

WHAT WAS YOUR INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1921

Uncle Sam Begins Collection of Income Taxes.

Work has begun on the collection of the income tax for the year 1920. Uncle Sam, through the Bureau of Internal Revenue, is addressing to every person in the United States the question, "What was your net income for 1920?" The answer permits of no guesswork. Every single person whose net income for 1920 was \$1,000 or more and every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or more is required to file a return under oath with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he lives on or before March 15, 1921.

The penalty for failure is a fine of not more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 25 per cent of the amount of tax due. For willful refusal to make a return the penalty is a fine of not more than \$10,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both together with the costs of prosecution. A similar penalty is provided for making a false or fraudulent return, together with an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount of tax evaded.

The income tax applies to women as well as men. Husband and wife must consider the income of both plus that of minor dependent children, and if the total equals or exceeds \$2,000 a return must be filed. A minor who has a net income in his own right of \$1,000 or more must file a separate return. To be allowed the \$2,000 exemption a married person must be living with husband or wife on the last day of the taxable year, Dec. 31, 1920. Divorced persons separated by mutual agreement, widows and widowers, unless they are the sole support of others living in the same household, in which case they are allowed the \$2,000 exemption granted the head of a family, are entitled only to \$1,000 exemption.

The normal tax rate for 1920 is the same as for 1919—4 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemption and 8 per cent on the remainder of net income. This applies to every citizen and resident of the United States. In addition to the normal tax a surtax is imposed upon net income in excess of \$5,000.

Full instructions for making out returns are contained on the forms, copies of which may be obtained from collectors of internal revenue. Persons whose net income for 1920 was \$5,000 or less should use Form 1040A. Those with incomes in excess of \$5,000 should use Form 1040.

Revenue officers will visit every county in the United States to assist taxpayers in making out their returns. The date of their arrival and the location of their offices will be announced by the press or may be ascertained upon inquiry at the offices of collectors. This advisory service is without cost to taxpayers.

The Public Sale Season.

We do not believe that those who will have public sale of live stock and farming implements, this year, need be greatly alarmed about prices. For every "quitter" there will be a "begrinner," and while sale prices will not likely be as high as during the past two years, they are altogether likely to be fair, especially for good stock and implements. Carroll county is too sound and prosperous, financially, for any great slump to arrive, all at once, in farm personal property.

Copy for March sales is already coming in to this office. Those who will sell in February, should get their bills out very soon. In fact preparation of the lists for the printer should always be prepared in good time. Equally important, is preparing the articles for sale by painting and otherwise placing them in good presentable shape, especially as the price often depends on looks.

This office has a fresh lot of attractive paper for posters, as well as a supply of bright cardboard for sale cards. We always make a point of turning out clean, attractive sale work, whether it be newspaper advertising, or posters or cards—and each year, we get the business. Another fresh lot of dates are in our register, this week. All who want to fully cover the northern half of the county with this sale news, should use the Record.

Bad Wreck Near Mt. Airy.

The B. & O. freight wreck that occurred near Mt. Airy, the latter part of last week, was one of the worst freight wrecks ever sustained by the B. & O. Thirty-one loads of coal were demolished, about 200 yards of track torn up, and 2000 tons of coal scattered along the whole distance.

Thirty-one cars were left a tangled mass of iron, and it will be several weeks before the trucks and other salvage can be cleaned away. The body of a negro, supposed to be stealing a ride, was found in the wreckage.

Error in Dollings Advt.

In last week's R. L. Dollings Co., adv., the third notice of Dividend payments should have read "Due January 15, 1921" instead of "January 1. The correction is made in the present issue.

LETTER FROM MONTREAL

Immorality and Lawlessness Are Prevalent Features.

Editor Record:

I was just thinking that your family might be interested in some of the things we have heard and seen since we left the old home site. We arrived in Philadelphia in safety. We found many very decided changes had taken place in 21 years. Many of our old friends had died, while others had moved to other parts. The city has improved in many ways, and many suburbs are now linked up with the city proper. The trolley system is good, but the fare is not as equitable as in New Zealand. There it is divided into sections. We pay a penny, that is, two cents for each section; but here we have seven cents for a ride, long or short. It is good for the long distance rider, but a heavy tax on the business man in the business part where he uses the tram many times daily for short distances. Many factories are shutting down, and thousands are out of work.

Lawlessness is rampant here. Bandits armed to the teeth ride in motor cars and assault and rob men and women in broad day light on the streets in the midst of the crowds. For example, a well dressed woman was standing near the curb waiting for a train, when some men in a motor car stopped by her, grabbed her hand bag and watch, chain and pins and were gone and lost in the throng before anybody was aware of the assault. A woman passing along the street was assaulted by some motor bandits who cut off her hair and escaped. Even on Chestnut street, the robbers are very busy, both in the stores and in private homes. One evening, a negro went into the store where we buy our groceries, and at the point of his gun, compelled the manager to hand over \$360.00, and ran away and was never caught.

We were invited to hold a Mission, in Bethel, also spoke in different churches. The people do not attend church, as they do the pictures, theatres and outdoor amusements.

Being delayed on our way to Palestine, we were asked to come to Montreal, Quebec, to hold a Mission. We accepted and came here Dec. 23. We spent a day in New York city. Great improvements have taken place during the past 21 years. Sky-scrapers are the common sights now, and higher and still higher, if the law permits.

The express elevators are lightning flyers, and their sudden stop makes you feel for your dinner. One of the boldest, most daring, and hazardous robberies of a fur store took place just as we were passing the store; thousands of loot was taken. The street was crowded with people, and yet the robbers escaped.

Snow covers the ground here in Montreal. Sleighing is the best. It is cold, but not unpleasant or hard to bear. I went out for a 6 o'clock walk without my overcoat and was plenty warm. This is a very immoral place. Red light districts abound, and there are over 3800 immoral resorts and 10,000 women frequent them.

It is reported there are at the present time 100,000 persons out of employment. Living is as high here as in the States, and for some things higher, though the goods are made here.

The lawlessness is brazen-faced here. I will tell you what occurred right here in the house where we are now stopping, that you may understand. A man had the top flat—the best in the house. He got back three months' rent—\$120. The landlord told the man he wanted the rooms, and if he would move out in three days, he would forgive the debt. He did not move, but stayed another month, making \$160. He overstayed another legal notice. The lawyer then advised the course to pursue, but the landlord was still lenient; so did not get out seizure papers. In the afternoon the tenant came with two policemen who forced their way into the house without a warrant, but when referred to the chief of police they went out. Later the tenant came with about 12 men and broke in the front door of the dwelling house with an iron bar, and all rushed in and up to the rooms and carried out the furniture in face of law and order.

The sergeant of police, with two policemen came while the men were carrying out the stuff, but could not stop them, because they had no warrant. The men assaulted the landlord in the hall, knocked him down, and but for the strong arm of one of our men and the presence of mind of one of our women, they would have stamped him in the face. The landlord's wife's arm was also injured.

This was done in the light of day and on the leading street of the city, by a mob of desperados. With such acts of lawlessness, we can only conclude that neither life nor property is safe here. The social life is rotten to the core. Divorces are multiplying at an alarming rate, showing the home ties are snapping, and when that comes, the nation must perish with its own rottenness, just as other nations have done before our day.

J. THOS. WILHIDE.
63 McGill College Ave, Montreal.

Marriage Licenses.

Preston E. Bollinger and Helen M. Miller, both of Millers.
Stuart C. Jacobs and Grace V. Lookingbill, both of Littlestown, Pa.
David F. Smith and Elizabeth Cook, both of Dillsburg, Pa.

ADVERTISING

Advertising is a necessary business expense, if one wants to do all the business he can.

A farmer who intends having a public sale, on a certain day, would have, without any printed advertising, a few bidders present from nearby, such as hear of the sale "by word of mouth." But, he advertises his sale in detail by the use of printer's ink, in order that he may spread the news of his sale far and wide.

That is all there is to advertising—telling the people—a big lot of people—about what one has to sell, inviting them to become customers.

The mere invitation is, in itself, important. Customers like to be solicited and appreciated. Buying from force of necessity, and from those who pursue a take it, or leave it, policy, is not a pleasurable transaction. Customers are both worth having, and worth inviting.

The Record is in the business of telling and inviting. It helps personal salesmanship. It goes around, each week, for miles in all directions, telling somebody's store news—for those who are confident that they have news worth telling.

KEEP A FARM HISTORY

Important that Daily Events on a Farm be Recorded.

Keeping a farm diary, or history, will be found to be an invaluable piece of work. Not for the present, but for next year, and the years after. Keeping a record of this kind should be part of the closing of each day's work. What was done each day on the farm, and in the farm house. What was bought and sold, and the price. Contracts entered into and everything worth remembering for use in the future.

A good sized permanent book should be provided. What is called a record book will be the best, bound in canvass, and about 300 pages for convenience in handling. The more carefully and intelligently such a book is kept, the more it will be worth. Perhaps the Mrs. will be the better book-keeper.

In addition to the diary, or history portion, there can be commenced in the back of the book, and working toward the centre, a daily cash account, showing in perpendicular columns amounts received and paid out, and these can be totaled monthly, or whenever desired.

Such a book can be used in many special ways, some of which may present themselves after the work is commenced. The idea is, to keep in permanent form important facts that the memory need not be fully taxed with—facts that may be worth a great deal, without one thinking so at the time of their recording.

Baltimore Church Case Decided.

On Tuesday of this week the Court of Appeals rendered its decision in the controversy between a minority of members of what was formerly the Lutheran Church of the Atonement, and St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of Baltimore. Steps were taken more than a year ago to unite these two churches into one and after the formal steps had been taken, a minority of the members of the Church of the Atonement together with the pastor, Rev. J. B. Lau, decided to contest the legality of the proceedings and appealed to court for an order to declare the merger void.

The lower court decided against the contestants, and in favor of the merger. The case was then carried to the Court of Appeals, which has confirmed the decision of the lower court, upholding the merger and sustaining the contentions of St. Paul's.

Some of the people in Carroll county have been interested, because of the fact that both the pastors, and some members of each congregation, are well known in the county. Rev. J. B. Lau is pastor of the Salem Charge near Westminster, and continued to live in Baltimore, but held services in his residence, while the contest was pending. He was formerly pastor at Manchester.

The pastor of St. Paul's is Rev. P. A. Heilman, D. D., who has been in that field for many years.

Take Your Choice.

It is a noticeable fact that the most of the captured "stills," and "boot-legging" stunts of various kinds, were operated by men with names hard to pronounce—Russian, Italian, or some other foreign breed—when they are not negroes; and yet, these men have the sympathetic, if not openly aggressive, aid of some of our most representative citizens, so called.

The following are some of the names of persons, taken from but three days issues of Baltimore papers charged with violations of the prohibition laws: Supko, Cusino, McIrney, Kullek, Faranto, Mlinick, Hudgins, Scandalis, Fogel, Goodstein, Sagville, Bieis, Musduka and Kroinias. Take your choice. Lists like this can be presented every week.

Another Newspaper Bankrupt.

The Martinsburg, W. V., World, the town's oldest newspaper, went into the hands of a receiver, last week, and discontinued publication. The World has followed the path of hundreds of other papers, during the past year, as being unable to make both ends meet during prevailing high costs of publication.

Before the war, the value of the English pound was \$4.86. At the present rate of exchange, the pound is worth \$3.76 in U. S. Money. The present debt of England is about Thirty Billion Dollars.

HARDING CALLS OFF DISPLAY

Wants Very Simple Ceremony on Inauguration Day.

President-elect Harding has asked the committee in charge to arrange only a simple inaugural demonstration, notwithstanding the clamor for a "big time." There is also a pretty strong opposition in the Senate to making a big appropriation at this time, and much doubt voiced as to whether Washington can entertain many thousands of visitors, owing to the scarcity of hotel accommodations, boarding houses, etc.

Mr. Harding went so far as to request Congress to make no appropriation whatever for the event, and prefers that the ball feature be cut out, and that if any parade is held at all, it should be without special expense on the part of the government.

The House, after much debate, passed a resolution appropriating \$50,000 for expenses, the same having already passed the Senate. The appropriation, as well as support, to the proposition, is not confined to party lines. Just what will be the final outcome, seems in doubt.

The \$50,000 appropriated by Congress, will not be used, and all work has been ended. Washingtonians who expected to reap a big profit out of the affair—hotels, restaurants, dress makers, florists, etc.—are hard hit, and are considering plans for having a demonstration of some kind, without governmental aid, but this is hardly likely to materialize.

Coming to Get Husbands.

Women of all nations are coming into this country at the rate of 350,000 a year, government records show. What the records do not show, is what report has as the reason, is that they are coming here to get husbands, or to join husbands already here. The rush is thought to be the logical result of the war, which killed and maimed millions of males in Europe, leaving an abnormal excess of women.

We suggest that this is a legitimate call for "protection," and that a heavy tariff be levied on foreign women who come to compete in the getting-a-husband market in America.

Forty-one Hunters Killed.

Approximately 3300 deer were killed in Pennsylvania during the season recently ended, according to estimates made by Seth E. Gordon, secretary of the State Game Commission at the annual meeting of the commission at Harrisburg yesterday. Last year the kill was about 2900.

It is estimated that 3,600,000 rabbits were shot while various other kills are estimated as follows: Bear, 412; squirrels, 700,000; raccoons, 31,000; wild turkeys, 3000; ruffed grouse, 425,000; pheasants, 24,000; quail, 48,000; woodcock, 33,000 wild ducks, 25,000; shore birds 15,365.

During the hunting season, the reports show, there were forty-one persons killed and seventy-five wounded.

Standard Time.

Standard Time system divides the United States into four sections of 15 degrees of longitude each and each section marks an hour's apparent journey of the Sun. The time of each section is exactly one hour less than the time of the next section east. The four divisions are:

Eastern Time: Includes all territory between the Atlantic ocean and an irregular line through Toledo and Columbus, O.; Huntington, W. Va.; Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta and Macon, Ga.; to Gulf of Mexico.

Central Time: All territory between the last-named line and an irregular line through Minot, N. Dak.; Pierre, S. Dak.; Platteville and Dodge City, Kan.; Clinton, Okla.; Big Spring, Tex.; to Gulf of Mexico.

Mountain Time: All territory between the last-named line and an irregular line through Helena and Butte, Mont.; Pocatello, Idaho; Salt Lake City, Utah; to the Gulf of Mexico.

Pacific Time: All territory between the last-named line and the Pacific ocean.

The Keefe boy, who was struck by an automobile on the street in Gettysburg, died at York hospital, on Wednesday of last week. The two other boys injured in the same accident, have recovered.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

County Agents Discuss Different Forms of Co-operation.

Maryland's county agents and farm specialists, in conference in Baltimore looked with disfavor at this time on the question of co-operative purchase of fertilizers through the State market committee, considering that co-operative purchase of fertilizers is being conducted satisfactorily at present by county organizations.

It was decided also that February 15 be the date at which requirements of different county organizations for binder twine and lime be submitted to the State market committee. This committee was appointed by the Maryland Agricultural Society at its November meeting in Salisbury.

Co-operative buying and selling was the general theme of some of the sessions. The subject was introduced by Dr. F. B. Bomberger, assistant director of the Univ. of Md. Extension Service, and a specialist in marketing. He spoke of the fundamental principles governing distribution of farm products.

Discussion on the subject then was entered into by County Agents E. P. Walls, Talbott; E. I. Oswald, Worcester; J. F. Van Hoesen, Montgomery; R. G. Cobb, Wicomico; J. H. Drury, Calvert, and B. B. Derrick, Harford, upon local conditions, in some of which sections different kinds of co-operative enterprises have been formed recently.

Dr. Thos. B. Symons, director of Univ. of Md. Extension Service, opened the afternoon session with a discussion of co-operative marketing of grain. It was ascertained by the service, he said, that 80% of the wheat of Maryland is sold in the Baltimore market and that this constitutes about 1% of the grain business done in Baltimore. He also said about seven-eighths of Maryland wheat comes under the classification of "garlicky," which sells for 15 cents a bushel (present market price) less than "clean" wheat, and that the classification is such as low as one-half of one percent of garlicky.

Harold Anderson, Federal grain supervisor, Bureau of Markets, speaking later upon sampling methods, said this discrepancy in price is due to the absence at the present time from the market of France and part of Germany, now taking rye instead of its usual garlicky wheat (of which they were large buyers.)

Care of Hens in the Winter.

Drafts should be avoided in the hen house, poultry specialists of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture say. If hens are placed in a draft in winter, colds will develop, which may result in roup, or other ailments. The south side, or front, of the poultry house may be left comparatively open, but should be under control, so the openings may be closed gradually as cold approaches. Have muslin curtains at the front openings of the house. One window should be left partly open in each pen, even on the coldest nights, to permit ventilation. Fowls can stand considerable cold air provided it is dry.

Feed the grain in a deep litter on the floor in the winter to compel the hens to exercise for all of their grain. The mash may be fed either wet or dry, and should be so regulated that the fowls will eat equal parts of mash and scratch grains. It is necessary to give the fowls plenty to eat to obtain good results, but the birds should be eager for each feed. In cold weather feed about one-fourth of the scratch grains in the morning and three-fourths at night. In this manner the hens are forced to exercise more than if they receive all the grain they desire at the morning feed, and they consume more dry mash. Scratch grains, mash or ground grains, animal protein, green feed, grit, and shell should be supplied in the winter.

A good scratch mixture may be made of three parts by weight of cracked corn, one part wheat, and two parts oats; and a mash may be made of two parts corn meal and one part each of wheat bran, wheat middlings, and beef scrap. Green feed, such as cabbage, mangel wurzel beets, cut alfalfa, or sprouted oats, should be provided to replace the green feed which the fowls have been obtaining in the fields; and beef scrap, skim milk, cut green bone, or similar feed is needed to replace the insects which the fowls have been getting on the range. Beef scrap or feed of this nature is essential in obtaining a good supply of eggs during the winter months.

Clean the dropping boards at least once a week and spray the roost with kerosene or some commercial preparation to kill mites. Have a good supply of sand or dry dirt to use on the dropping boards during the winter.

If any of the birds develop colds, dissolve as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime into a gallon of water and keep this mixture in their drinking water for several days, or until the symptoms of the colds have disappeared. Remove any sick birds from the flock as soon as they are observed and treat them in coops by themselves, or kill them if they are not worth treating.

It is now said that ladies are choosing cigarettes, so wrapped as to match their gowns in color, and not for grade of tobacco.

WHAT PRESIDENT HARDING WILL RECEIVE

Direct and Indirect Reward for Being President

While Uncle Sam may not pay our Presidents such fabulous salaries as some of the other countries pay their rulers, nevertheless our next chief executive will hardly be in want for all the necessary comforts of life. Here is what President Harding will fall heir to on the fourth of March, for at least four years anyhow:

A salary of \$75,000 a year.

An allowance of 25,000 a year for travelling expenses.

A handsome home completely furnished and maintained.

A large force of servants, clerks, secretaries, etc.

A private detective force to guard him.

A force of about fifty policemen to guard the house and grounds.

A private room in the Capitol building.

A private art-gallery.

A private library.

A private yacht with a picked crew and selected officers.

A score of greenhouses to supply the White House with flowers and plants for all occasions at all times of the year.

A number of the very finest automobiles, and an electric car for the use of the mistress of the White House.

A private train whenever the President may desire it.

A personal physician always in attendance.

A private secretary.

Several confidential clerks.

A social secretary for the first lady of the land.

One of the best bands in the world to furnish music at any time.

Personal naval and military aids.

A daily newspaper, prepared specially for him.

A clerk to keep track of all appointments, another to open his mail, a man to keep away all cranks and suspicious characters, a private barber, bootblack, and manicure.

All of these things Uncle Sam presents to the President with his compliments and those of the American people. In addition to these things paid for by the people the new President will receive many private courtesies, such as:

A private room in the Union Station.

A private box at all theatres and at all ball games etc.

A specially reserved pew in whatever church he may care to attend.

Membership in all the most exclusive clubs.

The right of way wherever he may be travelling.

Many gifts of rare books, jewelry, prize turkeys, and hams, apples, pumpkins, and even such things as bedquits. Innumerable gifts of every description arrive at the White House every week.

The last appropriation for the maintenance of the White House was \$77,600. The furnishings are usually renewed or repaired every four years. The linen is specially made with the United States coat of arms woven into the texture of the United States seal.

It takes ten dozen of everything properly to set the White House table for a formal dinner, and there are half a dozen different designs of china and glassware used at various functions. One can thus imagine the tremendous amount of expensive "crockery" the White House has at its disposal.

One of the most interesting and helpful services supplied to the President is by what is known as the "clipping bureau." This bureau has been greatly developed in recent years by C. J. Pusey, who has charge of it. He prepares for the President a daily newspaper made of clippings, so that the Chief Executive may keep in touch with matters of interest to him, without having to search a newspaper for these particular items. This newspaper is known among the White House employees as the "Yellow Journal," although there is nothing yellow about it.

The President is not restricted in the number of automobiles he may use. They are paid for out of the White House maintenance fund.

President Wilson has had four big touring cars and an electric car for the use of his wife.

Whenever the President goes out driving, he is attended by secret service men and by policemen outriders on motorcycles. There is a force of twelve secret service men on the alert night and day to protect the President. A twenty-four-hour vigil is also kept by a special detail of about fifty policemen about the grounds and mansion. Clarence L. Dalrymple has been on the job at the White House since 1898, and while in charge of the day policemen it is his boast that no crank ever got past him into the White House. His eye for cranks of all kinds is keen to the point of uncanniness.—Wendell W. Whiting in C. E. World.

The new road between Emmitsburg and Gettysburg, that has been under construction since last Spring, is now open for travel. It is a fine road and travel has been very heavy on it since its opening, last week. This means a complete State Road system, by way of Taneytown, from Gettysburg to Baltimore and Washington.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

Published every Friday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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TERMS.—Strictly cash in advance. One year, \$1.50; 6 months, \$1.00; 3 months, 75c; 4 months, 50c; 3 months, 40c; single copies, 3c.

The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid. All subscriptions will be discontinued on expiration, according to Governmental orders.

ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th. pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1921

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.

Elaborate social events, such as frequently follow New Year, are conspicuously absent in the cities, this year. Perhaps, the figures of the income tax reports have had something to do with the change.

A Senator, in opposing a big public expenditure on the inauguration, pertinently asked what Washington would do with 100,000 or 150,000 visitors, in the way of lodging, considering the present crowded condition of the city? He concluded that those who could not get away, would walk the streets all night.

As the Baltimore American is now practically the morning edition of The Evening News or vice versa, and both are owned by Mr. Munsey who does not pretend to run Republican newspapers, it is somewhat of interest as to whether the Republican party of Maryland will hereafter have a newspaper supporter—assuming the American to have been one? However, the situation may be slightly changed, as but few city dailies have in recent years been noted for strong party fealty, free of charge. Republican and Democratic promotion is a product to be paid for, at advertising rates, and this has largely been true in Baltimore, for some time.

Prohibition is "Uncountable" Benefit.

Let us repeat this sentence from our first page article of last week: "Prohibition is gradually becoming more and more an actuality, bringing in its trend uncountable financial, industrial, social and moral benefits."

This was written by B. C. Forbes, a business and financial expert; not writing for or against prohibition, but strictly in his special line. Here is a man, writing over his own name and reputation, a plain business fact. He is perhaps not personally concerned as to the effect of prohibition; he is not writing along the line of "personal liberty," he is not interested in either forwarding or hampering, the working out of the prohibitory laws. It is simply "his job" to write of the business situation, divorced entirely from any "wet" or "dry" sympathies; and it appears in the separate "Business section" of the Philadelphia Ledger, that is read chiefly by "business" men.

This is an opinion worth considering, strictly on its merits, and we commend it to the intelligence and fairness of our readers.

The Government in Business.

This is the big question—the one never settled to suit everybody. It is the tariff question, government loans, reciprocity treaties, anti-trust legislation, labor adjustments, price restrictions, inter-state commerce laws, and to a large extent, general legislation, all thrown together.

Where to begin and end, what needs government aid and what does not; what to aid most and how, and at the same time be fair to all, are big questions not to be answered off-hand, nor selfishly. Note the last word, "selfishly." After all, most of our opinions and desires, as to legislation of this sort, are "selfish"—self interest.

Ordinarily, the government in business, has been confined to three general headings, or purposes, the protection of capital, labor, and industry; the latter including business in general—manufacturing and occupations—producing.

When a tariff, for instance, was levied to protect "home industries," it was supposed to protect not only the capitalist, the laborer, the manufacturer, but also the farmer whose products depend on a good home market—on the employment at good pay of the factory workers. In addition, of course, the farmer had

his own special protection in the schedules.

The war came along and called for emergency legislation of various sorts, upsetting the regular order, as well as buying and selling prices of everything, and it is this mixed-up after condition that is now calling for "more business" legislation on the part of the government, with farmers, as a class, as the leading claimant—or in other words, the great agricultural business and financial interests of the country.

There is little or no argument against, nor feeling against, helping the farmers, except in so far as it will be difficult to help them, and stop at that. Included in farming, is the production of grain, wool, cotton, tobacco, fruits, cattle, etc., all products entering into the necessary cost of living.

As these articles, just as necessarily, need some form of manufacturing before they are available for consumption; therefore, it is not difficult to understand, why—if farmers are to have some radical form of financial help—these closely allied manufacturing interests should not also be protected in a like way; and then, it is but a short step to the wage question, and this opens up the whole subject of the "high cost of living" again.

What Congress will make out of it, remains to be seen. Politicians and legislators want to satisfy the farmers, for political reasons if for no other, but they also see the danger on the other side—and it is a big one—and a dangerous precedent to set, as well.

The Japanese Question.

Texas citizens are following the lead of California in inviting Japanese purchasers of property to "stay out." There is no law in the State against Japanese owning land, but a bill of that kind is being urged, patterned after the California law.

The majority of Japanese in this country are farmers, and it is said that they already own, or control, about one-eighth of the good farming land in California. As a rule, the objection to foreigners coming to this country, is, that they congregate in the cities, and do not take up land.

This country is quite apt to have serious trouble with Japan, over this matter; and just why, is difficult for the average Easterner to understand. Even the negroes of the South are encouraged to engage in agriculture, as are practically all classes of foreigners except the Japs. As the latter are industrious, intellectually bright, and as a Nation is now one of the world powers, it is difficult to see how the United States can continue to discriminate against the Japs, and safely get away with it.

Western Canada holds about the same regard for the yellow boys as does our Pacific Coast, and the backing of England may help the United States to stand by the strongly antagonistic sentiment that exists, without question of doubt, where Japanese are plentiful. Somehow, they fail to harmonize with the landscape in this country.

The Business Situation.

For five years this country has been more than prosperous. Everyone has been making money—employers and workers alike. Wages have gone up and up until their present level is beyond the wildest fancy of labor leaders in 1914. From the position of a debtor country, America has taken a leading place among the creditor nations of the world, and new foreign requisitions on our wealth are being made daily. Yet the irritating fact remains that, for most of us, our extra wages or profits are balanced by an increased cost of living.

During the war, the sharp line drawn between essential and non-essential industries almost eliminated the country's reserves of many articles we normally consider necessary to our comfort and happiness. Individuals also held their purchases to a minimum. Because of our depleted stocks of things considered non-essential during the war, and because of Europe's insistent demand for goods, a buying movement has developed which has completely out run production. As a consequence prices have been pushed up to levels never experienced by this generation.

Individually we make more money; in our hearts we feel that we ought to be able to save more or afford luxuries formerly beyond our reach. When we have difficulty in doing either, we feel that something is wrong and somebody is to blame. We do not stop to calculate how much our advanced wages or salaries and our shortened hours have added to the selling cost of the things we produce, distribute and consume. We have heard and read so much about the billions and billions of dollars worth of goods sent abroad, of enormous trade balances "in our favor" that we begin to wonder what has happened

to our own particular share in the national dividend. If all the world is in debt to America, we ask, why haven't we more money ourselves.

In trying to find the answer, we overlook four important facts. First, a large part of this foreign debt to us represents war loans of our Government to other governments; it does not belong to individuals. Second, our exports in recent years have been made up largely of foodstuffs, raw materials and munitions, the profits on which have gone rather directly to farmers and other restricted groups of producers. Third, much of the national dividend has been absorbed in wage and salary advances, high rentals and heavy expenditures for new construction and equipment for temporary war uses. Fourth, the enormous shipments of food, clothing, shoes and other necessities to Europe—which must continue for a time until Europe has again restored something like a balance between production and consumption—have been responsible for the rise in prices which has neutralized the advance in wages, salaries and profits.—Commercial World.

Bad Cold and Cough Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Several years ago, C. D. Glass, Gardiner, Me., contracted a severe cold and cough. He tried various medicines but instead of getting well he kept adding to it by contracting fresh colds. Nothing he had taken for it was of any permanent benefit until a druggist advised him to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "I was completely cured by this remedy and have since always turned to it when I had a cold and soon find relief."

Women and Church.

When St. Paul said that women should not be heard in the churches, he was writing for his own time and the peculiar conditions; he was not talking to the enfranchised womanhood of America in 1921. Women are already heard and heeded in every branch of the activity of a modern church, and if they are not allowed both hand and voice, the institution languishes. One of the chief reasons why men go to church is because some woman wishes it.

In the Philadelphia Presbytery the vote that has just been taken on the issue of permitting women to serve as elders shows an overwhelming preponderance in favor of admitting them to religious responsibilities on a par with those which they now have politically. If women are fit members of a jury, they deserve to be members of a controlling board in church jurisdiction. If they are fit to vote and to hold office in a secular realm, is there any inferiority of character or conduct or spiritual nature which makes them unfit associates for the men who manage church affairs?

It is time to get away from a medieval or a Levantine attitude in these matters. It is only a supreme conceit on the part of a church officer which makes him assume a superior competency in matters which are fitly the province of good women. It is anomalous that we find some churches depending on women to carry forward virtually all of the benevolences of the church and rigorously excluding them from having anything to say about the disposal of the funds which they have done so much to collect.

There are many matters in which the counsel of women elders would be especially helpful. There is, for instance, the question of the music. The educated taste of a woman in such a matter might often be drafted into service most advantageously. It cannot be long before the churches adopt a modern, enlightened and progressive policy and admit women to a personal participation in the councils of the institutions of which they are the chief supporters.—Phila. Ledger.

The girls at Joplin, Mo., have discovered that the white cloth of sugar sacks, cleaned and dyed, makes lovely waists and smocks, as well as milk strainers and shoe polishers. One stenographer has a sugar-sack waist embroidered in wool.

Parallel blades set close together feature a new fruit knife to enable pulp to be cut from oranges and grape fruit without severing the tough skin between the sections.

Patented by a Pennsylvanian, a new folding trestle for paperhangers, painters and carpenters can be converted into a table, platform or swinging scaffold.

For a Persistent Cough.

Some years ago H. P. Burbage, a student at law in Greenville, S. C., had been troubled for a long while with a persistent cough which he says "greatly alarmed me, causing me to fear that I was in the first stage of consumption." Having seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised, he concluded to try it. "I soon felt a remarkable change and after using two bottles of the small size was permanently cured."

"JUSTICE" HAS SIX FINGERS

The Thousand-Kronen Note of Czechoslovak Currency Takes Rank as a Currency.

While almost every country in the world has inflated its currency, Czechoslovakia has had the courage to deflate hers. Shortly after the founding of the republic in October, 1918, all the former Austro-Hungarian currency was called in by the government and for every two kronen of the old money one kronen of the new Czechoslovak currency was given, with the result that, while the Czechoslovak krona is depreciated in value and forms one cause of the economic distress it is nothing as compared with the depreciation in neighboring states.

The gold reserve on which that currency rests has a unique history. Part of the money was printed in the United States. Indeed, the 1,000-kronen note printed in the United States is the most artistic issue the Czechoslovaks possess, in spite of the fact that the artist gave the symbolic figure of Justice six fingers. But the government was confronted by the fact that there was no gold reserve on which to base the currency, and the nation was called on to give the country its gold possessions to be melted up by the government.

An American who was there at the time told me that the amount of gold articles brought in, from plate to bracelets, was remarkable—another instance of the intense patriotism of the Czechs. And upon that gold reserve and notes for their share of the gold of the old Austro-Hungarian empire, still held in the vaults at Vienna, rests the currency of the new republic.

To remedy the depreciation of the currency by increase of exports the government has encouraged the farmers to plant sugar beets for sale abroad, and it is another indication of the devoted patriotism of this people that in a country seriously in need of foodstuffs hundreds of thousands of hectares were planted to sugar beets for export instead.—Eleanor Markell in the Outlook.

World Using More Coconut Fat.

For many years past the world's production of animal fats has been steadily diminishing. Lack of such fats spelled famine in Europe during the war, when great quantities of them were withdrawn from human use to make glycerin for high explosives.

Even now, and in this country, there is an insufficiency of animal fats (as indicated by the price of butter), and to make good the shortage coconut oil is being imported in enormous quantities. During the last year 345,737,913 pounds of this oil were brought into the United States.

The oil is largely used as a cooking fat, but also in the manufacture of nut butter, candles, soap and cosmetics. It is said to be an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, being highly digestible and with the advantage of an agreeable flavor. At ordinary temperatures coconut oil is a white, butter-like solid.

The raw "meats" are dried in the sun before shipment from the tropical countries where coconuts are grown. In this shape the material is called copra. The oil is extracted by powerful hydraulic presses, the yield being 65 to 70 per cent of the weight of the copra.

President in Name Only.

M. Millerand's election as President of France brings to the fore a long discussed proposal to amend the constitution of that country so as to make the President an important force in the government instead of restricting him, as at present, to the merely decorative functions of a titular ruler.

M. Millerand has long advocated such a change, and has been elected on that platform, remarks the Living Age. The Socialists and radicals profess to be alarmed by this new development, alleging that it represents a reactionary drift toward a monarchy. Some color may have been given to this claim by the fact that the ultra conservative and royalist press of France has been most enthusiastic for the change.

It will be recalled that the President of France is not elected directly by the whole people, but by the 900 members of parliament. He does not, therefore, represent the immediate will of the nation in the same way as the American President. Presumably an enlargement of the powers of the President will carry with it a change in the method by which he is chosen.

New Source of Vanilla Extract.

According to experiments recently performed in London, the island of Jamaica may become a new source of supply for vanilla flavoring extract. It has been found that the leaves of the wild pimento tree which grows on the island yield a high percentage of eugenol, from which vanilla, or crude vanilla, may be obtained, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The discovery is valuable economically as well as commercially, inasmuch as isoeugenol, the half-way product between eugenol and vanillin, may be made by merely fermenting the pimento leaves.

Glucose Treatment for Pneumonia.

Dr. H. J. John, in the American Journal of Medical Science, relates his experience with the intravenous injection of glucose in the treatment of pneumonia. More than two doses per day were rarely necessary. It made the patient comfortable; produced sleep and rest; reduced the temperature; increased the elimination through kidneys and skin, and slowed the heart and increased the pulse volume.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Seventeenth Anniversary Sale

We have just completed our Seventeenth year of business in Taneytown. Honest dealing and the desire to please our customers and the public have been the aim of this store. As we start out the coming year we shall ever keep these principles before us and aim to give you the best values money can buy. Keeping the above principles in mind we are going to place our entire stock of Merchandise on sale for the balance of this month.

Remember the time of this Special Sale is from January 15 to 31 inclusive.

20% off of Boy's Suits
We offer every Boys' Knee Pants Suit in stock at the big saving of 20% of the regular price; which means that a Suit we formerly sold at \$10.00, can now be bought for \$8.00.

Big Reduction on Dress Gingham
We are offering during this Sale time, our entire line of the best quality regular width Dress Gingham—leading patterns and colors—at attractively lower prices. Remember these have not been bought just for a special sale, but are the same quality we would regularly carry in stock.

10% off of Every Pair of Shoes.
During this sale period we will offer every pair of Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls' or Child's Shoes in our store at 10% off of the regular price. We always carry a full line of the "Better Quality for the Money" Shoes in stock, which will mean a double saving for you during this sale.

20% off of Men's Sheep Wool Lined Storm Coats.
While they last, we are going to offer our stock of these at 20% less than their former price. Here's your chance to get one of these good Coats at a big saving.

Sale Price on Calico.
Our stock of Calico has been marked down to lower prices for this sale time, and the stock includes the leading prints and colors usually shown. The sale price will show a nice saving.

BIG VALUES IN ALL REMNANTS.
We have placed special emphasis on the selection of REMNANTS for this sale, and will have a fine lot of Bundles of from one to four and five yards of CALICOES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, DRESS GOODS, ETC., on the Center Table, for your disposal. The cover will be removed from this Table promptly at 8:00 o'clock, Saturday morning, the 15th, inst.

20% off of our Entire Line of Sweaters.
Our entire line of Men's Women's and Children's Sweaters must go at 20% of the regular price. This is a very fine line of Sweaters, and you can save yourself money by taking advantage of this sale.

Lower Prices on Apron Gingham.
Don't fail to get our lower sale prices on our line of Lancaster Gingham. We have just placed in stock a new lot of the best patterns, in light and dark prints, at lower prices.

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When inviting you to transact your business through our Bank there should be some reasons why. There are plenty of them.

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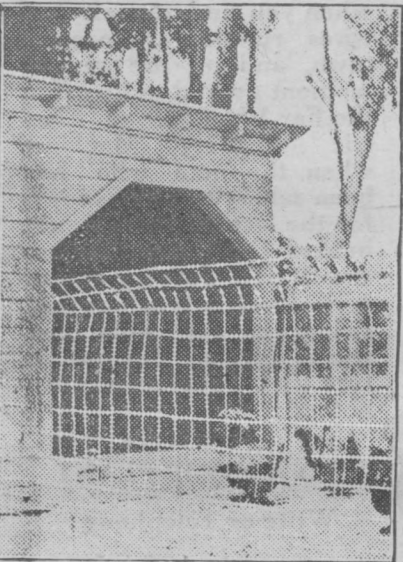
FENCES USED FOR CHICKENS

Cost of Equipment, Labor and Maintenance Is Increased Where Yards Are Divided.

Fences dividing the land used for poultry into yards increase the cost of equipment, labor and maintenance. There should be as few fences as possible, as land can be cultivated and kept sweet more easily if not fenced. The value, too, of fresh, sweet land for poultry can hardly be overestimated. A grass sward can be maintained on good soil by allowing 200 to 250 square feet of land per bird (217 or 174 birds to the acre), while more space is necessary on poor or light land. A large number of fowls are usually kept to the acre where double yards are used, and the land is frequently cultivated.

Plymouth Rocks and the heavy meat birds in small yards require fences five to six feet high, while a fence six to seven feet high is necessary for Leghorns, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The upper two feet of the fence for the latter may be inclined inward at an angle of 30 degrees, or a strand or two of barbed wire may be used on top of the regular wire to help keep them confined, while it is sometimes necessary to clip the flight feathers of one wing of those birds that persist in getting out. It is not advisable to use a board or strip along the top of the fence, as hens will often fly over one so constructed.

Posts may be set or driven into the ground. They should be set eight to ten feet apart for common poultry netting, or 16 to 20 feet for woven wire. Corner posts should be about eight inches in diameter and be set four feet in the ground, while intervening posts may be four or five inches in diameter and set three feet in the ground. Most



Difficult to Keep Yards Clean Where Fences Are Used.

Lighter posts driven into the ground may be used for temporary fences. That part of the post set in the ground may be charred or treated with some wood preservative to advantage, while corner posts should be firmly braced or set in cement.

NO CURE FOR FOWL CHOLERA

Afflicted Birds Should Be Killed by Dislocating Necks and Carcasses Burned.

Poultry experts at Iowa State college are warning poultry keepers against fowl cholera which is a very contagious disease of hens often proving fatal without any previous indications of trouble. Indications include a slow movement of the animal, a tendency to crouch and ruffle the feathers, and yellow or bright green stools. Examination of the dead bird shows a congestion of the blood vessels in the liver, kidneys and intestines.

It is useless to treat sick birds. All that show symptoms should be killed by dislocating their necks. Burn the body with oil and bury at least three feet deep all dead birds and all excreta. Place one 7.3 grain bichloride of mercury tablet in a gallon of drinking water in a nonmetal container or use a 30-gallon sodium sulphocarbonate tablet in every gallon of drinking water.

FROST COLLECTED ON WALLS

It Shows That There Is Not Sufficient Ventilation to Carry Off Moisture.

If frost collects on the walls of the henhouse, it shows that the walls are too thin or that there is not sufficient ventilation to carry off the moisture from the birds' breath, or that there are so many birds in the house that reasonable ventilation will not take care of this moisture.

PREFER TO REMAIN OUTDOORS

There Is Nothing to Worry About if Turkeys, Geese and Ducks Prefer Open Air.

Don't worry if turkeys, ducks and geese prefer to stay outdoors until snow comes, for they are often healthier if allowed to live in the open as nature intended they should. The greatest danger is from thieves and prowling animals.

POULTRY FLOCKS

POULTRY FLOCK IN BACKYARD

Will Convert Table Scraps and Kitchen Waste Into Wholesome and Nutritious Food.

In every household, no matter how economical the housewife, there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value, but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail.

Poultry is the only class of domestic animals suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat.

Each hen in her pullet year should produce 10 dozen eggs, poultry spe-



Help Reduce Cost of Living by Keeping Small Flock of Hens in Back Yard.

cialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say. The average size of the backyard flock should be at least 10 hens. Thus, each flock would produce in a year 100 dozen of eggs, which at the conservative value of 35 cents a dozen, would be worth \$35.

By keeping a backyard poultry flock the family would not only help in reducing the cost of living but would have eggs of a quality and freshness often difficult to obtain.

Remember that eggs produced by the backyard flock cost very little, as the fowls are fed largely upon waste materials.

AUTUMN TROUBLES IN FLOCK

Roup Is One of Most Common Diseases and Is Most Often Contracted by Weak Fowls.

One of the most common diseases of the farm poultry flock during the autumn is roup. This disease is frequently found in damp, poorly ventilated houses and is most often contracted by birds that are poorly developed and of low vitality. Fowls of this type frequently get roup and are the means of spreading it throughout the flock. Obviously, prevention should consist of eliminating the weaklings from the flock and providing a house that will be dry and free from drafts, but well ventilated, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

An additional prevention against this disease is the following: Add as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime to each gallon of drinking water and keep before the fowls. This acts as an antiseptic and will help to keep the birds in good condition. An attempt to cure the individual of roup is not advisable, for, although in the majority of cases, there may be an apparent cure, the danger of reinfection is great, and frequently such birds cause the disease to spread throughout the flock. The safest policy is immediately to remove such birds from the flock and kill them as soon as they show the first symptoms, recognized by a watery discharge from the nostrils or eyes.

KEEP DUCKS AND GEESSE BUSY

Feed Enough to Keep Them in Condition and Leave Them Eager for Something More.

After the birds are mated, preferably not later than December 1, keep them active. Their ration should be bulky, using about one-fifth of green stuff. They should not be fed all they can eat, but enough to keep them in condition and leave them eager for food.

They do better on cracked corn than on a ration of cornmeal only. If ducks and geese are wintered in good condition, and mated early, there should be no difficulty in getting fertile eggs. Ducks especially lay very early in the morning, and the very early eggs are apt to freeze.

SECURE STOCK FOR BREEDING

Fowls Should Be Accustomed to New Quarters Before Season Opens in Spring.

Unless it has already been done, stock needed for breeding this season should be bought immediately because the supply is rapidly growing less and also for the reason that the birds should be changed and accustomed to their new quarters before actual breeding begins.

THAT HAPPY DAY

First Lover's Kiss Lingers Always in the Memory.

"New Hopes May Bloom and Days May Come, Etc.," but That Sweetness Never Fades.

It was before your voice and your nerve had developed sufficiently to permit you to ask Dorothy Doremus if you could take her to church prayer meeting nights, says a writer in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

It was after you had forewarned your small-boy scorn of all woman-kind under forty to the extent of permitting Dorothy to walk home with you when meeting was over.

And then one night the Lewis girls gave a party and you were invited. Dorothy was there, and she had on something pink. It was—well, it was like the haze that lingered about the new-born Aphrodite, though, of course, considerably opaquer.

Right there, God or Satan, or maybe the old Adam that lies deep in each of us, whispered in your ear a most universe-swaying suggestion.

"Kiss her," something said. "Kiss her on the way home."

Right there, with your eyes on the slender figure in pink, you swore you would.

Your heart hammered in your throat when you asked if you could see her home, and she said you could, with a smile that made it skip four beats entirely.

You didn't talk much as you walked through the scented night together, clamorous with insects singing in the starlight. Your mouth was dry and once or twice you thought she was watching you out of the corners of her eyes and smiling.

Oh, Eve!

At last you stood at her gate. What made you stand there, too, waiting while you stammered inane things and shuffled your feet and wondered if she couldn't hear the pounding of your heart?

"Well," you said at last, sort of gruffly. "Guess I'll have to say goodnight."

"Goodnight," she said, but she didn't move.

You took her hand. There never was a braver deed.

Then madness and a tidal wave of enormous force and power overwhelmed you. Your face was on fire and your hands were freezing, and some one had hit you in the back of the head with a baseball bat and the stars in their courses were singing together.

You had kissed her and the little boy who had been was gone forever.

Where is she now? you wonder sometimes. And does she know that no one has ever paid her a cleaner, fresher, purer tribute than did that little boy, long ago in the starlight? To this day you can smell the fragrance of her hair.

Back to Primitive Times.

Shortage of paper, during the war and since, started the custom of chalking advertisements and announcements of events on walls and pavements, the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian asserts. The practice is increasing and promises to become permanent. Printers must be suffering in consequence—people will not go to the expense of ordering posters if they think a piece of chalk and a convenient wall or flagstone will do as well.

During the recent municipal elections in this city some candidates appeared to be dispensing with posters. In one instance it was announced in big letters in blue pencil on the walls of a drinking place that a candidate would address a certain club there. Members were cordially invited to be present, and there followed the arresting announcement, also in blue pencil, "Drinks free!"

But of course it is by no means certain that this last information came from the writer of the earlier part of the announcement.

For Gullible People Only.

Arthur B. Reeves in the World's Work: "Quite the climax of the many wildcat schemes of London speculators a generation ago was the organization of a company such as may never be heard of again in this cosmic folly. Bear in mind that the officers of this new corporation were stormed by would-be investors, that a miniature riot took place on the morning in question. Remember that for a subscription to a £100 share a deposit of £2 was required, and that the entire issue of stock was subscribed for. Then note the project as announced by the promoter, a calm and cool gentleman whose name and person alike escaped the authorities—'A company for carrying on an undertaking of great advantage, but no one to know what it is.'"

Zinc in the Human Body.

In his researches at the Pasteur Institute in Paris Prof. Delezenne has discovered, according to the Scientific American Monthly, that zinc is an essential and permanent constituent of the human body. The metal exists in all organs, although in rather small percentage, about 0.0001 by weight. The weight is variable, the highest proportion being found in the nervous centers; for example, in the brain or the thymus. When it is remembered that the chemical operations of nutrition are also connected with the transformation of the nucleic acids, it seems probable that zinc is one of the most necessary agents in the growth of the body.

HOME TOWN HELPS

MAKE THE HOME ATTRACTIVE

Results Will Follow a Little Careful Planning and a Small Expenditure of Money.

Right now is a good time to plan how the homestead—perhaps new, perhaps old—can be made more attractive. A few years will pass surprisingly quickly, and the old home will become increasingly unattractive or beautiful, depending on whether the owner and his wife have done a little planning and a little planting, season by season.

The United States Department of Agriculture suggests in the pictures shown herewith some of the ways of



House Has Bare Look.

beautifying. The changes produced by planting shrubs can be effected in one or two seasons, and even where trees are shown, often only five or six years are required to produce the effects pictured if quick-growing varieties are planted. In such a case, however, provision should be made for better, slow-growing varieties which will be allowed to come up and eventually take the place of the quick growers.

With cultivated land carried to the very door, the house shown in the first picture has no homelike setting. It appears merely as an intrusion in the landscape. But when it is given a dooryard, with lawns, trees, and shrubs, as shown in the second illustration, it takes its proper place



In a Proper Setting.

in the picture, without detracting from the value of the surrounding land.

If you want more information on this subject write the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, for Farmers' Bulletin 1087, "Beautifying the Farmstead." It will be sent free on request.

Faulty Chimneys Cause Fire.

A summary of the various causes of fire shows that those attributable to chimneys annually amount to from 10 to 26 per cent of the total number, while in winter the percentage has reached as high as 50. This is significant when it is realized that most of these fires result from carelessness and could be avoided by proper attention.

In cities and towns with proper fire protection many fires are arrested without serious loss. It is evident that in rural districts where there are no organized fire-fighting agencies, and where a fire usually results in a total loss, builders should give more attention to making the construction of all new chimneys as nearly fireproof as possible.

Future Belongs to Small City.

It would be rash to conclude from the census figures that the problem of a better distribution of population is unsolvable. The fact that the small cities show the greatest gains is significant. These obviously permit freer living conditions than the large cities and at the same time are free from the isolation of the village or the widely scattered homesteads. The small city in these days prides itself upon its "metropolitan" aspect. It is conspicuously up-to-date and provides comfortable living. The tendency of industrial enterprises to seek locations at a distance from the centers of population has had much to do with the upbuilding of cities of this type.

Community's Real Worth.

After all is said and done, the number of persons residing in a community has little to do with its real greatness. It's the kind of people it has, the kind it turns out and the kind of things it does which bring everlasting fame in the end.

Because a place is not as big in population as its people had hoped for should cause no great regret; but if it is not forging ahead in numbers because of the care it takes of its residents, then there is reason for shame.

VEILS IN DEMAND

Decoration for Milady's Hat at Height of Popularity.

Countless Ways of Draping and Each One Is Very Much in the Mode.

The enthusiasm over veils continues unabated. It has reached the point where it might also be termed a frenzy. Women have taken veils so seriously that they spend hours adjusting them.

Never in the history of the world has the veil been in such high favor. The matter of draping it has come to be an art. There are countless ways and each one very much in the mode. This is one part of dress in which women may be individual. The more so, the better. Just as no two people draw alike, no two do any piece of drapery in the same way, and this applies to veils.

The day when the veil was worn just as its name implies, as something to shadow the faces and flatter the wearer by concealing any traces of weariness or to soften the effect of rouge and powder, has passed. While it is still worn for these purposes, its principal role today is that of a graceful piece of drapery.

It would never be possible to put one's personality into the wearing of a hat or dress as into the wearing of a veil. Every woman has a different little way of her own in its arrangement. In this the greatest originality prevails.

The flowing veil may be of almost any length. Some veils hang almost to the bottom of the skirt and many well down around the hips. At the front they may merely conceal the face, come just over the nose, or fall to the knees.

Hats of bright colors or beautiful light shades of brown are shadowed by huge black chantilly lace veils.

Embroidered tulle takes its place with the laces and the nets of hexagon mesh. The color of the veil is a matter to be given consideration. Black is the favorite. Then come browns and the shade known as blond. Very little white is used. When it appears at all it is among the novelties. Women have been known, in their devotion to this fashion, to appear in white veils that reach to their knees.

CHIC CHAPEAU WINS FAVOR



Those who know assert this hat is one of the prettiest to make its appearance. It is not lavish but it is neat. It is black satin and is trimmed with downward pointing black wings.

FASHION NOTES

Paris uses velvet profusely. Tailored suits have wide cuffs. Brilliant colors prevail in wraps. Lingerie makes much use of ribbons. Gray will be a favorite color for spring.

Costumes are flat and tight at the back.

Evening headdresses have disappeared.

Paisley effects in trimming are returning.

New fur coats are cut on redingote lines.

Scarlet enamel buttons appear on a gray coat.

White pelican is a smart trimming for hats.

Many coats are a combination of fur and velvet.

Tailored blouses are made of crepe de chine.

The bodice of crepe molds snugly to the figure.

Novel dresses in stiff moire have appeared in Paris.

A combination of gray and green is favored in suits.

White blouses have collars and cuffs of solid color.

Multicolored striped taffeta trims a serge dress.

Round and scarf veils are replacing the square veils.

The long-waisted bodice may give the tunic effect.

An imitation leather fabric is used to line topcoats.

Black lace over taffeta is a favored combination.

Triangular-shaped panels are a new whim of fashion.

Fur-faced and cut brims are smart millinery notes.

Black serge is embroidered in white porcelain beads.

Imported fabrics are in bold and eccentric design.

TO FACE THE WINTRY WINDS



Chic turban; a tailor of blue velvetyne with collar and huge cuffs of opossum, set off with smart strapped walking shoes with reasonable heels, comprise this shopping outfit.

Lines of the Winter Mode

Same General Style Is Found in the Frocks of Majority of the Couturiers.

Once again one may speak of the lines of the mode, since fashionable designers have decided to agree upon one particular style, writes a fashion correspondent in the Milwaukee Sentinel. Indeed, the close harmony between the different large dressmaking houses is one of the most striking features of the winter season. Last year at this time it was almost impossible to get a clear idea of the new fashions. Each designer went his own way, and a woman apparently could dress according to her type without worrying about the rest.

Now all this is reversed, and the same general lines are found in the frocks of all the couturiers. A black velvet afternoon dress from Worth will serve as a good example of the new trend of fashion.

The waistline of this frock is long and supple, and the narrow underskirt is a good deal longer than those of last year. Three rather broad panels fringed with monkey fur almost sweep the ground, especially behind, where they are slightly longer. The skirt is almost covered by these panels, which when they are lifted gracefully in walking, have the happy way of getting the eyes accustomed to the longer skirts.

The very high collar, so high that it entirely covers the chin, is another characteristic of the winter's models. There are no whalebones in evidence, however. The collars are held in place simply by their cut, being rather tight and very high.

The sleeves of the aforementioned frock are also typical. They are very long, so long that they form folds and are pushed back by the hands, over which they fall, thus making them appear smaller and whiter.

One French designer does not wish to lose the opportunity of contrasting the white skin of madame with the black velvet, so he cuts a slit in the front of the bodice, which gives a lighter appearance to the whole dress. Smart frocks from all the fashionable houses make good use of these gashes or openings. Sometimes the slashings are found in the collars, sometimes on the shoulders and sometimes on the long, tight sleeves.

CAPE, COAT FOR RIDING HABIT

Garment Circular in Shape and on Military Lines, but Without Military Collar.

New knee-length capes to wear over riding habits are in large black-and-white checked woollens, lined with black taffeta. These are circular in shape and on military lines, but without the military collar. This type of collar, which formerly was used, has been discarded, because it has a tendency to crush the collar on the riding habit. Now capes and coats to wear over riding suits have soft, crushed collars.

For an extra topcoat those made of steamer rugs are extremely practical and smart. They may be of the bright colored tweed or vicuna rugs, in plain colors or plaids. Such coats are straight in cut and about knee length and may be drawn in with a leather belt or allowed to hang free. The sleeves are perfectly straight in cut and folded back to a depth of about two inches to form the cuff, as the wrong and right sides of the material are the same.

SPECIAL 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.

UNIONTOWN.

Miss Nellie Weaver has returned to Long Island, after her vacation.

Roland Caylor, of Detroit, Mich., is on a visit to his father, Ezra Caylor.

Miss Flora Frizzell, of Emmitsburg, visited her aunt, Mrs. C. Mering, first of the week.

Jacob Price is with his daughter, Mrs. Judson Hill, in Taneytown, for a visit. His wife, Mrs. Alice Price, who has been a patient at St. Joseph's hospital, several months, is expected at the same home, where she will remain until stronger.

Some of the members of the Lutheran church organized a Mission Study Class, this week, taking a six weeks' course, studying the book, "The Church and the Community."

Chas. Rodkey & Co. have finished shipping their canned goods to the city.

The Week of Prayer services closed, Sunday evening, at the M. P. church, the sermon being delivered by Rev. Grim, of the Theological Seminary; on Thursday evening, Rev. Paul Holden, of the Seminary, preached in the Bethel. Both gave us good sermons.

Mrs. Mary Beard, who spent the past month at W. F. Ronsper's, left on Monday to visit D. Kaufman's family, near Westminster.

Last Friday, Mrs. W. C. Segafosse was unfortunate in slipping on the floor of an upper porch, and while no bones were broken, she suffers from being badly bruised, and from strained muscles and ligaments.

John Eline, living on Mr. Zepp's farm, near town, was badly hurt, last Thursday, by trying to stop a five-horse team that was starting to run away. He attempted to grab the lead horse, but was knocked down and kicked by one, and trampled by another, and finding the wagon would run over him, he rolled on his face and the wheels of the empty wagon passed over his back. He has suffered much, but it is thought no bones are broken. The accident happened near the buildings.

Miss Belva Greenwood is visiting her sister, Mrs. Horace Simpson.

The "Brotherhood" of the Uniontown Lutheran charge held a social at the parsonage during the holidays. The wives were invited, also, and all had an enjoyable time.

The Carroll Co. Savings Bank held their election of officers and directors on Wednesday, after which they held a banquet at L. F. Eckard's.

EMMITSBURG.

The Week of Prayer was observed in the local Protestant churches, last week.

Miss Lucy Higbee, who has been ill with pneumonia, is on the road to recovery.

Mrs. Annie Spindler died Tuesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Katharine Welly, from injuries which she received about a year ago from a fall. She was 80 years old. The funeral was held this Friday morning, with services in St. Joseph's Catholic church. Interment in cemetery adjoining.

Clarence Baumgardner and Miss Mary Hollinger were married, last Tuesday, at the home of the bride, near town. They immediately left for a short honeymoon, from which they returned Saturday evening.

Most of the teachers of the public schools in this vicinity, attended a meeting in Frederick, on Friday and Saturday.

Miss Nellie Royer, teacher in the High School, spent the week-end at her home in Westminster.

Prof. Thos. Bittle was at his home, in Myersville, for the week-end.

Sterling Galt was in Frederick, on Friday.

The Mite Society of the Presbyterian church, met at the home of Rev. Chase, on Monday evening.

Preparations are being made for the opening of a shirt factory, on Green street, in the very near future.

Mrs. Chas. Wentz, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Jennie Wood, of Oakland, Calif., were week-end visitors in this place.

DETOUR.

Those who spent part of the Christmas holidays with Miss Victoria Weybright were: Miss Martha Fogle, of Westminster, and Misses Helen Warner, Lillian Baker and Adeline Snader, of New Windsor.

Little Miss Winifred Koons was taken to Frederick City Hospital, last week, where she had her tonsils, adenoids and a gland in her neck removed. She is doing very nicely and expects to be home in a few days.

Mrs. Ella Coleman and daughter, of Middleburg, spent Tuesday with Mrs. M. L. Fogle.

Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Diller entertained the following, at a dinner, on Sunday: Mrs. Anna V. Diller and Miss Ella Dutrow, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Shank, of New Midway; Mrs. Roberta Smith and daughters, Thelma and Margaret, of New Windsor.

Mrs. Wm. Rinehart has returned to Baltimore, after spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lee Erb.

Mrs. Dorsey Diller returned from Washington, Sunday, accompanied by Mrs. M. Flohr and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Nay.

LINWOOD.

Rev. C. R. Koontz, who for the past several years has been pastor of two of the Virginia churches, resigned his work there and accepted a call from the Linwood church. Services every Sunday morning and evening.

Jesse P. Garner and wife attended the funeral of their cousin, Jasper C. Garner, near Mt. Union.

Mrs. Norris Robinson and son, Albert, spent Tuesday with relatives in New Windsor.

Little Kenneth Fritz is on the sick list.

Mrs. John Albaugh is quite sick, suffering from an attack of quinsy.

Ralph Wyand and wife spent the week-end with their home folks in Hagerstown.

We are glad to report that Claude Etzler, who is a patient at the U. P. I., is improving.

Mrs. Wm. Messler and daughter, Adelaide, spent Tuesday in Baltimore.

Rev. C. R. Koontz and mother, Mrs. Jerry Koontz, of Garbertown, were Sunday visitors in the home of John Drach.

MIDDLEBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Humbert spent Sunday with Mr. H's mother, in Baltimore, who is very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Miller.

Mrs. L. A. Griffin spent Saturday and Sunday in Frederick, with her sister, Mrs. John Redenour.

Chas. Hyde is out again at his duties, after his auto accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Ormie Hyde attended the funeral of Isaac Gilbert, at Winters church, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Walter Johnson is very much indisposed.

Mr. Roth, who has purchased the property of Addison McKinney, is doing some repairing.

The Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. Belle Rinehart, on Thursday night.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

An election was held at the Pleasant Valley bank, on Jan. 6, at which time the following officers were elected: Pres., A. Daniel Leister; Vice-Pres., Edgar M. Shaeffer; Cashier, Edwin W. Crouse; Directors, Jos. P. Yingling, A. Daniel Leister, Theo. King, Edw. C. Yingling, C. Tobias Yingling, Edgar M. Shaeffer, Chas. E. Eckard, Chas. H. Leese, Chas. E. Hosfeld, Harry L. Devilbiss, Wm. I. Babylon, resigned, and John H. Brown was elected as his successor.

All those on the sick list, reported last week, as far as we have learned, are improving.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

The basket-ball manager of Blue Ridge College thanks the people of New Windsor and surrounding community for their loyal support so far this season. He also takes pleasure in inviting all to attend the game to be played here, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock, between Juniata College and Blue Ridge. There will also be a game the following night between Davis and Elkins College, and Blue Ridge. We trust that either of these games will satisfy the most enthusiastic follower of the sport.

Not If As Rich As Cresus.

If you were as rich as Cresus you could not buy a better remedy for constipation than Chamberlain's Tablets. They are easy and pleasant to take and when the proper dose is taken produce a mild and gentle effect. They also strengthen the digestion.

KEYSVILLE.

Harry Dinterman spent a few days in York, recently.

Calvin Valentine and wife, George Ritter and daughter, Anna, Robert Valentine, wife and son, Carroll; Frank Alexander and wife, Peter Wilhide and wife attended a birthday dinner in honor of Mrs. Lenny Valentine, near Emmitsburg, on Tuesday.

Charles Young and wife, gave a flinch social to their neighbors, last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Peter Baumgardner is visiting her son, Norman Baumgardner and wife, of Taneytown.

Harry Dinterman and wife, spent Thursday at the home of W. H. Moser near Stony Branch who still continues quite ill.

Edward Hahn, wife and daughter, moved to Fairfield, Pa., on Monday.

Charles Bollinger and Miss Creager, of New Midway, spent a few days at Lancaster and Philadelphia.

Calvin Valentine and wife, called on the former's brother, Charles Valentine, of Keymar, Sunday evening. Grier Keiholtz, wife and daughter, Roseanna, and Lulu Click, were recent callers of C. W. Young and wife.

Glenn Miller, of Westminster, was a visitor at the home of Harry Shryock, on Sunday.

James Kiser and wife, John Kiser and Miss Agnes Kiser, attended the funeral, on Saturday, at Thurmont, of Mrs. Kiser's brother, John Bentzell, whose death was caused by being caught in the fly wheel of a gasoline engine, which hurled him to the floor, causing instant death.

KEYMAR.

Daniel Cover and wife, of Philadelphia, visited his brother Wm. F. Cover and family, a few days last week.

Mrs. Nora Ambrose and son, of Deerfield, spent Sunday with Frank Zentz and wife.

Marshall Bell and wife, spent a few days with his father, of New Midway.

Miss Carrie Stonesifer is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Miss Lillian Sappington spent Thursday in Frederick.

Harry Dorsey has returned home from the Md. General Hospital, very much improved.

Mrs. Barr, of Chicago, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Robt. Galt.

MARRIED

NULL—WOLF.

The following is from last week's issue of the Democratic Advocate: "Howard Null, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Null, of Taneytown, and Miss Julia Wolf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Wolf, of York, were married, Dec. 21, in the parsonage of St. Matthew's Lutheran church. The ring ceremony was performed by Rev. M. R. Hamsher, pastor of the church. They were unattended. For the present they will live at the home of the bride's parents."

DIED.

Obituaries, poetry and resolutions, charged for at the rate of five cents per line. The regular death notices published free.

GEORGE LINCOLN OHLER.

George Lincoln infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis G. Ohler, near town, died Friday, January 7, 1921, from pneumonia, after a very brief illness, aged 5 months and 24 days. Funeral services were held in the Lutheran Church, Sunday afternoon, by the pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer.

MARGARET E. BAUMGARDNER.

Margaret E. Baumgardner, wife of John S. Baumgardner, and daughter of the late Jacob and Elizabeth Koons, of Carroll Co., Md., died at Youngstown, Ohio, on Jan. 11, 1921. A husband and one daughter Mrs. George Bothwell, of Youngstown, Ohio and brother, John M. Koons, of Linwood, Md., survive.

MR. ISAAC L. GILBERT.

Mr. Isaac L. Gilbert died at his home near Winters church, Jan. 9, aged 59 years. Funeral services were held on Wednesday at Winters church, by his pastor, Rev. B. E. Petrea, assisted by Elder W. P. Englar. He is survived by his wife, four sons and two daughters; also by three brothers and one sister.

CORA LEE COOKSON.

Cora, youngest daughter, of Guy M. and Ada Royer Cookson, died at her home, near Uniontown, on Sunday at 10 P. M., Jan. 9, 1921, aged 11 years 5 months and 15 days. She had been an invalid for over a year, helpless part of the time; had a complication of diseases.

She was a member of the M. P. S. S. and Church, and her pastor Rev. C. H. Dobson preached the funeral at the church, Tuesday afternoon. A large audience was present. Four young girls, former classmates, acted as bearers; they were Evelyn Segafosse, Elsie Blaxton, Pearl Simpson and Blanche Devilbiss. Burial in the M. P. Cemetery.

MR. DANIEL W. MAYERS.

Daniel W. Mayers, living along the Taneytown and Littlestown road, was paralyzed, last Sunday evening, and died on Wednesday morning, aged 69 years, 8 months, 3 days.

He is survived by his widow and the following children: Dr. Curtis Mayers, of Philadelphia; John A. Mayers, of Littlestown; George W. Mayers, of this county; Prof. Irvin R. Mayers, of Beaver Falls, Pa.; Clarence E. and Miss Naomi at home; also by two brothers and one sister: Chas. H. and John D. Mayers, and Mrs. Wm. D. Nau, of Littlestown. Funeral services this Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment in Littlestown.

In Sad but Loving Remembrance of my dear husband and father,
HARRY L. RINEHART,
who departed this life nine years ago,
Jan. 15, 1912.

My heart in deep sorrow returns to the day
As memory recalls how death bore you away;
And left me in tears in grief and in woe,
As I stood by your bedside, just 9 years ago.

On your love, dear husband, I could always depend,
And knew I had a true loving friend;
And of all the hours on earth together we spent,
Your loving heart to me always was bent.

Whose love can equal a husband's?
When the devotion is loyal and true;
When the tides of love bound together and won,
Unbroken till death calls and life's work is done.

We have only your memory, dear father,
To remember our whole life through;
And that is one we never will forget,
For we always think of you.

By His Loving Wife and Children.

In Sad but Loving Remembrance of our dear mother,
LYDIA ANN MAUS,
who departed this life Jan. 2, 1921.

Gone from earth, with its sufferings and pain;
Quiet the heart, so loving and true;
Finished the life work, so bravely done;
Folded the hands once so eager to do.

Nobly at her post she fell,
Our mother dear, so kind and true;
Beloved by all her friends so well,
And kind to all she knew.

Mother sought out every pleasure;
Cared for us all, night and day;
She was to us a tender mother,
In every word and way.

The golden gates were opened,
And a gentle voice said come;
Then we were left broken-hearted,
For God called our mother home.

Farwell, mother dear, forever,
Now from pain and care set free;
We will do as thou requested:
All prepare to follow thee.

By Her Children.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our thanks to the neighbors and friends who so kindly helped us during the illness and death of our darling little George.

MR. AND MRS. ELLIS OHLER.

When You Are Bilious.

To promote a healthy action of the liver and correct the disorders caused by biliousness, Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Try them and see how quickly they give you a relish for your food and banish that dull stupid feeling.

—Advertisement—

BRIDGEPORT.

Miss Adelaide Miller has returned to her aunt's, Mrs. Aaron Veant, after spending her Christmas vacation with her parents at Hummelstown, Pa. Jacob Stambaugh, wife and four children, spent Sunday evening with Harry Baker and wife.

The following spent Tuesday at the home of Bernard Bentz and wife; James Mort and wife, Roy Mort and wife, and Bryan Byers, of Emmitsburg.

Miss Marion Koontz is spending some time with her aunt, in Hagerstown.

Miss Pauline Baker spent from Friday until Sunday with friends in Frederick, and also attended the teachers Institute held there.

Walter Shoemaker and wife, spent Monday in Baltimore.

Wm. Hockensmith and wife; Mrs. Mary Hockensmith, Edgar Miller and Harry Baker, attended the funeral of Mrs. Ab. Maxwell, at Charlestown, on Wednesday.

Preaching services, this Sunday morning, at Tom's Creek church, at 10 o'clock, by Rev. C. R. Baner, pastor.

PLEASANT GROVE.

The union services were largely attended at Silver Run, during the Week of Prayer.

The Holy Communion will be observed at St. Mary's Lutheran church, Sunday, Jan. 16, and at the Reformed church, on Sunday, Jan. 23, at both morning and evening services.

Jacob Hull, of Harrisburg, is visiting relatives here.

Harry J. Brown and family, of White Hall, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brown.

Mrs. A. F. Heltebride, of Mayberry, spent the week with relatives here.

Eli M. Dutterer, of Taneytown, spent a few days with his brother, Geo. W. Dutterer and family.

The nice weather has brought the farmers with their plow teams into their fields, in January, to plow.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Irvin L. Hunter et al, to Bessie McCaffrey, 1 1/4 acres for \$5.00.

Stanley Dorsey and wife to Wm. A. Fleming and wife, 1 acre for \$2400. Ralph S. Reifsnider and wife to A. Claude Allgire and wife, 14,970 sq. ft., for \$5.00.

Albaugh & Babylon Grocery Co., to Carroll K. Stouch and wife, 5865 sq. ft. for \$2800.

Clarence W. Wagner and wife to Thos. H. Smith and wife, 33 acres, for \$5500.

Edgar S. Armacost to James D. Mitchell and wife, 63 acres for \$500.

Clinton V. Lippy and wife to B. F. Shriver Co., 42 sq. per. for \$5.00.

Jos. Englar to Christian Horst and wife, 1 1/2 acres for \$10.00.

Harvey F. Miller and wife, to Rev. James Cardinal Gibbons, tract for \$2050.

Paul Case to Harry L. Yingling and wife, 15,750 sq. ft. for \$100.

Splendid Fossil Collection.

Smithsonian institution has been enriched by a ton and a half of specimens taken during the last summer from the Burgess Pass fossil quarry in British Columbia, which was discovered less than ten years ago. The work was done mainly by Secretary Wolcott of the institution, and his wife. In two months a section of the quarry 180 feet square was taken out, practically exhausting the site which has yielded some of the finest specimens of middle Cambrian fossils yet discovered and the finest invertebrate fossils yet found in any formation. Large blocks of hard shale were first blasted loose, then carefully split with chisel and hammer to expose any fossil remains between the laminae. The shale has preserved for some twenty million years animals that were as soft and non-resistant as jellyfish, worms, crabs, etc., notwithstanding all the vicissitudes these rocks have since undergone from the time they were simply hardened mud. They have been subjected to much pressure and profound chemical change, but the fossils remain perfect.

Law Officer's Perquisite.

Kissing the policeman instead of the Bible, Mrs. Amelia Thompson, who was called as a witness for the defense in an assault case, at London, Eng., by her evidence got the accused acquitted. In the witness-box she took the Bible in her right hand, "Kiss it," said Sgt. Mason. "Must I?" inquired the lady. "By all means," responded the sergeant. "Well then, here goes; if it must be done, it must be, but it's a curious thing this law, as much kissing and hugging as if one was christening a baby," and she put her arms around the sergeant's neck, and gave him such a violent kiss that it resounded throughout the court. The magistrate called her a "stupid little thing" for misunderstanding what she was to do.

Uniform Type for the Blind.

American libraries for the blind are rejoicing over the fact that they will no longer be obliged to have books in five different kinds of raised letters in order to accommodate readers taught in different parts of the country and at different periods. After many years of discussion a uniform type, to be known as "revised Braille," has been agreed upon, and hereafter all books embossed in this country are to be in the new type. "The Deserter," by Richard Harding Davis, was the first book to be published in revised Braille. —Scientific American.

Brute!

Mrs. Hecker (with newspaper)—What's an autonomous state, Elmer? Mr. Hecker (courageously)—The state of single blessedness.

Heat Produced
on The Spot

YOU seldom need more than a room or two as warm as 70° or 72°. Sometimes it's the nursery, sometimes the sewing room—and there you carry your Perfection Heater. It produces needed extra heat on the spot.

Use a low fire in your furnace or base-burner for general heat. Then use the Perfection for comfort heat. That is Perfection selective heating.

PERFECTION Oil Heaters

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
REINDOLLAR BROS & CO.

The Electric Washing
Machine You Should Try

Now, don't be all excited when you find the electric wires running in to your town, and on the spur of moment go and write off in the Far West for an Electric Washing Machine, when the man who has been selling to your people for the last 26 years is not behind the times. He has the BEST. Just try one of L. K. Birely's Washers with swing and reversible Electric Wringers. Put out on free trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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No fires to make. No ashes, dirt, smoke, odor, chopping, shoveling—no carrying coal or wood. Doesn't change your stove or furnace—simply sets on grate.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE

Makes its own gas from coal oil at small cost. Gives even heat instantly—much or little.

The furnace burner will heat from 12 to 15 rooms.

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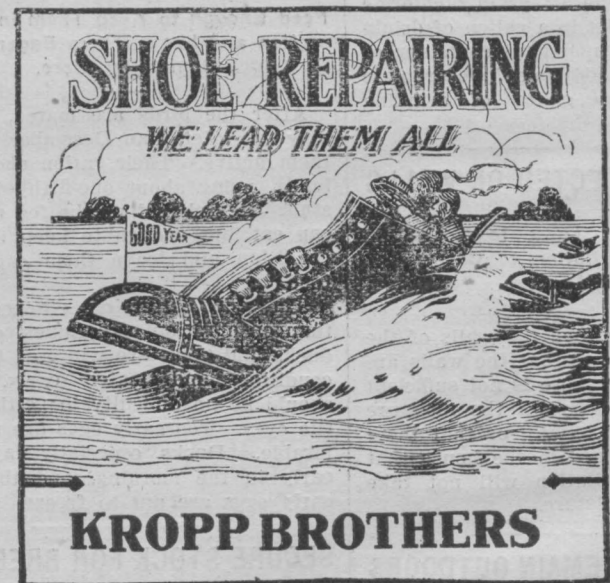
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We Vulcanize Soles on Gum Boots and Guarantee Them not to Leak.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 16

OUR ALL FOR THE KINGDOM.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 19:16-30.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt love thy
neighbor as thyself.—Matt. 19:19.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 6:19-
23; 19:1-15; Mark 10:13-16; I Tim. 6:9, 10,
17-19.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus the Children's
Friend.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Gaining by Giving.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC
—Money, a Help or a Hindrance.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC
—Money and the Kingdom.

Our lesson title is likely to be mis-
understood and therefore the teaching
misapplied. Christ did not directly
nor by implication teach that eternal
life could be obtained by parting with
possessions.

I. The Young Man (v. 16).

For a full view of the characteris-
tics of this man see Mark 10:17-30 and
Luke 18:18-30.

1. His virtues. (1) Courageous
(Mark 10:17). He was of high stand-
ing—a rich young ruler (Luke 18:18,
23). To come to Jesus at this time
meant ostracism from the Jewish com-
monwealth. (2) Earnest (Mark 10:17).
He came and knelt before Jesus. (3)
High aspirations (v. 16). He wanted
eternal life. Though much taken up
with the things of this present life,
he felt the need of preparing for a
life beyond. (4) Pious and moral
(v. 20). From his youth up he pro-
fessed to have conformed to God's holy
law. (5) Confidence in Christ (v. 16).
He believed that Christ could inform
him of the "good things" to be done
to inherit eternal life.

2. His errors. (1) About Christ
(v. 16). He esteemed Jesus to be good,
but did not apprehend Him as God.
(2) Concerning himself. He was self-
righteous. He thought he was good
and could do something good. (3)
Concerning eternal life. He had a de-
fective theology—he thought that
eternal life could be obtained by good
works. He did not know that the
only way to get eternal life was to
receive it as a gift from God (Rom.
6:23).

II. How the Lord Dealt With Him
(vv. 17-22).

1. His Question—"Why callest thou
me good?" (v. 17). His object in this
was to lead the young man to a correct
apprehension as to who He was. Be-
fore giving him a chance to answer.
He declared that only God was good,
as if to say, "I am good and there-
fore God." If He is not God He is
not good; for if He was not what He
professed to be He was an arch im-
postor, for He made himself to be
equal with God.

2. Jesus' answer to the young man's
question (v. 17-20). "If thou wilt en-
ter into life, keep the command-
ments." Christ met him here on his
own ground, namely, that of the law.
The law reveals sin—shuts the mouth
of the self-righteous sinner (Rom. 3:19,
20). If one insists on getting life by
doing something, the law is what must
be done, kept. This no one has ever
done, nor indeed can do, for the law
curses instead of saves (Gal. 3:10).

3. Christ's command (v. 21, 22). In
Christ's command to go and sell his
possessions and distribute to the poor,
He put His finger upon the weak spot.
His going away sorrowful proves that
he was covetous and did not love his
neighbor as himself. When he had to
make the supreme decision between
Jesus and his possessions he chose his
wealth and let Jesus go.

III. The Relationship of the Rich to
the Kingdom (vv. 23-26).

1. It is difficult for the rich to enter
the kingdom (vv. 23, 24). This diffi-
culty lies not in the possession of
riches, for a man may possess great
riches and be an heir of the kingdom.
Many of the most useful men in an-
cient and modern times have been
men of wealth, but they like Abraham
chose to "dwell in tents"—to believe
and obey God at any cost—looking to
a city that hath foundations. The
difficulty lies in trusting in riches.

2. Entrance into the kingdom is pos-
sible, though difficult (vv. 25, 26). (1)
It is possible for the grace of God to
sanctify riches. The mighty hindering
influence may become a great influence
for good in the hands of a regenerated
and consecrated soul. (2) It is possible
for the grace of God to open a man's
eyes that he may see his downward
course and repent. (3) It is possible
for the grace of God to change a man
from self-seeking to self-sacrifice. (4)
It is possible for the grace of God to
make men humble.

IV. Reward for Following Christ
(vv. 27-30).

Those who turn their backs upon
their kindred and possessions for the
sake of Christ shall receive an hun-
dredfold in this life and eternal life
in the world to come.

Need to Be Born Again.

The root of all dissatisfaction and
discontent with self, and with one's
surroundings, and with one's prospects,
can never be reached until we go down
to the will of God in our soul's birth
(and soul's mission), and make the dis-
covery of that will for us, and the
doing it our chief aim and hope. No
change in life's circumstances, no
larger work, no happier outlook will
be enough. We ourselves need to be
born again; it is not our outward life
that needs to be refashioned.—New-
man Smyth.

**Boy of Twelve Forced to Show He
Was Not Afraid of Death by
His Own Hand.**

Sato told us stories—the young man
who wanted the sword that he might
disembowel the Russians and not have
to bite their throats in the hand-to-
hand fighting.

Then the story of the samurai boy
who must once in his life face death—
make up his mind that he is to die.
His own case, at the age of twelve,
coming home from school, to find his
great uncle and his mother all seri-
ous, a naked sword on a little wooden
rack, the house all in order.

To be told that he had disgraced the
family, he had dishonored his father's
sword and killed a dog. He would be
given the privilege of committing hara-
kiri, for he was a samurai's son.

His great uncle gave him an object
lesson, showed him how it was done
and told him to proceed, wrapping the
blade in paper, that it might not cut
his hand, and telling him that he must
do as he had seen his great uncle do,
in earnest.

The boy begged for mercy. His kins-
man and his mother were immovable.
Was he afraid to die? If so, they
might help him, and the uncle put his
hand on his sword.

The boy's tears stopped. He knew
his time had come and bowed. He
opened his dress, rubbed his abdomen
three times. He put out his hand and
grasped the sword. He knew no more
till a cry of "Mate" (Stop) brought him
to his senses.

The reprieve at last. An instant
more and he would have been dead by
his own hand. He waited, dazed in a
death sweat. His courage had been
tested. He had faced death.—Asia
Magazine.

The Clues.

"When we have another constitu-
tional amendment prohibiting the use
of tobacco in any form—"

"Yes?"
"It ought to be easy to smoke the
offenders out."

**DO YOU
CATCH COLD
EASILY?**

Your Vitality Is Low—Resistance
Weak

YOU NEED PEPTO-MANGAN

Rich, Red Blood Will Strengthen
You and Put You on Your Feet
—Able to Resist Colds

Your system normally healthy
should never catch cold. Your body
is adjusted to take care of sudden
changes in the weather.

It is when you are run down and
your vitality is low that your body
cannot adjust itself. Then you take
cold.

If you keep your blood in good
condition, with plenty of red corpuscles,
you will be strong and your body will
easily adjust itself to sudden changes.
You will throw off the cold germs
that go flying into the air when some-
one with a cold sneezes.

Red-blooded men, women and chil-
dren eat well. They have plenty of
energy. They go along with a smile
because they feel right.

Try Pepto-Mangan, the successful
tonic. It is a wonderful blood build-
er. Take it for awhile till you feel
right.

Pepto-Mangan is widely and heart-
ily endorsed by physicians. It is ef-
fective and easy to take. It is pre-
pared in both liquid and tablet form.
The medicinal properties are the
same.

Sold at any drug store. But be
sure you get the genuine Pepto-Man-
gan—"Gude's." Ask for it by name,
and be sure the full name, "Gude's
Pepto-Mangan," is on the package.

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FRESH SHOULDERS
FRESH BELLIES**

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Sales for which this office does printing
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heading (3 lines) free of charge. Charge
for sale register alone, \$1.00 until date of
sale. Notices longer than 3 lines must be
paid for, extra.

— JANUARY —

29-12 o'clock, Raymond Johnson, on Ell
Dutcher farm, near Middleburg. Stock
and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

FEBRUARY.

8-9 o'clock, G. Feilder Gilbert, Trustee,
on Hibbard farm, New Windsor. Stock
and Implements. E. A. Lawrence, Auct.

17-12 o'clock, S. A. Waybright, near
Baust Church. Stock and Implements.
J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

18-12 o'clock, William I. Babylon, near
Meadow Branch Church. Stock and
Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

19-12 o'clock, John M. Ott, Taneytown.
Household Furniture. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

21-11 o'clock, J. Calvin Wilson, near Ot-
ter Dale. Stock and Implements.
J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

22-10 o'clock, Wm. A. Shaw, near Un-
iontown. Stock and Implements. J.
N. O. Smith, Auct.

23-12 o'clock, Guy Keefer, near Tyrone.
Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

24-12 o'clock, Drs. F. H. Seiss, Taney-
town. Household Furniture. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

25-12 o'clock, George Brown, near
Baust Church. Stock and Imple-
ments. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

26-11 o'clock, Ervin J. Null, between
Marker's Mill and Black's School.
Stock and Imp. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

28-1 o'clock, Frank Moser, near Harney.
Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith,
Auct.

MARCH.

2-11 o'clock, Claudius H. Long, on Em-
mitsburg and Harney road. Stock
and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

3-12 o'clock, Oscar Hiner, near Harney.
Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

3-12 o'clock, Alvin Hyser near Piney
Creek Church. Stock and Imple-
ments. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

4-11 o'clock, Russell Weaver, near Wal-
nut Grove School. Stock and Imple-
ments. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

4-10 o'clock, Wm. M. Ohler, near Bridge-
port. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

5-10 o'clock, Harvey T. Ott, near Tan-
eytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

7-12 o'clock, Birnie L. Bowers, near
Walnut Grove school. Stock and Imple-
ments. Geo. F. Bowers, Auct.

7-11 o'clock, Jesse Warner, near Baust
church. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

7-10 o'clock, A. D. Sauble, near Four
Points. Stock and Farming Imple-
ments. Smith & Ogle, Aucts.

8-Russell Moser, near Emmitsburg. Stock
and Implements. W. T. Smith, Auct.

8-11 o'clock, John Baker, on Bruceville
road. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

10-11 o'clock, Martin E. Conover, north
of Taneytown. Stock and Implements.
W. T. Smith, Auct.

10-10 o'clock, J. Snader Devilbiss, near
Uniontown. Stock and Implements.
J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

11-11 o'clock, Clarence King, near Kump.
Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

11-10 o'clock, John P. Eyer, near New
Midway. Stock and Implements. Ed-
ward Stitley, Auct.

11-11 o'clock, Wallace Moser, near Stony
Branch school. Stock and Imple-
ments. W. T. Smith, Auct.

12-11 o'clock, Wm. H. Tressler, near Sil-
ver Run. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

12-12 o'clock, Aug. H. Myers, near Mark-
er's Mill. Stock and Implements. Wm.
E. Warner, Auct.

14-12 o'clock, A. J. Baumgardner, near
Bridgeport. Stock and Implements.
Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

14-11 o'clock, Chas. E. Baffington, near
Mt. Union. Stock and Implements. J.
N. O. Smith, Auct.

15-12 o'clock, Wm. F. Bricker, near Tan-
eytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

15-10 o'clock, J. W. Albaugh, near De-
mour. Stock and Implements. Ed-
ward Stitley, Auct.

16-10 o'clock, Paul W. Edwards, near
Otter Dale. Stock and Implements.
J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

18-10 o'clock, Lester Cutsail, near Otter
Dale. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

19-12 o'clock, J. Wm. Lawver, near May-
berry. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

19-12 o'clock, Benjamin Hyser, near
Greenville. Stock, Implements and
Household Good. W. T. Smith, Auct.

19-11 o'clock, sharp, C. E. Valentine,
Keymar. Household Goods, Etc. E.
L. Stitley, Auct.

19-10 o'clock, Jos. O. Dayhoff, 1/2 mile
from Linwood. Stock and Implements.
E. A. Lawrence, Auct.

21-11 o'clock, William Airing, near Tan-
eytown. Stock and Implements.
W. T. Smith, Auct.

21-10 o'clock, A. H. Young, Jr., on Un-
iontown and Westminster road. Stock
and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

22-11 o'clock, Chas. S. Marker, bet. State
Road and Pleasant Valley. Stock and
Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

23-11 o'clock, Dallas Shriver, near Har-
ney. Stock and Implements. —
Thomson, Auct.

23-10 o'clock, David H. Hahn, at Baust
church. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

23-10 o'clock, Edward Hawn, near Lin-
wood. Stock and Implements. E. A. Lawrence,
Auct.

24-1 o'clock, Wm. H. Knox, Taneytown.
Horse, Buggy, Household Goods, T. A. Martin, Auct.

24-10 o'clock, Jacob A. Haines, near Un-
iontown. Stock, Implements, House-
hold Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

25-11 o'clock, Charles Welk, near Baust
church. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

26-10 o'clock, John N. Starr, near Otter
Dale. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith,
Auct.

28-11 o'clock, Andrew J. Myers, near
Uniontown. Stock and Implements.
J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

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**CHAS. W. KING'S
JANUARY OPENING PUBLIC SALE**

OF
**130 HEAD
of Horses
and
Mules**

Thursday, January 20, 1921

beginning at 10 A. M., at my stable in Westminster, Maryland.

20 Head Horses and Mules of my own.

In this lot will be a Fast Pacing Mare, Some of the Mules are as good as you can find in the county. I will sell for William Hesson and Charles Martin

20 Head of Horses and Mules

which have been taken right out of work, and which were bought in Frederick and Car-
roll counties. At this sale Bradley McHenry and O. L. Sheets will sell

20 Head of Horses

which will come right from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, from whence all good
ones come. You know what kind they are. I will also sell for Scott Smith, Taneytown

10 Head Horses and Mules; for James McSherry

10 Head of Horses and for The Whitehill Brothers

10 head of Horses and Mules, all of which were bought in Frederick County, Maryland.
I will also have to sell for private parties; 30 head of Horses and Mules which
will be as good as you will find, and must be for the high dollars. Come and examine the
above stock. Better Horses and Mules cannot be found in Carroll County. We have
them to suit you. Don't forget the date.

Thursday, January 20, 1921

Sale Rain or Shine.

If you have Horses or Mules you wish to sell bring them in and I will sell them for you.

CHARLES W. KING,
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.



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2 MILES WEST OF TANEYTOWN,
ALONG THE STATE ROAD.

I will have from now on, the best
Heavy Draft Virginia Horses, Mares
and Mules that money can buy. I al-
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Horses, only from 3 to 8 years old.
All Horses sold or exchanged at my
Stables must positively be as repre-
sented, or your money refunded. Buy
your Horses now, and save 25%. I
have an extra fine lot of Virginia
Horses on hand now. Call to see
them. Will also buy Horses and
Mules suitable for the market.

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Valuable Personal Property

The undersigned will offer at public
sale, on the Charles Hibbard farm,
near New Windsor, Carroll County,
Md., on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1921,
at 9 o'clock, A. M., shary, the follow-
ing described personal property:

31 HEAD OF CATTLE,

all Holstein and Durham Milk Cows;
8 HEAD OF HORSES & MULES
12 Shoats, Sow and Pigs, HUDSON
TOURING CAR, Tractor, Binder,
Manure Spreader, Silo Filler, Chop-
pers, Cow Milking Machine, Gasoline
Engines, 4 and 6-horse Wagons,
Plows, 3 Spring-tooth Harrows,
Spring Wagon, Milk Cans, Hay Rake,
and all other machinery and equip-
ment necessary to a complete farm-
ing outfit. Everything in first-class
condition.

G. FIELDER GILBERT,
Trustee of Pierce H. Zile.
E. A. Lawrence, Auct.
E. O. Weant, Attorney. 1-7-5t

**THE R. L. DOLLINGS COMPANIES
and Allied Industries
Announce Payment of Dividends**

QUARTERLY: Due January 1, 1921

The R. L. Dollings Company of Ohio.....1 3/4%

The Clay Products Company, Brazil, Ind.....1 1/2%

SEMI-ANNUALLY: Due January 1, 1921

The R. L. Dollings Company of Indiana.....3 1/4%

The Anderson Foundry & Machine Co., Anderson Ind. 3 1/4%

The Insley Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.....3 1/4%

The Rude Manufacturing Corp., Wabash, Ind.....3 1/4%

The Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind.....3 1/4%

The Western Drop Forge Co., Marion, Ind.....3 1/4%

The Hugro Manufacturing Co., Warsaw, Ind.....3 1/4%

The Millholland Machine Co., Indianapolis, Ind.....3 1/4%

The Steel Fabricating Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.....3 1/4%

SEMI-ANNUALLY: Due January 15, 1921

The R. L. Dollings Company of Pennsylvania.....3 1/4%

The American Bronze Corp., Berwyn, Penna.....3 1/4%

The American Motor Truck Co., Newark, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The C. & E. Shoe Co., Columbus, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The Cullen & Vaughn Co., Hamilton, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The Mykrantz Co., Columbus, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The Matthews Engineering Co., Sandusky, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The McCambridge Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....3 1/4%

The Recording Devices Co., Dayton, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The Southern Cattle Feeding Co., Columbus, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The Burton-Townsend Co., Zanesville, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The Crane Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....3 1/4%

The Crane-Ohio Ice Cream Co., Columbus, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The Franklin Brick & Tile Co., Columbus, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The Commercial Truck Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....3 1/4%

The North Carolina Farms Co., Columbus, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The Champion Engineering Co., Kenton, Ohio.....3 1/4%

The Phoenix Iron Works, Meadville, Pa.....3 1/4%

SEMI-ANNUALLY: Due February 1, 1921

The American Pretzel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....3 1/4%

The V. G. Baking Co., Allentown, Pa.....3 1/4%

Start the New Year right! Invest your savings in a seasoned,
staple industry, backed by the supervision of The R. L. Dollings Com-
pany. This will insure you SAFETY for your money and a return of
SEVEN PER CENT, payable semi-annually.

The R. L. Dollings Company

PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE PITTSBURGH

COLUMBUS INDIANAPOLIS

C. C. GRUBBS 146 Equitable Bldg.

No Crime to Change Your Mind

BY R. RAY BAKER

(© 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Melvin Colter was dressing for the big event of his life when the telephone downstairs interfered. Just why he thought some one was calling him he couldn't explain. Perhaps it was because he feared it.

Sure enough, Mrs. McGivney shrieked up the stairs and told him he was wanted; so for the present he abandoned the task of making a refractory bow tie look presentable, put on his smoking jacket, adjusting the collar around his bare neck, and went down, gripped by a feeling of foreboding.

"Hello, Mel," said the sweet voice of his bride-elect. "Say, Mel, I can't marry you today."

The worst had happened. The foreboding was well founded. For two years Melvin had been trying to marry Evelyn Moyer, and up to two months ago he never had succeeded. In even proposing. Always something had intervened at the psychological moment. On one occasion, when he was endeavoring to tell her how dismal life would be without her, the house had caught fire and caused a postponement of the attempt. Another time, in the woods during a spring ramble, a snake had rustled in the bushes and caused Evelyn to flee while Melvin was framing sugar-coated sentences. Again, they were paddling a canoe, which began to leak while he was preparing to unfold his heart's secret. But at last he had succeeded in unburdening himself. Evelyn had made him joyful by consenting, and the marriage date was set.

All the time Melvin was apprehensive that the fates would interfere. The cause of this apprehension was his knowledge of Evelyn's volatile moods. She was forever changing her mind about things. She had intended going to a conservatory for a finishing course in music, but at the last moment had given it up. She had a trip to the Pacific coast planned, to visit an aunt in Portland, and at the station, with the ticket in her hand, had decided not to go. It was Evelyn's one big fault, this changeableness, and Melvin feared it would intrude on his matrimonial program.

But the day of the ceremony dawned with a bright sky and everything looked serene. The wedding, which was to be simple with only close relatives and friends attending, was scheduled for high noon, and the bride and groom were to leave Jefferson City shortly after for Chicago, there to take a steamer for Mackinac Island, Melvin having obtained a summer position as wireless operator at the new station at the famous resort. The boat trip and the summer on the island would be the honeymoon.

Yes, everything seemed serene at last, until the telephone bell rang.

"But Evelyn, what's the matter?" Melvin protested. "I'm all dressed."

"I've just changed my mind," said Evelyn sweetly. "It's no crime to change your mind, is it? This is Friday, and it's unlucky to start anything on Friday."

Melvin actually was on the verge of tears when he returned to his room. He felt sad, exasperated and angry all at the same time, with each emotion striving to outdo the others. He tore the bothersome tie to shreds, stripped off his best clothes and threw them into a suitcase, and put on a business-like checked suit. He was undecided whether to take the train without going to see Evelyn, but decided not to.

She was sweetly adamant over her decision against marriage at present. "I've just changed my mind, that's all. You'll have to go to Mackinac alone, and I'll follow after, and we'll get married up there—maybe."

Melvin gave up argument and reconciled himself as best he could. He couldn't postpone the trip without losing his job, so he left that afternoon. The weather was perfect for the lake trip, and he would have enjoyed it if only Evelyn had been with him.

"I've a good mind to give her up," he told himself more than once. "She's too changeable. I can't get used to it. When I decide to do a thing I do it, come what may."

For several days after his arrival on the island Melvin refrained from writing to Evelyn. He did a lot of thinking and came to the conclusion he had been too lenient.

"She needs some bossing," he decided, and he sat down and wrote a letter in which, among other things, he said:

"The Mohawk leaves Chicago next Friday morning and will arrive here Saturday. You are to be a passenger on the Mohawk, and there's no argument about it. These are orders, see?"

After the letter had gone he worried considerably for fear he had made it too strong, but two days later he received a telegram reading:

"Am leaving Chicago Friday morning on Mohawk, as ordered—Evelyn."

With a pronounced sensation of triumph and satisfaction Melvin re-read the message and folded it carefully and placed it in a pocket for future reference.

"She'll know who's going to be boss," he said.

But Melvin's triumph was short lived, and his feeling of satisfaction was superseded by dismay and mental

misery. He awoke Saturday morning to find a fierce storm raging, and as far as he could see across the straits whitecaps were leaping.

"A fine day for her trip," Melvin mused dolefully, as he went to his wireless station. Scarcely had he donned his headress when his ears picked this startling message from the air:

"S. O. S. S. O. S. Got off course. Struck rock, sinking, fifty miles off Frankfort. S. O. S. S. O. S."

An icy hand seemed to clutch at Melvin's heart and stop its beating. For several minutes he was powerless to act.

"I'll relay the message broadcast," he decided, and was preparing to do so when out of the sky came an answer to the cry of distress:

"Mohawk, picked up your S. O. S. Rushing to rescue. Iowa, 100 miles off Milwaukee."

Then came another:

"On way to help Mohawk. Manitobah, twenty miles off Traverse City." Quickly came this flash in response:

"Sinking fast, all pumps working. Launching lifeboats. Mohawk, hurry, hurry."

Like an impotent audience watching a film tragedy, except that he was hearing rather than seeing, Melvin stood at his post all day, suffering a nightmare of suspense.

He heard the Mohawk's pleas for assistance repeated again and again, and the encouraging answers from the rescue ships; but finally came hours of silence, which suddenly was broken by word from the Iowa.

"Mohawk went down. Picking up passengers from lifeboats. Sea now calm."

Through a window, as he stood at his instruments, Melvin observed that the whitecaps had vanished and the sun was shining brightly. The ferryboat from Mackinaw City was approaching, making its way indolently over the smooth surface of the straits.

A half hour later the Iowa again sent forth a message to the world.

"List of survivors picked up from the Mohawk." Then followed a number of names and addresses. But Evelyn Moyer's name was missing from the list.

Melvin felt faint and sank into his chair.

To his astonishment, he saw a girl standing in the doorway of the radio office. She was dressed in white, and he wondered if she could be a wraith. It must be, because she looked like Evelyn.

"Hello, Mel," she said cheerfully. "Take off those earflaps and greet me. I got here on time, even if I did change my mind and come by train to Mackinaw City instead of sailing on the Mohawk. You'll forgive me, won't you? It's no crime to change your mind, is it?"

REQUIRES WORK OF HANDS

Machinery Found of No Avail in the Industry of Cutting and Shaping Corks.

"There are still a few jobs," says Pearson's Weekly, "in which machinery has not displaced hand work, and one of these is the cutting and shaping of corks."

"It would, of course, be a simple matter to make machinery for the purpose, but the trouble is that cork blunts any kind of steel blades so rapidly that it simply does not pay to use a machine. A Spanish firm spent an immense sum on a complete outfit of cork-cutting machinery, and in the end was forced to go back to the old-fashioned method of hand work."

"Cork is, of course, the bark of the cork oak, which grows in Spain. It comes to London in big sheets, each of which is first roasted in a 'burning' shed. Then they are cleaned off with a brush and water and sent to the cutting rooms. Here they come into the hands of specialists. One cuts oblongs, another brewer's bungs, etc. The shavings, of which there are heaps, are sold to manufacturers of cork carpets and bathmats, while the soot from the burning finds a market for theatrical 'make-up.'"

"After being cut by hand, the corks are 'finished' in sorting and stamping machines. Corks are cut in Spain, as well as in England. There, however, they are cut wet, while here they are first dried."

"Each cutter has beside him a specially prepared board for sharpening his blade, and he spends almost as much time over this as in the actual process of cutting. While the cutters work, a man especially engaged for the purpose reads to them."

Burns Wore Big Hat.

A Scottish antiquarian has been making inquiries at a London hatter, with a large clientele of men of the intellectual classes, as to the size of hat that must have been worn by Robert Burns, whose skull measurement was 22 1/4 inches.

It seems that 8 1/2 is the size for so considerable a girth. According to the same "intellectual" hatter, Sir Walter Scott's hat was a full 6 1/2, his head circumference being 20 1/2 inches.

A Dumfries hatter says no Dumfries man among his customers takes Burns' size in hats nowadays. From hats like these old Scotch's grandeur sprang.—London Chronicle.

Campaign Diversions.

"What is a party platform, anyhow?" "Why—er—a statement of a party's principles, I suppose, to let the voters know what it stands for."

"Maybe so, but one side seems to think it is just something to run on and the other side thinks it is merely something put up to shoot at."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

LET EYES DECIDE

Wise Advice for Those Contemplating Matrimony.

The Dreamer Needs a Brown-Eyed Mate; Practical Person Should Choose Blue or Gray.

Who make better mates, persons with brown eyes or persons with blue? Although no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down, those with brown eyes are more steadfast and faithful. Naturalists say that dogs or horses with deep brown eyes are gentler than those with the grayish tint. This applies equally to human beings.

Brown eyes mean gentleness. The secret of married life is tolerance, which is another word for gentleness. It must not be imagined that men or women with gray or blue eyes are necessarily intolerant. But, generally speaking, character can be told from eyes.

A man with wistful brown eyes probably will be a dreamer. Suppose he marries blue eyes—that indicate individualism and often egotism—after a while blue eyes will tire of brown eyes. Gentleness and dreaminess will be mistaken for weakness, and blue or gray eyes usually despise weakness. Without respect, love cannot last.

If, therefore, you are a dreamy person, look for a life companion, a mate, in the man or woman who possesses brown eyes. If you are a man, you will need comforting and "mothering." Psychologists say that all men with the "mother-complex heart"—a heart that is gentle, and wants to "mother" or protect somebody, and, therefore, to be "mothered" in turn—are born with brown eyes. Brown-eyed people are usually romantic and sentimental.

Blue-eyed people are more practical. They usually laugh at sentiment calling it "silly sentimentality." Imagine, therefore, a sensitive girl married to a man who considers her to be weak and a "sentimentalist." How is love going to last in those circumstances?

Curiously enough, like usually attracts unlike in early youth, as one pole of a magnet draws the opposite pole of another. Therefore, an extremely sentimental man often falls in love, or imagines himself to fall in love, with an extremely practical young woman, the result being a temporary broken heart on the part of the unfortunate youth. Brown eyes versus blue eyes, in all probability.

Yet imagine for a moment what would have happened, had they married. The first wonderful attraction of opposites—and while it lasts it is all-powerful—would soon pass, for no fire can blaze in brilliance indefinitely. Imagine the two going for a walk on a spring night.

He—the brown-eyed sentimentalist—would feel thrilled by the beauty of the night, of the moon rising like a great white water lily in the dark pool of the sky. Or perhaps he would want to pause and gaze at the stars, or watch a ghostly barn owl winnowing over the young corn. He would see romance in the night's mysteries, and want to stay and dream.

But she—the blue-eyed practical one—would remember that a certain amount of sleep is necessary if work is to be done properly on the morrow, that "colds" might ensue from lingering in the dew fall. However, each might wish to please the other, intolerance would creep in, and the old words, "He—or she—doesn't understand."

Misunderstanding means misery. If you are a dreamer, marry a dreamer; if you are brown-eyed, marry a brown-eyed person. If you like life and action, and possess blue or gray—or green—eyes, marry a person with eyes of one of those colors.—London Answers.

System of Checks and Balances

According to the Export Trade and Exporters' Review, this is the way they cash a check in Greece:

The check is presented to the teller. Indorsement is made in his presence. He makes out several copies of receipts for the amount, which receive payee's signature. A bronze disk bearing a number is then presented to the payee, who waits his turn. The writing on the check is now compared with the filed signature. If the check is on another bank this bank is called by telephone or a messenger sent and the check verified. The check next goes to the bookkeeper, where the depositor's balance is brought forward and records made. An auditor is called and checks all proceedings as they are made. The customer's number is then called and the customer presents his disc, identifies the check, verifies his signature on the receipts, and receives the cash.

They fear the Greeks bearing checks.—Commerce and Finance.

Protest Against Burial at Sea.

The population of Saigon was greatly stirred some time ago on learning that the body of a young English woman who died aboard a steamer of the Messageries Maritimes was consigned to the sea despite the protests, entreaties and proffered compensation of her husband, who sought to have the body retained until the first port was reached. A petition was addressed to the governor of Cochinchina, setting forth that burial at sea is a practice which originated in the period of sailing vessels when ships might remain becalmed for days, but that it is no longer justified now that voyages are much shorter and ocean travel has reached as great importance as traveling on land.

INDIA'S MILLIONS OF "GODS"

Country is Certainly Deserving of Its Appellation, "The Mother of Religions."

St. Simeon Stylites, the noted Syrian ascetic, is the first of whom we have record of the many thousands of religious enthusiasts who have believed in punishing the body that the soul may be raised nearer heaven. St. Simeon, it is recorded, passed the last 30 years of his life sitting for the most part of the time upon a high stone pillar, set up in the ground, near Antioch, "enduring the scorching heat by day and the biting frost by night that he might thus overcome evil passions and be better fitted for heaven."

Enthusiastic followers today of the tenets of St. Simeon are the Sadhus of India, says Grit. While the practice of doing penance to earn merit is prevalent in other countries, there is no land where it is so universal, or where it is carried to such a degree of physical suffering as in India. Every form of torture that can be applied to the human frame is witnessed in the land of the Sadhus.

India, that "land of mysticism and romance," has so great a variety of religious faiths as to have received the name "The Mother of Religions." The Hindus have more than 30,000,000 gods, and their worshippers wear upon their foreheads distinctive "god-marks" to show which god they follow. Out of these religious beliefs have come the various castes, the bane of India today, the giant hand that stays the wheels of progress.

DIFFICULT TO HANDLE FORKS

When First Introduced, Diners Could See Little of Benefit in the Innovation.

It is hard to believe the sensation produced when forks first came into use. It was in 1574, at a dinner given by Henry III of France. Here is an account by a royal lady guest. "The guests never touched the meat with their fingers, but with forks, which they carried to their mouths, bending their necks and bodies over their plates."

"There were several salads. These they ate with forks, for it is not considered proper to touch the food with the fingers. However difficult it may be to manage it, it is thought better to put the little forked instrument in the mouth than the fingers."

"The artichokes, asparagus, peas and beans were brought. It was a pleasure to watch them try to eat these with their forks, for some, who were less adroit than the others, dropped as many on their plates and on the way to the mouth as they were able to get to their mouths."

"Afterward a great silver basin and a pitcher of water were brought and the guests washed their hands, though it seems as if there would not be much scent of meat and grease on them, for they had touched their food only with those forked instruments."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Tricking Fate.

Every Hindoo must have a son to perform the proper rites in his behalf so that he may be released from purgatory after death. Especially cursed, therefore, is he whose fate is to be sonless. One such, a Brahman, propitiated the god Vishnu and obtained a boon. He asked for a son, but, since a son was not in the man's fate, Vishnu refused. Twice this happened, but the third time the Brahman asked that his merits might be shared by gods and men alike. This was granted. He then went home, locked his door and, with his wife, began to sing and dance. Thereupon, all the gods and men, by the terms of the boon, were compelled to sing and dance with him, and the business of the universe was brought to a standstill. "Stop!" begged the gods. "Only when you grant me a son," answered the Brahman. And he had his way.—W. N. Brown in Asia Magazine.

Where Ice Makes Crops.

We are accustomed to think of Alaska as a moist part of the world, but except in the southern portion it is rather arid, having a rainfall insufficient for the production of crops.

When an area is first cleared for planting the soil is moist enough, being frozen nearly to the surface the year around. Then the ice in the ground gradually melts, so that the first few crops require only a slight rainfall—the melting of the ice furnishing sufficient moisture to the roots of the growing plants.

In the course of a few years, however, the ice recedes to a depth of six or more feet, and this reservoir of moisture is no longer available for the crops. It then becomes necessary to resort to various expedients, such as "mulching," for hindering evaporation and economizing the available water.

Tangled Tongues.

Through the kindness of several correspondents we are able to present a few more humorous mistranslations, as follows:

Exempli gratia—Samples free. Casus belli—A question of stomach. Splendide mendax—Lying in state. Puris omniapura—Boys will be boys.

Flagrante delicto—In fragrant delict.

Chacun a son gout—A man with a dog and a gun.

Another youth, painfully conscious of his vaccination, rendered the last phrase: I sing of arms and the virus.—Boston Transcript.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

All the past things are gone and over; The tasks are done and the tears are shed. Yesterday's sorrows let yesterday cover; Yesterday's wounds which smarted and bled Are healed with a healing which night hath shed.

—Susan Coolidge.

WHAT TO EAT.

Each year the value of apples as a health fruit is being more appreciated. Whatever aids in promoting health, of course aids beauty as well and the habit of eating an apple or more a day is one which it is wise to cultivate. There are few who are not able to digest a raw apple; for those unfortunates a

baked apple may take its place. A cooked apple eaten at breakfast time is a natural cathartic, so with two apples a day, one at breakfast and the other at night, one will be healthy and wise, if not wealthy. It has been said by those who have made a study of such things, that the teeth are preserved by the eating of an apple at night, followed by a good brushing, which protects them from the action of bacteria during the night. The lemon is another good fruit to have with you at all times; taken internally or externally it is a good partner to the apple. If the skin is fallow, take the juice of half a lemon in a glassful of hot water. If the face needs a bleach, the lemon is one that can be used without fear.

Apple Glace With Marshmallows.—Make a sirup of a cupful each of boiling water and granulated sugar; in this cook six or seven apples, cored and pared. Turn the apples often to keep them whole, and test them with a skewer to see when they are tender. Remove them to a baking dish as they are done; baste with the sirup and dredge generously with sugar. Set into a hot oven to glaze them. Remove to a serving dish with a spatula; pour the sirup from both dishes around them, and when cooled a little press one or two marshmallows into the center of each. Serve with or without cream.

Candle Light Salad.—Arrange one half of a banana in the center of a ring of pineapple placed on a white leaf of lettuce. Top the tapering point with a red cherry and serve with mayonnaise dressing and nuts.

Nellie Maxwell

How to Tell Bark of Fox.

The bark of the gray fox can readily be distinguished from that of the red one, being more husky, fainter and thinner, says the American Forestry Magazine. It is heard principally in the spring during the mating season.

ACCORDED PALM FOR BEAUTY

Miss Harriet Lane Acknowledged to Have Been the Prettiest Lady of the White House.

Historians are inclined to give to Miss Harriet Lane, niece of President Buchanan, the palm for being the prettiest woman that ever ruled the White House social life. She was a blond with hair of a rare gold, deep-blue eyes, and her mouth was said to be one of the most beautiful ever owned by a Washington belle. Her beauty was so noticeable that at the dawn of womanhood, when she accompanied her uncle, then America's representative in England, to Oxford, where he was to receive the degree of doctor of civil laws, that the student body greeted her appearance with terrific cheers, inspired entirely by the smile of her lovely lips as she turned her flowerlike face toward them.

Not only was she beautiful in line and curve, but in addition she was a picture of perfect health, an athlete of no mean order, as many a young gallant discovered after she had challenged him to a race and beaten him so badly that spectators of the race unmercifully chaffed him. She played many games with skill and vigor, and there was not a woman in Washington that could compete with her in any game calling for strength and great activity. In spite of this she was not unwomanly, and excelled as a harpist, wrote poetry, and, as the young people of the capital reported, "danced like a feather."

Why Go to Dentist?

If you have the toothache just press one of your big toes and the ache will disappear.

That's zone therapy. It's the latest thing, according to Dr. William H. Fitzgerald of Hartford, Conn.

He was one of the speakers before the Central Society of Physical Therapeutics, in convention at Chicago recently.

"Your whole body," Doctor Fitzgerald explained, "is divided into ten perpendicular zones, corresponding to the ten toes or fingers. There are hundreds of little—what we might call electric buttons—on the body."

"If you press one you switch off the pain somewhere else." It's a sort of medical jiu jitsu.



NO NEED Music Teacher: You should pause, there. Don't you see that it's marked rest? Little One: Yes, teacher, but I aren't tired.

Everyone Should Save Some Money

Continuous effort will accomplish wonders. On many an occasion you will be thoughtful for your Bank Account. No spend-thrift can get much of a footing in the financial world. Opportunity knocks at the door of the thrifty man. Many a successful man has worked his way up from the foot of the ladder. You can do as well if you have plenty of grit and sound common sense.

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THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From
Moody Bible Institute Monthly
Chicago, Ill.

January 16

Self-Control and How to Get It 1 Corinthians 9:24-27.

Paul's "know ye nots" are always suggestive. A question of vital import immediately follows, as for example in Romans 6:3, "Know ye not, that so many of us were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death?" and again in Romans 6:16, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are?" and yet again in 1 Corinthians 3:16, "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?" So in our Scripture lesson we read "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize?"

The Christian experience is likened unto a race in which we are to run so as to win the offered prize. In addition to eternal life, which is God's free gift (Rom. 6:23, R. V.), there are rewards or prizes offered for service. The incorruptible crown of verse 25 is suggestive of this. In 2 Timothy 4:8 the "crown of righteousness" is mentioned, in James 1:12 the "crown of life," and in 1 Peter 5:4 the "crown of glory." These all infer something additional to the free gift of eternal life which is never confounded with the idea of merit on our part. 1 Corinthians 3:11, 14 should be read in this connection.

The teaching of Scripture is clear that God gives eternal life to those who put faith in His son, those who from the heart say, "My hope is built on nothing less than Jesus' blood and righteousness." Then for faithfulness and service He bestows an additional reward. He is the God of all grace who does "exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think."

The prize or reward may be lost. This is the meaning of the closing words of our lesson. The words "I myself should be a castaway" is in the Revised Version rendered, "I myself should be rejected," that is, rejected as unworthy of the reward or the prize.

How then shall we run or fight in order to win? Our lesson teaches us to do it with certain knowledge that only the winner gains the prize. The one who simply beats the air or goes through the motions gets nowhere and gains nothing. Not profession or even enlistment suffices, but rather service, sacrifice, work, and warfare. Into these things we must enter in order to gain the prize. To be successful in the strife, the body must be kept under and brought into subjection to the spirit and the dominant purpose of the life, which is to obtain the "incorruptible crown."

Into this struggle of keeping the body in subjection, faith, prayer and meditation enter, and have their part. The struggle is continuous and there is no retired list in the army of the Lord.

Any consideration of this subject of self-control which leaves out the gracious operation of the Holy Spirit is incomplete. In Galatians 5:22 (R. V.) the word "temperance" is of the Spirit is self-control. This is the heart of the matter the last word, the absolute essential. Christ is the only perfect example of self-control. The Christ-life implanted in us by the Holy Spirit and maintained by His power, most nearly approximates this perfect example.

HAD HAZY IDEA OF FINANCE

Queer Notion Held by Old Wash
White Common to Many Investors,
According to Lawyer.

At a dinner in New York the other day a prominent lawyer noted for his activities in rounding up investment swindlers told the following good story:

"It's pitiful to see how foolish a great many people are when it comes to a question of finance.

"Old Wash White is a good example of financial foolishness. When Wash's boss got back to the Delta from the North one day, he found the old man driving a fine young mule hitched to a handsome wagon.

"Now, Wash was a notoriously shiftless customer, and so his boss said to him:

"Where did you get that splendid turnout, Washington?"

"Ah done boughten it at Magnolia, sah," said Wash.

"How much did it cost you?"

"Ah done give mah note fo' \$200 for it, sah."

"Good gracious," said the boss, "where do you expect to get \$200 to meet your note when it falls due?"

"Wash looked astonished and offended.

"Fo' de Lawd's sake, boss man," he said, "you sho'ly don' expect me ter give mah note an' pay, too?"

At the Zoo.

See the critters at the zoo
See the panther and the bear;
Then the thought occurs to you,
What expensive furs they wear!

Plainly Apparent.

"I suppose gloves for children are always expensive."

"Why do you think so?"
"Because they have to be kid gloves."

Applying the Screws.

"We've raised the rents on your flats all we can."

"Isn't there any way of demanding a bonus?"—Browning's Magazine.

SPEAK GOOD WORD FOR PIE

Scientists Give Comfort to Those
Fond of Delicacy That Is Dis-
tinctly American.

Among the many varieties of food that have been attacked on the score of indigestibility, etc., pie stands among the foremost. Laymen, doctors, and even philosophers have warned against the popular pastime of pie eating.

Cake, the distant pastry relative, is somewhat less likely to form the subject of objections from the physiologic critic, while puddings usually belong to the immunes, or at least receive tolerant consideration. The proof of the pudding—and why not also the pie—is in the eating. Accordingly, a number of gastro-enterologists at the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, reports the Journal of the American Medical Association, have come to the defense of pie by actually determining the gastric response to it and analogous foods in the healthy human stomach.

Direct comparison of a variety of pies, cakes and puddings representative of American culinary art on the same persons indicated that pies "were handled more readily than cakes, and puddings somewhat more readily than either." For those who can think best in terms of statistics it may be stated that the average gastric evacuation time of digestion of puddings was two hours and eighteen minutes, against two hours and twenty-seven minutes for pies; whereas cakes followed in the wake with an average record of three hours and two minutes. Averaging the highest total acidities, values were obtained for puddings of 92, for pies of 90 and for cakes of 90.

There is no occasion to report here the insignificant distinctions between custard pie and lemon meringue, for example, in their gastric behavior, but it must be admitted that mince pie, so often regarded as an arch offender of the digestive tract, requires a rather long time (from 2 3/4 to 3 1/4 hours) to leave the stomach. The addition of ice cream to a piece of pie—a unique American combination—does not increase the burden of the stomach to any extent, and the conventional apple pie and cheese likewise give a conservatively good report. To a few persons it may be a consolation to know that angel's food cake remained distinctly longer in the stomach than did devil's food cake. Of course, time of digestibility is not the sole, complete test of the dietary worth of food.

Man and His Cosmetics.

Comes now a man writer to a beauty department of an exchange who confesses not only that he uses cosmetics, but also states many other men do the same, have been doing it for years and are doing it more and more each year. But, he adds, men are better makeup artists and their doling up is seldom detected.

Not only does this man make this confession freely, and indeed with traces of pride, if not actual boasting, but he believes it the duty of both men and women to improve their looks when possible with beauty enhancing devices, and the girl he marries must be more broad-minded than his mother, who believes no girl has any excuse for using paint and powder, or for touching up her hair and eyebrows.

Perhaps the man is only fooling, but if these things be so, the increased election expenses caused by allowing women to vote will seem as nothing compared to the increased expense of beautifying humanity when men follow the lead of women. A committee should be appointed to investigate this statement and, if it is found true, a movement for the conservation of cosmetics will be in order.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Airplane Compass.

An entirely new kind of compass, for use on airplanes, is the invention of a German named Bamberg. It depends for its operation upon the electrical resistance of selenium, which varies with any change in the intensity of light falling upon it.

The bowl of the compass contains two electric bulbs, directly opposite each other, which throw their rays through a lens whereby the rays are concentrated upon two selenium cells mounted on a bridge extending across the top of the bowl.

The compass may be mounted on the tail of the airplane, so as to be at a distance from all disturbing magnetic influences, the position of its needle or pointer being made known to the pilot by an electrically connected indicator in front of him.

Leather From Rabbit Skins.

According to American Consul Norton of Sydney, Australia, a secret process, said to be unknown hitherto to the tannery trade, has been discovered by an Australian for making leather from rabbit skins and recovering the fur as a by-product in felt making. A company has been formed in Sydney to turn this discovery to practical use, having established works capable of handling about 100,000 skins a week. The leather has already been utilized in Sydney in the manufacture of boot and shoe uppers, hand bags, gloves and other articles.—Scientific American.

Great on Defense.

"Our defense is fine," said a football coach during a game between his smaller college and a larger rival.

"How about your offense?" he was asked.

"Don't know. Haven't had the ball yet," the coach replied.—Boston Transcript.

The KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1929, Western Newspaper Union.)

At our house we laugh an' we sing an' we shout,
And whirl all the chairs and the tables about;
An' I rassel my pa, an' get him down too,
An' he's all out of breath when the fightin' is through;
An' ma says that our house is surely a sight,
But pa' an' I say that our house is all right.
—Edgar Guest.

CULINARY KINKS.

Do you know:

That loaf sugar rubbed over well washed orange rind will absorb the oil and flavor and if kept in a tight receptacle is always ready to drop into a cup of tea?

That a cupful of black walnut meats, or less, added to a custard pie, will form a crust that is delicious when baked?

That a quarter of a teaspoonful of a cinnamon added to a gallon of chocolate ice cream, gives it a flavor that every one likes?

That boiled and mashed squash or carrots make a pie which some prefer to pumpkin?

That minced dill pickles, added to potato salad, is a welcome change, especially if the salad dressing is mild?

That a little orange rind mixed with apple makes an improvement in ordinary apple pie?

That a teaspoonful or more of vinegar added to meat will make it much more tender if added while boiling?

Delicious Muffins.—Pour two and one-half cupfuls of milk over three cupfuls of bread crumbs, let stand until soft, then beat with an egg beater; add the yolks of three eggs, one cupful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half a teaspoonful of salt; beat well and add one tablespoonful of melted butter and fold in the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in buttered muffin tins about 20 minutes.

Lazy Daisy Cake.—Into a measuring cup drop the whites of two eggs, fill the cup to one-half with softened butter, not melted; add milk to fill the cup. Now add one cupful of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with the flour three times; add a bit of salt and beat hard seven minutes. Bake in a loaf, ice with one cupful of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful of lemon extract and a tablespoonful of milk; beat until creamy. This makes a delicious white cake.

Nellie Maxwell

Same Thing.

Teacher—Millie, don't pronounce the French word "dot," a dowry, with the "t" sounded. It is pronounced like "dough."

Millie—Well, I guess that's what it is.

The Other Kind.

"I hear food is going to take a drop all over the country."

"That is more than the consumer can do unless he goes outside the three-mile limit."



ANOTHER

She—I was a fool to marry you.
He—No doubt; but I am not willing to let you bear all the blame. I asked you to.

TO REMOVE TATTOO MARKS

Process is by No Means Easy, Though
Modern Science Has Shown It
to Be Practicable.

Tattooing is the mechanical introduction of pigments under the skin and a very well-known process. The pigments employed are carbon, cinnabar, carmine and indigo.

Most methods employed to remove these marks, says Science and Invention, are by a reactive and a destructive inflammation which will result in the formation of a crust, later cast off together with tattooed markings. One method is to retattoo the marks with a solution of 30 parts of zinc chloride and 40 parts of water. A mild inflammation will result; a crust forms and about a week later this falls off, leaving a scar which gradually heals. Later a repetition of this may be necessary. This may be done by the professional tattooer.

The second method is to tattoo again, making the punctures close together after the design has been drawn over with a concentrated solution of tannin. A stick of silver nitrate is then firmly drawn over the surface and after a period of several minutes it is then wiped off. This is far more effective than the first and less scar-forming. Two other substances, perhaps more efficient than either of the above, and applied in the same manner as the first, are carbol and glycerole of papiod.

WANT LANGUAGE UP TO DATE

Common Sense Behind "Literary Revolution" That Is Now Prevailing in China.

What is termed the literary revolution in China aims at a reform of the language used in books, magazines, newspapers and public discussion. The outsider will jump to the conclusion that this means an attempt to encourage a phonetic substitute for ideographic characters. Not at all. There is a movement to supplement ideographs with phonetic signs to show their pronunciation, the aim being quite as much to standardize pronunciation as make it easier to learn to read. But this movement arouses no such interest and excitement as the literary revolution.

The latter is an attempt to make the spoken language the standard language for print. Literary Chinese is as far away from the vernacular as Latin is from English, perhaps further. It is a speech of 2,000 years ago, adorned and frozen. To learn it is to learn another language. The reformers were actuated by the practical impossibility of making education really universal when in addition to the difficulties of mastering the ideographs, children in the elementary schools are compelled to get their education in terms of a foreign language.

They are actuated even more by the belief that it was not possible to develop a literature which shall express the life of today unless the spoken language, the language of the people, is used. Apart from the employing and enriching of the vulgar tongue, it is not possible to develop general discussion of the issues of today, social, moral, economic.—New Republic.

Look Out Upon the Desert.

Come to the eastern side of the peak and look out once more upon the desert while yet there is time. The afternoon sun is driving its rays through the passes like the sharp-cut shafts of searchlights, and the shadows of the mountains are lengthening in distorted silhouette upon the sands below. Yet still the San Bernardino range, leading off southeast to the Colorado river, is glittering with sunlight at every peak. You are above it and can see over its crests in any direction. The vast sweep of the Mojave lies to the north; the Colorado with its old sea-bed lies to the south. Far away to the east you can see the faint forms of the Arizona mountains melting and mingling with the sky; and in between lie the long pink rifts of the desert valleys and the lilac tracery of the desert ranges.—"The Desert," by C. Van Dyke.

Mistook Its Sex.

"Bings has a clever parrot that remarked the other day it wasn't worth while talking when you had nothing to say."

"Then what does he call it Sally for?"

Certainly.

Fair Playgoer (to friend examining poster of famous play being performed by equally famous actor)—Whose Hamlet do you like best, dear?

Friend—Oh, Shakespeare's, by all means.

Looking to the Future.

"I must admit that you are a good loser."

"Friend," answered Plute Pete, "it is more prudent to be such. A man who makes a fuss is liable not to get a chance to sit into the next game."

Class Distinctions.

"Both those girls are the daughters of millionaires. Why is it that one looks down so on the other?"

"Because that one's father made his money in refined sugar, while the other's father traded in crude oil."

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They Are Already Here!

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL OF OUR SHOES TO CONFORM WITH MARKET PRICES—SOME OF THEM BELOW. THIS LOSS TO US, IS YOUR GAIN.

A LOT OF BROKEN SIZES, AT GIVING AWAY PRICES.

GET YOUR'S NOW.

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Westminister, Md.

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Paying the Fiddler

The country is recovering from the effects of its orgy of spending. Extravagance, profiteering and unbridled speculation have brought a burden to all. A cry for economy is heard all over the land.

Such conditions have occurred before and will occur again unless checked. In 1874 the Grange adopted its policy of thrift. It declared opposition to excessive salaries, high interest rates and exorbitant profits. It proclaimed the need for the most direct and friendly relations between producers and consumers, that wasteful trade practices might be eliminated.

This program represents the farmer's attitude now—as it did then. The Grange always has adhered to it. It has sought steadfastly to check needless extravagance, both private and public, both individual and governmental.

Our farmers, by reason of sane habits of living, are a great steadying force in the nation. But they need leadership and a common spokesman to widen their influence. The Grange offers you both!

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is in full accord with these principles. It, too, is fighting the farmer's fight. By practical examples it shows how farmers can correct abuses. And it will make you acquainted with up-to-date and profitable farming methods that are being followed all over the country. This, however, is only a part of the help and pleasure you will get in a year's 52 big issues, which now cost only \$1.00. Find out for yourself! Let our secretary care for your order—today!

Carroll County Pomona Grange No. 2

C. R. METCALFE, Secretary
CHARLES BECK, Master

Union Bridge, Maryland.
Mt. Airy, Maryland.

Dear Secretary: I'm glad to see the Grange being pushed with good advertising. And here's my dollar for THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN for a year—52 weekly issues. Please forward my order to the Publishers at Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

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TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

Brief Items of Local News of Special Interest to Our Home Readers.

Chas. A. Elliot, of York, is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Mary Brining is visiting relatives in Boonsboro, Washington Co.

Mrs. M. C. Dutera and daughter, Agatha, spent several days in Frederick.

The Chas. H. Basehoar mill and farm property, along Pipe Creek, was sold, on Thursday, to Albert Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Fair, and Master Wilbur Robertson, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Daniel H. Fair.

Unless very specially invited, do not arrange to visit your friends in Washington, on inauguration day, and expect them to be pleased to see you.

Building and painting should live up, this year, with cheaper material and the outlook for lower labor cost. There is no economy, at any time, in delaying needed painting. Putting it off, only means more paint and labor, later.

The first half of the winter—usually the best half for ice-making—has passed, and no ice has yet been harvested. This is especially unfortunate for farmers who do not find it handy, or profitable to use the manufactured article.

Those who spent Sunday with Cleve Weishaar and family were: Chas. A. Foreman and wife, Chas. R. Miller wife and son, Herman, and daughter, Eveline; James H. Weishaar and wife Chas. and Elwood Snyder, also spent Sunday evening at the same home.

At the public sale of the Granger's Hall property, last Saturday, the Hall and lot was bid to \$1180.00, and the vacant lot to \$180.00, subject to ratification, later, by the Stockholders. It is said that a dwelling is likely to be built on the lot, this winter.

Our "Information Wanted" local in last week's issue, as to the telephone line, brought quick results, as workmen commenced placing the cross-arms on the poles in town, on Tuesday and the wiring will likely be done shortly; so, we can't help but think that advertising pays.

Sergt. A. W. Dumbauld one of the young heroes of the World War, who was decorated with the D. S. C. for service in France, spent a two week's furlough with D. B. Shaum and family. Miss Helen B. Shaum who spent the week-end at home, returned to Baltimore Sunday evening.

The following officers of Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A., were installed on Thursday night: President, Guy W. Haines; Vice-Pres., Walter Welling; M. of F., Chas. Stonestifer; Rec. Sec., Chas. G. Boyd; Fin. Sec., Wm. D. Ohler; Treas., C. O. Fuss; Conductor, Sherman Gilds; Inspector, M. Ross Fair; Guard, Milton Ohler.

A personal letter from Rev. Seth Russell Downie, Frostburg, says he has just closed a very profitable Week of Prayer services, the only series of such services held between Cumberland and Piedmont. His "Men's Club" is an enthusiastic and growing auxiliary, and altogether, church affairs are going along finely.

As H. L. Baumgardner was going over his mail route, on Thursday, in his flivver, a gray squirrel crossing the road that evidently feared it would be "unavoidably killed," jumped to safety on the front of the radiator and after balancing itself, jumped to safety. If people were only gray squirrels, there would be less fatalities.

It has been the long-standing policy of The Record not to comment extensively, nor in detail, on entertainments and plays, after they have been rendered, for to do otherwise would be to make comparisons and court trouble. Some programs, necessarily, are better than others, and some individual performances superior to others; besides, one person sees and enjoys, or criticises, from a point of view different from that of another.

Popular Vote For President.

The official popular vote for President, has just been announced. Just how the figures are arrived at, is not stated; whether the electoral vote of each State is for the highest elector on each side, or whether it is the average vote, as there was considerable variation in the votes of electors. The figures are given as follows:

Harding (Rep)	16,141,629
Cox (Dem)	9,139,866
Debs (Soc)	914,869
Christensen (Lab)	252,435
Watkins (Pro)	187,470
Cox (Soc-Lab)	42,950
Macaulay (Sing. Tax)	5,747

The vote of Maryland was, Harding 236,117, Cox 180,626, Debs 8,876, Christensen 1,645, Cox (Soc) 1,178.

Deaths and Accidents in Frederick County.

Thirty-eight violent deaths, the majority resulting from automobile accidents and railroad mishaps, occurred in Frederick county last year. These included two murders, five suicides, four drownings, nine killed in automobile accidents and four persons burned to death.

Fully 200 persons were injured, many seriously, in auto mishaps, and a large number of others met with accidents that were not recorded.

The majority of railroad mishaps were at Brunswick. A great number of auto accidents of a more or less serious nature occurred on the State road between Frederick and Baltimore and Washington. Many of the mishaps were due to the slippery condition of the road, some to speeding and others to careless driving. Many accidents also occurred on the State road west of Frederick.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Sunday services, Church of the Brethren, New Windsor, in College Chapel: Mission Study Class, 8:45 A. M.; Sunday School and Bible Study, 9:45; church services, 10:45; Christian Workers' meeting, 6:45 P. M.; followed by song service at 7:20; preaching at 8.

The Church of God, at Mayberry, is holding a protracted meeting, with good interest. Up to this time there has been one conversion. Everybody made welcome. W. G. Stine, Pastor.

U. B. Church, Harney—Bible School at 9:15; Preaching, at 10:15. Town-Bible School, at 1:30; Preaching, at 2:30.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Preparatory Service, Saturday afternoon, at 2:30; Heidelberg Class, at 1:45; Holy Communion, Sunday morning, at 10:15; Sunday School, at 9:15; C. E. at 6:30 P. M.; Service, at 7:30. The Willing Workers will meet Friday evening, Jan. 14, at the home of Mrs. Alice Crebs.

Keysville—Service, at 2 P. M. Uniontown, Lutheran, St. Luke, (Winters)—11:00 Morning Worship, Preparatory Service, Holy Communion, New members received.

Mt. Union—1:30 Sunday School; 2:30 Divine Worship; 7:00 C. E. A welcome to all.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning the sermon will be based on the Transfiguration. The topic will be "The Testimony of Eyewitnesses." In the evening the sermon topic will be "Excelling by Oxen and Asses"—a biblical truth.

Mid-Winter Communion at Baust Reformed Church, Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Rev. E. S. Bromer, D. D., of Lancaster, Pa., will conduct the service. The offering for Hoffman Orphanage, is requested to be liberal. Y. P. S., at 7 o'clock.

Presbyterian Church.—See special announcement in this paper.

Piney Creek—No service, Sunday. Union Communion service with the Taneytown congregation at 10:30 A. M.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Jan. 10th., 1921.—Letters of administration on the estate of Emanuel Formwalt, deceased, were granted unto John E. Formwalt, who received order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Susie S. Hall, deceased, were granted unto Katherine G. Nice, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

James H. Shipley, administrator of Lucinda G. Shipley, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money and received an order to sell personal property.

Tuesday, Jan. 11th., 1921.—The last will and testament of Adam N. Humbert, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Harry N. Groft, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

William H., David E. and Arthur R. Hardy, executors of Arthur Hardy, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts and money and received an order to sell personal property.

Ella M. Brown, administratrix of George A. Brown, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money and received an order to sell personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles W. Adams, deceased, were granted unto Mary B. Adams who returned an inventory of debts.

Lawrence and Herbert R. Wooden, administrators of Calvin C. Wooden, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled their first and final account.

Officers of Fire Company.

At a regular meeting of the Taneytown Fire Company, held on January 10, the following officers were elected to serve for the year 1921.

President, Robert S. McKinney; Vice-President, B. Walter Crapner; Secretary, Norman B. Hagan; Treasurer, Walter A. Bower; Foreman, Frank Crouse.

The Executive Committee made the appointments as follows:

1st. Assistant Foreman, Samuel C. Ott; 2nd. Assistant Foreman, Walter A. Bower; 3rd. Assistant, Clyde L. Hesson.

Plugmen, O. T. Shoemaker and U. H. Bowers; Joseph B. Elliot and H. A. Allison.

Nozzle-men, W. Rein Motter, Harry C. Brendle, A. G. Riffe, Roy D. Phillips, Chas. F. Hahn, Oscar D. Sell and Chas. G. Boyd.

Axemen, B. Walter Crapner, Wm. E. Burke, C. G. Bower and Burgess S. Miller.

Hose Directors, M. A. Koons, Chas. O. Fuss, Chas. Cashman and Robert S. McKinney.

Reelmen, Joseph Fink, Birnie Babylon, George Shriner and Ralph Sell.

Ladder-men, G. F. S. Gilds, Robert Shriner, Harold Mehrling, Emanuel Harner and Peter Graham.

A Surprise Party.

(For the Record.)

A surprise party was given Mrs. Harry L. Baumgardner, on Tuesday evening, by her lady friends, and a very enjoyable evening was the result.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baumgardner, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Huff, of Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keefer, Mrs. Edgar Essig, Mrs. Merle Mehrling, Mrs. George Shriner, Mrs. John Hockensmith, Mrs. Norville Shoemaker, Mrs. John Yingling, Mrs. Peter Baumgardner, Mrs. Carroll Hess, Mrs. Harvey Ohler, Mrs. Harry Essig, Mrs. Frank Palmer, Mrs. Merle Baumgardner, Mrs. Albertus Riffe, Mrs. Geo. Baumgardner, Mrs. Wm. Myers, Mrs. Wm. Mehrling, Mrs. D. M. Mehrling, Mrs. Clara Bricker, Mrs. Edw. Harner, Mrs. Wilbert Hess, Mrs. D. W. Garner, Mrs. J. W. Withrow, Mrs. Chas. Cashman, Mrs. D. J. Hesson, Mrs. J. L. Hunsberger, Mrs. N. R. Baumgardner; Misses Mabel Leister, Estella Essig, Vallie and Carrie Myers, Olive Garner, Mary Reindollar, Anna Baumgardner, Esther Hiltbrich, Lillian Gladhill; Messrs Wilbur Mehrling, Clyde, George Paul, Karl and Ralph Baumgardner, Elwood, Harry, Robert, James and Delmar Baumgardner.

Sudden Changes.

Two commercial travelers, one from New York and one from Indianapolis, were discussing the weather in their respective States.

"A person may take a walk one day," said the Yankee, "attired in a light summer suit and still feel quite warm. Next day he needs an overcoat."

"That's nothing," said the Hoosier, "over in my State my two friends, Johnson and Jones, were once having an argument. There were eight or nine inches of snow on the ground. The argument got heated and Johnson picked up a snowball and threw it at Jones from a distance of not more than five yards. During the transit of that snow ball, believe me or not, as you like, the weather changed and became hot and summerlike, and Jones, instead of being hit with a snow ball, was—er—scalded with hot water."

Forethought.

Hans was speaking about the high price of cabbage in his town.

"Kebbeges is awful high dis year," he said. "Me and mine wife puts up seven, eight, nine barrels of sauerkraut every year, but we can't dis year. De kebbeges cost too much."

"But you put up some sauerkraut, didn't you, Hans?" questioned a friend.

"Oh, yes, two or three barrels, just to half in de house in case of sickness."—Minneapolis Journal.

Progress of the Negro.

In all history there hardly is anything to compare with the progress of the American negro in the little more than fifty years since emancipation. An article in the current number of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle says there are now in the United States 12,000,000 negroes. They constitute one-seventh of the working force of the country. Of the 3,000,000 men, 800,000 are farmers and 1,000,000 farm laborers. Eighty per-cent of the women are in necessary home and industrial life.

In 1866 negroes in this country owned 12,000 houses, operated 20,000 farms, conducted 2100 businesses and had \$20,000,000 of accumulated wealth. In 1916 the number of houses had increased to 600,000, the operated farms to 981,000 the businesses to 45,000 and the wealth to \$1,110,000.

Seventy banks are directed by negro financiers. Over 400 periodicals are owned by negroes. They even conduct an "Associated Negro Press."

Four hundred thousand negroes were called to the colors during the recent war and 200,000 of them saw service overseas.

There is less illiteracy proportionately the Chronicle says, among the negroes in 1921 than there was among the white population of the United States at the time of the Civil War. In Alabama the colored population contributed \$450,000 toward the \$1,133,000 cost of establishing 720 Rosenwald schools.

Five For Register of Wills.

Five Republican candidates are after the nomination for Register of Wills! Has genial Willie Arthur so popularized the office, that the Commissioner job, and others, must go begging? Perhaps it would even up the situation a little if the salaries were more even? Anyway, it looks like a waste of good material for four to miss the prize—and get nothing—and perhaps the fifth one, "get licked" at the election.

AN APPRECIATION.

Messrs. Martin D. Hess and J. Ralph Bonsack, local representatives for The R. L. Dollings Company, have just been notified that the last five days of 1921 exceed all records in the history of their company in the sale of their supervised industrial securities.

This has been accomplished despite the present so-called business depression, the holiday season and the tendency of the investing public to wait.

It bespeaks the sound financial condition which really exists in our country today and the growing tendency of our people to save. Our country is facing the greatest era of prosperity it has ever known. Business conditions are rapidly becoming adjusted and before we realize it, the whole country will be on a normal basis and enjoying greater prosperity than ever before.

Messrs. Hess and Bonsack wish to express their appreciation to their customers of Carroll County and to the public generally for the successful year just closed.

—Advertisement—

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.

BLACK TYPE will be charged double rates.

APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE ads not accepted—but will receive sealed replies. No personal information given.

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

WANTED—Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Squabs, Calves, at highest cash prices; 50¢ a head for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. The Farmers' Produce, H. C. BRENDEL, Prop.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid every day for delivery of Poultry, Butter and Eggs. Specialty, 50¢ for delivery of Calves all day Tuesday, or Wednesday morning.—Geo. W. MOTTER.

HEADQUARTERS on beef hides, you can get the HIGHEST price from us.—TANEYTOWN REDUCTION PLANT. 7-2t

BIG DURHAM COW, 4th. calf by her side, for sale by D. A. STULL, Bridgeport, Md.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED. Apply to EDWIN KOONTZ, Union Bridge, R. D. No. 1. 14-3t

READ D. J. Hesson's Anniversary Sale adv. in this issue, and take advantage of the Bargains offered.

LOST.—Macbeth Lens to Ford car, on road from Taneytown to Harney. Finder please return to Rev. D. J. MARCH.

LOST.—Heart-shaped Breast-pin, on Sunday last, between my home and Martin Conover's on State Road. Finder please return same and get reward.—Mrs. JAMES BUFFINGTON.

FRESH COW for sale.—PAUL MYERS, near Kump.

SIX SHOATS for sale.—P. H. SHRIVER, Taneytown, Md.

CANDY.—Just received a fresh shipment.—W. M. OHLER.

HARNESS.—Breeching were last spring \$55.00 and \$60.00 per set for two horses. Now are \$45.00 and \$50.00, with hames, traces and straps, complete; 4-in lead harness were \$12.00, now \$10.00; 3-in lead harness were \$11.00, now \$9.00; bridles were \$4.50 and \$5.00, now \$4.00 and \$5.00. The time of year is here for you to get your Old Harness repaired. All Repair Work done while you wait.—W. H. DERN, Frizellburg, Md., C. & P. Telephone #13-13. 14-3t

ANOTHER GOOD 14 H. P. Engine for sale; also power washing machines. Come talk them over.—L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg. 14-2t

NOTICE.—The 4th. Liberty Loan Funds will be here and ready for delivery next Tuesday. Please call for them on that day.—TANEYTOWN SAVING BANK.

NOTICE.—I have taken out cigarette license and have a full line on hand.—W. M. OHLER.

FOR SALE.—Barley and Oats by the bushel and Corn Fodder by the bundle.—CURT ECKARD, near Basehoar's mill.

A SPELLING "B" will be held at Tom's Creek School, Jan. 20, 1921. All welcome. Prizes for the best speller.

BOY OR MAN Wanted for general farm work. Phone, call or address, WILBERT N. HESS, at home.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot, and a Mill suitable for a business place, located in Tyrone. For sale by SAMUEL A. WAY-BRIGHT. 7-2t

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE at HAINES' BARGAIN STORE, beginning Jan. 12, ending Jan. 22. 7-2t

HARNESS AND SHOE repairing until further notice. Terms cash. No work done while waiting.—HARRY E. RECK. 1-7t

GUINEAS WANTED, will pay the highest cash price. Say how many you have, on card, at once.—ROCKWARD NUSBAUM, Uniontown, Md. 7-3t

FARM FOR RENT near Frizellburg.—HOWARD MAUS.

CHOPPING.—I am prepared to do all kind of Chopping, both coarse and fine, on Tuesday and Wednesday, each week.—D. P. SEXTZ, Harney. 7-2t

DON'T FORGET the bargains in Shoes, Dry Goods, Coats, Pants, Overcoats, and Gloves, etc., at HAINES' BARGAIN STORE, from Jan. 12, to Jan. 22. 7-2t

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for furs and squabs, on Saturday and till Monday noon of each week.—N. L. RINEHART. 7-4t

To the Republican Voters of Carroll County.

In reply to the many inquiries that I am receiving almost daily relative to my candidacy for Register of Wills of Carroll County, at the coming Primaries. I would say that although I have not made an announcement in the press of the County, as to my intentions, before this time, my many friends in the County were acquainted with my ambition for some time, and any support that may be accorded me will be greatly appreciated; and if nominated and elected will endeavor to fill the office to the best of my ability.

Respectfully yours,

MOSES J. M. TROXELL, Myers' District.

1-14-3t

Spend Your Money

with your home merchants. They help pay the taxes, keep up the schools, build roads, and make this a community worth while.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Clean Up Sale

We turn the corner to lower prices. More than a Clearance Sale. An event to bring Prices of all our Merchandise in proportion to future purchases. We will accept our losses as a matter of good business for you and for ourselves.

We have cut the Price on all Merchandise.

Bargains in Dress Goods.

Outings, Gingham, Percales, Shirtings, Crashes, Sheetings, &c.

Bargains in Heavy Underwear.

Men's, Women's and Children's 2-Piece and Union Suits, all kinds and sizes.

Special Bargains in Ladies' and Misses Coats and Men's and Boy's Overcoats.

Bargains in Blankets.

Good Bed Blankets in White and Grey, all sizes, in Wool and Cotton.

Horse Blankets and Auto Robes.

Bargains in Shoes.

For Men, Women and Children. Come in and see for yourself.

Ball Band, Rubbers and Felt Boots and Arctics.

NOTICE!

On or before Jan. 20th., I will re-open my JEWELRY STORE in Taneytown, in the same Store Room, the former Bankard Hotel Building. It will be my effort and desire to give you better service than ever before, with a Larger and Better Stock of

Jewelry, Cut Glass, Silverware, and Optical Goods.

CHAS. E. KNIGHT,

Expert Watchmaker, Jeweler & Optician.

TANEYTOWN, MD. 12-31-tf

GO TO CHURCH. WHERE?

The Presbyterian Church

"Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

The Church is the Way to Christ and Rest

Preaching, Sunday, by the pastor, at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday School, 9.30 A. M. Christian Endeavor, 6.30 P. M.

The Piney Creek Congregation will unite with this Church in a UNION COMMUNION, at the morning service

Service Preparatory to Communion, at 7.30 P. M., Saturday

BARGAINS AT C. G. BOWER'S

Don't fail to see the Bargains on Display in Ice Cream Room, consisting of—

CANNED GOODS, SOAPS, SOAP POWDERS, BLUING, CHOCOLATE, & NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR

TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF PRICE.

A Lot of Children's Underwear, Silk Floss, Crochet Cotton, Silk Thread, Linen Tape, Etc.

A Full Line of Groceries Always on Hand.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the Eli M. Dutterer farm, near Middleburg, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1921, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described personal property:

THREE HORSES,

1 bay mare, 4 years old, good driver and off-side worker; 1 bay mare, 10 years old, work anywhere hitched, a good driver; 1 bay mare, 10 years old, a saddle mare and leader.

TEN COWS,

1 Holstein cow, will be fresh by day of sale; 1 red cow, will be fresh by day of sale; 1 brindle cow, will be fresh by day of sale; 1 Jersey cow, will be fresh in February; 1 Holstein cow, will be fresh in May; 1 red cow, will be fresh in February; 3 heifers, will be fresh by April; 1 red steer.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

two 3-horse plows, good as new; one wooden frame harrow, 2 pairs check lines, 1 set of buggy harness; 3 sows, will farrow in April.

TERMS—A credit of 6 months on all sums over \$10.00. No property to be removed until settled for.

RAYMOND JOHNSON.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 7-4t

Notice to Stockholders

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of

THE CARROLL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND FAIR ASSOCIATION

on Saturday, January 29, 1921, in the basement of the former Eckenrode building, for the purpose of deciding whether to ratify the sale of the Hall property and vacant lot.

By Order of the Board,

1-21-2t L. D. MAUS, Sec'y.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Wheat.....	1.80@1.80
Corn, new.....	.70@.70
Rye.....	1.50@1.50
Oats.....	50@50
Hay, Timothy.....	14.00@15.00