

STOP!

LOOK!

LISTEN!

All Roads Lead to
C. E. CULLER'S
Large Auction Sale

75 Head of
Horses & Mules

ON NEXT

Tuesday, Sept. 2

at 12 o'clock, sharp,

AT FREDERICK, MD.

All Stock as Represented or
your money refunded.

C. E. CULLER,

Proprietor.

BRADLEY McHENRY, Mgr.

Look Out For Red Flag!

Horses, Harness and
Vehicles Sold on Commission.
Mules & Horses



I have just arrived with a carload
of broken Mules, aged from 5 to 7
years; weight 950 to 1200 lbs.
Also have a number of Horses on
hand.

H. W. PARR,
Hanover, Pa.

FEED
HOG - BON
INSTEAD OF
TANKAGE
NO ODOR. NO DISEASE GERMS.
HALF THE COST
ONLY \$3.00 per 100 lb SACK.
MONEY BACK if results not satisfac-
tory.
Feeding Directions—Mix thoroughly
5 lbs Hog Bon with 95 lbs ground
grains. Feed wet (slopped) or dry
in feeders.

For Sale By
REINDOLLAR BROS & CO.,
8-15-6t
Taneytown, Md.

PIC-NICS & FESTIVALS

Notices under this heading 15c one week
for 15 words, or less, and 10c for each ad-
ditional insertion; 25c for not to exceed
30 words, 20c for each additional insertion.
No free notices.

The Ladies' Furnishing Commit-
tee of the Keysville Lutheran Church
will hold a Festival on the new church
grounds, Saturdays, Aug. 23 and 30.
Ice cream, cake, candy, sandwiches,
and coffee and fancy articles will be
for sale.

Festival at Keysville Reformed
Church, for benefit of Sunday School,
on Saturday evening, Sept. 6th, and
13th. Refreshments in abundance
will be on sale. Everybody invited.
8-29-3t

For the Information of the Public

As there has been much mis-information and more mis-representation
directed at the school situation of Carroll County, it is due the public that
the facts, and only facts, should be given by the gentlemen who are appointed
to administer the school affairs.

1.—The County Commissioners accepted a budget of \$138,664.16 to be
levied for school purposes for 1918-1919. As the taxable basis was \$26,600,-
000, if you multiply that sum by 52 cents you will get approximately that
amount. Hence the school tax rate was 52 cents for that year, out of a total
tax rate of 82 cents, assessed on the county.

2.—For 1919-1920 the Board of Education has been granted \$144,500 on
which to administer the schools, which is at the rate of 55 cents, an increase
of 3 cents, out of a total tax rate of \$1.23 assessed on the county.

3.—The county tax rate is at the rate of \$1.23, or 41 cents higher than
last year. Now, as the County Commissioners refused to take over the
School Board debt of \$35,000, it follows that the increase tax is not to be
blamed upon the School Administration.

4.—Where did the school debt come from? In 1916 the Board inherited
a debt of \$17,196.15, on account of the Mt. Airy building and unsettled mat-
ters pertaining thereto. The new law which went into force that same year
caused various additional items of expense not foreseen, when the budget was
made out for that year:

(a)—The attendance was increased by nearly 900 children over the
previous year. This required additional teaching service and furniture
to the extent of \$7000.

(b)—As Taneytown was made an approved high school by the State
Board, it was necessary to make enlargements to the extent of \$5000.
\$3800.00 of which was not in the budget.

(c)—School conditions were so congested and had been for many
years, that it was found necessary to build a school at Deep Run, which
cost \$3500, also not provided for in the budget.

5.—That a new school building was needed at Hampstead, there was no
doubt. \$24,000 was allowed in the budget for the purpose, but at a joint
meeting of the two Boards the plans and costs were placed before the Boards
and the fact pointed out that with wartime prices it would cost not less than
\$30,000, and probably much more. The President of the Board of County
Commissioners, with the consent of the others then and there authorized the
Board of Education to go ahead with the construction, and the County Com-
missioners promised "to see it through." On the strength of this gentlemen's
agreement, the Board of Education went ahead with the work. Now, when
the bill is presented, they repudiate their word and agreement, and leave the
Board of Education with a loan of \$35,000 to meet.

6.—In March, 1919, before we were aware that we could not rely upon the
word of the majority of the members of the Board of County Commissioners,
we sent a committee composed of Commissioner Feeser and Supt. Unger to
arrange for the funds to begin the construction of the Myers Building. Again
we were told to borrow the money, and go ahead, and when the levy came in
they would meet our obligations. The agreement was that they would fur-
nish us \$20,000 a year to build these necessary new buildings. When in
June we asked for the \$20,000 in the budget, it was cut to \$16,000, after the
plans had been accepted and the material bought, and the work three months
under way.

7.—We immediately stopped work on the Myers Building, and presented
the bill for the expenses so far incurred; they have refused to honor the ac-
count.

8.—During the past 3 years a sum of money amounting to nearly \$4800
has been held back from the amounts allowed in the budget by the County
Commissioners to pay for bonds issued in 1900, and accrued interest. This
with the items mentioned above, account for the school debt. While Mt. Airy
items were paid off by us, it caused deficits in other directions and could only
be met by contracting the loans.

9.—It has been charged that Hampstead is too large. It will have three
unused rooms this coming year, but by the time all the high school classes are
organized, it will be entirely occupied. The Mt. Airy building which was
built in 1915 is already too small and will soon need enlargements.

10.—It is charged the Hampstead building cost too much. In Hanover,
Pa., there is a new building about the same size which was completed before
the war, and cost \$85,000. The Hampstead building cost \$51,000, and was
built in war times. The wonder is, that we were able to get it up as cheaply
as we have. It is also charged that it is not complete. It will not require an
expenditure of more than \$300 to complete it.

11.—In Sykesville there is a 4-room building, but an enrollment of chil-
dren large enough to fill 7 rooms, and when all the classes of the high school
are organized, in another year, 3 more rooms will be needed.

12.—In Union Bridge the sanitary conditions are so unfit that the State
Board of Health has refused to permit us to open the school unless the same
is remedied, by the construction of new chemical toilet building, properly
equipped. As the Board was not given the necessary \$1500 it cannot proceed
with the construction, as will be shown in the statement below. The school
population is so large in Union Bridge that three more rooms are needed now,
and more will be wanted by another year.

13.—A study of the following statement will show why the Board of Edu-
cation cannot continue to build new buildings, or repair old ones.

Amount levied by the County for Schools in 1918-1919. \$138,664.16
Amount of the above authorized by Co. Commissioners for teachers 105,000.00
Balance for other purposes. \$ 33,664.16
Amount levied by County for Schools in 1919-1920. \$144,413.36
Amount of above authorized by Co. Commissioners for teachers. . . 125,000.00

Balance for other purposes. \$ 19,413.36
Out of the above balance of \$19,413.36, the County Commissioners have
authorized us to meet the following specific obligations. This is not the en-
tire list that they authorized:

Fuel \$10,000.00
Janitors' salaries, fees, supplies. 4,500.00
Transportation of pupils 1,000.00
Materials of Instruction 1,000.00
Insurance, tuitions, health service, etc 1,000.00
Traveling expenses and office expense, legal service, auditing. 2,100.00
Construction of the Myers building 16,000.00
Construction at Mt. Airy 2,000.00
Construction at Union Bridge 1,500.00
Construction at Pleasant Gap 4,000.00
Construction at White Rock 1,500.00
Alterations at Mexico, Retreat, Royers and Walnut Grove. 2,000.00
Land for the Myers building 500.00
Heat Plant and renovating Graceland Building. 3,250.00
Repairs and Replacements 1,500.00
Rent 1,500.00
Furniture 1,000.00

A total of more than \$53,200.00
If anyone can show the Board of Education how to pay bills of \$53,200.00
with \$19,413.36, we would be pleased to hear from them.

14.—In answer to the above, it will be asked, what do you propose to do
with the monies received from the State, amounting to approximately \$53,000.
That is easy to answer. A part of this money is distributed by law as fol-
lows:

Salaries of the Executive force, High School Principals, Colored Industrial
Purposes, Manual Training, Agricultural Project Work, Text Books, etc., the
balance, amounting to \$34,000.00 will be used by the Board to pay off the loan
of \$35,000.00 and interest, which the County Commissioners refused to assume
after they had given their word to do so.

15.—Why is there a shortage of teachers for our rural schools? There
are many reasons. Here are some:

(1)—We cannot pay more for salaries than we receive. Our salar-
ies for Elementary teachers range from \$450 to \$725 a year, depending
upon grade of certificate and the years of service.

(2)—Salaries in Baltimore county range from \$725 to \$1050 and even
they have 15 vacancies.

(3)—Teachers object to teaching in the country for many reasons:
Uncomfortable home surroundings, too much nagging from the communi-
ty, too many grades in the school to do efficient work, poor school equip-
ment, etc.

(4)—There is an actual shortage of teachers throughout the U. S.,
as reported by the National Bureau of Education, and therefore teachers
will accept only what they consider the desirable appointments.

16.—In consequence of this shortage of teachers, 30 schools will have no
teachers, and the schools that are open will be over-crowded. There is only
one graded school building in the county large enough to receive the increase
in school population this year, and that is the new building at Hampstead.

17.—In Westminster, for lack of space, it will be necessary to allow chil-
dren in certain grades, only half day schooling. This will also apply to
Sykesville.

18.—The heating plant in the Graceland Building, Westminster is so in-
adequate that the little children are exposed to an in-door temperature of less
than 50°, and in consequence, ventilation is bad. In these crowded conditions,
children are menaced with disease, and their health seriously endangered.
New buildings are absolutely necessary at Westminster, Sykesville and Union
Bridge.

19.—In reply to the criticism that the Board of Education has not render-
ed an account of the cost of the Hampstead building, we wish to say that the
accounts and transactions of the Board of Education are open to all persons
who desire to examine them. The County Commissioners and their legal ad-
viser have this opportunity. The Hampstead account was kept as a separate
account. An account will be rendered to the public, as usual, in the annual
report of all school affairs.

20.—The accounts have been audited annually by a competent auditor,
certified thereto by the State Superintendent, and the County Treasurer,
Martin D. Hess, was also requested to help audit the account, but refused, and
the affairs of the Board have, in addition, been examined by agents of the
Maryland Casualty Co., within the past two months, on account of their re-
sponsibility as bondsmen for officers' and workmen's compensation, liability,
etc., and these great bonding companies state that they find our affairs correct
in every particular.

21.—The Board of Education is guided by the following principles:
It is trying to re-organize an old worn-out school machinery, and place
it upon a modern basis.

It believes that \$35,000.00 spent for a new, adequate well-equipped scien-
tific school building, is worth more to the county than a mile of concrete road,
at the same price.

It believes that the education of the next generation is the best insurance
that the public can have for the protection of property and life.

It has no corporate interest in the political ambition of anyone, neither
does it propose to allow the schools to be used for political purposes, if it is
within its power to prevent.

In all its actions, it has put forth every effort for efficiency and economy,
and we stand ready at all times to do for the people of Carroll county every-
thing that is just and right, and if any citizen has any suggestion to offer, we
will gladly hear him.

J. PEARRE WANTZ.
A. W. FEESER.
MILTON A. KOONS.
J. H. ALLENDER.
JOSHUA F. MAGEE.
CHARLES P. GLOVER.

August 18th., 1919.
(Advertisement, by Order of Board of Education.)



GLASSES THAT improve looks as well
as sight are assured by our skill in eye
examination and in adjusting the frames
to suit the features. So not alone for the
preservation of your sight, but also for
the improvement in your appearance you
should come to me for eye aids. Will be
at Bankard's Hotel Taneytown, the first
Thursday, of each month. My next visit
will be Thursday, Sept. 4-C. L. KEFAUVER,
Reg. Optometrist, Frederick, Md. 2-28-tf



Give Me a Friendly,
Natural Hand-shake

an' a friendly natural tobacco. Keep yo' put-
on airs an' "sauce-up" tobaccos for the fellow
that likes nut sundaes better than home made
pie—

So says a friend of ours named Velvet Joe.
And he just about hits the nail on the head.

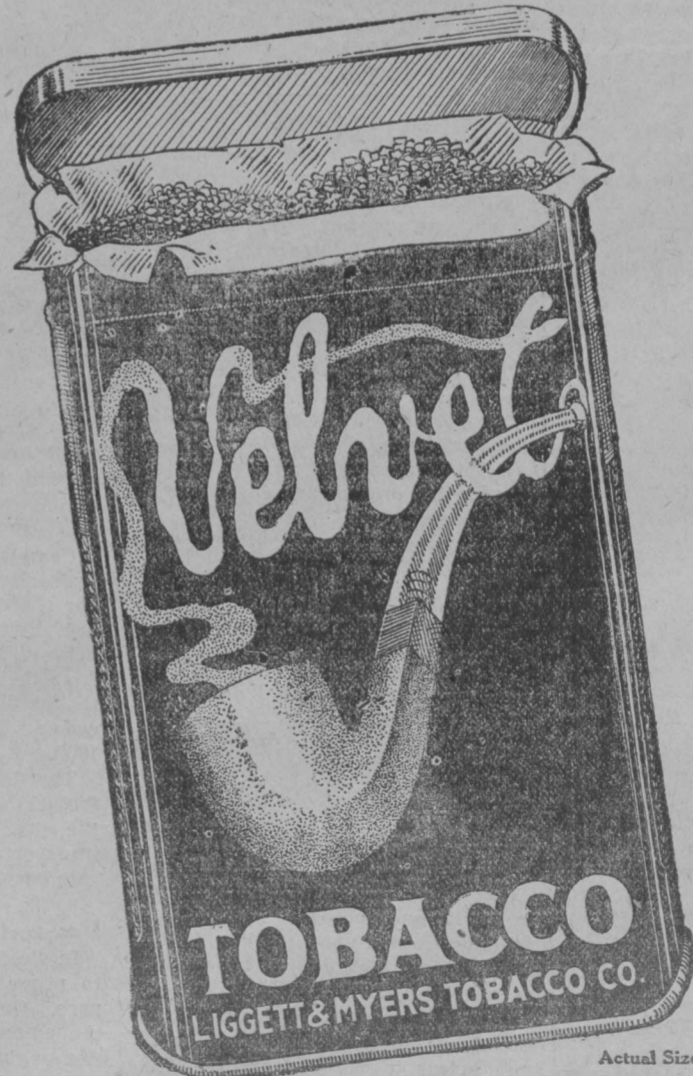
Velvet is made for men who think there's
no smoke like real tobacco. If you are that
sort of man, listen:

Velvet was born in old Kentucky, where
more than one good thing comes from. It was
raised as carefully as any other Kentucky
thoroughbred. But the real secret of Velvet's
friendly qualities is its slow natural ageing in
wooden hogsheads. Ageing in the wood
never hurt anything—and least of all, tobacco.

And so we say, Velvet is good tobacco—
nothing more or less. It runs second to
none.

The picture of the pipe on the tin needn't
keep you from rolling a jim-dandy cigarette
with Velvet.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



15c

Not 16 cents
or 17 cents—

But 15 cents

—the friendly tobacco



Loyal Americans! Get Together on National War Savings Day.

WAYS OF EARNING MONEY DURING SUMMER VACATION

Many Opportunities Open to Children Who Wish to Encourage Habits of Thrift and Saving.

A great many questions about how children may earn money in order to purchase Thrift and War Savings Stamps during the summer vacation period have come into the War Loan Organization at Richmond, and it is to answer these inquiries that the present article has been prepared.

The suburban or country child probably has the best opportunities for making money, though selling papers and magazines, running errands and doing chores offer several ways for the city child to earn the where-with-all for Thrift Stamps.

In the country there is first of all the garden, and at this time growing food stuffs should receive special attention. It is not too late to plant fall crops which may be marketed with profit. Lettuce and radishes are easily grown and always find good markets, especially in the late summer and fall. There will probably be more of some kinds of vegetables in the garden than can be eaten or canned. These should be sold.

On almost every farm there is a time when much of the fruit ripens at once, and the problem of disposing of it arises. Some of it is eaten, some preserved. A quantity of it not infrequently rots. This should be sold if there is a market near enough, but if such is not the case the children can put it up and sell the canned stuff in the fall.

Pigs, chickens, turkeys or rabbits are easily raised in the summer vacation, and all of them will bring in large returns for the time and labor. Berry picking is another way of making money that children should enjoy, and this year there is a plentiful crop.

Many mothers and fathers will be glad to pay the children for taking care of the yard, cutting wood, running errands or doing daily chores. In fact there are so many ways of earning money during the summer that the list might be indefinitely lengthened. But of course the object of any and all of these ways is not simply to make money, but to make and save money; in other words, enough to buy War Savings Stamps which will bring in four per cent interest, compounded quarterly.

You can do this, every boy and girl in this big country.

A. B. C. OF IT

AGITATORS and BOLSHIEVIKI howl CONTINUALLY, DENOUNCING EVERYTHING they FIND in the GOOD old System. HANDED down to us, INTACT JUST as our KIND forefathers LEFT it, to MAKE the young NATION OPULENT and Free, PROTECTOR of all in QUEST of Liberty, RIGHT and Equality! SMITE down THESE vile efforts to UNDO our Blessings! VINDICATE AMERICA! WAR SAVINGS STAMPS EXTERMINATE "Reds!" YOU can help. Put ZEST into your WAR SAVINGS SOCIETY.

HOW ABOUT IT?

Someone is saving the money you waste. Who is depositing your dollars? Save them and deposit them yourself.

Sing a song of Savings Stamps. The cost of living's high. But have you counted all the things these Savings Stamps will buy?

BEN FRANKLIN EARLY LEARNED FRUGALITY

Great American Exemplar of Thrift Knew Value of Regular and Systematic Saving For Future.

Thrift is not stinginess. In fact it is more often than not that the thrifty man is the one who is truly generous. Benjamin Franklin, our national exemplar of thrift, was, from boyhood up, always liberal and unselfish. Rene Bache, his great-great-grandson, gives an instance of this characteristic of his ancestor in a story he tells:

"The price of bread two centuries ago was a penny a loaf. Thus it happened that Benjamin Franklin, a boy of seventeen, on arriving in Philadelphia, was able to buy three loaves for three-pence; and with them he walked up Market Street from the wharf, holding one under each arm and eating the third. An hour later he gave two of them to a woman and her child who had been fellow voyagers up the Delaware."

Rene Bache goes on to say of Franklin: "Where his own expenditures were concerned he was always frugal, saving what he could out of his wages as printer, while his fellow-workers spent theirs as fast as they got them, or faster. In this way it came about that, while a mere youngster in a printing office, he lent them money every week."

"Though the earnings of most of them were greater than his, he was capitalist. By the middle of each week they were penniless, and came to him for loans to carry them over until payday. He would accept no interest but each Saturday, on getting their money they gave back to him what they borrowed—only to repeat the borrowing a day or two later."

The secret of Franklin's success was systematic and persistent saving from the time he first began to earn money. And always having a savings fund he was ever ready to grasp his opportunities—those of lending a helping hand as well as those of self-betterment.

Let Benjamin Franklin be your exemplar—start saving today. Thrift Stamps are an easy beginning and pave the way to a certain future.

THRIFT

Without me no man has ever achieved success nor has any nation ever become great. I have been the bedrock of every successful career, and cornerstone of every fortune.

All the world knows me and most of the world heeds my warning.

The poor may have me as well as the rich.

My power is limitless, my application boundless.

He who possesses me has contentment in the present and surety for the future.

I am of greater value than pearls, rubies and diamonds.

Once you have me no man can take me away.

I lift my possessor to high planes of living, increase his earning power, and bring to realization the hopes of his life.

I make a man well dressed, well housed and well fed.

I insure absolutely against the rainy day.

I drive want and doubt and care away.

I guarantee those who possess me prosperity and success.

I have exalted those of low degree, and those of high degree have found me a helpful friend.

To attain me you need put out no capital but personal effort, and on all you invest in me I guarantee dividends that last through life and after.

I am as free as air.

I am yours if you will take me.

I am THRIFT.

War Savings Stamps are better than money because they earn more money.

MANY TREES GO TO WASTE

Federal Official Points Out What Might Be Gained by Proper Utilization of Paper.

The amount of waste paper collected in all of Great Britain was about 1,000 tons a week in 1914. By 1918 this had been increased to 6,000 tons per week, or an increase of approximately 500 per cent, said H. L. Baldensperger, chief of the waste reclamation service, United States department of commerce, in a speech to the Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Waste material is the protector of our natural resources. Waste paper, utilized in the manufacture of other paper material, serves as a substitute for wood pulp. It requires eight trees of mature growth to produce a ton of paper pulp. Every ton of waste paper which can be substituted will save eight trees for other uses. In our urban centers we send annually to the dump approximately 13 tons of usable waste material for every 1,000 inhabitants, and 20 per cent of this tonnage is made up of waste paper.

"Based upon the approximation of the present population of our country, we are sending annually to the dump at least 150,000 tons of waste paper, or twice as much paper as was collected in all of Great Britain in 1918. This amount represents the substituted power for at least 1,200,000 trees of mature growth."

NEVER-FAILING DEATH TEST

Discovery of French Physician That Is Acknowledged to Be of Highest Importance.

Uncertainty as to whether a person be alive or dead is especially great on the battlefield, and prompt decision in such cases is far more important than in civil life. Dr. A. Terson has just recommended to the French Academy of Medicine a new test, those already known having proved insufficient. The best of these latter has been the injection of fluorescein, as devised by Icard. But even this is uncertain, for in some cases men who are still alive do not show the green coloration of the whites of their eyes following injection, which the test is supposed to produce.

Doctor Terson recommends placing in the eye a minute quantity of a 33 per cent solution of diion (ethyl-morphine), glycerin. If death has already taken place, nothing happens, but if the man has the slightest trace of life still in him the white of his eyes will immediately turn purplish-red and swell, but this inflammation will disappear rapidly and leave no ill effect.

Test of Sanity.

In the case of a very brutal murder, anger at the deed will sometimes cause a jury to reject the clearest evidence that the perpetrator was insane. The late Lord Kingsburgh, better known as Sir J. H. A. Macdonald (formerly lord justice clerk of Scotland), whose death was announced a short time ago, could give a striking example. I once defended a case, he wrote in his "Life Jottings," "and a majority of the jury not only convicted, but added a rider affirming that the prisoner was sane. The man was hopelessly mad. The doctors sent to see him were satisfied of that, and the sentence was not carried out. A crucial test applied was that while one of them put his finger lightly on the pulse, the other suddenly said: 'By the by, Miller, when is it you are to be hanged?' There was not a tremor or a change of countenance or acceleration of the pulse, and, looking up, he said, quite simply, 'I think it's Tuesday week, if I'm not mistaken.'"

The Little Prude.

A New York literary agent was talking about Alfred Noyes, the English poet, who recently wrote an article to prove that many of his brother poets are immodest in their verse.

"Noyes," said the agent, "was always a bit of a prude. Yes, even in childhood the unhappy trait manifested itself.

"Once, when he was four years old, Noyes had just got out of his bath and his nurse was advancing on him with a bath towel when the door opened and his aunt entered.

"The youngster flew into a prudish rage.

"Get out!" he screamed. "Get out right away. What do you take this for—an art gallery?"

1918 Cement Output Low.

Complete statistics of the output of hydraulic cement in 1918 compiled under the direction of Ernest F. Burchard of the United States geological survey, indicate a marked decrease from the output in 1917 and show that the production of Portland and other cements in 1918 was the lowest since 1900.

The decrease in output was the effect of the war restrictions imposed by the government upon fuel supplies, transportation facilities, labor and private construction in general.

Scotland Turning to Peace.

In Scotland the progress from war to peace is proceeding at an active pace. One firm is now specializing in the manufacture of internal combustion engines suitable for fishing boats, a class of machinery mainly imported before the war. In the northeast a munition factory has turned to the manufacture of chocolate-making machinery, an industry formerly claimed by Germany, while in Glasgow toy making has superseded war material and gives employment to numbers of discharged soldiers.

A Triumph of Toughness

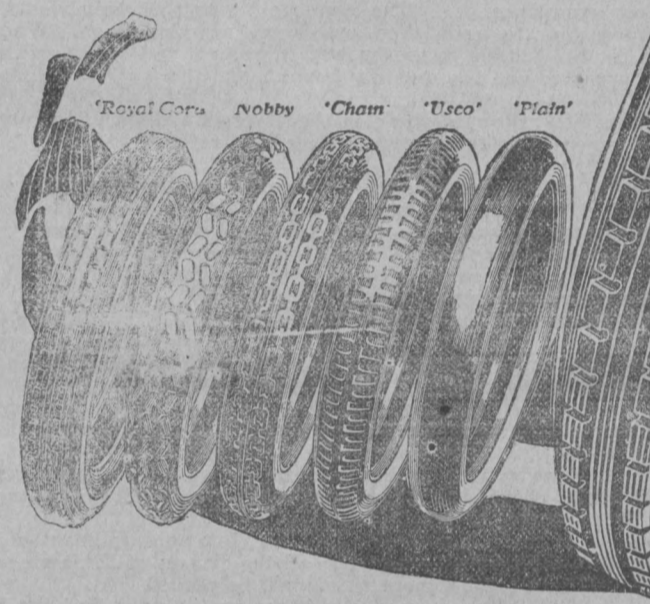
And yet, the 'Royal Cord' possesses amazing buoyancy and life.

That's the secret of this famous tire's success.

Hardihood that means many extra miles, combined with the luxury of easier riding.

Let us put 'Royal Cords' on your car. They are the utmost in equipment—the finest tires in the world.

United States Tires are Good Tires



We know United States Tires are good tires. That's why we sell them.

THE TANEYTOWN GARAGE CO. EMMITSBURG MOTOR CAR CO., EMMITSBURG.
THE PEOPLES GARAGE, EMMITSBURG. THURMONT GARAGE, THURMONT.

J. S. MYERS J. E. MYERS

DENTISTS

73 E. Main St. WESTMINSTER, MD.

Nitrous Oxide & Oxygen X-Ray

LADY ATTENDANTS

Phone 162

DR. J. W. HELM, SURGEON DENTIST,

New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md. 5-1-10 C. & P. Telephone.

Notice!

We Pay For and Remove Your Dead Animals PROMPTLY

Call "LEIDY," "Always on the Job" Phone No. 259 Westminster, Md.

JOHN R. HARE,

Watch & Clock Maker, Pike Hill, New Windsor, Md. Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention.

Legal Blanks for Sale at This Office

A Little Talk About Surplus

"SURPLUS" IS MORE THAN A RAINY-DAY FUND. IT IS AN EVIDENCE OF GOOD MANAGEMENT.

In the case of a Bank, a railroad, or a business institution, a large surplus means that the management is wise enough not to distribute all the profits in the form of dividends, but to reserve a portion for future use—it may be for emergencies, or it may be simply to invest in material, real estate, or something else requiring capital, and the possession of a surplus renders it unnecessary to borrow the money.

Every individual ought to have a surplus in the form of a savings account. It is exactly the same with the individual as with the corporation—his surplus indicates that his personal expenses have been kept so well within his income that there is something left over. It also shows that he has not used it all up in "dividends" of pleasure, but like a wise business man has "salted" some of it down for the future.

How much "surplus" have you? If you have never started a surplus fund, do so at once and keep adding to it. This Bank pays interest on "surplus accounts."

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

R. SMITH SNADER

For State Senator for Carroll County

To the Voters of Carroll County:

Owing to the many demands made by my friends over the county, regardless of political affiliation, I hereby announce my candidacy for election to the State Senate, subject to the Republican Primaries.

In making this announcement, I refer the people of my county to my past record, both in the House and in the Senate of Maryland. Thanking the people of my county for the honors they have conferred upon me, by twice electing me to the House, and one term in the Senate, I again appeal to you for your support.

If nominated at the coming Primary and elected in November, I promise to discharge the many duties of my office for the best interests, both for the people of my county and the State of Maryland. For these reasons, and many others, which I will make public later, I again appeal to you for your support.

R. SMITH SNADER, Eleventh Election District.

New Windsor, Md.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—Use the RECORD'S Columns

