible Study Class on Thursday evening, at 7:30 P. M. Subject: "Israel's 38 years' Wanderings in the Wilderness."

Frizelburg—Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.; Preaching Service Sunday evening at 7:30. Preceded by a Song Service; Prayer-Meeting and Bible Study Class on Friday evening, 7:30 P. M. Subject: "Israel's 38 years' Wanderings in the Wilderness."

BUSINESS HAS STAKE IN FARM PROGRAM. Business and industry should be as interested in securing a substitute for the recent agricultural adjustment program as agriculture, because of the importance of the buying power of the farm market, in the opinion of C. E. Wise, Jr., secretary of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation.

Even with the help of the AAA agriculture was not able to adjust its production, because of the nature of farming, as well as industry did during the depression, he said in a recent statement.

"In 1932, industry dropped its production to 59 percent of 1929, and was able to hold prices at 86 percent of 1929," the Federation secretary pointed out. "But agriculture kept on producing. It reduced production only six percent, and as a result of over-production, prices dropped 63 percent."

Farmers need some method of adjusting production so as to keep in balance with industry, Mr. Wise believes. Industry closed factories and permitted unemployment to bring on the problem of relief, while no such program was available to farmers during depression years, he said.

"The new soil adjustment program holds hope of being a better plan than the old, because it ties together immediate adjustment and a long time program of conservation of our national resources," said the Farm Bureau leader. "Organized farmers are fighting for the new measure and appreciate the sympathetic help which is coming from any business leaders."—Farm Bureau Federation.

Somebody claims to have discovered that 1700 new varieties of stamps were issued in the world in 1933. This is to correct the impression that Postmaster General Farley was the only one in the business.



Indian Elephant in Gay Trappings.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service. THE elephant, goliath of modern animals, is decidedly different in anatomy from all other mammals. He looks more or less alike at both ends; his trunk is shaped much like his tail, both being practically hairless, wrinkled, and of about the same length. A sleeping elephant, with ears at rest and the very small eyes closed, looks like a case of "heads I lose, tails you win." Because of this uniformity at the terminal points of his anatomy, and the wrinkled condition of his epidermis, the animal seems unfinished.

The wrinkles cover his back and sides and sag down over his straight, column-like legs to his knees, which are always baggy. His trousers are never pressed and his clothes never fit him, because his tailor, Mother Nature, abhors elephant dudes. If you examine the epidermis minutely you will find it finely reticulated or stippled, giving it a distinctive character peculiar to the elephant.

The only really well-groomed or well-tailored elephants are some stuffed specimens in natural history museums, which possess skins as smooth as rubber balls. The original skin has been covered by a coat of black enamel paint which fills up and hides every wrinkle in the skin. Such taxidermy was changed by Carl Akeley, who knew his elephants and mounted them as nature had made them. He invented a method of tanning the skins and reducing them to the thickness of a kid glove. After the tanned skin was placed over the papier-mache manikin Akeley skillfully modeled the skin from the top or outside by injecting fluid papier-mache underneath the skin. In this way the fine reticulations were retained. Not a drop of paint touched the skin of his elephants.

Because of the hooflike nails on their huge feet, elephants are assumed to be related to the hoofed animals, such as horses and cattle; but this is a mere superficial resemblance. The secret of the elephant's ancestry was discovered by paleontologists some years ago in the Fayum beds of Egypt in the Libyan desert. In these beds of Tertiary age were found the remains of animals related to modern elephants, but less than half their size, which had short trunks, as indicated by their abbreviated nasal bones.

His Teeth Are Peculiar. The elephant has a peculiar tooth arrangement. The teeth do not fit into permanent sockets or cavities in the jawbones, as teeth do in other animals. Instead, they pass through the jaws from behind forward.

The grinding teeth are often enormous in size, the crown being 12 inches long in the older teeth and often quite as deep. These huge molar teeth are thrust upward and forward exactly in proportion to the wear on their crowns; so that when the tooth is worn down and useless it is pushed to the tip of the mouth and falls out as a mere fragment, one-thirtieth or less of the bulk of the original tooth.

Six of these molars, or cheek teeth, pass thus through each jaw on each side of the mouth. Thus the elephant in his lifetime uses 24 teeth.

The only other group of mammals in which the teeth pass thus through the jaws are the manatees. And, oddly enough, in the Fayum beds of Egypt have been found remains of mammals intermediate between elephants and manatees. These fossil manatee-like animals imply a common ancestry for the two groups, which are today widely diverse in anatomy and habits.

Fables About Elephants. Much of the elephant lore that is widely accepted is equally fabulous. There are stories told of how they never forget an injury and how they always get their man and trample him to death. The elephant has a wonderful memory, but the beast does not often resent a wrong. If elephants habitually resented every wrong and revenged every beating, there would be a very high mortality among elephant trainers and attendants. They try to bully and test the "nerve" of each new trainer and attendant.

If the trainer or keeper fears the animal and does not at once subdue it with force, then that particular elephant will continue to intimidate him and he may eventually be killed. If, however, he subdues it at once by force, it will then usually submit to his authority ever afterward.

It is often said that African elephants cannot be trained, and therefore are seldom seen in circuses or zoos. The African elephant is as easily trained as the Indian. The great Jumbo was taught to carry children on his back in the London zoo and was a docile and safe elephant. The Belgians at Apt, one of their stations in the Congo, are using trained African elephants to plow fields and to pile and carry logs and lumber.

Perhaps the most frequent misconception about elephants is their age. Animals estimated by circuses to be far beyond fifty years old are usually without exact history in youth. A common error is to overestimate the age of an elephant purchased as a fully grown adult. Such an elephant is often said to be thirty or forty years old when actually it is fully grown when only ten or twelve years old. It then lives 30 or 35 years in captivity.

"Graveyards" Never Found. The story of elephant graveyards circulates in the African wilderness, where ivory hunters still entertain hopes of a find of graveyard ivory some day. The tradition runs that when they feel death coming upon them, elephants leave the herd and trek to an elephant graveyard, a remote spot in the wilderness where all the elephants of the district go to die. There the ground is supposed to be thickly strewn with the huge bones of elephants, many having died 100 years ago or more.

The tusks which form a part of the skeletal remains of the beasts in such a graveyard would be worth many thousands of dollars, as ivory does not decay or lose quality with age. Many hunters have sought for these graveyards, but none has been rewarded by the discovery of such treasures.

The Indian, or Asiatic, elephant differs physically in many particulars from the African elephant. In reality they belong to different genera, the African being an old-fashioned elephant, with fewer enamel plates in its molar teeth and with a rounded skull like that of the ancient mastodons. The Indian elephant is a much more modern type, with more complicated or complex teeth—the last row in elephants.

The chief external difference between the African and Indian animals is in the ears. In the latter they are small and only one-third the size of the African's, and the upper margin does not fold inward behind the ear where it borders the neck. The dorsal profile differs in the Indian by having the crown of the head on the same level as the back, instead of the head being held higher and the neck sloping downward to the withers, as in the African.

In the Indian elephant the forehead is marked by a depression, or valley, separating two rounded knoblike bosses (bumps of wisdom) which part it along the middle line.

Ranges of the Elephants. The Asiatic elephant ranges through the forested parts of India and is today more numerous in Burma or eastern India and in the island of Ceylon than elsewhere. From Burma it ranges eastward through the Malay peninsula to Siam and also farther east to Cochinchina. Southward it extends to the island of Sumatra.

The African species originally, before white men slew it, ranged over every foot of tropical Africa from sea level to the tops of all forested mountains, or to the upper limits of forests on the snow-capped mountains, such as Killimanjaro, Kenya, and Ruwenzori. On these equatorial peaks timber line occurs at an altitude of approximately 10,000 feet.

On the sands of the Sahara the animal is not found, but it occurs in the bush-covered deserts and grasslands on its southern border, and from that latitude southward to the Cape of Good Hope. On the east coast or border lands of the Indian ocean the elephant extends through Ethiopia and eastward through the deserts of Somaliland. Half at least of this vast area is still inhabited by elephants.

A third distinct species of elephant occurs in extreme western Africa, in Liberia, the land of the pygmy hippo, and eastward to the Cameroons. This elephant is also a pygmy of sorts and is usually known to the zoo public as a "pygmy elephant." The name "pygmy" will doubtless stick in the public mind and replace the older or first name bestowed on this species, of "round-eared," or cyclotis. The ear is different in shape from that of the large African species, being circular in outline, without the fold inward at the neck, and only half the size, proportionately, of the African elephant's.

BANKERS ARRANGING REGIONAL MEETINGS

Studying New Legal and Economic Conditions Affecting Bank Management

STRESS PUBLIC RELATIONS

American Bankers Association Sponsor of Meetings as Part of Nationwide Program of Banking Development

PHILADELPHIA.—Fifteen hundred bankers from fifteen eastern states met here in January in a two day conference devoted to discussions on legislative, managerial, operating and public relations problems of the banking business. This was the first of a series of meetings planned by the American Bankers Association in its nationwide program of banking development under the leadership of Robert V. Fleming, president of the association. Similar conferences will be held in southern and western sections of the country.

"It is the purpose of these working conferences to bring to association members and other bankers a thorough knowledge of the changes in banking laws and rules, provide discussion of better public relations so that there shall be greater cooperation and understanding between the banker and his customers, and to give opportunity for a survey of the problems incident to the Government's competition with our chartered institutions," Mr. Fleming said in opening the meeting.

To Help Government Quit Banking

The discussions at the conference showed that the bankers are ready to make it easier for the Government to relinquish many of its emergency financial services as soon as possible by demonstrating how their institutions are able to render full banking facilities to the public on sound lines.

Bankers generally have recognized that in times of emergency the Government had to come to the assistance of the people where chartered institutions were unable to do so on account of such conditions, Mr. Fleming said. They also realize that possibly many functions which the Government is performing are of a nature which cannot be handled by chartered institutions under the principles of sound banking.

On the other hand, he said, "we should survey all emergency lending measures of the Government to judge which of these activities can be properly and soundly taken over by banks in their respective communities."

The attending bankers devoted time to considering the Banking Act of 1935 and the many related regulations and discretionary powers under the Federal law. These were explained by O. Howard Wolfe of Philadelphia, who said he had made a count of the various places in the act where provision is made for discretionary power to be exercised by government officials through regulations.

Bank Taxation and Solvency

Bank taxation was discussed by Charles H. Mylander of Columbus, Ohio, who declared that "the average American is vitally interested in taxation of banks because solvency may depend to a large degree upon the way in which the taxing power is exercised upon them."

To prove his point he cited earnings figures which showed that, in the year ended June 30, 1934, "for the United States as a whole, national banks used \$14.89 out of each \$100 of net operating earnings, before taxes, in payment of taxes; but in seven of the twelve Federal Reserve Districts the percentage of earnings used for taxes was above the average. It was in practically these same seven districts that the greatest number of bank failures occurred in those hectic years from 1920 to 1933."

As an example of how far taxation can go, he quoted official figures showing that in 1934 a large number of small state banks paid on the average \$34.20 of every \$100 of operating profits for taxes. Mr. Mylander urged that there be "brought home to the average American the self-evident truth that banks, dealing as they do only in intangible property, are not proper subjects for property taxation; that the true measure of a bank's ability to pay taxes is the earnings it can make."

WHEN BANK CROOKS SHOW PREFERENCES

The American Bankers Association reports that non-member banks suffer twice the percentage of burglaries and hold-up robberies as compared with members. Member banks display a sign showing that they receive the protection of the association's detective agents, who cause the arrest of from 150 to 400 bank crooks every year, the organization, which is a non-profit body, says.

"Professional criminals often boast of having sense enough to dodge the far-reaching system of man hunting available to members, so long as there are other banks without this protection," it says. "They recognize that once on the record of the Association's Protective Department, they must pay for every crime with which they can be identified. Detainer warrants have followed them from place to place so that penal servitude for one crime would not expiate other offenses."

Rise of Brigham Young

Brigham Young was born at Wittingham, Vt., June, 1801, and died at Salt Lake City, August, 1877. His early life was spent in New York state where he became a carpenter and glazier. In 1829 he obtained from the brother of Joseph Smith a copy of the Book of Mormon. He was converted and baptized April, 1832, and at once became active in the work of the new sect, being made first an elder and then an apostle in 1835. Later he was made president of the council and still later the supreme head. He led the pilgrims from Missouri to Illinois and later led the trek which resulted in the founding of Salt Lake City. He believed in and practiced polygamy. Polygamy is no longer a practice of the Mormon church and its members are prohibited from it by church orders.

"Grouch" Aid to Health, Seattle Doctor Believes

Seattle.—A good laugh a day may keep the doctor away, but a "healthy" grouch is good for the health, too. At least, that's the opinion of Dr. Frank M. Carroll, city health commissioner, who argues nothing aids the nervous system more than "a good mad."

Doctor Carroll, however, partly agreed with Dr. James J. Walsh of Fordham School of Sociology, who told a Bridgeport (Conn.) audience recently that laughter was good for innumerable body ailments.

"There are times," Doctor Carroll said, "when a grouch does more to clear up worries than laughter. I am inclined to believe that laughter is a sign of good health rather than an aid to good health."

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. P. E. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, © Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for February 23 PEOPLE BEFORE PROPERTY

LESSON TEXT—Luke 8:26-37.
GOLDEN TEXT—No servant can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.—Luke 16:13.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus With His Friends in a Storm.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus With His Friends in a Storm.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Sympathy or Selfishness?
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Human Welfare Before Financial Profit.

After his teaching by the parable of the soil and the lighted candle, Jesus exhibited his credentials, enforcing his teaching by demonstrations of his mighty power.

I. Jesus Calming the Storm (vv. 22-25).

In this miracle he demonstrated his power over nature.

1. Jesus asleep (v. 23). While the disciples were sailing the ship the Master fell asleep.

2. The frightened disciples (vv. 23, 24). The storm seems to have been an unusual one. These sturdy men were used to storms, but as their ship was being filled with water they awoke Jesus with their cry of fear.

3. Jesus rebuked the wind and water (v. 24). At his word there was a great calm. We can with confidence put our trust in Jesus Christ.

4. Jesus rebuked the disciples (v. 25). After rebuking the raging elements, he turned to the disciples. He did not rebuke them for waking him, but for their lack of faith.

II. Jesus Casting Out Demons (vv. 26-39).

In this mighty act Jesus' power over demons was demonstrated. Demon possession was in that day, and it is today, an awful reality. The characteristics are often similar to cases of insanity, and many are called insane, who are really demon-possessed.

1. Jesus met by the demoniac (vv. 26-29). This poor man's suffering was dreadful. He abode in the tombs without clothing. At the sight of Jesus he made an outcry and fell down before him and besought him not to torment him. There is no doubt in the mind of demons as to the reality of a place of torment.

2. Jesus' question (v. 30). He asked him, "What is thy name?" His purpose was to bring the real man to consciousness, to enable him to distinguish between himself and the demon who held him. The answer shows that the man thought his case was hopeless. He said, "Legion," which meant that many demons had entered into him.

3. The demons' request (vv. 31, 32). They asked permission to enter into a herd of swine.

4. Their request granted (vv. 32, 33). Just why this was done we do not know. Since Jesus did it, we must believe that it was right and wise.

5. The effect upon the people (vv. 34-37).

a. The keepers of the swine went and made it known in the city and country.

b. The people made investigation. They saw the man sitting at the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind, and heard the testimony of those who had seen what was done.

c. The multitude besought Jesus to depart from them. How sad it is that in the face of the mighty works of Jesus men will not open their hearts to him.

6. The request of the healed man (vv. 38, 39). He desired to be with Jesus. This was natural and right, but his responsibility was to go home and show to the people there what great things God had done for him.

III. Jesus' Power Over Disease (vv. 43-48).

Jesus heals a woman with an issue of blood. Observe:

1. Her helpless condition (v. 43). She had been a great sufferer for twelve long years (Mark 5:26).

2. Her faith (v. 44). Her faith was demonstrated by pressing her way through the thronging multitude.

3. Her confession (v. 47). She thought furtively to get the blessing, but Jesus had her make a public confession.

4. Christ's words of encouragement (v. 48). He told her that it was her faith, not her touch, that saved her, and bade her go in peace.

IV. Jesus Raises the Dead (vv. 40-42; 50-56).

1. Jairus' request (vv. 40-42). His only daughter lay dying. He besought Jesus to come to his house.

2. Jairus informed of his daughter's death (v. 49).

3. Jesus' assurance (v. 50).

4. The skeptical mourners (51-53).

5. The daughter raised (vv. 54-56).

A Harsh Word

To be silent, to suffer, to pray whenever I cannot act, is acceptable to God. A disappointment, a contradiction, a harsh word received, and endured as in his presence, is worth more than a long prayer.

Our Relation to God

Vice and virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world; sin and holiness rather imply their relation to God and the other world.

Science of Health

By Dr. Thos. S. Englar

140

PNEUMONIA—Concluded.

Do you look upon pneumonia as merely something to avoid?

Considered as an illness, that is correct—but it does not necessarily apply to pneumonia as a subject for brief reading in a health column.

Doubtless your sole interest in the topic is how to avoid the disease, or keep your children from contracting it. On this point, we can only advise each one to learn and follow the rules of health, keep strength and vitality—which includes that vague quality known as "resistance" (to bacterial infection, of course)—at the highest possible mark. There is no "specific" preventive, but the sturdy, healthy child is not so likely to "catch" pneumonia; if he does, he avoids complications and gets well in due course.

As noted last week, there are two main types of pneumonia. The distinction cited then, and repeated now because it rests upon a difference easily apparent, is that one type of the disease (lobar p.) leaves, upon its termination by crisis or lysis, no enduring damage or mark upon the lung tissue itself.

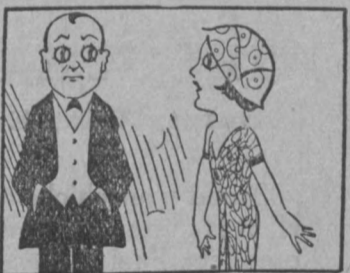
The other type of the malady (broncho-pneumonia) is often also called interstitial pneumonia, because it especially involves the supporting tissue framework of the lung, the cells between the air-cells. This form of pneumonia often "drags on" much longer than the other kind and leaves, upon its somewhat indeterminate conclusion, damage in the form of scars, large or small, single or multiple, in the substance of the lung. In these scars may develop later a condition called bronchi-ectasis—holes in the lung—but that is a story for another day.

Broncho-pneumonia may be caused by any one, or several together, of the common bacterial enemies of man: the same organism that causes a "boil," for example, or the so-called influenza bacillus. It frequently follows, in childhood, such diseases as measles or whooping-cough. In this respect, as stated last week, it differs from lobar pneumonia which, typically, is caused by one, certain organism, the pneumo-coccus, and which runs a well-charted, fairly predictable course.

The single point, however, which we hope may stick in your mind in connection with this matter is that there are First, pneumonias which cause no permanent damage to the lungs and leave their victims "as good as new" except for a somewhat thickened pleural membrane. Second, other varieties of pneumonic infection which, in the very nature of the disease process, damage the lung structure, in some degree permanent, predispose to immediate complications and later chronic conditions, weakening the lung and increasing its liability to tuberculous and other infections.

Do not insist upon your doctor's telling you, when he first diagnoses pneumonia, just which type is at work in the chest affected. The differences are not always apparent by his second visit, or even during the first week. You know how difficult prophecy is for the scientific weatherman of today. It is just as difficult for the scientific physician, even though he calls it by another name, prognosis.

G-R-R-R-R-R-R



"Dad, I'm wild about Clarence Styles."
"Yes, that's the way I feel every time I see him."

Salesmanship

"There's a wonderful echo around here," said the mountain guide who was in league with the local innkeeper. "Try it once by shouting, 'Two steins of beer!'"

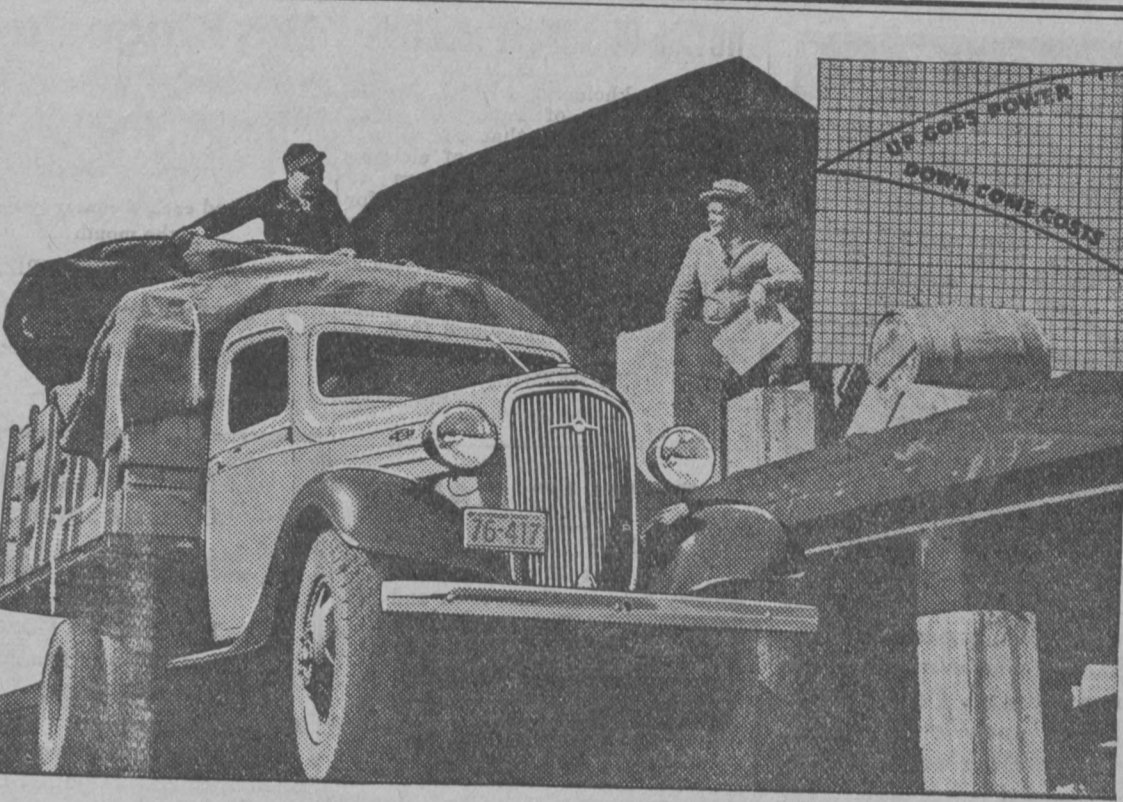
The tourist shouted as directed, then listened. "I hear no echo," he said.
"Oh, well, never mind, here comes the bartender with your beer, anyway."

One Better

"Yes," said the boastful young man, "my family can trace its ancestry back to William the Conqueror."

"I suppose," remarked his friend, "you'll be telling us that your ancestors were in the ark with Noah?"

"Certainly not," said the other. "My people had a boat of their own."—Tid-Bits Magazine.



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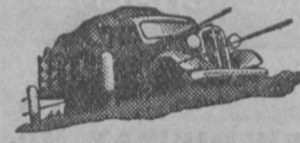


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Civilization Is Based on Iron, Writer Asserts

We do not know the exact date of the Iron age, but it probably occurred when some Bronze age genius happened to build a big fire against an exposed bank of the red colored earth we now call iron ore. After the flames had died out, writes Dr. Thomas M. Beck in the Chicago Tribune, we may suppose that this neolithic Edison poked around in the cold ashes and found a few pellets of iron and was shrewd enough to deduce the connection between these and the ore and the fire.

During the 5,000 years more or less that have followed this discovery iron has become the backbone of our material civilization. The reason is not difficult to find. It is good all-purpose metal. It is not the most resistant, nor the lightest, nor the hardest, nor the most readily worked, nor the easiest to refine, nor the most plentiful; its value lies in the fact that it possesses to a moderate degree all of these desirable attributes. Moreover, iron and its alloys are capable of being modified in such ways as to show an astonishing range of metallic properties. For example, it may be prepared in such an active form that it bursts into flame on contact with air, or it may be made resistant enough to withstand the action of boiling acids.

Iron is found in nature in the form of several different ores, the most common of which is hematite, a mixture of iron oxide with sandy impurities. The ore occurs in extensive deposits in various parts of the world, the most economically important ones being around Lake Superior, in Lorraine, and in northern England. The world's available supply of ore is so extensive that some of the richest deposits, which happen to be a little too far away from coal mines or steel buyers, are not exploited.

Smart Dogs

In Chicago two scientists made an intelligence test of a dog, using a device called psycho-galvanometer. It proved, they said, that the dog had as much sense as a twelve-year-old child. That will be no startling announcement to dog lovers. Most of them will declare the machine ought to have shown that the dog has more sense than most human beings of any age. A better comparative demonstration would prove that (1) a dog will not eat when he is not hungry. (2) A dog will relax and rest when he has nothing to do. (3) A dog is true to his instincts and profits by his experiences; he doesn't do a thing that got him into trouble the first time. In most of these tests the average human being would make a poor showing.—Detroit News.

Stork Holland's Popular Member of Bird Family

The most popular bird in Holland is the stork. Storks spend only the summer with the Dutch people, and they fly to the warm south when the autumn comes, according to a writer in the Montreal Herald.

The same pair of birds will return to the same nest for years, and it is thought to be a very lucky thing to have storks nesting on or near the house. Often the chimneys in Holland are made with special flat tops on which the storks can make their nest. In country districts farmers will put up an immense wooden structure with a platform on the top. Here the storks make their nest.

They are tall and stately birds, their beaks being moderately cleft and destitute of a nasal furrow. Grown-up storks are pure white with the exception of the black quill feathers of the wings, the scapulars, and greater wing-coverts, and the red beak, legs and toes. They are about three feet, six inches in length, and when erect their heads are about four feet from the ground.

History of Taxation

Taxation has had a long history and the meaning of taxation has undergone shifts as taxation itself has changed. Tribute in Greece and Rome was an exaction laid by the conqueror upon the defeated and was one of the chief sources of supporting both Greece and Rome. Cicero in one of his writings spoke of taxation with horror as something that might take place in Rome if things kept on going from bad to worse. But tribute in one form or another lingered on until in the modern state it gradually made way for taxation of free people imposed upon themselves to carry on public activities. Careful study of taxation shows gradual evolution through the centuries from the idea of tribute into the idea of taxation.

No News to Him

It was late in the evening, and he was tired of being accosted by the many street hawkers. The last straw came when a flower-seller stopped him with "Snowdrops, sir?"

"I always knew it did," he snapped, and strode on.—Stray Stories Magazine.

Anticipation

"What's the matter, Ben, you're looking worried?"
"Oh, it's work, nothing but work from morning till night."
"Oh, you've got a job then?"
"Yes, I'm starting in on it tomorrow."—Capper's Weekly.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming, will offer at public sale, at Bridgeport, Md., on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1936, at 11:00 o'clock, sharp, the following described live stock and implements:

5 HEAD HORSES AND MULES,
1 pair dark bay mare mules, 10 years old, both good leaders, weight about 2600 lbs.; 1 sorrel mare, coming 8 years old this Spring, with foal out of Wm. Naill's horse, and weighs 1400, will work anywhere hitched; roan mare, 12 years old, weigh 1400 lbs, good saddle mare and leader; sorrel mare colt, coming 1 years old out of Wm. Naill's horse.

4 HEAD OF MILCH COWS
roan cow, with third calf, just sold off; roan cow with third calf, just sold off; spotted cow, carrying 4th calf, will be fresh by day of sale; black cow, with calf by her side; Guernsey stock bull, weigh about 800 lbs.; 2 fine **WHITE CHESTER SOWS,** will have pigs by day of sale.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
gasoline engine, 4-horse power; an 8-in. chopping mill, 1½ horse power; Johnson engine and pump jack; McCormick binder, 6-ft. cut, in good running order; Case mower, good as new; hay rake, 10-ft. land roller, Van Burn grain drill, only used three seasons; 2-horse wagon and bed; heavy wagon, hay carriages, 21-ft. long; manure spreader, Emerson low down wagon, corn planter, 2 corn plows, Brown walking, the other a riding; 2 Ward plows, No. 80-81; 3 springtooth harrows, two 17-tooth, the other 25-tooth single shovel plow, two 3-shovel corn workers, corn sheller, fodder shredder, 2 buggies, sleigh, Ford truck.

HARNESSES
4 sets front gears, 2 sets breech-bands, 6 collars, 6 bridles, set check lines, wagon line, wagon saddle, 6 halters, log, cow and breast chains, 4-horse triple, double and single trees, middle rings, pitch forks, hay fork, 120-ft rope and pulleys, lot of old iron; Oval milk cooler, DeLaval cream separator, one 15-gal gravity separator, milk cans, chunk stove, ten-plate stove, brooder stove, lot of household furniture, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—Sum of \$10.00 and under cash on day of sale. For larger sums a credit of 6 months will be given on approved notes, with interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

PRESTON SMITH,
CHARLES P. MORT, Auct. 2-14-3t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit housekeeping, will offer at public sale, at her residence at Bridgeport, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1936, at 12:00 o'clock, the following

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
bedroom suite, kitchen cabinet, 16-ft extension table, leaf table, corner cupboard, with glass front; kitchen cabinet, good as new; buffet, kitchen cupboard, Hobart M. Cable piano, victrola and records; wardrobe, case of drawers, chest, cellar cupboard, rocking chairs, ½-dozen high back chairs, ½-dozen caneset chairs, ½-dozen solid wood chairs, 3 stands, 3 mirrors, 100-piece dinner set, lot of other dishes, lot glassware, set silver knives and forks, lot knives and forks, lot of spoons,

COLUMBIA EPOCH RANGE
and pipe, good as new; 2 chunk stoves and pipe, two 8-day clocks, carpet sweeper, 50-yds bedroom carpet, lot hall carpet, lot stair carpet, 30-yds. kitchen carpet, lot window shades and curtains, hanging lamp, 2 other lamps, food grinder, pair balance scales, 25-lbs; 3 vinegar jugs, set flat irons, lot picture frames, lot vases, some jarred fruit, lot empty jars, lot crocks, kettles, and buckets of all kinds.

TERMS—CASH.
EMMA J. SMITH,
C. P. MORT, Auct.
JAS. SAYLOR, Clerk. 2-7-3t

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
This is to give notice that the subscribers, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Md., last will and testament of the estate of
DANIEL S. CRABBS,
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 13th day of September, 1936; they may be otherwise by law excluded from all of the said estate.
Given under our hands this 14th day of February, 1936.
JOHN W. CRABBS,
GEORGE F. CRABBS,
Executors.
2-14-3t

Quintuplets Draw Many U. S. Visitors

Toronto, Ont.—Visitors to the Darfoe hospital, home of the Dionne quintuplets at Callander, spent nearly \$1,000,000 in Ontario from June to September, it was estimated from figures released by the Ontario tourist bureau.
During the four month period 380,000 persons visited the famous girls, and 95,076 automobiles parked around the hospital. The Ontario department of highways received \$74,000 from motorists, and Ontario business benefited to the extent of almost \$1,000,000.
Of the nearly 400,000 visitors at the hospital during the summer almost 95 per cent were from the United States.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

The mystery of what position Senator Millard E. Tydings will take on presidential candidates when he addresses the state-wide convention of the Young Democratic Clubs of Maryland on March 5, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel in Baltimore is causing considerable speculation in party circles.

The senior Senator from Maryland and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will be the only speakers at a dinner which will bring to a close the one-day convention of the Young Democrats.

While it is reported Tydings will speak in favor of President Roosevelt, whom he has frequently criticized for his New Deal policies, the Senator himself refuses to divulge what his attitude will be, insisting he has not yet "thought out" just what he would say concerning Roosevelt.

"I expect to dwell on both the Republican and Democratic past records and point out what I consider the good and bad in both," he stated. "Hitherto I have been somewhat critical of both the Republican and present Administration record, but I have not thought out exactly what I will say at the convention."

The address which Secretary Hull will make, also is causing much speculation in Democratic circles. Arrangements are being made to broadcast it over a national hook-up, which strengthens the belief of many that the Secretary of State will voice the Administration's attitude on important pre-election matters.

Several thousand young Democrats are expected to attend the convention in Baltimore, according to Lawrence E. Fenneman, President of the Young Democratic Clubs. Every county in the state as well as the six districts of Baltimore City will be represented.

Reservations may be made at \$3.00 per plate, at the Club's headquarters, 303 Maryland Life Building, Baltimore.

WALTER SAYS IF GEORGE DID IT, HE CAN DO IT.

A George Washington story of about the same calibre as the hatchet and cherry tree story, is that Washington once threw a silver dollar across the Rappahannock river developed this week.

So, on a bet, Walter Johnson, the once famous baseball pitcher, who says "if George Washington did it, I can," will undertake the throw on Saturday, the 204th anniversary of Washington's birth.

The "it" used, may interfere with a decision, if Johnson fails, for there is only traditional evidence that Father George made the throw. It is said that there were no silver dollars in Washington's time.

PEACH CROP OUTLOOK NOT SO FAVORABLE.

The horticultural department of the University of Maryland, states that results of the cold and snow are not yet fully known, so far as the peach crop is concerned, and the future of late Spring freezes is still to be met. Orchards in the Hancock region are said to have suffered severely, in some cases a complete loss; but there is still hope for a fair crop, taking the mountain area as a whole. Likely the same outlook applies to the Pennsylvania orchards.

Man's professions seldom match with his practices.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming, will offer for sale, on the road leading from Harney to Walnut Grove School, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1936, at 12 o'clock, the following personal property consisting of

3 HEAD OF HORSES,
dark mare, 14 years old, will work wherever hitched, an excellent leader; bay mare, 13 years old, good offside worker; 1 bay mare, 15 years old, good offside worker.

6 HEAD OF CATTLE,
consisting of 1 black and white cow, will have 2nd. calf by day of sale, an extra fine cow; 1 spotted cow, will be fresh by April 1st; 1 brown heifer, carrying 2nd. calf, will be fresh the latter part of summer; Jersey cow, carrying 4th. calf, will be fresh in April; one yearling heifer; 1 stock bull, ready for service, an extra fine bull.

2 HEAD OF HOGS,
consisting of white sow, carrying 1st. litter, will farrow in March; spotted sow, carrying 3rd. litter, will farrow in March. These are both fine sows.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
consisting of 2-horse wagon and bed; E-B manure spreader, like new; McCormick binder, in good running order; Thomas 8-hoe disc grain drill, E-B corn planter, with fertilizer attachment; Osborne mower, 5-ft. cut; McCormick mower, 10-ft. cut; self-dumping hay rake, Oliver No. 11 riding furrow plow, Wiard walking furrow plow, International 20-disc harrow, 18-tooth Perry wooden frame harrow, riding corn cultivator, single cultivator, shovel plow, land roller, 15-ft hay carriage, buggy, spring wagon, wheelbarrow, cutting box, single, double and triple trees, jockey sticks, stretcher, breast chains, other chains, shovels, forks, hay fork, rope, pulleys, block and tackle, barrel new vinegar, milk strainer and stirrer and several pieces of household furniture. **CHICKENS** by the pound;

HARNESS
consisting of 3 sets lead harness, 3 solid leather work collars, 3 leather halters, 6 bridles, check lines, lead line, lead rein, buggy harness and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS will be made known on day of sale.

LAVERNE RITTASE,
DODRER and BOWERS, Clerks.
The Christian Endeavor Society of the Reformed Church will have exclusive stand rights. 2-21-3t

Why Pay More?

FULL 2 PLOW TRACTOR

\$747.50 WITH STEEL WHEELS
\$925.00 WITH AIR TIRES



WHY pay more when you can buy the new Allis-Chalmers Model "WC" at prices like these. This Tractor has everything you've been waiting for. Ample power... four speeds forward... renewable sleeve engine... inserted valve seats... cut steel gears... gas or kerosene

burning and quick detachable cultivators and planters. Better come in and let us show you the best tractor buy on earth.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION MILWAUKEE, U.S.A.

John T. Fogle
NEW MIDWAY, MD.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned intending to quit farming, will sell at public sale, 1 1/2 miles north of Taneytown on the late Calvin Fringer farm, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1936, at 12 o'clock, the following live stock and implements, to-wit:

4 HEAD OF HORSES,
black horse, 8 years old, weighs about 1400 lbs, works anywhere; dun mare, 7 years old, works under the hand with checks, weighs 1100 lbs.; black mare, 18 years old, weighs 1400 lbs, works anywhere; brown mare, 11 years old, works under hand with checks.

6 HEAD OF CATTLE,
3 Holstein, 2 will be fresh by day of sale, the other in April, the other 3 are Fall cows.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
8-ft. cut Deering binder, in good order; Milwaukee mower, Keystone hay loader, good E-B side delivery rake, good hay rake, Pennsylvania low-down grain drill, in good order; E-B manure spreader, McCormick-Deering corn planter, like new; good 2-horse wagon and bed, pair hay carriages, 1-horse wagon, 3-section lever harrow, roller and harrow combined; No. 106 Whard plow, 2 corn workers, one riding the other walking plow, single trees, double trees, 4-horse tree, tripple tree, jockey sticks,

HARNESS.
Set breechbands, 3 sets front gears, 4 collars set buggy harness, 4 bridles, wagon saddle, barrel pump sprayer on cart, 1 1/2 horse power John-Deere engine, used very little, pump jack, 6 milk cans, buckets and strainer, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—Sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$10.00 a credit of 6 months will be given, purchaser or purchasers with approved note, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

ARTHUR SLICK,
EARL BOWERS, Auct.
EDW. HARNER & CURTIS BOWERS, Clerks. 2-21-3t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat96@ .96
Corn60@ .60

Fourth Payment on Certificates of Beneficial Interest

With the Permission and Approval of The Bank Commissioner of Maryland and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Directors of

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY
OF TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND,

have declared payable a Fourth Payment on the Certificates of Beneficial Interest, in the amount of

TEN PERCENT.

This Fourth Payment will be credited to the Deposit Accounts of the holders of the Certificates.

Certificates of Beneficial Interest and Pass Books may be presented to the Bank for the proper entries on and after

FEBRUARY 25th 1936.

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY
MERWYN C. FUSS, President CHARLES R. ARNOLD, Cashier

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Big Bingo Party

in the Taneytown Opera House
Wednesday, February 26, 1936

at 8:00 o'clock
continued each Wednesday during the month

MANY BEAUTIFUL PRIZES
EVERYBODY WELCOME
Benefit of the Taneytown Baseball Club

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Stockholders of The Birnie Trust Company of Taneytown, Md., are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the purpose of electing not more than seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on **MONDAY, MARCH 9th., 1936,** in the Office of the Company in Taneytown, Md., between the hours of 9:00 and 10:00 A. M., o'clock.
CHARLES R. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
2-21-3t

PUBLIC SALE

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1936, at 12 o'clock, midway between Taneytown and Littlestown along state road.
4 HEAD HORSES AND MULES
14 HEAD CATTLE,
8 milk cows, 4 bulls and 2 heifers.
12 HEAD SHOATS.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
CLARENCE MAYERS.
HARRY TROUT, Auct. 2-21-2t

SHRINER THEATRE

SATURDAY NIGHT
"The Last Outpost"
with
GARY GRANT - CLAUDE RAINS
GERTRUDE MICHAEL

entertainment value is greatly enhanced through spectacular native raids and herds of Elephant, Hippopotomi, and other wild animals stirred into action.

Also Good Comedy
"Way Out Thar"

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS

"Thanks A Million"
with
DICK POWELL
ANN DVORAK
FRED ALLEN
PAUL WHITEMAN and Band
RUBINOFF

Your Radio Favorites in a Peppy, Merry, Musical Jubilee of Joy

Big Dance

ROUND and SQUARE
MARCH 7th, 1936
Odd Fellows Hall
TANEYTOWN, MD.
One Big Evening Of Fun For All
GOOD MUSIC
Admission: 25c couple
15c per person
SANDWICHES SOFT DRINKS

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

The old adage about the "ounce of prevention" is still true. As far as possible prevent colds by use of Antiseptic Gargles and Mouth washes
But if the "germ" does get you do not neglect the cold, but treat it with Cough and Cold remedies.

The Drug Store is the place to buy Medicine.

IRON PEPTONATE WITH MANGANESE.

A good winter Tonic, large bottle 89c.

R. S. McKinney

Chicken and Oyster Supper and Bazaar

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd

In The Firemen's Building
Suppers Will Be Served from 4:30 on.

ADULTS 35c; CHILDREN 25c

Come prepared to spend the evening with us. Auction will be held after everyone has finished supper.

TANEYTOWN VOLUNTEER FIRE CO.

Hesson's Department Store
(ON THE SQUARE)
Bell Phone 71-W Taneytown, Md.

Look over our new line of Spring and Summer Shades of Humming Bird Hose in Service and Chiffon at 75c and \$1.00 a pair. Other silk hose at 25c, 39c, 49c and 59c a pair.



Our Grocery Department

IVORY SOAP SPECIAL, 4 cakes 23c
1 BX. MARTINI BUTTER CRACKERS 17c
2 BXS. PANCAKE FLOUR 15c
2 LB. BX. GINGER SNAPS 25c
1 Bx Swansdown Cake Flour 27c 1 Can Heinz Spaghetti 10c
1 Qt Jar Dill Pickles 17c 3 Cans Libby's Sauerkraut 25c
1 Can Land-O-Lakes Peas 16c 1 Can Hershey's Syrup 10c
1/4 lb Box Banquet Tea 23c 1 Large Can Tomatoes 10c
1 Bx Clean Quick Soap Chips 17c 1 Large Box Oxydol 22c

See Our New Line of "Star Brand" Shoes for Men and Women for Spring and Summer Wear.

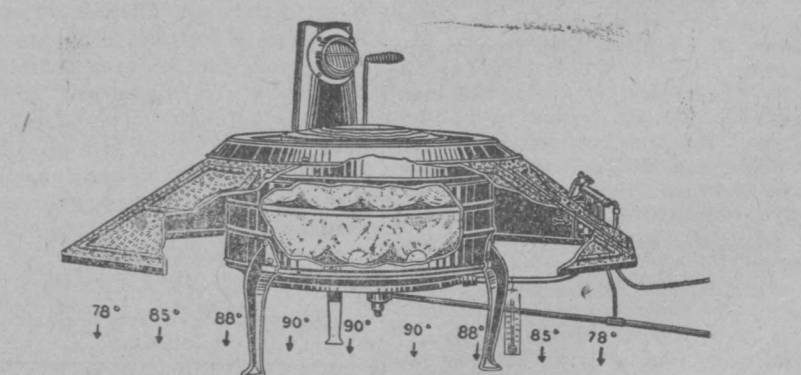
YESTERDAY IS GONE

So is the money you failed to save. Tomorrow never comes—don't choose it as your time for saving. Today is here—the only time you actually have. Make today count by saving a part of your earnings for a deposit account in our bank. Then when the need arises for ready cash you'll know where to look for it.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
WHILE YOU CAN AND SOME DAY
IT WILL SAVE YOU.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

(Member of The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)



THE HUMANE OIL-O-STAT
Safety With Economy.
Easier To Operate.

Brood your chicks this year the Oil-O-Stat way. Heat is more uniformly distributed than with other brooders. Fuel reduced by 40% as it eliminates heat waste.

Easy to use and positively safe. You will raise more and better chicks with this type brooder.

No bother, no trouble, no ashes. Uses kerosene or fuel oil. Come in and let us show you the Oil-O-Stats on our floor.

Reindollar Brothers & Co
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

Use the **RECORD'S** Columns
for Best Results.