

PLAN YOUR WORK,
THEN WORK YOUR PLAN,
IS A GOOD MOTTO
AT ANY TIME.

THE CARROLL RECORD

SPRING IS A GOOD TIME
TO PLANT THE NEW,
AS WELL AS TAKE
CARE OF THE OLD.

VOL. 43 NO. 1

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY JULY 3, 1936.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

COMMUNITY LOCALS

This column is not for use in advertising any money-making program, fair, supper, party or sale; except for non-denominational charities or Fire Company or Public Library support.

Churches, Lodges, Societies, Schools, etc., are requested to use our Special Notice Department for money-making events.

Positively, no notices will be given in this column to Card Parties, or Bingo games, or like events.

Local Denominational events and programs will be given brief "free" notices in our "Church Notices" column.

The Record Office will be closed on Saturday afternoons, until further notice.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Prosser, Baltimore, were week-end guests of Geo. A. Arnold.

Mrs. W. V. Fetcho, of Jennerstown, Pa., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stambaugh and family.

Mrs. Oliver Erb, near town, is spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Hahn.

Dr. and Mrs. Lester Witherow, of Harrisburg, Pa., visited Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Witherow, on Sunday.

Miss Eleanor Kephart, left Wednesday, for Beach Haven, New Jersey, where she will spend the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Stump, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry I. Reindollar and family.

The first new wheat came to the Reindollar Company, on Wednesday. It was bright and had—fine quality.

Miss M. Amelia Annan, Washington, spent the week-end with her grand-mother, Mrs. R. L. Annan and family.

Earl R. Bowers' goodie shop has been much improved in appearance, and will be reopened for business on July 4th.

Walter Fringer, of New York City, was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Calvin T. Fringer and family, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Little are spending this week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hartman and family, at Lansdale, Pa.

Misses Idona Mehrling and Gertrude Shriner are attending the 4-H Club Camp, at Roop's Club Camp, several days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hauptrough and son, James, of Philadelphia, visited Chas. E. H. Shriner and family, over the week-end.

Augustus Morelock has sold a portion of his lot on George Street to William Simpson, and he will build a house in the near future.

Roy Edwards one of the teachers at New York University, N. Y., spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. Ethel Edwards and family.

Mrs. D. M. Mehrling is spending some time with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. Calvin Basehoar, near Gettysburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ecker moved, on Wednesday, to their recently purchased home in Littlestown. We are sorry to lose such good citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Houck, of Walkersville, were the guests of Mrs. Sarah Albaugh and Mrs. Mary Stover and family, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Zollickoff and Milton Zollickoff, of Uniontown, spent Saturday evening with Mrs. G. H. Birnie and daughter, Miss Elenor.

Do not forget the Community Picnic at the Big Pipe Creek Park, this Saturday, July 4th. Spend at least part of the day there, and take a view of the future prospects.

Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Enfield, of Burlington, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Putman and Thelton Putman, visited Mr. and Mrs. Clay Putman and family, at Middleburg, on Sunday.

Mrs. Allie Late, of Waynesboro; Mrs. Charles Wantz and Miss Nettie Putman, visited Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Ramsburg, at Utica, on Sunday, and also attended Communion service at Utica.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heidt, Taneytown, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy June to Willie Harris Swift, of Frederickburg, Va. The wedding will take place this Fall.

Misses Edith, Hazel and Ellen Hess, Virginia Ohler and Eleanor Kiser, attended an organ recital Sunday afternoon played by Miss Doris E. Baker, at Trinity Reformed Church, Hanover, Pa. Miss Baker is studying with Virgil K. Fox.

There will be no game in Taneytown, on Saturday, as the local team plays in Middlestown. But hereafter, there will be three games in a row in Taneytown. If you do not have a schedule of the season's games, call at The Record office for one.

The following girls: Audrey Ohler, Gertrude Shriner, Idona Mehrling, Freda Stambaugh, Evelyn Eckert, Mary Louise Alexander, Mildred Porter, Elizabeth Ohler, Betty Shaun, Letitia Smith, Vivian Shoemaker, Maxine Sell, Phyllis Hess, Louis Hess, Dean Hess, and Anna Mae Wilson, of Harney, with Miss Belva Koons local leader, attended the 4-H Girls' Camp, at Meadow Branch, along the Westminster road, from Monday until Wednesday.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CARROLL COUNTY ROADS

Who Knows what Roads will be Improved this year.

Just what to expect in Carroll County, this year, for road building, seems to be in doubt. A financial statement, just issued by the State Roads Commission seems to show that Carroll County has to its credit a balance of \$30,300., which is not a big sum, considering the high cost of building good roads.

According to the figures published, eight counties show deficits ranging from \$697.39 for Worcester County to \$108,535.15 for Montgomery—which we understand to mean over-drawn account. This statement also appears to show that by September 30, four more counties will show deficits, making the total \$616,950.93 above estimated income.

Whether by September 30, Carroll will be one of the twelve "in the red" the report does not specify. Neither do we understand why some counties should be allowed to show deficits, unless these deficits are not ultimately financed by the Commission, but remain a charge against the county. The whole road business, since taken over by the State Roads Commission, seems very unsatisfactory, at least to some counties, Carroll being one of them.

CONCERNING APPLICATIONS FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

In answer to numerous requests for information concerning applications for liquor license—who may be signers, and who may object, we give the following abbreviated information from the laws of Maryland, special session of 1933—a volume of 336 pages. We believe that we give the features, as they apply to Carroll County.

Application for license shall contain a statement that the applicant has been, for two years next preceding the filing of his application, a bona fide resident of the county in which he proposes to operate under the license applied for. * * * a statement that no person except the applicant is in any way peculiarly interested in any other place of business in said county; where or for which a license has been applied for * * * a further statement that no manufacturer, brewer, distiller or wholesaler has any financial interest in premises or business of the applicant.

Before any Board of License Commissioners * * * shall approve any license the said Board shall cause a notice of such application to be published two times in two successive weeks, in two newspapers * * * of general circulation in said county * * * and said applicant shall be required to pay to the Board of Commissioners a sufficient sum to cover the cost of such publication, before any such publication.

At the time fixed by the notice for a hearing upon an application * * * any person shall be heard on either side of the question * * * and if it shall appear that more than 50 per cent in number of owners of real or household property situated within 200 feet of the place of business for which application is made are opposed to the granting of license; or if the Board of License Commissioners * * * determine that the granting of the license is not necessary for the accommodation of the public, or that the applicant is not a fit person to receive the license applied for, or has made material false statement in his application * * * or that the opening of the business if the license is granted will disturb the peace of the residents of the neighborhood * * * or that there are other reasons in the discretion of the Board why the license should not be granted, then the license applied for shall be refused.

"SCIENCE OF HEALTH."

Articles under this caption may appear irregularly, for a time, especially during the Summer months. * * * They are likely to appear later, with more regularity.

AS TO DANCING ON SUNDAY.

The following is the main portion of an article that appeared in last week's Frederick News Citizen, and we are assured that the conclusion reached applies as well to Carroll County.

"An opinion of Attorney General Herbert R. O'Connor as to the legality of Sunday dancing in public places in Frederick County was made public this week.

In reply to an inquiry from Sherman P. Bowers, State's Attorney of Frederick County, the Attorney-General said the License Commissioner has no authority to permit Sunday dancing, contrary to other provisions of law.

He pointed out that Section 455 of Article 27 forbids public dancing on Sundays unless modified by local law. There is no local law modifying this provision, it is pointed out.

Since the sale of beer became legal in Frederick County, it is pointed out, dancing on Sundays in beer dispensaries was for some time forbidden by the License Commissioner. In recent months, a number of places which dispense during the week have been permitting dancing on Sundays, it is reported.

VOLUME 43—NO. 1.

As last week's issue of The Carroll Record was "Volume 42, No. 52" this week's issue must be the first in its 43rd year. What kind of gifts are in order for 42nd birthdays? We are not expecting nor asking for any—just wondering about it.

NO INCREASE IN THE COUNTY TAX RATE

A Good Record Considering Heavy Building Expenses.

The County Commissioners, this week, fixed the tax rate for 1936 at \$1.10 the same as for the past year. The Commissioners demonstrate that this is a good record, considering heavy building expenses, mainly for schools, and that they will redeem \$27,000 worth of bonds. The customary detailed statement of receipts and expenses, will be published in the near future.

DUKE UNIVERSITY PROGRAM.

Mrs. E. C. Bixler and daughter, Ruth, New Windsor, attended the International Institute held at Duke University, Durham, N. C., June 8 to 19th, and pronounce it the finest program they ever attended. The following is a condensed review of the event.

This is the 4th. summer that Duke University has offered this 12 day course to the public. The faculty and lecturers are among the best obtainable. Dr. Frederick Norwood, of London, spoke of "The Struggle for International Sanity." Judge Florence Allen, of Ohio on "Civilization is Built on Judicial Procedure, not Force." Julian Bryan, traveler, explorer, photographer and lecturer, spoke of "The Human Interest side of Russia, Manchukuo and Japan." Prof. J. Fred Rippey, teacher of history at Duke, had for his subject: "The United States and the Peace of Europe." Prof. Calvin B. Hoover, teacher of economics at Duke spoke of "The International consequences of the rise of the Totalitarian State."

Mrs. Mary Cary, of Baltimore, lived in Germany for three years, having charge of the Quaker Center there, brought a very vivid picture of life in Germany as lived today under a dictator. Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, pastor of the University Heights Presbyterian Church of New York City, lectured on "Organizing the Peace Movement." Dr. Elbert Russell, Dean of the School of Religion of Duke University taught "The Stake of the Church in World Peace."

33 colleges and universities were represented in the Institute, 150 teachers and students and as many from other walks in life. 23 states were represented. Many denominations registered, I happen to know 32 Presbyterians were there.

10 of these Institutes are held throughout the United States each summer and out from them go University and college youth, informed and interested in building a better world order, carrying their information and inspiration to rural communities in many sections.

Duke University is a beautiful place and they offer this wonderful course with every comfort and convenience for only \$11.00 for the 2 weeks. Any that has taken advantage of this rare privilege will continue to do so year after year.

STATE C. E. CONVENTION.

The State Christian Endeavor Union closed its three day session in Westminster, on Sunday. Dr. F. G. Holo College, president of Western Maryland College preached the sermon at the morning service, his topic being, "Arise and go Hence." The music was provided by Miss M. Virginia Hopkins, Baltimore.

The study period was in charge of J. Melvin Turner, Miss Phyllis Brown, Carroll M. Wright, and Miss Helen Lynn. In the afternoon Rev. F. B. Peck, Silver Run, had for his theme, "Meditation and Prayer."

At the closing session the address was by Dr. H. W. A. Hanson, president of Gettysburg College, and Rev. C. Carroll Bailey, Baltimore. The music was furnished by St. Matthews Evangelical Reformed choir, of Baltimore.

ANNUAL CARNIVAL TO BE HELD IN WESTMINSTER.

Another annual carnival will be held by the Westminster Fire Department on the playground, in rear of the Armory, the same place as last year, starting Monday, July 6, at 6:00 P. M., and continuing until Saturday, July 11, inclusive.

The carnival will be more elaborate than ever before. You will be pleased with all the attractions, and another feature of this carnival is trying to raise funds to protect you and your family with the best equipped fire fighting apparatus in the State. You know how dreadful a fire is when it visits your home, or homes of your relatives and friends with no firemen to protect them. There are 50 active firemen in this Company and everyone of them are at your service—no matter where or when.

The special attractions consist of the usual features of carnivals of this type, special attractions Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and Thursday evening at 6:30 a parade of fire companies—twenty-six in all—with bands and Fire Department equipment.

THE HOUSEWIFE TAXPAYERS.

Perhaps the average housewife does not know much about "taxpaying," but thinks it is a subject largely for "the men-folks" to talk about, and grumble over. So, we are publishing on the editorial page this week a lengthy editorial from a Chicago daily that may be quite well worth reading by housewives. Why not read it?

WATCH FOR THE BEES

Prompt Action Needed to Escape Serious Accident.

The danger from flying bees, while driving an automobile, is a difficult one to guard against, but is one worth while considering.

Another car is said to have been coming from the opposite direction which prevented the truck driver from attempting to pull around and pass the Jones car.

The United States Court, on Monday, dismissed the petition of the Harpers Ferry and Potomac Bridge Company, that the State Roads Commission be enjoined from buying the Harpers Ferry bridge for conversion into a vehicular span. Judge Coleman in handing down the decision made it possible for the State to buy the bridge, at a proper price.

STATE ROADS COM. MAY BUY HARPERS FERRY BRIDGE.

The right of "eminent domain" was set forth in the decision, as overcoming private ownership claims.

JIM JONES—GOOD DRIVER?

Jim Jones, who lives almost anywhere, often has a drive of say twenty miles to make. He may be going to work, or on an errand of some sort, or perhaps only on a pleasure trip.

The drive can be made safely in about thirty-five minutes. But Jim would feel ashamed of his record if he ever took that long. So, by "stepping on her" hard, he manages to make it in twenty-five minutes, and sometimes less. The other day, in fact, he did it in twenty-two minutes—a saving of thirteen minutes over the time taken by more conservative pilots, and he boasts about it.

Of course, Jim has to weave in and out of traffic occasionally, cursing the slow-pokes who move along at a sedate forty-five. And sometimes he has to steal a right of way. Now and then he misses a crash by an inch, and after the first flush of nervousness passes, he chuckles to himself about what a good driver he is. Once he did have a minor accident, but the insurance company paid for that.

There are a good many thousand Jim Joneses driving cars in this country. They go on for years with nothing happening to them—and then the inevitable occurs—a smash up and a hospital bill, or perhaps worse, and then, he does not boast of his driving.

CHEAP TRIP TO THE TEXAS CENTENNIAL.

Dallas, Texas, June 20—An automobile trip from as far away as Oklahoma and a full day at the Texas Centennial Exposition, including meals en route and a nights lodging for two people in one of this city's fine tourist camps, cost Mr. and Mrs. O. D. DeWitt, of Fairview, Oklahoma only \$14.50.

Traveling expenses, including meals on the road and oil and gasoline cost \$7.00, while lodging cost \$2.50 for two people. All day parking within a block of the \$25,000,000 Texas Centennial Exposition was twenty-five cents and admission for two persons for twenty-five cents.

"The DeWitts in recounting the adventures of his first day at on Empire on parade." "Right inside the main gate we found stands selling big hamburgers and hot dogs for a dime apiece and bottled soft drinks for a nickel. I had expected to pay at least five or ten cents more on these articles. I was delighted. This gave us more money to see the sights."

The DeWitts continued to find happy surprises. Double-dip ice cream cones cost only a nickel. A stein of beer was a dime. There were ample water fountains and many benches while rest rooms were free. Throughout the grounds plate lunches could be had for thirty-five cents and the leading attractions they saw and enjoyed for twenty-five cents.

The DeWitts visited several at that figure, including Streets of all Nations, Streets of Paris, Midget City, Gorilla Village, the latter at a dime apiece, Admiral Byrd's Little America exhibit and the \$250,000 dramatic spectacle "Cavalade of Texas." A ricksha carried them from one end of the grounds to the other for a quarter. The last show was the only forty-cent attraction of their first day.

Jan Garber at the General Motors building, a marionette show sponsored by Chrysler, Jose Manzanaras and his band at the Ford building and other free attractions, in air cooled structures helped round out the DeWitts' day. They stayed over in Dallas for several days because they said it was the most economical vacation they have ever taken.

We sometimes think we are original, because we know so little of what has been said and done throughout the ages past.

POTOMAC SYNOD MEETS IN FREDERICK

One of Larger Bodies of the Evangelical Reformed Church.

The sixty-fourth annual session of the Synod of the Potomac, Evangelical and Reformed Church, met in Frederick, this week, at Hood College. Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Apple delivered the opening sermon, Monday evening, which was followed by Holy Communion and the election of officers.

On Tuesday morning, Rev. Geo. W. Richards, D. D., LL. D., president of the General Synod, and of the Lancaster, Pa., Theological Seminary, in the afternoon Rev. Chas. E. Schaeffer, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, was heard; and Rev. A. V. Casselman, D. D., spoke on Foreign Missions.

Tuesday evening, the speaker was Dr. Hordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University was heard on "Christ-likeness in Brotherhood." This service being sponsored by the Women's Missionary Society of the Synod.

At the morning service, Wednesday, Rev. Harry N. Bassler, Harrisburg, addressed the Synod on "Ministerial Pensions and Relief."

Wednesday evening, Rev. Paul S. Leinbach, D. D., Editor of the Reformed Messenger, had for his topic, "Six Cents Per-capita," and the Rev. Alfred N. Sayres, of Lansdale, Pa., spoke on "A War on Spiritual Forces."

Those having charge of morning devotions were, Rev. John B. France, of Woodstock, Va.; Rev. E. Lewis Higbee, Emmitsburg, Md., and Rev. C. R. Zweig, York, Pa.

About 200 ministers and elders attended the daily sessions. Rev. Dr. Frantz, of the Lancaster Theological Seminary, was elected president, succeeding Rev. J. H. Apple, of Hood College.

LANDON OF TOPEKA.

"There is nothing dramatic about the man Landon except in the very absence of drama as was the case with Coolidge. He is not a towering giant physically, nor a striking diminutive, but merely medium in height and build. If you should pass him walking on the street in Topeka, as you would be likely to if you spent much time in Topeka, you would scarcely notice him from the average man.

"Governor Landon is not one of those imperial-type executives who can operate only when surrounded by a secretarial retinue, push-buttons, and such apparatus. He is a quiet, modest man. The other fellow usually does a good deal of the talking. Yet Landon is not what the movies cast as the strong, silent man. He talks, but stays well within his own time. He will not slap your back, nor embarrass you with fulsome flattery. But he wants to know what you are doing, what you think, what you heard. He makes you feel that he has a friendly interest in you, your family, your dog.

"To eastern eyes, some of this is real and that the philosophy for which Landon stands is an authentic product of his soil."—By Raymond Clapper in the July Review of Reviews.

DEERFIELD U. B. CHURCH OPEN AIR SERVICES.

For the third year the Deerfield U. B. Church Open Air Religious Services have been planned and is ready for the public. These religious services held in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains near Pen-Mar, have been attracting unusual audiences for the last two years. For this year's program, a two week camp meeting is included, with three additional outstanding sacred concerts for Sunday nights. The facilities for holding an open air service have been improved, and a two acre field adjoining the grounds, provides adequate parking space.

The first service, July 5th, at 8:00 P. M., will be featured by the Lehr family orchestra from York, Pa. Last year this orchestra drew an audience of about 1200. The expectation is for a larger crowd this year. While this is a family group, there are several prodigies in the family. John Philip Susa Lehr, a boy of about 8 years of age, leads the orchestra, and is the center of attraction all the way thru the concert, sometimes leading the orchestra with the baton, other times playing the marimba, or the bells, Ted Lehr, another boy of the group is known as the world's youngest famous percussionist, and puts an unusual thrill into the audience when he plays the marimba. Victor Herbert Lehr, a child of about 3 years of age, also puts musical enthusiasm into the audience when he appears and sings and plays according to the Lehr family musical instinct.

People who are taking Sunday evening drives into the Blue Ridge Mountains to observe the New National Park activities about Thurmont, and other sections about Pen-Mar, can put no better climax to a Sunday evening drive, than to drop into this open air religious service, and get something for the good of the mind and the soul, and thus make Sunday a real day of rest, recreation and worship.

Transatlantic liners passing near the Azores use floating kegs to post the mail of passengers. The mail is picked up by fisherman and brought ashore.

Black horses are affected more by the heat than those of other colors.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION ENDS

Big Out-door Demonstration in Philadelphia Saturday Night.

The six-day formality of nominating Roosevelt and Garner, at Philadelphia, that was sure before the convention began, culminated in the acceptance by the candidates, on Saturday night. As a matter of fact the Democratic National Convention was simply the opportunity for a lot of speech-making, and the only real work was agreeing on a platform.

Naturally, the long-drawn-out event left a lot of weary participants, who were glad when it was all over, and the radio story gave those who listened in more enjoyment and perhaps a better idea of everything connected with it, than those present.

Throughout the six days there was an abundance of enthusiasm manifested for the re-nominations to be made without any chance for adverse or compromise sentiment to make any disturbance in any particular.

Saturday night, in an open meeting in Franklin Field, President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner were officially notified of their re-nomination before many thousands. From the business manager point of view, the event was so held to impress Republican Philadelphia—the masses that could not attend the convention.

The main feature was, of course, the speech of acceptance by the President, which gave the tone which the campaign will take. It was a determined, fighting address, not only defending the acts of the past three years, but indicating continuance along the same lines. He endorsed the platform, which he said lays down the proposition that government in these modern times involves certain obligations to citizens of this country, among which are "protection of the family and home, and the establishment of democracy of opportunity, and aid to those overtaken by disaster."

He made no specific statements concerning the coming campaign, but manifested a determination to fight against all elements and individuals, not in harmony with his past course, clearly intimated that all "new deals," with others that may follow, will be strictly adhered to in the future.

CROP YIELDS DECLINING.

Prospects for spring grains and hay crops declined during the first half of June according to a statement issued today (June 19) by the Crop Reporting Board. Pastures have also been adversely affected by the dry weather.

Crops are in critical condition in western North and South Dakota and in eastern Montana. In northeastern Wyoming, crops have had only partial relief.

Part of the southeastern area, stretching from central Georgia into Kentucky and Virginia, which was seriously dry on June 1, has had sufficient rain to germinate planted corn and cotton, and to permit the setting of tobacco and the preparation of land for late crops, such as cowpeas, soybeans and peanuts. Parts of this area, however, are still seriously dry. Prospects for the oats and hay crops have been declining rather rapidly in the Ohio Valley area and dry conditions prevail in most of the whole area stretching from central New York and southeastern Nebraska southward to central Georgia and the Rio Grande River.

Corn, although threatened in some areas, does not appear to have suffered seriously as yet, and prospects for most field crops have probably improved in the far Northwest, in much of the Southwest (where rainfall was heavy during May), and in parts of other States (chiefly Wisconsin, Michigan, northern Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska), where rainfall has been adequate during June. So far, however, improvement in these areas has not offset the decline in crop prospects in the drought areas.

Random Thoughts

WORN OUT COMICS.

As we estimate artistic values, a vast amount of effort is being wasted in trying to revitalize interest in decrepit comic strips and worn out serial stories, some of which are dead beyond power of successful resurrection.

Perhaps these extravagant examples of perverted art still represent money-makers, but actually the artists with newer inspiration, might make even more of the "not of all evil" if they would bury their old heroes and invent new ones.

The way it is now, the consuming public either has no chance to have a say in the matter, or represent ignorance contrary to the general rule in modern criticism.

Thomas Nast, of some fifty years or more ago, was a real artist. No doubt he started the feature; but if he could comment on today's productions, he would most likely conclude that his efforts at tickling popular fancy in picture, started something to feel regretful over; or, that the artistic taste of the public has deteriorated.

The average strip comic, or installment story, has its greatest merit in keeping up demand for colored inks, and in boosting the news-print paper business, unless this random thought is all wrong. And this, may be true. A vote should be taken, to settle the question.

P. B. E.

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, 3th, 6th, and 7th. Engage 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 endorsed 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 3, 1936.

HAVE WE TOO MANY COOKS?

If pledges, promises and good intentions always meant what they appear to mean, then there is not a whole lot of difference between the two party platforms, and the country would be equally safe under either. We suspect that Senator Borah was right when he said "the man is the platform." That is, assuming that the President, and not the people through a duly elected Congress, actually rules.

Somehow, we have become mixed up over the "executive" and the "legislative"—between the Congress that is supposed to legislate and the President who is supposed to execute—each with distinct authority.

And so, "we the people" must sometimes wonder where we are drifting. Must we obey laws, or men? If the legislative power is comparatively in the back-ground, why continue the immense expense of it? Why not elect one ruler, who names his own official family of helpers? Or, is the legislative power still needed to clear up the little jobs, too small to bother a President with?

The same questions apply to states and smaller governmental units. If we have too much expensive governmental machinery, why not scrap a lot of it? Maybe the old saying, "Too many cooks spoil the broth," is true.

RESTRAINED FROM FURNISHING COPIES OF TELEGRAMS.

The Chief Justice of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, last week, issued an injunction restraining The Western Union Telegraph Company from turning over to the Senate Lobby Committee copies of telegrams sent and received from the law firm of Silas Strawn, Chicago.

This decision is held to apply to all like cases of "fishing" for evidence on mere suspicion on the part of Senate investigating committees, such as has been in effect for the past two years, these investigations having been made in cases of many firms, hunting for evidence against them. The basis of the decision was that such Committees were unwarranted in hunting for evidence concerning private business transactions through telegraph messages.

ANOTHER PLAN HELD INVALID.

The United District Court, in Washington, last week, in a decision handed down by Justice Bailey, held the effort to set up a Federally-controlled retirement system for railroad employees, was unconstitutional.

The legislation invalidated by this decision refers to two separate acts, passed in 1895. The first provided for collection of a 3 1/2 percent tax on railroad pay rolls and a similar tax on employees wages.

Creating of a railway requirement board, whose duty it was to require the compulsory retirement of all railway employees over the age of sixty-five years, with benefits to be paid out of the general fund of the Treasury, was provided in the second act.

THE RURAL WEEKLY, AND THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Wright A. Patterson, widely known newspaper contributor, thinks the rural press will have considerable to do with the shaping of public sentiment in the present Presidential campaign. He says also:

"The readers of the rural press represent the large portion of the intelligent voters of the Nation. They think. They read. They vote for the man and measures they believe represent the best interests of America as a whole, more than for individual selfish reasons."

Here are two very fine compliments. We wonder how true they are? Are they merely an idealistic fancy, or does Mr. Patterson know? He says further:

"The greatest influence upon this rural vote is the rural newspaper. It is a home institution. Its readers know and respect the editor. The people believe what they read in its columns to a greater extent than in what they may read elsewhere in the columns of any other publication."

This is very fine, but it may be only a serving of taffy. We have our doubts as to what Mr. Patterson is really driving at. Sometimes we think the rural weekly is taken for a needed enterprise—a sort of necessary evil. As we know it, it is not taken as a Bible filled with wisdom that "Tom and Dick" on the farm take very seriously as coming from "Harry" in the newspaper office.

We trust we are wrong about this, but after a long experience we believe that the rural citizen is very much the same as the urban citizen in the matter of being influenced by what he hears and reads. And further Mr. Patterson says—

"The Rural newspapers of America will determine who shall be the next President of the United States."

Really, Mr. Patterson, this is an exceedingly heavy responsibility. We wonder how the job is to be done when the rural newspapers are not all telling the same story, and some are saying nothing about it at all. Yes, we believe that taken as a class, the rural population is pretty level-headed. But there are plenty of "axes to grind" included in the class, and there is not so much consideration for the "general" good as Mr. Patterson may imagine.

TRADE TREATIES.

The trade treaties made by the State Department are falling under heavy fires of protests. While the Secretary of Agriculture was busy with crop control and the execution of little pigs in efforts to reduce production in this country, the Secretary of State rigged up a number of low-tariff treaties that didn't work out as he had optimistically expected.

Statistics of foreign trade for the year 1935 were very disappointing to the Administration and to most of the industries of the United States. The agricultural interests all the way from the potato belt of Maine to the wheat fields of the Dakotas and South to the cotton plantations appear to feel that they have gotten the worst of it through the treaties. They are proclaiming rather emphatically that they have been traded off in many instances in order that a few favored manufacturers might get better breaks in the foreign markets.

As a matter of fact the excess of exports for 1935 was less than half that of 1934. While automobiles, typewriters, business machinery, and a few other products may have obtained some concessions in foreign markets, the chances are that their gains were secured at the expense of agriculture—a situation that cannot be regarded as good for our country.

"The President has given orders to avoid new negotiations of foreign trade agreements for the time being," according to the United States News. And news persists in Washington that the trade treaties have stirred up something of a revolt in agricultural regions in different parts of the United States.—N. I. Service.

FIGHTING THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

In the last three years 240,000 persons have been added to the federal government payroll. Speaking roughly, where two clerks or administrators worked side by side in the Hoover era, there are now three under Franklin Roosevelt. About 3,000,000 others receive government payroll checks for working on WPA projects.

Charles P. Taft writes in the July Review of Reviews on the spoils system as an issue in this presidential campaign. He was among the platform makers at the Cleveland convention of Republicans, and was immediately afterward chosen by Governor Landon as one of a select group of campaign advisers.

Under successive Presidents the merit system had been expanded until it embraces 80 percent of all government employees throughout the Coolidge and Hoover administrations. The percentage now has fallen to 64. We quote Mr. Taft:

"The Roosevelt Administration has fallen down most seriously, and has been the greatest disappointment even to its supporters. The reply of Mr. Farley is that because of emergency it was impossible to select through the processes of the Civil Service Commission.

"The answer is that in 1917, during the war, Woodrow Wilson in a period of one year added considerably over 400,000 to the civil service and did it all through the Civil Service Commission. Not only that, but he required the appointment of the top man in competitive examinations.

"In contrast, the President and Mr. Farley have in a period of three years reduced the competitive service by about 12,000 and have increased the non-competitive service by more than 230,000."

THE HOUSEWIFE TAXPAYER.

The question of, Who pays taxes? And how, still continues to be ventilated. Of course, those who pay direct taxes, know about them. The farmer, property owner and merchant, know about them. But there is an indirect tax on nearly everybody who buys anything, that is not so well known. So, the following from the Chicago Herald and Examiner, addressed to the "House wife taxpayer," may give some additional light on the subject.

"The ordinary man and his wife refuse to worry about taxes because they do not believe they pay any. Comparatively few people are required to file state or federal income tax returns, and still fewer pay an actual tax on incomes.

But when these people think they are escaping taxation, they are emulating the ostrich with their heads in the sand.

Taxes, as we have come to know them, are big figures. When Congress discusses a tax bill, it talks of millions and billions of dollars. It takes boxcar numerals to describe taxes because the cost of government has run into multiple ciphers.

These big figures go right over the head of the ordinary citizen, like a thunder cloud over an ant hill. It is difficult to make a man whose weekly pay runs in the lower brackets of two figures become alarmed over a million dollars. He simply does not think in terms of millions and billions. Figures like that mean nothing to him and do not concern him—or so he thinks.

This reasoning is typical of the housewife whose husband pays no income tax or any other direct tax levy of any kind. The family has no real estate, automobile or taxable property.

This housewife's big job is to stretch the week's pay over seven days. She has to feed and clothe her family, pay rent, buy fuel, electricity, gas and water. It is a job in which every nickel counts.

Don't bother me about taxes," she protests. "I'm too busy getting enough food for my family to eat. Let the big shots pay the taxes and do the worrying."

The housewife does not realize she is just as busy being a taxpayer as she is being a housewife. She does not know that with every purchase she has made during a day's shopping she has paid perhaps dozens of taxes. If she bought a jar of jam for her children, for instance, she paid many separate taxes.

Check over your shopping list, Mrs. Housewife. You will not find a single item in the list that has not included a tax.

How many taxes did you pay today? It all depends on how many things you bought. If you bought flour, or beans, or bread you paid taxes in every case. There are hidden taxes figured into that pair of shoes you got for the youngster.

So you are a taxpayer, Mrs. Housewife. Those millions and billions you read about are the totals of the pennies you and all the other American housewives and wage earners hand over every day to the merchants who sell you the things your family cannot get along without; and the tax collector takes the pennies and dollars from the merchants.

You do not have to worry about filing a tax return, it is true. The tax collector makes it simpler than that. He just takes his bit out of everything you eat or wear or use in your home.

This is the way the cost of government, with all the billions it involves, trickles down to your family. The people who spend the taxes are glad to have you keep on thinking you do not pay taxes. They are sure you will not yell or vote against them, as long as you do not know you are hurt.

But every wasted tax dollar makes it just that much tougher for you to stretch your pay from one payday to another. American housewives and wage earners must get wise to the fact that a billion dollars is just a lot of small change taken from the pockets of people to whom small change is big money.

Ask your landlord and your merchants how much of each dollar you spend goes for taxes of various kinds.



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CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA. PART III.

Five days from St. Helena we reached Cape Town, beautifully situated on Table Bay with rugged, flat-topped Table Mountain in the background. On the right was Lion's Head and on the left, Devil's Peak.

This city is the legislative capital of the Union of South Africa, composed of the five States of Capetown, Natal, Orange Free State, New London and the Transvaal. The Government buildings are large stone structures of modern architecture and are surrounded by beautiful parks.

The city contains about 280,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are of mixed race. About 150,000 are of European origin, that term being applied to all persons of the pure white race.

In 1652 Table Bay was discovered by some Portuguese sailors. Later, it was a dependency of Batavia and the Dutch East India Co., introduced Malay slaves, whose descendants are still seen on the streets, now and then. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, many Huguenots settled in this part of So. Africa and introduced the cultivation of the grape. Wine making is still one of the chief industries.

We spent four days in Cape Town and enjoyed every hour. Adderly Street was the principal shopping district and the stores were modern and up to the minute. The distinctive objects were vases, bowls and boxes made of stinkwood which grows only in Knysna, northeast of here. When first cut this wood has a very disagreeable odor, but that disappears as it dries and it has a lovely grain, dark brown in color, taking a high polish.

The first day, we had a ride around the city, getting a general view. In the afternoon, we went up by aerial cable to the top of Table Mountain, 3500 ft. high. The scenery en route was entrancing and from the top we saw the ocean and several mountains: Lion's Head and the Twelve Apostles Peaks. However, there were only eleven Apostles to be seen, the guide explaining that the Twelfth Apostle was on night duty. All guides have special jokes which they feel incumbent upon them to tell on certain occasions.

These aerial cables are rather exciting although this was the fourth time I had taken one. After the second experience, in Italy, when we were suspended for ten minutes, which seemed hours, over a terrible precipice, I vowed never to go into another teleferica; but one does forget.

The view from the mountain top was magnificent, but the wind was so strong and the air so cold that we did not stay our allotted half hour.

On the second about one-fourth of the cruise members boarded a special train for the Victoria Falls and Kruger National Park Tour of ten days, rejoining the main party at Durban.

We next visited the Natural History Museum where we saw life-sized models of the Bush people, original inhabitants of this region. We saw, also, their drawings, made on the cave walls and brot here. There were some interesting large stones, too, under which were put letters for the visiting ships to deliver or under which were put letters for the first settlers. These were the forerunners of the later postoffice.

Then there was a wonderful collection of fresh wild flowers, grown in this region. The different species of heather and a large red flower called Protea, were the most interesting.

On Feb. 5, we went, by auto, along the Marine Drive, passing thru many seaside resorts and stopping at the largest one, Muizenberg, for luncheon. Here was a wonderful beach frequented by the Jews and is sometimes called "Jewinburg or the Land of Waving Palms," for that reason. We drove on until we reached the Cape of Good Hope. Here we had a thrill in beholding both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans from the same height.

On the return trip we passed thru some sublime scenery. At Chapman's Point we drove along a road with the sea far below us and the mountain top towering above us. Every little while we would stop and gather some beautiful wild flowers for which South Africa is noted.

We visited a beautiful old Dutch house, now a museum, containing some rarely lovely, old Dutch furniture. One chest of drawers had silver handles where one usually sees brass. There were some interesting paintings and lovely leaded window panes. The Dutch influence is still very strong—all legal documents are written in both Dutch and English and most of the public offices are held by the Dutch. The English are very wise in allowing conquered peoples to apparently rule themselves.

Another thing which interested me in this Dutch house was the use made of old tiles. The inside of fireplaces and the washboards were made of the blue and white tiles.

The Public Gardens were faultlessly kept and had in them wonderful trees and flowers from all parts of the world.

On our last day, we went out to "Groote Schuur," the former home of Cecil Rhodes, whose life was spent in bringing this section under English influence. This home was willed to the Government and is now occupied by the English Prime Minister. We loved the gardens, filled with the most beautiful flowers, the cannas being the finest and loveliest.

We drove thru the University grounds where we saw the fullest blooming rock gardens imaginable. The petunias were positively flamboyant and there were lovely lily like plants with big bunches of purplish blossoms called "Agapentia."

We went on thru the tree arched Victoria Road to the majestic Memorial to Cecil Rhodes, a huge granite monument of terraced steps with lions and a bronze group and at the top an arcade in which is a bronze bust of

The First Prayer in Congress



In September, 1774, the first Continental Congress met and offered up a petition for divine guidance through days which were ominously turbulent. The four kneeling figures in the left foreground are, from left to right, Patrick Henry, Va.; John Rutledge, S. C.; George Washington, Va., and Peyton Randolph, Va. Directly to the left and standing are Samuel and John Adams of Massachusetts. The Congress said in reference to the Intolerable Acts that "no obedience is due from this province." And "whereas our enemies have flattered themselves that they shall make an easy prey of this numerous, brave and hardy people," those "who are qualified" are urged "to acquaint themselves with the art of war as soon as possible, and for that purpose appear under arms at least once a week." Its drawing up of "The Association" to forbid the import of British goods after December 1, 1774, and the export of American goods to Great Britain, Ireland and the West Indies after September 10, 1775, aroused severe opposition but it has been called "virtually the beginning of the federal union."

Bovine Tuberculosis is on Decline in Nation

Washington.—With the addition of Connecticut to the list, 39 states are now practically free from bovine tuberculosis, one of the great scourges of the cattle industry. Tuberculosis eradication work began in Connecticut more than 25 years ago, and since 1918 has been carried on with the active co-operation of the federal government. New London, New Haven and Fairfield counties, the Department of Agriculture announces, recently have been added to the official list of "modified accredited" counties in Connecticut. Official tuberculin tests in other counties of the state had previously given them practically a clean bill of health.

To prevent the disease from gaining a new foothold, it will be necessary to retest the previously infected herds at regular intervals and destroy any diseased cattle found in these inspections.

Federal officials estimate that not over one-half of 1 per cent of the cattle in the United States are now infected with bovine tuberculosis. The principal remaining areas of infection are in New York and California. Most of the infected animals are dairy cattle. A decade ago about 4 per cent of the cattle in the United States were infected. As a result of the anti-tuberculosis campaign waged by the federal government, in co-operation with the states and cattle owners, each year has seen a reduction in the infection.

Rhode Island Probation Cuts State Crime Cost

Providence.—The fact that it costs more than \$1 a day to keep a man in prison and only 3 cents a day to supervise him on probation has resulted in a saving of nearly \$750,000 in a year by the state of Rhode Island, according to Joseph H. Hagan, chief of the division of probation and criminal statistics.

While Mr. Hagan declares he is more deeply interested in using "more probation officers and fewer prison guards" he believes the economic saving is well worth earnest consideration by the taxpayers, who would have to foot a bill exceeding \$1,000,000 yearly but for the Rhode Island probation system, which is the nation's third oldest, having started 37 years ago, but 21 years behind Massachusetts, the leader.

First American Play in 1787

The first play written by an American to be presented professionally, "The Contrast," a comedy by Col. Royall C. Tyler, was produced by a company of English players at the John Street theater, New York, in 1787. Within three weeks after Tyler, an aide on George Washington's staff, saw his first play he wrote, rehearsed and witnessed the opening of one of his own! It could not be produced in his native Boston because there (to use his words) the theater was "the vestibule of hell."

Rhodes. The mountain background is a fitting one.

We passed the Zoo and went thru flowering eucalyptus trees of various colors, on to Constantia, a very old farm, founded by the French. The vineyards still produce marvelous grapes, and the wine after being in huge tuns for five years, is bottled and sent to all parts of the world.

The region around Cape Town is famous for its fruits and flowers as well as for its vines. It was summer here and we ate delicious melons, pears, peaches and grapes and bot flowers from the sellers along the flower market street.

As we sailed away, Table Mountain had on its table cloth of mist, as is its custom when the wind is from the southeast.

(To be continued.)

Independence Day From Washington Star

WHEN those fleeting flaming glories Were displayed across the sky In remembrance of the stories Of brave men in days gone by, Then we thought of deeds of daring And of clear and steadfast minds That had set the countryuring Safe through the tempestuous winds.

Then we pondered on the toiling And the watches of the night; Of the suffering and despoiling Braved in reverence of the right. And each memory we cherish Shall not fade away and die, Shall not be allowed to perish Like a rocket in the sky.



Where Old Glory Was First Flown

IN June, 1777, a committee having been appointed by congress to confer with General Washington concerning a design for a national flag, it reported in favor of one containing thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and a blue field adorned with thirteen white stars. This was adopted June 14, and the design was carried to the upholstering shop of Mrs. Ross, No. 239 Arch street, Philadelphia, where the first national flag was made.

The original design required six-pointed stars, but, upon Mrs. Ross' suggestion that five-pointed stars would be more symmetrical, the pattern was changed. This lady was afterward given the position of manufacturer of government flags, which occupation upon her death was retained by her children.

The claim is well established, states a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, that a flag of this design of stars and stripes was first hoisted at Fort Stanwix, called Fort Schuyler at the time, near the present city of Rome, N. Y., on August 3, 1777. It was first under fire three days later in the battle of Oriskany.

By act of congress January 13, 1794, the design of the flag was changed so as to incorporate fifteen stripes and fifteen stars, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky, and one star was to be added for every subsequent state admitted. This, however, was repealed in 1818, when the original number of stripes was established, the stars continuing to increase as new states were admitted.

DISPLAYING THE FLAG

THE flag code states that when the flag is displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. Under the heading "Cautions," the code reads: "Do not use the flag as drapery in any form whatever. Use bunting of blue, white and red."

WHY Eight Cavities in the Head Give Much Trouble.

There are eight cavities that communicate through small openings with the interior of the nose, wrote Doctor Phillips, according to the Literary Digest.

The largest sinuses—the antrums—occupy the hollow spaces of the cheekbones; the next in size, the frontal sinuses, are above and between the eyes. On either side of the nasal chambers, on the way backward toward your throat, are the ethmoid sinuses, while still farther back, near the base of the brain, are those known as the sphenoid sinuses.

These sinus cavities have much to do with the character or resonance of your voice, just as the sounding-board of a musical instrument modulates and influences the quality of its tone. They also lighten the weight of your skull, and create resilience.

Why, then, if the sinuses are so useful and necessary, can they cause so much misery? Normally they do not; only when they are attacked by disease do they become troublesome.

HOW

TO SELECT THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF EGGS FOR HOME.—Homemakers cannot make the technical tests that are used by egg-graders, who can "candle" eggs. But here are a few double-checks for the consumer:

The shell should be clean, sound and of normal size and shape for all grades except the fourth grade down—United States trade, which allows for abnormality in the shape. And for the inside, says a writer in the Pacific Rural Press, try this: Break the egg in a plate. If the yolk stands up round like a ball, if the white is firm and solidly around it, and clear, then it is an excellent egg, which is too good for most commercial purposes—the kind you buy for convalescents.

The next grade, United States extra, is your breakfast egg, top grade in most graded markets. The next grade, United States standard, is the egg you usually buy from the "strictly fresh" basket, and a home-maker can use her judgment in deciding how her family reacts to it in omelet or in cakes. United States trade is suitable for cooking dishes where egg flavor does not count so much.

Origin of the Phrase "Perfidious Albion"

The phrase in its French form, "Albion Perfide," is attributed to Napoleon, particularly when he found that the British intended to treat him as a prisoner rather than a guest on the Bellerophon. The expression was very old at that time, however, and is a relic of the centuries of war and rivalry between France and Britain. Thus a French writer in 1558, giving a description of Great Britain, stated: "One may say of the English that in war they are not strong and in peace they are not faithful."

Another French writer, Misson, in his "Travels," published in 1718, says: "I cannot imagine what could occasion the notion I have frequently observed in France that the English were treacherous. It is certainly great injustice to reckon treachery among the vices familiar to the English."

There is another reference to alleged English perfidy in a Latin couplet said to have been composed by Philip of Valois on the occasion of Edward III's invasion of France in the fourteenth century. The name "Albion," of course, is the ancient name of Great Britain.

NO PASSENGER LOST BY RIGID AIR LINES

All Landed Safely Even in Zeppelin's Early Days.

Washington.—Since Count Zeppelin began to carry passengers in crude small craft, around the turn of the century, no single passenger has been lost in commercial airship service and about 800,000 have been carried, including those on short sight-seeing hops here and abroad. An airship, the Graf Zeppelin, has circled the world in 21 days and another, the Norge, crossed the North pole.

On the debit side of the ledger stand the spectacular losses of huge military and experimental ships.

The British started on an ambitious airship construction program of their own. The ZR-2, which had been purchased by the United States, fell into the Humber river, just as it was about to be delivered in August, 1921, causing the death of 34 persons. The R-34, which had electrified the world by her crossing of the North Atlantic in July, 1919, under command of Major G. H. Scott in 63 hours, to blaze that trail for lighter-than-air craft, was blown to pieces in a gale while moored at her mast at Howden, in January, of that year. Fortunately, no one was on board.

Crashed Into Hill.

The R-100, first of two proud 5,000,000 cubic foot ships to fly for England, made the North Atlantic round trip in 1930, crossing to Canada and return. In October of that year her sister ship, R-101, crashed into a hill at Beauvais, France, when on a demonstration flight to India and 46 British officers and men, including some of the aviation leaders of the empire, were killed.

In December, 1923, the French suffered the loss of 52 lives in the crash of the Dixmude off the Sicilian coast while she was on her way to Africa.

The Italia, carrying General Umberto Nobile and fellow-explorers, fell during a flight to the North pole in May, 1928, and eight persons were killed.

In the United States the record of losses has been even greater. The Roma, built in Italy but assembled in this country and under test for the United States army, dived out of control when a rudder cable broke at an altitude of 1,000 feet, fell into high-tension wires and 34 lives were lost in the resultant fire.

In September, 1925, the ZR-1, the Shenandoah, in commission for the navy, broke in two during a squall near Caldwell, Ohio, and 14 were killed.

Akron and Macon.

The Akron, first of the two 6,500,000-cubic-foot airships built for the navy by the Goodyear Zeppelin corporation at Akron, in the world's largest building, was christened August 8, 1931, and commissioned October 27. On April 4, 1933, caught in severe squalls off the New Jersey coast, she broke in the sea and was lost. There were only three survivors.

Less than three weeks later her sister ship, the Macon, made her maiden flight, staying up 12 hours and giving an excellent account of herself. But on February 12, 1935, she too was lost at sea, going down in the Pacific off the California coast. Fortunately, only two of her company were lost.

On the favorable side of the account stand many fine flights by rigid airships, however. Both the Akron and the Macon, while in commission, made long flights, crossing the continent and flying along the coast lines in all sorts of weather.

Meantime, abroad, the Graf Zeppelin had begun the series of flights which has been chiefly responsible for the abiding faith which German experts and many American authorities hold in lighter-than-air craft.

Ladybugs' Sex Becomes Real Problem in Oregon

Estacada, Ore.—An enticing get-rich-quick scheme fell through recently because no one in this small town knew how to tell a lady ladybug from a gentleman ladybug.

A report by Fred Brown, forest ranger, that thousands of the tiny creatures were swarming near Camp One, about eight miles from here, was quickly followed by a second report—the source of which was vague—that males of the species are valued at \$1 each.

Then arose the disturbing question of how to tell a male from a female ladybug.

A canvass of the library and all available bookstores failed to reveal any scientific method of discerning between the two sexes. Examination of several members of the species also proved in vain—no apparent difference could be discovered.

Students Will Hear How They Really Talk

Middletown, Conn.—Installation of recording and reproducing apparatus for the use of classes in oral English is under way at Wesleyan university. Next year's classes will be able to hear themselves as others hear them.

The new speech apparatus is designed to aid students who have speech difficulties by revealing to them how their speech faults sound to others and to enable instructors in public speaking to demonstrate the point which they wish to make about the presentations of their students. Many other uses of the equipment are also visualized.

How Blackbird Got Its Color Is Ancient Myth

The blackbird, that shy handsome fellow with his glossy black coat and golden beak, was once upon a time, so the French fable tells us, pure white. One day in the woods he came upon a magpie, busily engaged in hiding his stolen treasure of jewels.

"Where can I get such a store?" asked the white bird. The magpie, being nervous of betrayal, told him to go to the palace of the King of Riches in the bowels of the earth, but warned him to touch nothing until he had received permission from the prince. He set out on his quest and flew through cavern after cavern, until he came to one formed entirely of gold, and gold dust lay thick on the floor. The adventurer could restrain himself no longer, but plunged his greedy bill into the gold dust, whereupon a horrible demon sprang out of the ground, spewing forth soot and smoke. Although the bird escaped with his life, he had now a jet-black plumage and a gold-stained bill. And since then, every time the blackbird hears a sudden noise in the wood, he rushes out of the bushes with cries of alarm, for who knows what terrible demon may pursue him again?

Frankincense Used in Ancient Burial Rites

A toy-size bronze bucket, hung as a necklace ornament, yielded evidence that the inhabitants of Germany in that remote time used frankincense in their funeral rites. The little bucket, complete with handle and miniature stirring rod, was found in a grave at Stargard castle near Bargensdorf.

Its hardened contents, mixed with debris that had got into the grave during its long burial, were sent to a Berlin microscopist. His examination and analysis showed that the matrix material consisted of partly burned frankincense. Apparently the little bucket, which was less than an inch high, was filled with the incense at some point during the funeral ceremonies, and after this use as a censer was hung around the neck of the departed with a fine-linked chain.

Use of Nature's Gifts

There are no indications that in remote time either oil or gas was put to much practical use as modern people understand that term, but there is little doubt that priests of the fire-worshipping cult which flourished in old Persia made "good things" out of the phenomena. Not far from Beku are the ruins of a temple of the cult which is believed to have been in existence for more than 2,500 years. Tower beacons and altars are provided with channels concealed in the masonry, which demonstrate that gasfitting is not a craft of modern birth. These channels led from fissures in the earth which once furnished natural gas. To this temple came pilgrims from all parts of the East as late as the eighties of the last century. Besides the walls of the temple today stands a modern refinery, furnishing an emphatic contrast in the old and new uses of Nature's gift of oil and gas.

Mother Goose Theory Applied

The old Mother Goose method of handling stray sheep applies to stray mules, also, it would seem from an occurrence in Scranton, Pa. "Leave them alone and they'll come home, dragging their tails behind them," quoted an official of a coal company, when notified by an amateur "Buffalo Bill" that he was organizing a crowd to round up the 12 mules who had wandered from the company's yard. Sure enough, the mules came home after reaching territory unfamiliar to them, dragging their tails behind them—as predicted, and expected.

Rare Luther Bible

A Bible illustrated by pictures painted by Martin Luther, the great German reformer, and bearing many notes in his handwriting, was discovered by a Danish bookseller. He purchased a collection of books from a German family. Among them was the precious Bible. Besides notes in Luther's writing, the Bible bears notes written by other leading figures in the German Reformation movement. These include Melancthon, the reformer who was acknowledged to be the movement's leading scholar.

Mail Deliveries on Stamps

Mexico printed a curious set of stamps in 1895 which gave a series of tableaux depicting the various ways of handling mail. The one cent, for instance, showed a postman delivering mail on foot; the four cent, a postman mounted on a mule; the ten cent revealed a mail coach, while the one-peso had a picture of a mail train.

Sparrows' Eggs, but Why?

In the account rolls of Bicester priory of the time of Henry VI is a curious item for 12 pounds of sparrows' eggs for 13 pence, says F. H. Crossley in the English Abbey. Just what the eggs were used for or how extensively they were sold is unknown.

Women on Stamps

Martha Washington is the only American woman on United States stamps. Pocahontas and Queen Isabella are the only other women on American stamps.

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1936.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

We desire correspondence to reach our office on Thursday, if at all possible. It will be necessary, therefore, for most letters to be mailed on Wednesday, or by Fast Mail, west on W. M. R. R., Thursday morning. Letters mailed on Thursday evening may not reach us in time.

FEESERSBURG.

Here's July! Month of dog days, patriotism and picnics. The Indians called it, "The Thunder Moon—or Heat Moon." The gem, or birth stone is Ruby, the flower, water-lily. Persons born before the 22nd. are said to be of very superior intelligence (we know some.) They learn new things easily, are sympathetic, and fond of travel, just like another born in December.

Mrs. C. S. Wolf accompanied the excursion for the blind of Baltimore City on their annual excursion down the bay on Tuesday, and with her sister, Miss Ruth Utermahlen visited some of the shut-ins on Wednesday distributing favors of food or alms.

Mrs. Lillie Birely Parker, of Frederick, spent part of last week with her cousins at Grovedale before leaving on July 7th. for a month with Mrs. Lincoln Birely in Brooklyn, Boston, from which place she will sail by Merchant and Miners Line to Norfolk, Va., where she will visit the Parker family, and other friends.

Mrs. Wilbur Miller spent last week with friends in Philadelphia, enjoying sight-seeing and the political convention, and returning home on Sunday evening. Whether she rode a donkey, in the parade we don't know, only her voice still sounds a little husky, and somebody was doing all that yelling.

Last Wednesday a niece of Richard Starner, Mrs. Gladys Starner Ferguson, arrived in Carroll County from Holtville, Cal., after a stop-over in Detroit, bringing Betty Jane Koons from that city to her grand-parents Mr. and Mrs. J. Addison Koons on Big Pipe Creek, for her annual vacation visit; and the auto of Mrs. Mollie Williams Starner—who is with her brother, Frank Williams and family, near Taneytown, this week.

Some of the Mt. Union folks attended the C. E. Convention in Westminster, on Saturday evening, where 500 persons sat down to the banquet and enjoyed good food, good speeches, and good music. It has been many years since we were at a State Convention of Christian Endeavors, but the enthusiasm and voluntary singing sounded very familiar. The officers of the Carroll County Union were duly installed for another year's service. Mrs. Rosa Koons Bohm, Misses Lizzie and Sue Birely were asked to stand up as charter members of the Mt. Union Society organized in July, 1891—who bear a record of continuous attendance for 45 years—and the convention applauded heartily. Most of the faces are new ones—but "His work goes marching on."

A card post-marked "Lily Pons, Md." shows some lovely shades of water-lilies seen at the Three Springs Fisheries, said to be the largest plant of its kind in the world. Our friends say it is well worth seeing the Lotus blooms in early July. What a wonderful world this is.

Rev. M. L. Kroh has been trying to interest the young people in Social Service work, so called for a meeting this Thursday evening at Mt. Union Church, hoping to effect an organization. Because of Saturday being a holiday he will meet his catechetical class on Friday afternoon.

Each warm day tempts the youngsters to "the ole swimmin' hole"—and bathing suits are in style again. Happy days are here again—for 'tis harvest time—when the reaper and men are busy from early until late, but doesn't last nearly as long as once. Not as large a crop as some years, owing to the drought and unusually cool spring time.

Green beans and new potatoes from the garden are on the menu now, with raspberries, cantaloupes, and water-melons are the choice fruits.

We commemorate some very important events this week: July 1, 1863, the battle of Gettysburg; July 2, 1881, President Garfield assassinated; July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence, and Calvin Coolidge—thirtieth president of the U. S. was born the same date, 1872 never can we forget the alarm and sorrow when Garfield was shot, the watching from day to day of news of his condition. No telephones, no radios, but anxiously awaiting the morning papers; how one of the family would bring voice, and bulletin—with trepidation, and the Nation tear-dimmed eyes, how the Nation prayed, and then came the end—with services everywhere for the Martyred President. Dr. Jolly, of New Windsor College preached to a full hall in Union Bridge from the text, "Know ye not there is a great man fallen this day in Israel?" An impressive service.

Here are a few lines of weather wisdom (or is it old wives fable?) "Bats flying late in the evening indicates fair weather, chicken oiling their feathers indicate wet weather." Yes, we'll set our flag afloat on the 4th.—because most of our life we dreamed this was the Land of the Free and Home of the Brave; but under the present burden of taxation we don't feel so free, and there's a difference of opinion concerning the brave.

GREAT NEW NOVEL.

"Box Car," new serial of a girl who was trapped by the fire of flaming love, starts in the July 12 issue of the American Weekly, the big magazine which comes every Sunday with the BALTIMORE AMERICAN. Get your copy from your newsdealer or newsboy.

MANCHESTER.

The Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Rehmeier, with their daughter, Mary Glady, are spending several days at Jamestown, N. Y. with relatives and friends.

Miss Evelyn Reed, of Folkert's Lane, who has been in the Md. University Hospital, where she has been operated upon, is improving and hopes to be able to leave the institution soon.

The Revs. J. S. Hollenbach and I. G. Naugle attended several of the sessions of the Md. State C. E. Convention which was held at Westminster last Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Rev. Mr. Hollenbach led in devotions at the opening session of Friday afternoon and Rev. Naugle at the evening session of the same day. Rev. Mr. Naugle was selected to serve as pastor counselor for the Carroll Co. organization for the ensuing year.

Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Richter, of Falls River, Mass., are spending several days with their son and daughter-in-law, Prof. and Mrs. Gerald Richter, of this place. Prof. Richter is principal of schools at Manchester.

Mrs. Dillie Miller and her daughter, Miss Francis, spent last Sunday on a visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Miller, of Miller's Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Folkert, Baltimore, spent the week-end with Mr. Folkert's father, John Folkert, of this place.

Rev. and Mrs. I. G. Naugle, spent Wednesday with Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Fisher, Walkersville. Mr. Naugle addressed a young people's meeting at the Walkersville United Brethren Church on the same evening.

Mr. John Folkert visited with his grand-daughter, Miss Evelyn Reed, who is a patient at the Maryland University Hospital, since last Friday.

Misses Flora Albaugh, Minnie Zumbun and Helen Strevig of this place, were in attendance at the Md. State C. E. Convention at Westminster, on Sunday.

TOM'S CREEK.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Valentine and daughter, Regina, and son Billy, of Rocky Ridge, and Miss Agnes Valentine, of near here, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stunkle, Point of Rocks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Morrison and daughter, Elizabeth, and Mr. and Mrs. William Morrison and sons, Bobby and Richard, were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baumgardner.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dougherty and daughter, Grace, of Baltimore, are spending a week with Mrs. Dougherty's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Birely.

Mr. Lester Birely, of Baltimore, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Birely.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Naylor and family, and Mr. Clarence Cline, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ott, of Blue Mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Baumgardner and family, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Baumgardner, of Emmitsburg.

Miss Ella May Wetzel, of Frederick, has arrived at the home of her father to spend some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Phillips and daughter, Helen, spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Haines.

Mr. James Sensenbaugh, of Smithsburg and Miss Mildred Sensenbaugh, a nurse of the Washington County Hospital, spent Tuesday with their sister, Mrs. Wilbur Naylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Baumgardner, spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Grimes.

Mr. Peter Baumgardner, of Taneytown, spent Wednesday with his brother, Mr. Thomas Baumgardner.

KEYMAR.

The fine rain we had Tuesday afternoon was greatly needed.

Junior and Linda Lee Lowman are victims of the measles.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blessing died at the home of its parents, Sunday morning. Funeral was held Monday morning at 10:00 o'clock in charge of Elder S. F. Repp. Interment was in Beaver Dam cemetery.

Mr. Wm. Warner who has been under the doctor's care, is slowly improving. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Wm. Potter has returned to her home in Washington, after helping care for her sister, Mrs. R. W. Galt.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Monathe, of Mt. Pleasant, called on their niece, Miss Annie Bruchey, at the home of Mrs. Laura Stoner.

Mrs. Lee Stoner, of Delmar, New York, is visiting friends and relatives in this town.

Miss Anna Mehning and Mrs. Upton Mehning seem to be the first to pick ripe tomatoes from the garden.

Miss Miriam Switzer is on the sick list.

UNIONTOWN.

The Lutheran S. S. will render the Pageant "The Garden Guest," July 5, at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Halter, Miss Virginia Myers and friend went to Ocean City, Tuesday.

Miss Doris Haines takes a position, there this week.

Dr. Fidelia Gilbert, left, Friday, to take up her work at the Woman's Medical Hospital, Philadelphia.

Rev. William Schmeiser and family, arrived at the M. P. parsonage last Thursday and were given a reception there that evening. We welcome them in our midst and wish for them a successful pastorate.

Dr. J. J. Weaver and family, opened up their summer home here, last Thursday. Always glad to see them back.

Raymond Dayhoff is improving his home by building a long porch on the front of his house.

Sergt S. Flygare is having his buildings newly painted.

Mrs. Eyster returned to York New Salem, last Friday accompanied by Rev. M. L. Kroh and family for the day.

A well balanced mind is like a well fitted door, that makes little noise when being operated.

CONFINE YOUR BIRD HUNTING TO CAMERA

Is Appeal of United States Biological Survey.

Washington.—If you must shoot birds, shoot them with a camera, youthful nimrods are being asked by the United States biological survey. One reason for this appeal is the thinning population of birds, partly due to the use of guns and sling-shots in the hands of young, inexperienced hunters.

"One of the birds that has caused such an appeal, is the pileated woodpecker," says the National Geographic society. "This 'dandy' of bird society is slow in flight, big, noisy and conspicuous, therefore a first-rate target. "Muffled ax blows, that make tree lovers cry 'Woodman, spare that tree' may often be traced, not to a man, but to the noisy pileated woodpecker. When tracked down, this drowsy grub-eater is usually found chopping away at some dead stub or branch. Digging deep, he extracts and devours thousands of larval enemies of live trees, but does little damage to green wood.

"At rest against a tree trunk in the upright posture characteristic of woodpeckers, pileatus (to use his more convenient Latin name), seems to be clad in black, except for his brilliant scarlet crested skull cap and red stripes (absent in Mrs. P.) along the cheeks. But in flight, white underparts and spots and streaks on wings, neck, cheeks, and throat, flash out in contrast to black plumage as he swoops along.

Noisy in Mating Season.

"Pileated woodpeckers are particularly noisy during the mating season and after their children are off their hands late in the spring. Their cackling call resembles that of the flicker, but it is louder, more ringing and often more hesitant.

"Special adjustments in the brain of pileatus protect it from the terrific shock of constant woodchopping. Large as a crow and, next to the now almost extinct ivory billed, biggest of all the woodpeckers, he packs a punch that recalls the action of a compressed-air drill in breaking up paving. With his long tough bill, this hard-hitting flyer may peel off long strips of bark to simplify his search for food. Chips of wood six or eight inches long and as wide as a man's hand, have been hewn from some trees.

"Like the holes in the posts of a rail fence, pileatus' excavations in tree trunks are squarish and mortiselike; not round as are those of some other members of the woodpecker tribe. Of course, he chops out the entranceway to his nest, but then again he may cut holes with no other apparent aim than to search for wiggly worms, or just for the fun of it. Occasionally the cavity he chops in one direction will meet one projected from another.

Insects for Every Course.

"Pileatus deserves every bit of his high reputation as a tree surgeon. He 'gets under the skin' of trees and hauls out destructive wood eaters. Ants and woodborers, which together inflict enormous damage on timber, make up 61 per cent of his diet. Another 11 per cent is composed of miscellaneous insects, spiders, and millipedes.

"A barred, horny-tipped tongue helps him to lap up scattering bugs. It is true that in the fall and winter, when he has a struggle to find food (he never migrates north or south with the seasons), he eats considerable vegetable food, but most of this is wild fruits, nuts, and seeds. The farmer need fear no injury to crops or farmyard trees from him.

"Apparently not in any hurry about nest building, a pair of pileated woodpeckers often take a month to prepare the cavity in the chosen tree. Sometimes the mother bird lays eggs before the interior decoration is complete. Muffled knocking in the tree, days after eggs are laid, tells of trimming and remodeling still in progress.

"Pileatus nests usually in a dead tree, 15 to 50 feet from the ground. The actual cavity, in which the eggs are laid on a nest of fine chips, may be as much as three feet deep. Two exits are not uncommon, so that when an enemy enters by one, pileatus and family may slip out by the back door."

Professor Finds World's Oldest Mummy in Egypt

Cairo.—Declared to be the world's oldest mummy, the perfectly preserved remains of a woman who died more than 5,700 years ago while anticipating motherhood was discovered by Prof. Selim Hassan.

The rare discovery climaxed a series of remarkable finds unearthed by the anthropologist beneath the age-old pyramids of El Gizeh.

Early this month Professor Hassan's expedition came upon the lavish tomb of a beautiful Egyptian princess, daughter of the mighty Pharaoh Chefnun, who erected ancient Egypt's second loftiest pyramid.

The mummy was in a state of preservation only the Egyptians were able to achieve and the secret of which has never been fully ascertained.

The dead woman was identified as the wife of Sechem Nefer, highest ranking officer of the Court of Pharaoh Chefnun, who ruled antiquity's most powerful empire 2,800 years before Christ.

Wrapped in many yards of bandages and encased in a richly carved coffin, the mummy was said to antedate the remains of the princess and prince discovered earlier this month, making it the oldest mummy ever found.

PLAYGROUND CONTRIBUTIONS.

(Additional)

Dr. C. Dern	\$1.00
Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Benner	1.00
D. B. Schaum	.50
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Crouse	.50
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henson	.50
Mr. and Mrs. Roland Feagle	.50
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Shorb	.25
Mr. and Mrs. A. Alexander	.50
Mr. and Mrs. Fern Hitchcock	.50
Parent	.50
Mr. and Mrs. R. Clingman, Sr	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Riffle	1.00
Mrs. Lavina Fringer	.50
Mr. and Mrs. J. Elliot	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ruffinsberger	.50
Mr. and Mrs. David Smith	1.00
Harris Brothers	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Doty Robb	.50
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burke	.50
Taneytown Garage	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Moser	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Feeser	.50
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Sauble	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sauble	.50
Mr. & Mrs. Norval Shoemaker	.50
Mr. A. J. Ohler and Mr. Thomas	Wantz gave their labor making the wood work of the see-saws. Mr. Curtis Bowers gave his labor, building toilets on the playground. Mr. Frank Crouse built the steps at the playground. The following assisted in the canvass for funds; Mrs. P. T. Elliot, Mrs. Walter Wilt, Mrs. Chas. Wantz, Mrs. Walter Bower, Mrs. Allen Feeser.

The committee wants to take this opportunity to thank all who have helped make a Community Playground possible.

PROCEEDINGS ORPHANS' COURT

Monday, June 29th., 1936.—Theodore F. Brown and Bruce T. Bair, administrators of John A. Murphy, deceased, returned inventory of leasehold estate and received order to sell same.

D. Eugene Walsh, anc. administrator w. a. of George W. Crouse, deceased, returned inventory of real estate.

G. Irene Lippy, administratrix of Sue V. Lippy, deceased, reported sale of personal property and received order to transfer title.

Edward William Meter, infant, received order to withdraw money.

Sterling M. Dutterer, executor of Mary Elizabeth Dutterer, deceased, returned inventory of money.

The last will and testament of Catherine McDonald, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to Mary McDonald, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Harvey Bankard, deceased, were granted to Mamie V. Bankard, who received order to notify creditors and warrants to appraise personal property and real estate.

John T. Barnett, administrator of Julia A. V. Welsh, deceased, settled a supplemental account and corrected distribution.

The last will and testament of Mary Jane Frederick, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to John T. Barnett, who received order to notify creditors.

J. Stanley Grabbill, executor of Etta V. Lowman, deceased, received order to notify creditors and warrants to appraise real estate and personal property.

Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, guardian of Edward M. Case, infant, settled its first and final account.

Mary E. Bonnaville, administrator w. a. of Warner A. Bonnaville, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court issued an order nisi.

Tuesday, June 30th., 1936.—James E. Boylan, Jr., executor of J. Walter Englar, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court issued an order nisi.

H. Lester Phelps and William M. Chpley, executors of Harry M. Phelps, deceased, reported sale of real estate, on which the Court issued an order nisi.

Theodore F. Brown and Bruce T. Bair, administrators of John A. Murphy, deceased, reported sale of leasehold estate, on which the Court issued an order nisi.

NEGROES GAIN BY THE NEW DEAL DEMOCRACY.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in an address at a session of the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of colored people, held in Baltimore, on Monday night, declared—according to a news article in Tuesday's Baltimore Sun, that;

"Under our new conception of democracy, the negro will be given the chance to which he is entitled—not because he will be singled out for special consideration, but because he is prominently belongs to the class that the new democracy is designed especially to aid."

Reviewing the history of society from the "tooth-and-claw age, during which every man was for himself alone," to the present era, in which "the social aspects of life, the rights of the many and our obligations to protect the weak will be given even greater consideration," Mr. Ickes advised the Negro and his friends to study carefully the changes now being wrought by the Government.

"If we except the Indians, of the many groups that have been exploited, beginning with pioneer days, Negroes, perhaps, have been the greatest sufferer," he continued. But he warned the race against allowing bitterness to control their reactions to this treatment."

He stated that Franklin D. Roosevelt has carried on a vigorous policy of justice toward the Negro race, stronger than any president since Lincoln, and pointed at that they have received the same consideration—as whites in the administration of relief, a standing which they have not enjoyed since they became citizens.

Dignity consists not in possessing honors, but in the consciousness that he deserves them.—Aristotle.

FREDERICK COUNTY LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Taneytown	3	0	1.000
Emmitsburg	2	1	.667
Union Bridge	2	1	.667
Woodsboro	2	1	.667
Thurmont	1	2	.333
Brunswick	1	2	.333
Middletown	0	3	.000

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Taneytown 5—Emmitsburg 0.
Union Bridge 3—Middletown 0.
New Windsor 4—Thurmont 1.
Woodsboro 28—Brunswick 3.

TANEYTOWN 5—EMMITSBURG 0.

The first four innings of last Saturday's game was a battle between two pitchers. In Taneytown's half of the first inning the first man up struck out. Blettner came along with the first hit of the game—a 3-bagger, but he died on third.

In Emmitsburg's half, Rommel struck out three in a row. Then Mondorf showed what he could do, in the second, by striking out three men; and Rommel in his half of the inning followed up by striking out three men.

At the close of the fourth inning, each pitcher had struck out seven, and neither side had scored. Then the change came. In the fifth and sixth innings Taneytown, on three hits, made as many runs. In the 8th, on an error that placed a man on first, and a homer by Brady the game was safely "in the bag" for Taneytown, and a shut-out scored against the mountaineers.

"Lefty" Rommel struck out 14 men and Mondorf 7, and this tells the story of a game in which scoring was limited to three innings, showing that a lot of good pitching and good general play, marked the contest, leaving Taneytown the winner of three straight games, and the head of the league standing for at least one more game. The box score tells the rest of the story.

Taneytown	AB.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Newman, rf	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hitchcock, cf	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
Blettner, 3b	4	2	3	0	2	1	0
Brady, 1b	4	2	3	8	0	0	0
Rang, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	1	0
Basehoar, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rifle, ss	4	1	1	1	0	2	0
Wildasin, c	3	0	0	14	0	1	0
Rommel, p	3	0	1	0	2	1	0

Totals 34 5 8 27 7 6

Emmitsburg	AB.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Yonkers, lf	4	0	0	3	0	0	0
Zimmerman, ss	4	0	0	2	3	1	0
Mondorf, p	4	0	0	4	0	4	0
Stoner, cf	3	0	0	1	0	1	0
L. Eckenrode, c	2	0	0	7	1	0	0
C. Eckenrode, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0	0
Zacharias, 2b	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
Saylor, 1b	2	0	0	7	0	0	0
F. Althoff, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combs, rf	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
B. Althoff, 1b	1	0	0	3	0	0	0

Totals 31 0 0 27 10 2

Taneytown 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 0—5

Emmitsburg 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Summary: Two base hits—Brady. Three base hits—Blettner. Home run—Brady. Stolen bases—Brady, Basehoar, C. Eckenrode. Base on balls—off Rommel 3; off Mondorf, 2. Struck out—by Mondorf, 7; by Rommel, 14. Double play—Rang (unassisted); C. Eckenrode to Saylor. Wild pitch—Mondorf. Left on bases—Taneytown 4; Emmitsburg, 7. Umpire—Ecker. Time—1:50. Scorer—Mull.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Gordon Wetzel and Thelma Poe, of Sykesville, Md.

Walter F. Benedict and Evelyn P. Dittenbaugh, Harrisburg, Pa.

Richard C. Fink and Duretha G. Neel, Littlestown, Pa.

Emanuel Harner and Ida M. Lambert, Taneytown, Md.

James M. Hassinger and Bertha L. Bossinger, Reedsville, Pa.

Eldon P. Oyer and Nadine Weaver, Gettysburg, Pa.

Norris A. Keeney and Margaret Stockdale, Finksburg, Md.

Richard H. Moore and Gladys R. Donsen, Hanover, Pa.

David G. Kundel and Katherine L. Bachman, Sunbury, Pa.

Leslie Wolfe and Dorothy Heffner, Nescopeck, Pa.

Donald E. Pyle and Roberta F. Lintchium, Media, Pa.

George Walterhoefer and Elsie M. Eche, Baltimore, Md.

Charles H. Gipe and Martha M. Dech, Hershey, Pa.

A. E. Davenport and Marie French, Harrisburg, Pa.

Lawrence W. Erb and Mary E. Lippy, Union Bridge, Md.

Charles T. Brillhart and Mary N. Wertz, Manchester, Md.

Lester Beam and Martena Paxton, Goodyear, Pa.

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.

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

FOR SALE—1 Twelve Horse Power Stover Engine, slightly used—will sacrifice.—Taneytown Grain & Supply Co. 6-26-2t

LOAD OF GOOD COWS just received, mostly Jerseys and Guernseys, and a few Holsteins and Durhams, with good size. T. B. and blood tested, to go anywhere.—Raymond Wilson, Keymar.

I WILL GIVE Classical or Modern Music Lessons. Have diploma in music.—David Wm. Shaum.

4 PIGS, 6 weeks old, for sale by Emanuel Overholzer, near Taneytown

BIG AUCTION this Friday night, (July 3rd.) at Bruceville. Come get your Bananas, Watermelons, Cantaloupes or anything you may need for over the 4th, at your own price. Music by White Rock Ramblers, of Brook Hill, Md. Bingo and other amusements, free prizes.—W. M. Ohler.

FOR SALE—Sow and 6 Pigs, by Calvin Hahn, Keysville.

OUR WAREHOUSES will be closed all day July 4th.—The Reindollar Company, Taneytown Grain & Supply Co.

FOR SALE—7 Pigs, 7 weeks old.—Ralph Keefe, near Mayberry.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for U. S. Government whiskey warehouse receipts. Send your list of holdings. Without obligations. First Securities Corp., 111 W. Monroe, Chicago. 6-26-4t

SHORT TERM CROP Insurance, to cover for 3 months to 6 months when after crops are harvested.—P. B. Englar, Agent. 6-26-2t

BRING YOUR EGGS to M. O. Fuss in Harney, for highest prices, or let me know and I will come and get them 6-12-1f

WANTED TO RENT—Modern House or Apartment.—L. D. Sherman at Sherman's Store, 103 York St., Taneytown, Md. 4-3-1f

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

WANTED—2 Loads of Calves, Tuesday, each week. Highest cash price. Will call 7 miles from Taneytown. Write, Phone, or see Jere J. Garner. 2-7-36

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, having sold her home, one mile from Taneytown on Walnut Grove road, will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1936, at 12:30, the following described HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

2 beds, springs and mattress, dresser, with glass; chiffonier, with glass, 2 large mirrors, 6 rockers, 4 leather bottom dining room chairs, 5 other chairs, 6-ft. extension dining table, kitchen table, lot of pictures, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, 2 stands, drop-side couch, plush covered couch, Silvertone radio, gramophone and 50 records, Rayo lamp, 2 hanging lamps, small lamp, buggy lamp, 2 lanterns, 1.2 and 5-gal stone jars and crocks, two 6x9 rugs, one 12x2 felt base rug, 10 yds. linoleum, cook stove, 4-burner oil stove, with baker; oil heater stove, wash bench, meat bench, lot of jelly and jarred fruit, lot empty jars, lot bed blankets and comforts, window screens, dishes, pots, pans, knives, forks and spoons, 5-ft step ladder, home-made soap.

OUTSIDE GOODS.

Lot of stove length wood, lot other wood and lumber, mail box, wheelbarrow, iron butcher kettle, iron ring and pudding stirrer, gambel sticks, 1-man crosscut saw, hand saw, buck saw, meat barrel, 50-gallon oil drum, chicken coops, wedge, maul, rakes, lard can

PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS,

set by the piece; tubs, axe, digging iron, set buggy harness, set double check lines, 5-shovel plow and single tree, lawn mower, scythe and two blades, and other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—CASH.

LOLA M. MURPHY, EARL BOWERS, Auct. C. G. BOWERS, Clerk. 7-3-2t

Why It Was "The Big Wind"

The big wind occurred in Ireland on the night of January 6, 1839. In Limerick, Galway, and Athlone, hundreds of houses were blown down and hundreds more were burned by the spreading of fires from those blown down. It was called the big wind because it was the worst of its kind known to the people of Ireland. The big wind was a recent and memorable event at the time of the Irish emigration to America following the famine of 1845-46, so that its memory has been preserved among the descendants of the emigrants.

Why Tower Leans

The Campanile, better known as the Leaning Tower of Pisa, 179 feet high, leans 13 feet out of the perpendicular. Begun in 1173, it was only 35 feet high when a subsidence of the soil threw it out of perpendicular, but the builder kept on, endeavoring to rectify the inclination later on. By the year 1300 the tower had risen as far as the bell chamber and about 1350 was completed as it stands today.

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.

Piney Creek Presbyterian—Preaching, 9:30 A. M., by Rev. Lewis Hoffman, Baltimore; Sabbath School and Light Bearers, at 10:30.

Taneytown Presbyterian.—Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.; C. E., 6:45 P. M.; Preaching, 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. J. Lewis Hoffman.

St. Mary's Reformed Church, Silver Run.—Sunday School, at 9:00 A. M.; Morning Worship, at 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; Union Service on the Reformed Church lawn, 7:15.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—S. School, at 9:15 A. M.; Morning Worship, at 10:15; C. E., at 6:30 P. M.; Union Service on the Church lawn, at 7:15. Rev. Enfield will be the guest preacher for this service.

Keysville—Morning Worship, at 8 A. M.; Sunday School, at 9:00.

Taneytown U. B. Charge, Taneytown Church—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Holy Communion at 10:30 A. M.; Union open air service, at 7:15.

Harney Church—Holy Communion, at 9:00 A. M.; Sunday School, at 10.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, Baust—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Divine Worship, 10:30; Catechetical instruction after service.

St. Paul—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Children's Day Service, at 7:30 P. M. Mt. Union—S. S., 9:15 A. M.; C. E., 10:30 A. M.

Winter's—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.

Manchester Evangelical and Ref. Charge, Snydersburg—Worship, at 8:30 A. M.; S. S., at 9:30.

Manchester—S. S., 9:30; Worship, 10:30; C. E., 6:45; Consistory, Monday, at 8:00 P. M., at the home of R. H. Kuhns; Cantata, at 8:00 P. M. Lineboro—S. S., at 1:00 Worship, at 1:55.

A chorus of 25 voices accompanied by an orchestra of 14 pieces under the direction of Rev. W. I. Henna will present the cantata, "A Story of the Orient," by Adam Geibel, in Trinity Reformed Church, Manchester, Sunday, at 8:00 P. M.

Manchester U. B. Charge, Manchester—Worship with Lord's Supper, at 8:30 A. M.

Miller's—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Worship with Lord's Supper and reception of members at 10:30.

Mt. Zion—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Y. P. C. E. Service with special music by Pleasant Hill Male Quartet. Frank Cole, leader. Also, Mr. Gross of the Pleasant Hill M. E. Church will speak on the subject of the evening. Service at 7:30 P. M. The Mt. Zion Aid Society will meet on Tuesday evening, place to be announced. The W. M. A. will meet on Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Coffield, in Trenton.

Bixler's—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Worship, at 7:30 P. M.

Church of God, Uniontown Circuit, Uniontown—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:30 A. M. Theme: "A Night Among the Stars; or Justification." Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening, at 8:00 P. M. Mr. Jesse P. Garner, leader.

Wakefield—Sunday School at 10:00 A. M.; Preaching Service, at 7:45 P. M. Special speaker, Mr. Elmer L. Thompson, of Reisterstown, Md. Prayer Meeting and Bible Study Class on Thursday evening at 8:00 P. M. Frizzellburg—Sunday School, at 10 A. M.; Prayer Meeting and Bible Study Class on Friday evening at 8 P. M. Subject: "Christ in the Gospel of Mark."

Church of the Brethren, Meadow Branch—Preaching, 11:00 A. M., L. H. Brumbaugh; 7:30 P. M., B. Y. P. D. Westminster—10:45 A. M., Preaching, J. W. Thomas; 7:00 P. M., B. Y. P. D.; 7:30 P. M., Preaching, J. A. Early.

The Union Bridge Lutheran Parish, Keysville Church—Preaching, 9:00 A. M.; S. S., 10:00 A. M.; C. E. Society, 7:30 P. M.

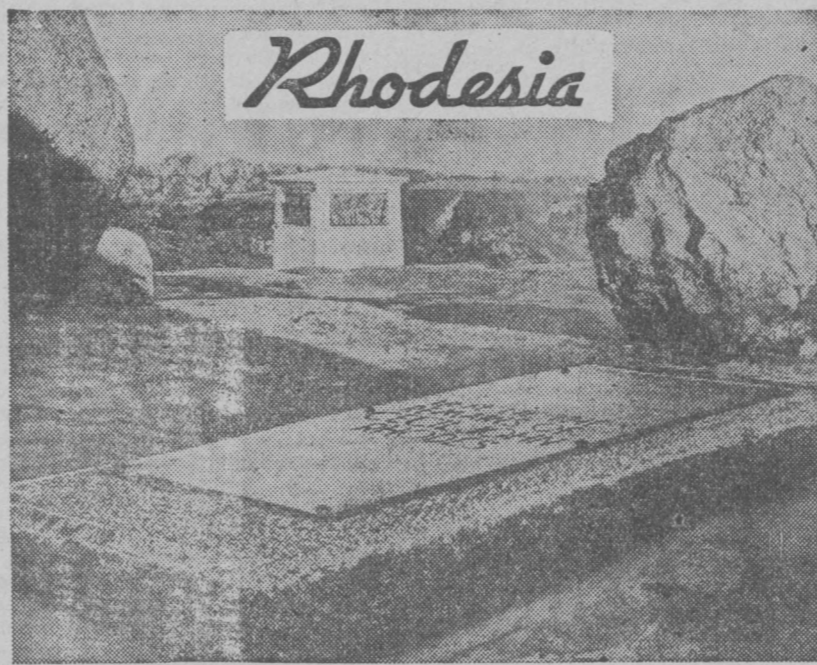
Mt. Tabor Church—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Preaching and Holy Communion, 10:30 A. M.; Park Services, 7:30 P. M., at which time Dr. B. Clinton Ritz, of Waynesboro, Pa., will deliver the sermon.

Why Men Seeking Office Are Called Candidates

In an election we vote for this candidate or that candidate, according to individual choice. But why are they called candidates? This custom of calling people running for political office candidates dates back to ancient Rome. During a political canvass in that ancient city it was customary for persons seeking the higher elective offices to appear in the forum and other public places dressed in white togas, the white of the natural wool being brightened with chalk. The Latin word for white is candidus, and an office seeker so clad was called candidatus, whence our word candidate. Incidentally, the white toga was intended to signify the candidate's purity of purpose in soliciting the suffrage of the people. But candidates don't wear white togas today.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Why Flowers Fade Quickly

There are two mistakes commonly made in cutting flowers for indoor use. One is to wait until they are fully opened, often until they have been open for several days, before cutting them. The other is to cut them during the heat of the day, when they are in ideal condition to wilt. Most flowers are best cut when in full bud, or just as they are beginning to open. There are, of course, some exceptions to this, such as dahlias, which do not expand fully until after three to five days after the buds have unfolded. As a general rule flowers will open more nearly perfect, and will last longer, if taken just as the buds are opening.



Tomb of Cecil Rhodes.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—VNU Service.

PIONEER country's memorials are usually natural features. Rhodesia has its Indaba tree and its Matopo hills. But the most curious spectacle extant associated with Rhodes is that deserted, craterlike pit at the Kimberley diamond mines, where he began digging the fortune which made possible his future colonizing schemes.

Picture Kimberley in the 1870s. Atop a bucket, alongside the checkerboard pattern of claims, sits a big, rumpled-haired, slacker garbed English youth, staring into vacancy. In him Natal has lost a cotton grower, and the world will one day grieve to put it thus, since his name is Rhodes—a Colossus.

The English doctors gave this young Cecil John Rhodes a year or so to live, but the South African climate has saved him. From death to diamonds, and from them to vast wealth, South African statesmanship, and empire-building—such will be the swiftly ascended rungs during a life that will end at forty-nine years.

Meanwhile he dreams—he is an incorrigible dreamer. Presently he will be making wills, based on some future, chimerical wealth, to the end of extending the British empire so vastly as to "render was impossible and promote the best interests of humanity."

The two Rhodesias, of which the Northern colony is almost double the size of the Southern, contain about two and a half million Bantus and but 61,000 persons of European descent. And over what an expanse are these few scattered! One might roughly compare the area of the Rhodesias with that of the thirteen states, or parts of states, lying south of Pennsylvania, east of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, eastward along the Gulf of Mexico, and north of a hypothetical line running through central Florida.

Picture the above region as being occupied by a population only nine times that of Atlanta, Ga.—a population wherein the Bantu and white races are proportioned at 40 to 1. Consider, along with that, a civilization only four decades old, and you have the basic elements of Rhodesia, the pioneer colony.

Land of Real Pioneers.

In Rhodesia, individual effort has developed into co-operation, crop specializing into mixed farming, and a department of agriculture, having to do with the cultural and financing sides of Rhodesian husbandry, has come into being for the benefit of the pioneers.

"Pioneer," be it noted, is strictly masculine. We have heard of the farmerette and the aviatrix, but never of the "pioneeress." Comparing the proportion of women to men in given countries, one finds that the older civilizations generally have an excess of the former over the latter, whereas the reverse is true of lands later settled, such as Canada, New Zealand, the United States, and Australia. Now, in this matter of male surplusage, the yet-younger Rhodesia out-tops almost all countries and exceeds the above-named quartette by a "masculinity" of from four to seven times greater.

That conveys, of course, no social picture of Rhodesia, where woman is playing her full part, as always. Rather, it tells the old story—that the foot-free man strikes out for new lands and, in time, sends overseas for that "girl at home" to make the land worth living in.

And just here the governmental settlers-assistance schemes enter the picture. Somewhat similar in effect to the Homestead act that, in 1862, called American pioneers to plant their homes on free western lands, the Rhodesian assistance schemes went much further, in offering nominally free passages from England to the colony and, upon the settler's arrival, free agricultural instruction for a year.

Like the homesteader, he pledged himself to remain for three years. Unlike the homesteader, he was subject to a minimum and a maximum of available capital, and bought his land, at a dollar or so per acre, on a 24-year installment plan.

Settlers Have Good Homes.

To reach a Rhodesian settler's farmstead, you might possibly drive 20 wooded miles off the turnpike, and, if it is after nightfall, hear some stray lion gulping gutturally in the distance. Yet, once arrived, you find yourself in a true home that the man and his wife have made together. He and his native boys have built the house, planning it around a big central room with a wide hearth. She has made it bright with gay curtains, with the rugs brought from overseas, with the home-made linens.

And the smart furniture? Well, Rhodesia has its teak, and it is astonishing what carpentry native "boys" can achieve with the assistance of designs cut from household magazines, and the vicarious elbow grease of your constant presence.

Across the broad acres the reaped corn stands in regimented stacks. There's a farm store where the settler sells to his native "boys." For amusements, there are horseback riding, hunting, and fishing, books from public libraries, and maybe a radio set.

As for educating the regional settlers' children, a minimum of ten pupils calls for the establishment of a governmental school. Falling that number, in sparsely peopled sections, there will be an "aided farm school," with a government grant for each child.

Heading eastward from Salisbury, you soon find yourself nearing those mountains beyond which extends Portuguese territory. Completely cupped within their foothills' lofty profiles lies Umali, eastern outpost of the Rhodesias. Nothing could reveal itself as a more charming surprise than this neat little town, tucked away on the colony's remote verge, its streets lined with tall flamboyant trees that rear their masses of scarlet blossoms against the mountain-ringed valley's vastness of overhead blue.

A 250-mile swing around a circle centering on Umali reveals it as Rhodesia's gateway to the wild heart of things, where waterfalls plunge over precipices, and primitive forests clothe the land with silence, and nude peaks pile their shapes against the sky.

The Matopo Hills.

At times you traverse 50 miles of wild woodland that offer no more guiding features than a dry stream-bed or some cement causeway, built at low level to allow seasonal torrents to sweep across instead of under it. Brilliantly plumaged birds flash past, groups of rock-perched baboons discuss family affairs. Issuance into the open, with a mission church ahead, is an experience, while the passage of some other car is a downright sensation.

Yet, though you would not have guessed it, there are often kraals near the road, and thus you get a glimpse of native constringing, snuffmaking, hairdressing (as complicated a process as permanent-waving), and listen to a fat old grandmother telling Uncle Remus stories in the original version.

Near Bulawayo you visit the Matopo hills. After a few hours' drive, the land begins heaping itself into a wide series of rocky kopjes. Here nature seems to have worked haphazard, flinging so many great boulders atop of so many pinnacles that one might well call the place the Valley of Balancing Stones.

Now you clamber up the vast, smooth slant of a massive formation and find yourself on a rocky plateau, feeling antlike beside the huge, globular boulders that are perched there over "World's View." Away stretches the tumbled kopje-heaped valley, resembling earth's beginnings as sculptured by some supernatural Rodin, who has tossed the half-finished work aside, saying, "Make out of it what you can."

The boulders immediately encircling you are vivid with lichen, in reds, greens, and gold. A child would call this a fairy place, and dream of enchantments. Then suddenly one severe slab, imbedded over what was laid to rest in the blasted-out heart of the rock, tells you that here has been high burial:

"This Power that wrought on us and goes

Back to the Power again . . . Ah, power! Far better than any cathedral aisle does this "View of the World," Rhodes' self-chosen burial place, suit with the rugged power of the man. The garbled pinnacles are his cathedral's spires, the richly hued boulders his stained-glass windows.

Once, when Rhodes was a boy, he asked a gray-haired man why he should thus be buried in the hills, since he would never live to see them full grown. Unforgettably for Rhodes, the veteran replied that he had the vision to see others sitting under the trees' shade when he himself had gone. And well may Rhodesia be likened to an English oak, springing by like vision from the dust now resting under the slab in the Matopo hills.

Just an Idea

It was John Ruskin who said it long ago, but it is still true that the man who looks for the crooked things will see the crooked things, and the man who looks for the straight will see the straight.

CUTTING A LANE THRU THE DARK



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TANEYTOWN ORGANIZATIONS

Taneytown Chamber of Commerce meets on the 4th Monday in each month in the Municipal building, at 8 o'clock.

Merwyn C. Foss, Pres.; Ist. Vice-Pres., Harry M. Mohney, 2nd. Vice-Pres., James C. Myers; Secretary, Rev. Guy P. Bready; Treasurer, Chas. R. Arnold.

Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A. meets in Meeting Hall, every second and last Thursday, at 7 P. M. Charles E. Ridinger, Pres.; N. R. Devillis, R. S.; C. L. Stonecipher, Treas.; and W. M. D. Ohler, P. S.

TANEY 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'y; 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 for one year, only \$1.50.

SCHEDULE
— OF THE —
Arrival and Departure of Mails
Taneytown, Md.

Window Service Opens 6:30 A. M.
Window Service Closes 9:00 P. M.
Lobby Service Closes 8:00 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE

Star Route No. 10705, North 9:00 A. M.
Train No. 5521, North 9:15 P. M.
Train No. 5528, North 9:15 P. M.
Star Route No. 13128, South 4:00 P. M.
Star Route No. 10705, North 6:30 P. M.
Taneytown-Keymar Route No. 1, M 1:30 A. M.

Taneytown Route No. 1 8:15 A. M.
Taneytown Route No. 2 8:15 A. M.

MAILS ARRIVE

Keymar Route No. 1, Principal Mail 7:30 A. M.
Star Route No. 10705, North 7:45 A. M.
Star Route No. 13128, South Parcel Post 9:45 A. M.

Train No. 5521, North 9:50 A. M.
Train No. 5528, North 9:50 P. M.
Star Route No. 10705, North 6:30 P. M.
Taneytown Route No. 1 2:00 P. M.
Taneytown Route No. 2 2:00 P. M.

JNO. O. CRAPSTER, Postmaster.
*No Window Service or Rural Carriers on Legal Holidays.

Holidays for Rural Carriers are, New Year's Day; Washington's Birthday; Memorial Day, May 30; July 4; Labor Day, 1st Monday in Sept.; Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. When a holiday falls on Sunday, the following Monday is observed.

Clipping of Whiskers on Bust of Thackeray

One of the most curious events that ever occurred in England's famous Westminster Abbey was the clipping of the whiskers on the bust of Thackeray. In the Poet's Corner, Thackeray's daughter, Lady Ritchie, had objected for years that the whiskers on each side of the face were too long, and at last asked the dean to let her have them shortened.

The Dean consented reluctantly, and accompanied by a sculptor, Lady Ritchie arrived one morning for the work. The bust was taken to the crypt, where the whiskers were chiseled to their proper length. Then the sculptor flicked off the statue with a cloth, just as a barber would have after shaving someone, and it was returned to its niche.

A Man With Friends

Happy is the man with his own clustered around him, a man working freely at his art or craft, a man with fast friends, a man with good fellows, a man with brave feasts, a man with an altar. Freedom and self-discipline; freedom and sacrifice; freedom and festival and a foretaste of heaven—these things make for happiness.

Work

If your work is distasteful, love it into shape, and keep in your mind a desire for something better and more congenial and make yourself worthy of such work when it comes your way. No matter how unattractive your task is today, consider it a blessing that you have employment, and push along to better things.

Age for Presidents

The President must be a natural born citizen and at least thirty-five years old, but no maximum age is specified. William Henry Harrison, sixty-eight at the time of his inauguration, was the oldest at time of election, but James Buchanan, nearly seventy when he left office, was the oldest in office.

Honeymoon Mountain

By FRANCES SHELLEY WEES

Copyright by Frances Shelley Wees WNU Service

(Continued from last week.)

"Don't object, please. Listen, Deborah . . . It was as businesslike a transaction as this. When I went to the Orient I was headed for India. We had talked all sorts of nonsense about jewels and precious stones and old treasures there, and after I got there I kept my eyes open for that sort of thing . . . and once or twice, in writing home to Pilar, I told her about one or two things I'd seen. So, in one letter I had from her, she enclosed a check and asked me to buy her the most beautiful ruby I could find. I bought the ruby, and had it set for her in India. That's the ring that she is wearing now."

Deborah did not speak. Bryn moved a step closer. He put out his hand and touched hers, gently. He took her cold fingers within his own, and held them as he spoke. She did not draw away.

"I have an engagement ring to give," he told her. "It was my mother's. It isn't a ruby, Deborah. It's a pearl. And the ring itself is much too small for Pilar's hand. I didn't realize it until lately, but I think I've been waiting all my life for a girl who could wear my mother's ring."

Deborah drew her hand away swiftly, and put them both behind her. She stared up at him, her face pale. Her eyes were very dark. Bryn stood silent, smiling down at her.

"Do you know what I'm trying to say, Deborah?"

They stood so, facing each other, eyes clinging together. Bryn took a step forward, lost, the world swinging around him.

A long slow sound floated in through the open windows. It persisted. It cut into his consciousness. Deborah heard it, too. She caught her breath.

It was Joe's horn, clear, demanding. It came again.

A wave of color began to sweep up over Deborah's face. She moved quickly. She had heard the horn, too, but now . . . she smiled at him.

Bryn put his arms out. He put them around her, lifted her off her feet, held her close against his breast. She buried her face against him. He bent and kissed the tip of her ear.

"I love you," he whispered, then set her gently on the floor and went swiftly away. She should be tempted to look into her eyes again and so forget what must be done at once for the sake of her happiness.

Bryn dashed madly down the stairs and out of the house. Half-way down the path to the little bridge he overtook Tubby, thrust his arm through the crook of Tubby's elbow and dragged him along.

Bryn flung open the narrow door at

the back of the stable, and they stepped inside. Simon was already there, leaning against Bryn's car at the end of the row, his cigarette glowing brightly.

"Well," Bryn announced, "here we are, little buttercup."

"Oh," Simon murmured. "That's nice."

The headlights of a car came slowly across the bridge down at the road. A man's voice called out something in a sharp tone, and Gary answered from the gate. The car turned; the gate opened; the car swung through and stopped, and Gary shut the gates behind it and fastened them, according to his instructions. He came back to the car, climbed to the running board and stood beside the driver as it moved slowly forward toward the wide door of the stable.

"It's Graham, all right," Bryn declared. He stepped through the narrow door beside Hazel's stall, and the others followed.

The car jerked across the end of the incline, and slid along with protesting brakes to a halt beside the shadowy bulk of Pilar's car. Gary got down off the running board and went immediately back to slide the stable doors shut. Meanwhile, the driver flung open his door and stepped out, and one look at him was sufficient to assure Bryn that this was, without any shadow of doubt, Stuart Graham at last. He was out of his navy blues and in dark civilian clothes, a big blocky figure with tremendously wide shoulders that swung as he moved.

He was speaking to Gary. "Mrs. Larned expects me?"

"Yes, sir."

"Miss Mayne arrived home again safely?"

"Yes, sir."

Bryn stepped in through the narrow door. He was not a yard from Graham.

"How do you do," Bryn said pleasantly.

Graham whirled. He surveyed Bryn steadily, with eyes that glistened in



"And Who Are You?" He inquired Belligerently.

light. "And who are you?" he inquired belligerently.

Bryn lifted his eyebrows. "Sure you don't remember me, Graham?"

Graham straightened. His hand, hanging at his side, clenched itself.

"So," he said softly. "It's you."

"I suppose you did the noble rescuer act and brought Deborah home again? The poor little country girl lost in the big city?"

"Something like that," Bryn agreed equably.

"And you've been hanging around here ever since?"

"Hanging around ever since," Bryn repeated quietly. "And now that you know all about me, I should like to discuss with you your own position here. Unfortunately, there was no time, after your letter arrived, to get an answer to you; or we might have spared you the trouble of this trip."

"What do you mean, spared me the trouble of this trip?"

"Surely you understand that it was quite useless for you to come here, Graham. You must know that you put yourself quite out of the picture by your actions in San Francisco."

Graham's voice thickened. "That's your fault."

"I don't think so. It was fortunate for Deborah that somebody happened along to help her, but she would not have married you, Graham, even if she had to work the answer out for herself. She was quite unprepared for the way in which you greeted her. It was entirely your own fault. If you had taken the trouble to act as a gentleman for the short time it was necessary to spend with her, she would have married you. She expected to marry you. I was only a chance passer-by."

"Is that so?" Graham said through clenched teeth. "It's a damned lie. What you think you'll get out of it, I don't know. Who the devil are you? This is my business."

"No," Bryn said slowly. "Not any longer."

Graham's eyes narrowed. "Why?" he inquired. "Go on. Try your story out on me. See how far you get."

Bryn regarded him. "Very well," he said. Then, "You came up here expecting eventually to marry her. Am I right?"

"Apparently you have already read my letter."

"Yes. Well, Deborah won't marry you. That's final."

"Oh," Graham murmured scathingly. "So that's final, is it? And I suppose she's scared to see me and tell me herself, is she?"

"It isn't necessary for her to see

you," Bryn explained. "Her marriage with you no longer depends on her own choice. She can't marry you. Even in case, like our friend of the jungle, you had changed your spots. She can't marry you because she is already married. To me."

For half a minute Graham stood perfectly motionless, staring at him. Then he moved back a step and folded his arms. "Do you expect me to believe that?"

"I hoped you would."

"Well, I won't. It's a damn lie. She wouldn't marry you. She couldn't marry you. I know the family. I know the circumstances they're in. I've had plenty of letters from the grandmother, and the girl, too. There isn't a chance in the world that she'd have married you."

"Why?"

"You know d—n well why. In the first place, she loses her property. In the second place, the old woman wouldn't hear of it for a minute, property or no property. She'd starve first. I'm the only man in the world they'd marry the girl to, and you know it. Oh, I get the situation. I'm not entirely dumb. I can see that you're in love with her, and she's in love with you, but that doesn't change the situation any. She isn't married to you. She wouldn't do it. She hasn't got the courage. And she wouldn't take a chance of breaking the old woman's heart."

"What proof will you take?"

"None," Graham said flatly, "except a statement from Mrs. Larned herself."

Gary lifted his head. "They are married," he said to Graham. "It's the truth. It's nothing but the truth he's telling you."

Graham's eyes shifted to Gary's honest old face. His expression changed slowly. It lowered, darkened. His lower lip thrust itself out.

"If they are," he began, "there's something fishy somewhere. There's something . . . after all this talk about marrying her to me. To a Graham. Where's the catch?" He fingered his chin. "I get it," he said at last succinctly. "I get it now."

Bryn waited.

"So that's your game in meeting me here and trying to scare me off, is it? That's your game. Yours and the girl's. After all her mollycoddle looks. Pretty cute."

"Just exactly what do you mean?"

The icy note in Bryn's voice did not curb Graham's rising pride in his own cleverness. "You don't want me to see the old lady," he announced. "And why? Because it will spoil your game. There's some reason why it will spoil your game."

"Look here," Bryn said coldly, standing up. "I'm telling you the truth, Graham, and there's no game about it. Deborah is married to me. We were married three days after she met you there in San Francisco, as soon as we could get a license. It was her twenty-first birthday, the day she would have married you if you'd been decent to her. Why you come up here now, I don't know. By the terms of the will, it's too late for you to marry her and collect the estate, even if she weren't already married to me. I suggest that you forget it and go back to your ship. I will get you proofs of our marriage; possibly you are entitled to that much; and then you must see that there is nothing at all to be gained here, and that you may as well go."

Graham was smiling, an evil, knowing smile. "Nothing to be gained . . . by me," he said softly.

"What do you mean?"

"You've filled in the picture pretty well, haven't you? But you know too much about that will, and the estate. It seems to me the trouble I could make, my cocky young friend, would be to tell the old lady who I am, and who you aren't."

Bryn waited.

"That's the lay," Graham said. "You've married my girl, and now you're passing yourself off as me. You must think I'm a damn fool. And at the end of the year, if nobody spikes your plans, you'll get the million dollars that ought to be mine. And you have the everlasting guts to tell me to get out of here in peace and let you get away with it!"

Bryn began to whistle tunelessly between his teeth.

Tubby stepped suddenly through the open door. "Look here, Bryn," he said, "what's the use of trying to talk sense to him?"

Tubby was followed closely by Simon. At their sudden appearance, Graham moved back a step, stealthily. Something in his pose caught Bryn's eye, and without stopping to think, he hurled himself forward on the burly figure and fung it backward. Graham, taken by surprise, fell heavily. In a second, Tubby and Simon were into the melee. Bryn, sitting on the recumbent man's chest, handed something to Simon. "He had a gun," he explained.

Bryn rose. "Get up," he said to Graham. "We'll put you in the milk house and let you think it over. Maybe you'll begin to come to your senses."

"You can be arrested for this," Graham threatened, struggling to his feet.

"I don't think so," Bryn said mildly. "This is my lawful residence. You came here uninvited, threatened me, and drew a gun."

When dinner was over, grandmother rose and patted Tubby's hand gently. "And now," grandmother said happily, "let us go out and sit on the veranda. It will be a beautiful evening."

"I'm afraid it will be chilly, grandmother," Bryn said quickly. "We can open the drawing-room windows wide, and see the moon from there, can't we?"

"You are much too careful of me, my boy," grandmother said with affection. "It is not in the least chilly."

The moon had risen already, and lay, a great round silver lantern, on

the tops of the rolling black hills to the west.

"Let's play games," Tubby said cheerfully. "It isn't late. It's only about half-past seven. Something loud and cheerful."

"It doesn't seem just the night for loud cheerful games," grandmother protested. "It's a dreamy sort of night, my boy. Couldn't we just sit and talk, quietly, and look at the moon?"

Deborah's eyes met Bryn's as he sat at her knee. She turned away from him quickly, conscious of Pilar watching them, being miserable and unhappy and lonely and . . . beaten. Bryn didn't love Pilar, Bryn didn't love Pilar . . . the words sang in Deborah's heart so loudly that she was almost afraid Pilar would hear them. He had said . . . "I love you."

There was a sudden loud noise, to Deborah's ears a man's unmistakable cry. Grandmother started forward in her chair. "Bryn," she said quickly. "Surely that is a man's voice?"

Bryn stood up. "It's steam escaping, grandmother, that's all," he said reassuringly, and then, "Let's not stay here and have it worry you. It may go on for some time. How would you like to go for a little drive with me? You haven't been in the car for a long time."

"I think I should like it very much," she replied hesitantly. "But that noise . . . are you sure . . ."

"Positive," Bryn said definitely. He offered her his arm and led her down the steps.

They were gone.

Deborah, after a little, remembered Pilar, and turned to her. "I'm sorry, Pilar," she said politely. "I forgot that you don't know what this is all about."

"I do know," Pilar murmured. "Bryn has told me the whole story, of course."

"I see," Deborah said slowly.

Tubby straightened. "Why do you say 'of course,' Pilar?"

She glanced at him. "It is a natural thing to say, surely?"

"No, it is not. Not under the circumstances. You would suggest to Deborah that Bryn goes to you as a matter of course with all his concerns and interests?"

Pilar rose. "I do not mean to suggest anything in particular to Deborah," she said coolly. "But if she chooses to be reminded that Bryn always has come to me with his interests and concerns, that is no fault of mine. It is true."

"It is not true," Tubby said. "I know exactly what you have been to Bryn, just how little you have really meant to him. These others know, too; Sally and Simon and Madeline. Here and now, before them, I ask you to repeat to Deborah the statement you have just made, and if you will repeat it, we will take the matter up with Bryn when he returns, all of us together, Pilar."

Pilar started at him. She stamped her foot furiously. "You are impossible!" she stormed, and then turned and ran through the door and up the stairs like one followed by demons.

"I'm terribly proud of you, Tubby," Sally said with a catch in her breath. "But I don't know whether it was wise or not. You may discover some bright morning that Pilar has put ground glass in Madeline's coffee."

"In my coffee?" Madeline inquired. "Is it permissible to ask why mine, particularly?"

Sally looked at Tubby helplessly. Tubby fidgeted. He stood first on one foot and then on the other. "Well," he said.

"Well," Madeline repeated.

"Look here, Sally," Tubby expostulated. "That wasn't fair. That wasn't a bit fair. I didn't . . . I don't . . . that is, I can't . . ."

Sally took Madeline's hand. "Listen," she said. "I suppose I'll have to step in. He'll go on like that for hours, just maundering. Tubby is very good at taking care of other people's love affairs, but he's terrible at his own. Madeline, I may as well tell you . . . he came into our room last night—didn't he, Simon—and he sat on the edge of the bed . . . didn't he, Simon? . . . and talked about you for hours."

He ended up by practically asking Simon for your hand, although anybody but Tubby would know it isn't done any more. There. That's what's the matter with him. And that's why Pilar will want to put ground glass in your coffee. Pilar always wanted Tubby if she couldn't have Bryn."

Tubby stepped forward and lifted Madeline's hand. He tucked it under his arm. "Come on, Madeline," he said. "After all, this thing's got to a stage where an audience is practically unnecessary."

Sally dropped down in the step beside Deborah, exhausted. "There," she said faintly. "That's done. Aren't men idiots?"

It was a long time before grandmother and Bryn came back, nearly two hours. Graham pounded and tried to make himself heard a few times, but after a while he apparently decided it was useless, and all was quiet.

They came in at last, chatting comfortably. Grandmother kissed Deborah good-night and went directly upstairs on Bryn's arm. He came flying down in a minute or two. "Where's Tubby? And Madeline, and Pilar?" he inquired.

"Pilar's in bed," Sally answered, "and Madeline and Tubby went off in the general direction of Heaven. Toward the orchard. I imagine that's where they still are."

"Oh," Bryn said. "So at last it's come to this! Well, if you will excuse me, I must about my own business."

Deborah rose swiftly and laid her hand on his arm. "You won't go alone?"

"Why not? It isn't going to be a war. We're just going to have a quiet little talk, Graham and I. I think he will see reason before we're through."

He left.

A little later the door opened. It

was Tubby and Madeline. He grinned sheepishly. His dimple flickered in and out. The yellow lock on his crown stood straight up. Madeline put her fingers up and tweaked it.

"The first improvement we make," she decided, "will be to have the roots of that piece of hair dug completely out. Think of all the hours and hours it will save me and the children."

Bryn came in, quietly. He shut the door behind him. He stood for a moment, lost in thought.

"What'd he say?" Simon asked.

"Nothing," Bryn replied. "He didn't say anything. He's gone, and his car's gone too."

"Gone!" Tubby echoed.

"What I want to know," Sally said ominously, "is, how did he get out? Three bolts, and a six inch thick door, and a bar of iron on the bottom. You said he couldn't. How did he?"

Nobody answered her.

Deborah rose early, brushed her hair with swift nervous fingers, bathed in cool water, and went out into the thin fresh morning sunshine. She had not slept well. She walked quickly up the path between the garden and the orchard. She went on, but a few yards inside the stone wall that separated the orchard from the forest, she turned and raced back down the path as if she were pursued; for it had occurred to her suddenly that he . . . Graham . . . might be hiding on the other side of the wall. Looking back over her shoulder, she was brought up short by colliding with a tall solid person who seized her hands and swung them in his own.

"What are you running away from, this bright and shining morning?" Bryn inquired.

"Nothing," she said, with a little nervous laugh. "That is . . . nothing real. I just got to thinking . . . I just

got to thinking that perhaps . . . Oh, I was just worrying about him. That's all."

"Do you know how lovely you are?" he asked gently.

Deborah pressed her lips together. Her eyes searched his.

He drew her hands

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for July 5

THE COMING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN POWER

LESSON TEXT—Acts 1:6-9; 2:1-11, 32-38.

GOLDEN TEXT—But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts 1:8.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Keeps His Promise.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Promise Made a Kept.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—New Power Through the Holy Spirit.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Empowered for the World Task.

I. The Missionary Program (1:6-8).

The work incumbent upon the Church is witnessing to Christ's gracious salvation to all the nations. After this is done, there will follow the preaching of the gospel of the kingdom by converted Israelites (Acts 15:14-17; Cf. Matt. 24:14). This was not clear to the disciples, therefore they put the question, "Wilt thou at this time restore the kingdom to Israel?" The Davidic kingdom shall be established, but not until after the gospel of the grace of God is preached and the body of Christ is completed.

1. In Jerusalem (v. 8). This was done by the twelve immediately following Pentecost.

2. In Judea and Samaria (v. 8). This was done by the disciples after the hands of the persecutors were laid on them. Not only the twelve but many others took part in this.

3. Unto the uttermost part of earth (v. 8). Beginning with the first foreign missionary enterprise, this work has been carried on till the present time.

II. The Coming of the Spirit (Acts 2:1-11).

The power of the early Church was the Holy Spirit. The watchword of God's mightiest men throughout the centuries has been "not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts" (Zech. 4:6).

1. The time (v. 1). It was on the day of Pentecost. By "day of Pentecost" is meant the feast which was held fifty days after the wave sheaf was offered (Lev. 23:15, 16). It was observed by presenting two loaves made of the new meal (Lev. 23:17). These loaves were baked with leaven, while leaven was rigidly excluded from the passover feast (Lev. 23:6).

2. Upon whom the Spirit came (v. 1). Cf. 1:13-15. The twelve and others to the number of 120. The coming of the Spirit was not merely for the twelve but for all believers, all the members of the body of Christ. They were in one place with one accord waiting for the fulfillment of the Father's promise (Luke 24:49). If the church would be with one accord in one place, wonderful blessings might still be expected.

3. The marks of the Spirit (vv. 2-4). These marks were external and internal.

a. External. (1) The sign of a mighty wind. There was no wind, only the sound thereof, suggesting the all-pervasive, life-giving influence of the Holy Spirit. (2) Tongues of flame. Each of the 120 was crowned with such a tongue. The tongues show the practical purpose of the Spirit's gifts and the fire indicates his purifying energy, purging away the dross and making fit his witnesses. (3) Speaking in foreign tongues. For these humble Galileans thus to speak caused great amazement.

b. Internal. This is seen in the transformation wrought in the disciples. They now have great courage and self-possession. Peter, who a little while before was covering before a Jewish maid, now with lionboldness stood before the thousands of Jerusalem, and a little later before the chief rulers of the city, and declared that they had murdered their King.

III. The Converting Power of the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:37-42).

Many people were convicted of their sins—about 3,000 repented and were baptized. This revival was real because

1. They continued steadfast in the apostles' teaching (v. 42). They did not grow cold or run after every new teacher that came along.

2. They continued in fellowship with the apostles (v. 42). The surest way to grow is to keep in fellowship with Christians. Spiritual indifference is sure to follow the neglect of the fellowship of the brethren in Christ.

3. They continued in the use of the means of grace (v. 42). They broke bread together.

4. In prayer. The apostolic church was a praying church. The Christian life cannot be lived without prayer.

Works of True Merit

Works of true merit are seldom very popular in their own day; for knowledge is on the march and men of genius are the videttes that are far in advance of their comrades. They are not with them, but before them; not in the camp, but beyond it.—Colton.

Great Things

Between the great things that we cannot do and the small things we will not do, the danger is that we shall do nothing.

February Called Cabbage

Month; Later Sun Month
The ancient Saxons called February Sproutkale, or the Sprouting of the Cabbage. Later, this was changed to Sunmonth, or sunmonth, because it was at this period that daylight increased and the pruning of trees began.

The word February comes from the Latin, "februare," meaning "to exorcise," because, during this month the Roman ceremony of purification took place. Originally, it was the last month of the year, and not until 452 B. C. did February assume its present place.

When Julius Caesar reformed the calendar, he gave 31 days to each alternate month from January, and 30 to the others, with the exception of February, which got 30 in leap year and 29 every other year. But when Augustus took power, he was unwilling that the month named after him should be shorter than those on either side, so he took a day from February and added it to August. So that three months of 31 days should not run consecutively, he reversed the other two.

How Note Revealed Fate of 45 Shipwrecked Men

How 45 shipwrecked Japanese adventurers died on an uninhabited island 152 years ago has been revealed by notes written on pieces of wood and sealed in a bottle. The bottle was found by Zinkichi Fukushi on the shore of Hiratomura, in the north of Honshu, says a correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune. The notes were written by Chunosuke Matsuyama, the last survivor of a crew of Japanese sailors who embarked in 1784 on a search for a treasure island. Driven before heavy seas and storms, their ship drifted for more than two months. Finally it was wrecked on the lonely island. One by one the crew died. Then only two were left—the ship's carpenter and Matsuyama. While he still had strength, Matsuyama recorded their tragic story on pieces of wood and sealed them in the bottle, which he cast into the sea.

Britain Seeks Buyer for Castle of Henry VIII

London.—While France's vast system of east frontier forts, grimly facing across the Rhine, comes to life and forms a vital factor in the European situation, a famous fort built to guard Great Britain from invasion by way of the River Thames is for sale.

This is one of the piquant contrasts involved in the changing face of Europe—the one hand.

The castle, which is now for sale, was built by Henry the Eighth. It is said Queen Elizabeth reviewed her troops there before the Armada invasion, and made the famous declaration:

"I know I have the body of a weak, feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king—and a king of England, too."

Other surviving Tudor fortresses are the castles of Deal and Walmer. The blockhouse at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, put up by Henry the Eighth to defend the Solent, is now used as the headquarters of the local British legion and the Tudor castle which is the landmark of the Scilly Isles is a hotel.

Too Many Tomahawks

Montreal.—The city's antique market is suffering from an oversupply of ancient Indian weapons. Antique dealers report that ingeniously faked tomahawks are being offered for sale as originals used by early American Indians.

Hail Insurance on GROWING CROPS

The Home Insurance Co., New York is again writing Hail Insurance in Carroll and Frederick and some other counties.

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS

Against possible heavy loss to crops, previous to the harvesting period. The cost is small, by comparison with the protection given.

RATES AND RULES

	Cost per \$100	Limit per acre
All Grain	\$4.00	\$24.00
Peas	4.00	60.00
Beans	5.00	150.00
Tomatoes	5.00	200.00
Sweet Corn	4.00	100.00
Fruits	6.00	300.00

No insurance is paid if the loss is less than 5% of crop.

Insurance must be carried on entire crop of class insured.

A stated amount per acre, and not "crop on farm," must be specified.

Insurance should not be taken for full limit per acre—about three-fourths is preferable.

A landlord, or tenant, when farm is operated on equal share of crop, can only insure his half interest.

Insurance takes effect within 24 hours from date and hour of signing application for policy.

The insured must make claim for loss within 48 hours after loss has occurred, and losses must be attested by the insured and sent to the Company by registered mail.

Liability terminates with the harvesting of a crop, and payment of the premium is expected to be made when the application is made and sent in.

All Hail Policies are issued by the Baltimore office.

P. B. ENGLAR, Agent
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Taneytown, Md.

What Made July 4 Our Greatest Day

JULY 2, in the year 1776, fell on a Tuesday. The Continental Congress, then in convention in Philadelphia, opened its session at 9 a. m. in Independence hall. The record of that day's business, as set forth in the Journal of the Continental Congress, is brief and lacking in many details, observes Hal Lorland in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Several letters, including one from General Washington, were read and disposed of, that of Washington being "referred to the board of war and ordinance." Then the Journal says:

"The congress resumed the consideration of the resolution agreed to by and reported from the committee of the whole; and the same being read, was agreed to as follows:

"Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and, of right, ought to be, Free and Independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them, and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

"Agreeable to the order of the day, the congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole; and the president resumed the chair. Mr. Harrison reported, that the committee have had under consideration the declaration to them referred; but, not having had time to go through, desired leave to sit again.

"Resolved, That this Congress will, tomorrow, again resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration the declaration of independence."

A few minutes later the session adjourned until "9 o'clock to Morrow."

This resolution, agreed to many years ago, had been presented to the Congress for action on the seventh day of the June preceding, almost a month before. It was drawn up and presented by Richard Henry Lee, pursuant to a resolution of the Virginia house of burgesses adopted on May 15, the same year. It was seconded, when presented to the Congress, by John Adams, on behalf of the Massachusetts delegation. Consideration, however, was deferred until the following day, when it was referred to the committee of the whole. Postponed again on the eighth, which was a Saturday, on the tenth of June a committee was appointed "to prepare a declaration to the effect of the said first resolution." That committee was composed of Thomas Jefferson, chairman; John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston and Roger Sherman.

This committee brought in its report on June 23, with the first draft of the declaration. It was read and ordered to lie on the table. That was a Friday. The Congress adjourned that day until the following Monday, July 1.

THEN came July 2, with the passage of the resolution presented on the seventh of June by Mr. Lee, but still without agreement on the text of the declaration itself. July 3 saw a similarly fruitless discussion. But on Thursday morning July 4, differences had been smoothed out. The Journal, in its entry for that day, records:

"Agreeable to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration, the declaration. The president resumed the chair. Mr. Harrison reported that the committee of the whole Congress have agreed to a Declaration, which he delivered in. The Declaration being again read, was agreed to."

The text of the declaration as agreed to finally was substantially as Jefferson had prepared it.

THE Declaration received the votes of all the Colonies except New York, whose delegates were not then authorized to commit themselves on the matter. A short time later they were so authorized and also sanctioned it. At the July 4 session, after agreement to the Declaration, the Congress ordered that it be printed and copies sent to the various Colonial Assemblies and to the commanding officers of the Continental troops and that it be proclaimed "in each of the United States, and at the head of the army." It was signed the same day by John Hancock, as president of the Congress. The other signatures, however, were not inscribed on the original text. That text was copied on parchment, and on August 2 the formality of signing took place. Fifty-three signed that day; three signed later in the year. Of the fifty-six signers, seven were not members of the Congress on July 4 when the Declaration was agreed to, and of those who were present on that historic day, seven never signed the document.

The Declaration was first proclaimed in public on July 8, when it was read by John Nixon from the platform built in Independence Square in 1790.

THE Declaration was not adopted by the Continental Congress until almost fifteen months after the War for Independence started with the engagements at Concord and Lexington. They occurred on April 19, 1775. In fact, seven important battles of that war had been fought before the resolution of independence introduced by Mr. Lee was agreed to. They were, besides Concord and Lexington, Ticonderoga, on May 10; Bunker Hill, on June 17; Montreal, on November 13; Quebec, on December 31, all in 1775, and Fort Mifflin, on June 28, 1776. George Washington had been commander-in-chief—though he was termed a general—of the Continental forces since June 15, 1775. At the time of the Declaration, Washington was in the field and had been for more than a year. On the day it was formally adopted he was in New York, preparing for what was to be the Battle of Long Island.

Despite the deliberate action of the Congress, however, there had been demands for a declaration of independence months before that July day in 1776. There was the Macklenberg Declaration, passed on May 20, 1775. And on April 22, 1776, the freeholders of Cumberland county, Virginia, called for similar action by the Virginia convention itself, which met on May 6 and moved for the declaration which Richard Henry Lee presented to the Congress the following month.

Presidents and the Fourth
Data of things that happened on the Fourth of July reveal that one President, Calvin Coolidge, was born on the Fourth and three Presidents, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe, died on July 4. Adams and Jefferson dying on the same date in 1826.

Use of Veneer Is Age-Old Manufacturing Practice
Veneering is not a product of the machine age. It was used by the ancient Egyptians in making their furniture and has been considered the best manufacturing practice for more than 3,000 years.

The most beautiful figures in wood are often found in what is known as the "diseased" parts of the tree. That is, the tree may have been injured, developed a growth or some other "disfigurement" that gives to the cabinet-making trades some of the most beautiful patterns in wood design. These sections of the tree are carefully cut into sheets, glued into patterns by hundreds of pieces of strong tape and attached to the core wood. This is an extremely technical part of cabinet making and requires the services of a man well versed in the art.

If all table tops, for instance, were solid, they would not have near the attractiveness which veneers provide. One firm has a mahogany dining table the top of which looks like a ripple of stain ribbon, and furniture authorities have stated that this design probably would never appear again in all history.

With the present manufacturing processes there is little danger of solid wood warping. The only objection to solid-wood furniture is that it lacks the beauty of veneered furniture. The "straight wood," as it is called—generally taken from the trunk of the tree—is likely to be just what the name implies.

To Figure Earth Curvature

The curvature of the earth in a mile is about eight inches. It varies as the square of the distance, that is, the curvature in two miles is four times eight inches, or 32 inches. How far away is the natural horizon to a man standing and looking over level ground or water? If the man's eyes are five feet above ground, and no allowance is made for the refraction of the atmosphere, the horizon that he sees is two and three-quarters miles away. Owing to the refraction, however, the distance is actually greater. If interested in pursuing the subject, write to the United States geodetic survey, Washington, D. C., for the corrections for curvature and refraction used in firing long-range guns and in navigation.

"Son" of Shakespeare

Sir William Davenant was baptized at Oxford in 1606, and his paternity was scandalously attributed to William Shakespeare. Davenant himself did nothing to discourage the legend and let it help him acquire a considerable reputation as an actor in Shakespearean roles. He was the first to present Romeo and Juliet with a woman in the cast. This original Juliet was Mary Saunderson, afterward Mrs. Thomas Betterton. In Shakespeare's own time, boy actors played all feminine roles.

Davenant introduced the word opera into the English language. He used it to designate Shakespearean and other spoken dramas, as plays and theaters had fallen in disfavor during the Puritan rule of Cromwell.

The Morris Dance

A Morris dance was a grotesque dance, popular in England in the Fifteenth century and later, in which the dancers usually represented characters from the Robin Hood stories. It was brought from Spain in the reign of Edward III and was originally a military dance of the Moors, or Moriscos, hence its name.

HEREDITY IDEA IS REFUTED BY TWINS
Professor Studies 120 Pairs in 10-Year Project.
Chicago.—Twins may look as much alike as two peas in a pod, but unless they've been reared in the same environment the chances are the similarity will end with their physical characteristics, Dr. H. H. Newman, University of Chicago biologist, has concluded. He based his opinions on the results of a ten-year study, in which he observed 120 pairs of twins, scattered throughout the United States. The importance of environment and heredity was studied in each case.

"While our data showed us many surprising and conflicting things," Doctor Newman said, "we are able to say that environment has the most effect on temperament and some on intelligence. It has the least effect on physical characteristics."

Heredity Is Discounted.
"Heredity accounts for only about 30 per cent of the temperamental and emotional aspects of our twins, we discovered through application of standard tests of 20 pairs of identical twins, whose heredity is, of course, identical, and who were separated in infancy and reared apart."

Many differences in twins, Doctor Newman and his associates found, were not consistent with differences in social environment. For instance, he said:

"Two of our boys, Tom and Dick, were alike in many outward respects. But Tom, who had been adopted by a poor family whose moral standards were not high, was manly, independent and pleasingly aggressive.

"His brother, who had lived for 12 years with the family of a wealthy physician, had not developed these pleasing characteristics. Of course these differences may even out in time."

In the case of Edith and Helen, identical twins who are now twenty-seven, Edith, who was reared on a farm, is boyish, athletic and aggressive, said Doctor Newman.

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"But both had become electricians. They were married the same year; each had a boy child and each had a fox terrier named Trixie. Both worked for the Bell Telephone Co. Fred so often was mistaken for Ed and vice-versa by employees shifted throughout the organization that each began an investigation which brought them together."

Readers of Esperanto

Estimated at 1,000,000
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A 25-Year-Old Horse

Hamilton, Mo.—Mrs. Terah Tuttle of this city owns a saddle horse that is twenty-five years old.

Heirs to \$2,500,000 Are Sought in Vain

London.—The county courts of England are waiting and eager to give away \$2,500,000 but they cannot find anyone to take it.

For a year courts all over the country have been trying to find the rightful owner of hundreds of thousands of dollars which have remained unclaimed in their possession for nearly a century. The money is made up of sums paid under the trustees relief act, equity cases, and nonclaimed dividends under administrative cases. The amounts range from a few dollars to thousands.

Before the county courts act of 1934 was passed this money remained in the court's custody indefinitely. Now under the new act after a year's notice, all money paid into court more than 15 years ago is to be handed over to the national debt commissioners.

Bureaus Still Swelling
The latest report of the United States Civil Service commission shows a total of 810,418 employees of the executive department of the government. For the month of April it shows an increase of more than 4,000 payrollers over the previous month. Spending has not been reduced in either regular or emergency department payrolls. The Tugwell resettlement bureau, which has been strongly opposed as an applicant for more funds, had a payroll of 13,656 in April. Huge numbers of these federal employees got their jobs through the Farley system, without regard to Civil Service.

Citizen Pays It All

The only possible source of revenue with which to meet the heavy obligations of which we have been speaking is your pocketbook. YOU must pay more taxes. In bringing taxes up to a total of about four billions annually we have already put as great a load on wealth as it will stand, short of confiscation. It is people with medium incomes and moderate savings who will be called upon to make these new sacrifices.

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—American Liberty League.

HEREDITY IDEA IS REFUTED BY TWINS

Professor Studies 120 Pairs in 10-Year Project.

Chicago.—Twins may look as much alike as two peas in a pod, but unless they've been reared in the same environment the chances are the similarity will end with their physical characteristics, Dr. H. H. Newman, University of Chicago biologist, has concluded. He based his opinions on the results of a ten-year study, in which he observed 120 pairs of twins, scattered throughout the United States. The importance of environment and heredity was studied in each case.

"While our data showed us many surprising and conflicting things," Doctor Newman said, "we are able to say that environment has the most effect on temperament and some on intelligence. It has the least effect on physical characteristics."

Heredity Is Discounted.
"Heredity accounts for only about 30 per cent of the temperamental and emotional aspects of our twins, we discovered through application of standard tests of 20 pairs of identical twins, whose heredity is, of course, identical, and who were separated in infancy and reared apart."

Many differences in twins, Doctor Newman and his associates found, were not consistent with differences in social environment. For instance, he said:

"Two of our boys, Tom and Dick, were alike in many outward respects. But Tom, who had been adopted by a poor family whose moral standards were not high, was manly, independent and pleasingly aggressive.

"His brother, who had lived for 12 years with the family of a wealthy physician, had not developed these pleasing characteristics. Of course these differences may even out in time."

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"Try The Drug Store First"

McKinney's Pharmacy

TANEYTOWN, MD.

SUMMER. The rat and bug season is here. Rats and Bugs are not desirable company. Let us try to get rid of them. Every rat killed means money saved. Let us help in the good work. We offer the following: K. R. O.; Rat finish; Rat Corn; Rat Em-balmer; and others. A 50c package of rat extermination may mean a fifty dollar saving of property.

Both plants and animals to thrive must be free from bugs and insects. The following will do the trick.

PYROX; BUG-GO EVERGREEN; BLACK LEAF 40; PULVEX;

To be rid of Moth use LARVEX or DI-CHLORIDE.

Remember the old saying. Prevention is better than cure, use disinfectants liberally during the Summer.

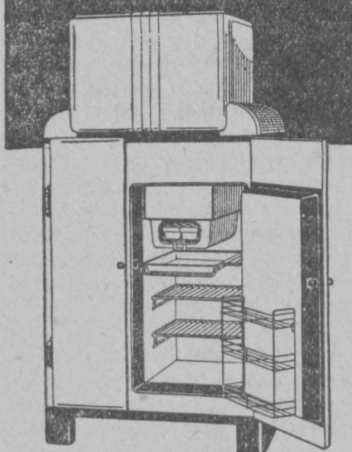
We have KRESO; CREOLIN; LYSOL and other reliable disinfectants.

R. S. McKinney

6-5-3t

Printing, ordered today, can be delivered tomorrow if you wish it

MADE FOR THE FAMILY THAT LIVES IN THE COUNTRY



This "miracle" refrigerator is operated by kerosene

How would you like to have fresh meats at hand whenever you want them? How would you like to be able to make your own ice creams and frozen desserts without the work of turning a freezer? How would you like to have a plentiful supply of ice cubes for cooling hot-weather drinks? You can have all of these things with Superfex. And you can have them no matter where you live. For Superfex makes cold by burning just a little kerosene. The new models are designed to harmonize with any type of kitchen furniture or any color scheme. And, if you wish, they can be bought on easy terms.

Reimold's Brothers Co. LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

SUPERFEX
THE OIL BURNING REFRIGERATOR
A Product of Perfection Stove Company

I. O. O. F. CARNIVAL RAIN OR SHINE

—ON THE—

Carroll County Fair Ground

TANEYTOWN, MD.

—SPONSORED BY—

Taney Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F.

Commemorating The 30th Anniversary of Taney Lodge

EVENINGS OF

JULY 15, 16, 17, 18, 1936

Carnival and Midway Attractions Furnished By U. R. K. OF P. NO. 16, WESTMINSTER, Consisting Of VARIOUS RIDES, BINGO, ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES in front of GRAND STAND EACH EVENING.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—Concert by the RINGGOLD BAND, of York, Pa. And an address by CONGRESSMAN WM. P. COLE, JR.

THURSDAY EVENING—SMILING DAVE & TROUPE of WKBO, Harrisburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY EVENING—Concert by the U. R. K. of P. Band, of Hanover, Pa. And an address by STATE SENATOR, GEORGE L. REED, Harrisburg, Pa.

SATURDAY EVENING—HAPPY JOHNNIE & HANDSOME BOB, of WORK York, Pa., with an all-Star Amateur contest.

ADEQUATE LOUD SPEAKER SYSTEM ENABLING CLEAR RECEPTION OVER ENTIRE GRAND STAND.

PLENTY OF FREE PARKING SPACE AND EXTRA ADMISSION FEE FOR GRAND STAND.

PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN EACH EVENING.

ADMISSION—10 and 20 CENTS.

Re-Opening July 4! Look!

Give Me Some Of — What?

CLOVER LEAF ICE CREAM. Where?

BOWERS' RESTAURANT

Cones 5c and 10c Plates; Pints 15c Quarts 25c

Twin Pop Sicles with free ones. Fudge Sicles and

Ice Cream Dips. Home-Made Pies, Sandwiches,

Soup, Chocolate Milk, and a general line of Confectionery.

Visit Our Restaurant July 4th.

You've Tried The Rest, Now Try One Of The Best!

IS YOUR CAR INSURED??

If Not, Do You Know The Chance You Are Taking?

A Small Accident May Cost You Many Times The Price Of Your Policy.

Call, Or Drop Us A Card And Let Us Explain Our Policy.

\$5,000 - \$10,000 Liability : \$5,000 Property Damage.

FORD, CHEV., PLY., DODGE, etc.,

\$6.00 - Down

\$7.50 - 60 Days.

\$7.50 - 6 Months.

\$21.00 Total

A Full Coverage Policy At Low Cost - Six Months To Pay No Extra Charge

We also write

Fire, Theft, Windstorm, etc.

JAMES F. BURKE & WM. E. BURKE, JR., Agents.

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)

Bell Phone 71-W Taneytown, Md.

FOR YOUR 4th OF JULY OUTFIT.

Boys' Sport Shirts 25c	Ladies' White Shoes \$2.15 to \$2.69
Men's Sport Shirts 35, 49, 85, 98c	Ladies' Lace and Crepe Dresses 98c to \$1.89
Men's Sport Trousers 98c to \$1.75	Ladies' Pocket Books 49c
Men's Summer Ties 10, 25 & 50c	Men's Straw Hats 25, 75 and 98c
Men's and Boys' White Shoes \$2.25 to \$2.75	Bathing Suits 45c to \$1.98
Children's White Shoes 89c to \$1.25	Humming Bird Hose 75c and \$1.00

Our Grocery Department

1 BX. MARTINI BUTTER CRACKERS	15c
1 BX. RIPPLED WHEAT	10c
2 LB. BX. CENTURY COCOA	17c
1 LARGE JAR MUSTARD	15c

1 Can Grapefruit Juice 10c	1 Large Can Cocomalt 40c
1 Can Pineapple Juice 15c	1-lb Maxwell House Coffee 27c
1 Bottle Tomato Juice 13c	2 Boxes Selox 25c

For your Pic-nic Lunch.

CHEESE, SANDWICH SPREAD, PEANUT BUTTER, OLIVES, PICKLES, POTATO CHIPS, CAKES AND CRACKERS. PAPER PLATES, CUPS, NAPKINS AND THERMOS BOTTLES.

To The Public

Subscribers for stock in the Big Pipe Creek Park and all those who are interested in the Park are requested to attend a meeting at the Park on July 3rd, at 6:30 P. M. Full information will be given concerning the construction, management and development of the Park; all questions of those attending the meeting will be answered; and Stock Certificates will be delivered to Stockholders.

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER, Pres.

POINT BY POINT-

Seeing is believing. So we urge you to compare, dollar-for-dollar, how much more value comes with the new Golden Jubilee Westinghouse. **COMPARISON PROVES More DOLLAR Value**

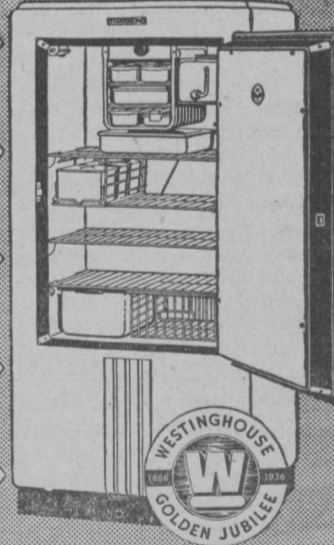
OVERSIZE FROSTER! Welded Sanalloy — for quick freezing, easy cleaning.

FOOD-SAVING . . . Moonstone Ware Triple Food Saver Set. Handy for leftovers.

ROASTS? WATER-MELONS? Plenty of room on the new Adjusto-shelf!

TIME-TESTED! A mechanism hermetically-sealed — permanently oiled — always!

AND 5 YEARS' PROTECTION! On the sealed-in mechanism — for only \$5.



Westinghouse Golden Jubilee REFRIGERATORS
THE NEW STANDARD OF REFRIGERATOR VALUE

C. O. FUSS & SON
LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Big Fire Works Display
BASE BALL CARNIVAL
at
UNION BRIDGE, MD.
MUSIC, BINGO, REFRESHMENTS AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS
July 3 and July 4

GETTING NOWHERE

The man who spends all of his income is like the man who hasn't time to row because he is so busy bailing just to keep afloat.

Take time to plug the leaks. One sure way is to open a savings account with this Bank, and put part of your salary into it every pay-day before you have a chance to spend it for the trivial things you do not really need.

Money-in-the-bank means a reserve to draw on in emergencies, and banishes the constant worry of "getting nowhere fast."

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

(Member of The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

CLOSING NOTICE

The Stores in Taneytown will close Saturday, July 4th, 12 noon, to 6 o'clock P. M. and also Wednesday afternoons during July and August.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat \$2@ .82
Corn70 .70

The best time to buy needed printing is **NOW**

Fifth 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, MD.

have declared payable a fifth payment on the Certificates of Beneficial Interest in the amount of

TEN PERCENT

This payment will be paid in the same manner as heretofore.

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

JULY 10, 1936

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY

MERWYN C. FUSS, President

CHARLES R. ARNOLD, Cashier

