

WE ALWAYS APPRECIATE A NEW SUBSCRIBER, AND THOSE WHO HELP TO GET THEM FOR US.

THE CARROLL RECORD

A LITTLE ADVERTISEMENT, OF THE RIGHT SORT, IS THE BEST INVESTMENT THAT CAN BE MADE.

VOL. 27.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1921.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 44

NEW VOLSTEAD BILL AIMED AT BEER.

Says Beer does not Contain any Medicinal Virtue.

A bill prohibiting doctors from prescribing beer as a medicine was introduced on Monday, in the House, by Chairman Volstead of the House Judiciary Committee.

The measure, designed to tighten up the Volstead law in view of an opinion by Attorney General Palmer, would not prohibit use of wine as a medicine, but re-enacts in more specific language the injunction that such prescriptions must be limited to actual needs for medicinal use.

Another provision would direct the prohibition commissioner to hold down the importation and manufacture of liquor to actual requirements of the people for non-beverage use, and permit the importation and manufacture to supply current needs only after the present liquor supply in the United States has been exhausted.

Chairman Volstead declared in a statement—that the principal object of his bill was to meet the situation created by the opinion of former Attorney General Palmer in regard to the use of beer and wine for medicine.

"The bill prohibits doctors from prescribing beer. It is idle to argue that there is any real necessity for beer as medicine. Leading doctors everywhere deny that it has any value for that purpose; besides, everything in beer except the alcohol can be had in the so-called near-beers without any prescription. Thirty-eight States prohibit beer from being prescribed."

Deserted the "Wet" Forces.

Charleston, W. Va., April 21.—A scene without parallel in the history of the West Virginia Legislature was enacted in the House late yesterday, when Delegate J. A. Strother, of Welch, for many years leader of the pro-liquor forces, publicly deserted the "wets" and went over to the prohibition side.

Strother, one of the oldest members of the House, obtained permission to speak when the Senate Prohibition Bill was being considered. The delegates settled back comfortably to listen to what they expected would be an attack against further tightening of the prohibition law.

"I have been fighting prohibition many years," declared the aged delegate. "Since 1907 I have carried on the fight in the Senate and the House of Delegates. I have been a devotee of liquor for thirty years. It never brought me good, nor was the fight successful. Liquor has kept me down and prevented me from acquiring the honor that should have been mine. I have succeeded in throwing off the desire for drink and it has made me a better man."

Carroll Ministers Meet.

A large number of pastors and laymen, representing many congregations of the county, was present Monday morning at the monthly meeting of the Ministerial Association of Carroll county, held at Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Westminster. Four clergymen from Baltimore made addresses: The Rev. Dr. F. T. Little, of the Methodist Protestant Church; the Rev. Dr. C. W. Baldwin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. D. S. P. McDowell, of the Lutheran Church, and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Davis, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance. The latter outlined the plans of campaign suggested by that organization and resolutions were adopted condemning professional baseball games and open motion picture houses on the Lord's Day. An aggressive educational campaign was planned.

The China Famine Fund.

The latest information from the American Committee for China Famine Fund, indicates that while large amounts of money have been sent for the relief of these starving people, this has practically all been used and the most critical period of the famine will be during the next six weeks or until the harvest, which comes late in June.

Funds already contributed have saved millions of lives, but it is necessary the work should keep up a little longer. To this end the committee have designated the week of May 1-8, as China Famine week and urge increased contributions during that period.

The treasurer of the local committee, Mrs. Robert S. McKinney, will be glad to receive any additional contributions and forward same. The sale of "Life Saving Stamps," in Taneytown, has been closed and the proceeds sent in; the stamp sale, apparently is not as popular as direct contributions, although it gave opportunity for many to give small amounts aggregating large sums.

If any have not helped in this appealing cause, let them act promptly. The time is short and the need urgent.

Clarence R. Collins and Charles C. Reinecker, of Gettysburg, were electrocuted, on Monday, at Rockville penitentiary, for the murder of Geo. Bushman, on Oct. 14, 1919. They were both about 21 years of age.

OUR DETROIT LETTER.

Industrial Conditions Improved. The Effect of "Dry" Ontario.

A few weeks ago, when we received the Record, and read of the snow storm and cold weather, after a warm spell, and compared that with the kind of weather we were having out here, we felt like congratulating ourselves on the change we had made, from the standpoint of the weather. But on the 17th., we had the pleasure (?) of shoveling 4 or 5 inches of snow, and if it had not moderated, I do not doubt that twice that much would have laid on the ground by evening, as it snowed all day.

As the season is much later out here than in there, I do not suppose as much damage has been done to the fruit. No trees are out in bloom, as yet, and very little has been done in the way of garden-making—for we people who live on the outer edges of the city have gardens, large or small, depending as to size on whether or not there is a garage on the lot.

Almost every letter we get from in there, says something about our coming back. This week we heard that we were expected almost any time, and that the people in there think that business is in an awful slump, and that we are all out of work. Well, our family may be more fortunate than many—and I do not doubt that it is—but we are all at work, from myself down to Maynard, 16 years old. Of course we do not draw as much in our pay envelopes as we did last year, but considering the decrease in the cost of living, we are as well off as we were then. So I want to say that there is no thought of making a change toward the East just now, and as two-thirds of the working men are employed, and from 5000 to 10,000 are taken on every week, it will not be long until Detroit is normal, which I am afraid cannot be said of other large cities.

The daily and weekly papers have printed much about the liquor situation out here—describing Detroit as the gateway for an enormous amount of liquor smuggled in from Canada, which is just across the Detroit river. I have no doubt that all, or at least most of what was said, is true. But on Monday, April 18th., the Province of Ontario, voted on the question, with the result that within a month, the whole border, as far east as the Province of Quebec, will be bone dry. The majority reached 250,000 despite the fact that meetings in the border cities were broken up by the "wets." The papers state that this action by the Canadians will stop the greater part of the rum running, and one paper in commenting on the result asks "What will those people do who moved into Canada in order to live in a 'free country'?"

I have no doubt that a great many persons who are at present making a good living by "boot-legging," will soon be out of a job, for people are beginning to fear the effects of the stuff they will be compelled to peddle, when they cannot get the genuine article from Walker & Sons, just across the river.

The Editor has frequently stated that there are too many elections and primaries in Maryland. I wonder what he would say if you had as many of these affairs as we have. Already this Spring there have been two primaries and one election, at which city, county and state officers were elected, and this Fall two more primaries and one election will be held at which officials for State, County and City will be chosen. It is no wonder that our taxes are appalling, when we consider that everything else is carried on in the same way, regardless of the cost to the people.

One thing that the voters did was to approve an amendment to the constitution of the state, giving the proper officers the authority to issue \$30,000,000 worth of bonds, to provide a bonus of \$15,000 per month, of service to all the Michigan boys who served in the World War, a thing which would be heartily approved by all, if they could see how these same boys are being served by the large firms, who are keeping foreigners at work, simply for financial reasons, and letting the ex-soldiers remain idle.

I would like to express my appreciation to all the members of Taney Lodge No. 28, I. O. O. F., for the handsome contribution they made toward the establishing of a Home for the aged members and orphans, in Maryland. While not now being very faithful in attendance at Lodge meetings, I always watch the Record for items of the Lodges of Taneytown, and am especially glad that such a worthy cause has met with such a hearty response. I ask for space to express this gratification, on account of my active participation in the affairs of the Lodge from the time of its institution until we left Taneytown in 1917, and feel like congratulating every member, personally, but knowing this to be impossible, I feel that I can reach the great majority of them through the Record.

Lastly, I want to congratulate the Record and my old friend, "Tad" Wickert on the announcement made a short time ago. I am sure the arrangements stated will be satisfactory to all concerned, and hope that the Editor may profit greatly in health thereby.

JOHN J. REID.

Samuel H. Rebert, a prominent citizen of Littlestown, died on Monday of this week. He was active in many ways in public local affairs, and had a wide circle of friends and relatives.

The Rubber Tip.

You want it on your pencil, of course. Has the reason why, ever appealed to you with full force? Have you ever thought of how often, or how easily, you make mistakes?

The rubber tip is always pretty well worn—if not actually worn out—with each pencil used up. This means that hundreds of mistakes have been made while using it.

All of one's mistakes are not made while using pencils, and the erasure of them is not always so conveniently at hand—which means that lots of them are never corrected.

The next time some other fellow makes a mistake that aggravates you, suppose you look at the rubber tip on your pencil. Perhaps you will feel more forgiving toward him, if you do so.

Mistakes! There is nothing else so common—and mistakes are not always carelessness. One's mental outfit is not always working accurately—and often it is over-worked. Of course, one can form the habit of making mistakes by becoming careless as to the effect, or importance, of making them; but, try our best, we are bound to leave a trail of them in each day's work.

There is nothing so foolish, or uncharitable, as to censure others for needing a rubber tip so often. We should remember our own "glass houses," and that mistakes, as a rule, are not only very much regretted, and unintentional, but will be gladly rectified.

CHASE FOR A ROBBER.

Remarkable get-away with a Bullet hole through Shoulder.

A strange man came to Taneytown between 8 and 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, with a bad bullet wound in his right shoulder, the bullet having entered under the shoulder blade and came out above the collar bone. The wound was dressed by Dr. Benner, after which the man boarded the 9:40 train toward Keymar. He was evidently a subject for detention but there was no authority for it. However, a passenger on the train gave information as to a shooting affair in Hanover, and just south of town the conductor stopped the train, likely with the purpose of putting the man off, but he did not wait for developments, but jumped off and took to the fields.

The news then came that the man was wanted as being one of two men who had attempted to rob Frey's store, Hanover, at about 1:30 P. M. Two men had smashed a show window of the store in which was displayed a lot of One Dollar bills, advertising a "Dollar Day" sale. They were interrupted in the act by the police who attempted a capture and fired about seven shots at the men as they ran away at least one of which took effect, as stated.

Officer Crabbs, of Hanover, notified the Sheriff of this county who sent a deputy on the man's trail. It appears that the fugitive made a quick get-away to Keymar, where he is said to have boarded a west-bound freight on the W. M. R. R. about 11 o'clock. Later reports are to the effect that the Deputy Sheriff chased him three miles and ran him across the Monocacy river, and that he has since been seen in the neighborhood of Thurmont.

The probability is that a capture will be made, as the wound in his shoulder is so serious as to compel attention. The remarkable fact is that he was able to travel so rapidly with such a wound as the average man would have been unable to stand the pain and the exertion.

Not Willing to be "Carved Up."

Maj. A. M. Hall, editor of the Sykesville Herald, comments as follows on the suggestion made in The Record that he be a candidate for the coming legislature;

"Brother Englar hands back the compliment. He made the turn neatly. Of course his wishes in the matter of his own nomination must be respected. The Herald knows his reasons. It is unfortunate for the County that he can not be induced to accept a nomination, because men of his experience and ability and intelligence are sadly needed. The Herald editor is not in his class. He does not pretend to be. Neither is he available. He would not relish being carved up. But he is willing to give the aid he is capable of in electing men of the right calibre, of which there are any number in both parties. If his own party does not name men of the right stamp, who stand for high moral principles and for law and order and decency, and the other party does name such men, he will support the other party's candidates. He will not mortgage his manhood to any party. So far as The Herald is concerned the men who are candidates for the Legislature this year from Carroll must come clean."

Md. Reformed Classis.

The Maryland Classis, comprising the English Reformed Churches of Maryland, and the District of Columbia, held its annual sessions this week, at Ridgely, Caroline County. The sessions began Monday evening, and closed late Wednesday night. Rev. H. L. G. Kieffer, of Frederick, was elected President. The Classis will meet next year at Brunswick.

The farm labor situation in the United States is reported to be decidedly easier than it has been for three years, as shown by investigations made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and wages less. The report for Maryland states wages to be about 30 per-cent less.

FREDERICK'S CANDIDATES.

A Large Number Who Want to Serve Their Country.

Frederick county, as well as Carroll, is overburdened with candidates for some of the offices. The Republican candidates are as follows:

County Clerk—Eli G. Haugh and William C. Roderick, Frederick; Chas. A. Ogle, Mount Airy.

Register of Wills—Grayson Palmer, Frederick; Sidney Hickman, of Doubs; George W. Huffman, Woodboro; Dr. Austin A. Lamar, Middletown; William H. Hogarth, New Market.

Sheriff—Deputy Sheriff Charles Klipp, former Deputy John J. Dutrow, Ingomar Albright and Policeman Jno. J. Wimpigler, Frederick; Deputy Morgan P. Rundles, Knoxville; Deputy Edgar T. Mercer, Woodville district, and Charles Huffer, Burkittsville.

County Commissioners—David Oland, incumbent, Lucksville; former Judge of the Orphans' Court Albert C. Ecker, Woodboro; Maurice D. P. Slifer and Ira J. Young, Burkittsville, and James Harris, Urbana.

The only Democratic candidates in the field are Judge of the Orphans' Court George Edward Smith for Register of Wills and John Hartman for Sheriff. Former Judge of the Orphans' Court Russell E. Lighter, of Middletown, has indicated that he will enter the Register of Wills fight later.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Grizelda S. Fuss, et al. to William H. Grimm, 6 1/2 acres, for \$10.

Andrew P. Frizzell and wife to Geo. W. Bowers, 152 sq. per., for \$10.

Robert J. Smith Ex'r to Thomas Smith, et al., 2 tracts for \$13000.00.

George A. Rickell and wife to Edw. F. Swinderman and wife, 22785 sq. ft., for \$450.

Arthur V. Blizzard and wife to Harry L. Schweigart and wife, 2 lots for \$10.

Alfred Stevenson and wife to Paul F. Kuhns and wife, 7920 sq. ft., for \$100.

Charles W. Maus and wife to Wm. H. Marker and wife, 60 acres for \$10.

Ada May Sterner to William H. Yingling, 64 sq. per., for \$3100.

Ernest V. Pickett and wife to Ernest R. Harrison and wife, lot for \$650.

Edward W. Case and wife to Robert McCulty and wife, 2 tracts for \$10.

Herbert W. Frock and wife to John H. Brooks and wife, 2 tracts for \$10.

William H. Hood and wife to Chas. E. Haines and wife, 2 tracts for \$500.

Ivan L. Hoff Atty to George Henry Hendritz and wife, 9984 sq. ft., for \$1140.

Charles W. Stegner and wife to Irvin E. Stegner and wife, tract for \$1000.

Charles F. Rupp to John Ruhlman and wife, 10,894 sq. ft., for \$2500.

William F. Utz and wife to Edw. A. Wink and wife, 13 acres for \$850.

Joseph E. Shreeve and wife to David E. Blatt, 6138 sq. ft., for \$1000.

Joseph Englar, Adm., to John W. Eyer and wife, 4 tracts for \$15,193.50.

William C. Duvall to John W. Eyer and wife, tract for \$10.

Isaac E. Costley, et al., to Charles S. Conaway, tract for \$500.

Auto Accident Suits.

Frederick, Md., April 28.—Four suits growing out of automobile accidents have been filed in the local court, for sums totaling \$8500. Two of the suits are against John H. Grove, trading as the Frederick City Garage, and are the outcome of an accident December 9 1920, when an automobile of Grove collided with the car of Charles S. Dell on the Baltimore road. Miss Marguerite Dell was severely injured. She is suing for \$2500 and Mr. Dell for \$2000.

Two other suits filed against Martin E. Kefauver in connection with an automobile accident on the Middletown road, March 20, 1921, when the Kefauver car collided with the machine of Foster C. Rensberg. Mrs. Mary C. Rensberg was injured and the machine badly damaged. Mrs. Rensberg is suing for \$2500 and Mr. Rensberg for \$1500.—American.

New York refineries have reduced sugar to 7 and 7 1/2 cents a pound.

OUR CHURCH MUSIC.

What is the Matter, with it? Asked and Answered.

What is the matter with the music in the average church of our country? It is not that people do not like to sing; they do. It is not that there are no good musicians; there are plenty of them. Then what is the matter?

In God's word we are told, "It is not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." I believe this Scripture indicates the trouble in a word. I was in a church a few weeks ago in one of our large cities, and they asked me to meet with the choir for a few minutes before the service began. I found the leader was not even a professing Christian, nor were half the choir members professing Christians. Instead of having prayer and asking God to bless the service; they were having a picnic. They went into the choir loft giggling and some of them kept it up right through the service. They sang the songs without any spirit and, of course, nobody was helped or blessed. They sang an anthem in the same way; we heard few of the words and no help came to any one.

What our churches need today are singers who know how to pray as well as sing; singers who are in sympathy with the service and who will help the audience to sing; singers who sing for the Lord rather than at so much per. How can a pastor expect God to bless his service when behind him sits a quartet or a choir who cares nothing for the Christ he is trying to present to his people? Such singing is an abomination to God.

I heard two men sing recently in a church service. They were not especially good singers so far as voice was concerned, and yet as they sang we forgot about their voices, and when they had finished singing eyes were wet with tears, hearts had been touched. Why? They were singing in the spirit. How those of us who sing in churches need to remember, "It is not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord!"

Another reason why there is so often poor singing is that the music selected is too difficult for the choir. Simple music well written and well sung is far more inspiring than difficult music poorly rendered. Many church singers feel themselves above simple music well sung.

In many churches where they have no chorus choir a leader who is a consecrated man can help an audience to sing and create much interest in the music, even singing himself. I was "finished" musician himself. I was in a church recently where they had in a precursor who stood before the people, and how they did sing and my soul was blessed! Many times there is no co-operation between the leader and the pastor. One never knows what the other is going to do, and a mix-up is often the result.

We have all laughed at the old story of the Baptist church and the Methodist church which were just across the street from each other, and whenever the Baptists would sing "Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown?" the Methodist would sing, "No, Not One."

I heard of a preacher who took for his subject "Hell," and when he had finished the soloist sang, "I Want to Go There, Don't You?" Another minister preached on "The Devil" and the singer sang "I Need Thee Every Hour."

We need more consecrated common sense in our church music—singers and leaders who know Jesus Christ as a personal Saviour. It was my privilege to sing several years in a large chorus choir in Chicago. After every rehearsal the choir had an old-fashioned prayer meeting. Do you wonder when they sang hearts were moved and conviction came on the people?

God pity a pastor who has a godless bunch of singers about him. If I were a preacher I would rather have the audience sing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and sing from their hearts, than to have a godless choir sing the "Hallelujah Chorus."

A spiritual leader and a spiritual choir always mean a spiritual blessing to the audience, and when such an audience is given a chance to sing they will sing and make melody from their hearts unto the Lord, be the audience rich or poor, large or small. God is no respecter of persons.

"It is not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord." By Homer A. Hammon in the Public Ledger, Philadelphia.

Our C. E. Column.

The Moody Bible Institute Monthly, from which we have been reproducing the C. E. comments, by permission, has discontinued the feature; at least, it is missing from the May issue. We will therefore not be able to present the feature until we can make arrangements to secure it from another source. We do not know how many of our readers have been making use of it, but assume there are enough to make it desirable to continue as a feature.

A "Non-union" Honeymoon.

The Detroit Federation of Labor has appointed a committee to investigate Samuel Gompers' honeymoon. This action was taken after it had been charged that Gompers and his bride registered at a non-union hotel, that his food was prepared by non-union cooks and that he was served by non-union waiters. If the committee finds Mr. Gompers "guilty" he will be asked for an explanation.

WILL BALTIMORE PRINTERS STRIKE?

Both Sides are Standing Firm, and Profess Confidence.

Baltimore seems to be facing a strike of printers, this Saturday night, as both employers and unionists are standing firm. The unionists are demanding an increase in pay of about \$10.00 a week, and a 44-hour week, instead of 48 hours.

The employers seem confident that the tie-up will not be complete, even if it comes off as scheduled, and claim that there will be enough men at work to handle the situation, and that the union men who quit, are likely to have their jobs taken by non-union men.

The probability is that both sides are uncertain as to what the outcome may be. The employers take the ground that the demands of the union are simply impossible, and can not be granted, as doing so would mean a big increase to present prices, to be paid by the public.

The greatest uneasiness on the part of the employers is in securing compositors, as the press work end of the situation is decidedly more secure. The great amount of advertising carried by the papers, calls for lots of help, and in recent years the ranks of apprentice learners have not been greatly increased.

Cut in Price of Bread.

New York, April 27.—Bread at six cents for a pound loaf today made its appearance in this city and over a wide section of the country in one chain of stores. The latest drop in price in the chief article of food is probably the largest reduction in any single article since the peak price was reached in the war.

The reduction brings the cost of bread to a point actually below what it was before food costs began their antizing rise. At that time a twelve-ounce loaf could be bought for five cents. The new price of six cents a pound is equivalent to selling the three-quarter-pound loaf at four and one-half cents.

Reductions also were announced in Pittsburgh, Lancaster and Reading.

More State Roads this Year.

The 1921 part of the two-year road-building program, as outlined on Monday by John N. Mackall, chairman of the State Roads Commission, calls for the construction of about 150 miles of highway, in links from one to five miles in length, well distributed over the various counties.

This program depends to a certain extent, upon the passage of the Federal Aid bill. Even without Government aid, however, road-building work will be carried on in well-distributed links over the counties. This program was made up, subject to changes and alterations, after delegations from each of the counties had outlined their expectations.

The program for this county, is as follows: Four miles on Westminster-New Windsor road, under contract. One mile on Westminster-Richards road, ready for contract. One mile on Hampstead-Reisters-town road, out of Hampstead, ready for contract. One mile from Finksburg to Lamotte, ready for contract.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, April 25th., 1921.—John McKellip, executor of Mary E. McKellip, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Tuesday, April 26th., 1921.—Letters of administration on the estate of David P. Petry, deceased, were granted unto Sarah H. and Herbert J. Petry, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of James E. Brandenburg, deceased, were granted unto Amelia S. Brandenburg, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Joseph Englar, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., of Jonas Englar, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas L. W. Condon, deceased, were granted unto Denton Condon, who received an order to notify creditors.

Joseph Formwalt, administrator of Emma Formwalt, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and received an order to sell personal property.

Marriage Licenses.

Morris R. Smith and Treva Armacost, both of Millers, Md. John Magin and Emma E. Currens, both of Westminster.

Norman S. Bostian, of Johnsville, Md., and Mary L. McKinney, of Middleburg.

Aaron Edward Teal and Anna May Small, both of Hanover, Pa. Wilbur B. Blacksten, of New Windsor and Daisy R. Eyer, of Linwood. Elmer E. Nusbaum and Elsie L. Whitmore, both of Union Bridge.

The "Day-light saving" Bill that was presented before Congress, will not be reported out of committee, at this time, which is regarded as practically killing the Bill.

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(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; 8 months, \$1.00; 6 months, 75c; 4 months, 50c; 3 months, 40c; single copies, 3c.

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 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, APRIL 29, 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.

The Danger of Liberality.

The moral quality, the appetites, the habits and preferences, of many men are unquestionably of a low order. Whether this is a growing tendency, or whether it is a merely more assertive, and more catered to by those not heretofore doing so in such an encouraging manner, is perhaps an open question. There are always men in public life, of one kind or another, ready to capitalize sentiment, and it may be that the assertiveness and openness of lax morals is causing support from these presumably higher up, largely because those who oppose this regrettable tendency keep quiet, and in so doing, sanction it.

We are not ready to believe that the majority of our American people are willing to let down the bars to "wide-openness" of all sorts, and to agree to a regime of license heretofore unpracticed in this country. What we do believe, is, that unless the good people of the country waken up, and as forcibly oppose all sorts of "personal liberties" as aggressively as they are being advocated, the country will soon be in the midst of a harvesting of evil, such as they will deeply regret.

We realize how taking it is to exercise a wide measure of liberality in our opinions. That strictness, as a virtue can be over-indulged but lack of reasonable strictness, and too much leaning toward popular liberality, can only result in the "leaning" being taken advantage of by the wholly conscienceless.

When we play with fire the chances are strong of being burned, and no one can afford to co-operate with lax-morality, because a portion of those who favor it are conservative. All of these followings contain the radicals—the worst elements of society—and the mixture of respectability in the mass can never control it, nor justify it.

Difficult to Sympathize.

The odious bumptiousness of the rulers of Germany at the outbreak of the war, who had planned such a vast program of humiliation and indemnity-paying for the rest of the world, with Imperial Germany as the treasure dump, unquestionably stands in the way of easy terms for the broken Germany of today.

Whatever sympathy might otherwise be held out toward the workers and civil classes, is overshadowed—rightly or wrongly—by the fact that all of these perhaps more or less willingly, left themselves be led by visions of world conquest, and now must pay the cost of the lost stake.

The course of official Germany, has not, for years, been such as to entitle her to receive tender consideration now; nor can it be said that her tactics, even after her chastening, has been very different from those of the old intriguing Empire. The fact is, the squirming and blubbing does not fit, either past or present, into a plan of charitable treatment by the victors.

Apparently, a repentant and heart-changed Germany does not, even now, exist to any noticeable extent. If it did, and a deluded, driven people, made it clear that a liberal policy would be well invested, we believe that even France would unbend and make the burden of debt less a matter of righteous retribution.

Will We Get New Laws?

What the legislature may do with reference to cutting down the frequency of elections, and repealing the direct primary law, nobody knows. If the taxpayers were consulted, and eliminating political influence, there is little doubt that both would be done; but legislation in fact, is not such a simple matter as obeying the voice of tax-payers.

The primary law, especially, has

been "weighed in the balances and found wanting." There is hardly a result, throughout the whole state, during the years of its trial, that has justified either the expense of the law, or its results. The people as a whole have not gained better officials; parties even, have not been strengthened, and the net appreciable result has been greatly increased expenditures for election.

The fact is, if there is any change noticeable in the character of officials, it has been for the worse rather than for the better. Men of standing and ability who would accept nomination to office by a convention, will not go into a primary scramble; which means also that those the least qualified are all the more apt to go into the primary contest.

The Record several years ago outlined a plan for safeguarding party conventions, making them less liable to boss domination, and at the same time more nearly representative of delegated democracy, and it has not changed its opinion that a state-wide convention plan can be devised, that will be a vast improvement on the direct primary system that came to us out of the "new west," from the section that incubated the "initiative, referendum and recall," all of which have almost dropped out of sight as political adjuncts of practical value.

With equal ease if backed by earnest effort and desire, there can be placed on our statute books changes in the laws of the state that will call for elections, for all offices, not more frequently than every two years. The enactment of such laws, and the abolition of the primary, should cut the cost of elections in half, and reduce taxes appreciably.

An Indictment of Liquor.

The statement made by a former "wet" leader in the West Virginia legislature, that he deserted the cause for the reason that "It never brought me good, nor was the fight successful. Liquor has kept me down and prevented me from acquiring the honor that should have been mine."

No indictment could possibly be more serious. It is the confession of a man who has cut away all subterfuge and excuse and tells the flat truth. It is the same sort of confession that hundreds of thousands of men could make, if they were honest enough to do so.

"It never brought me good—it has kept me down—prevented me from acquiring honor!" Could any like number of words be more sweeping in their condemnation? It is the indictment of a man who knows—and is not now intoxicated, either in mind or body.

We have not seen this most positive indictment head-lined and front-paged in the daily papers. Items favorable to "wet" propaganda, not half so clear and authoritative, nor from men of such prominence, are featured without a miss, almost as though it is the special business of newspaper architects to keep on the look out for them.

There is nothing strange about this. It is not accident, but design. In spite of loss of "good" and "honor" to thousands, appetite for liquor still controls the minds of men—unfortunately of men who form public sentiment.

About Kosher Meats.

Few people not directly engaged in the business of handling fresh meats in some of the larger cities have any adequate idea of the relative importance of the kosher meat trade in such centers. It might be explained briefly that "kosher" is a Hebrew word meaning clean, or more precisely, ceremonially clean according to Jewish law.

During 1920 there were slaughtered in greater New York, in round numbers, 438,000 cattle, 517,000 calves and 1,290,400 sheep and lambs. Of these approximately 98 per-cent of the cattle, 90 per-cent of the calves and 15 per-cent of the sheep and lambs were slaughtered and dressed in accordance with the Hebrew regulations and were thereby transformed into kosher meats. If in connection with the above there is taken into account the fact that between 50 and 55 per-cent of the meat consumed in New York City is slaughtered locally the importance of kosher meats become apparent.

While considerable numbers of live stock are koshered in almost every city of any considerable size the trade naturally reaches its greatest volume in the great centers of population like New York, Jersey City, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. New York with its Jewish population of approximately 1,500,000 is the largest kosher meat market in the United States and possibly in the world.

The fact that the kosher trade uses only the fore quarters accounts to a considerable extent for the large numbers of animals required to supply

that class of trade. The hind quarters are always sold to the Gentile trade. In New York City and Philadelphia the ribs are sold to Gentiles in addition to the hind quarters. This leaves only the chucks and plates for the kosher trade, which represents only 43 percent of the carcass weight. This is probably done for purely business reasons, as the rib is wholly acceptable from a religious standpoint and in most cities is used by the kosher trade along with the rest of the fore quarter.

The kosher trade is confined almost exclusively to heavy, fat animals, and for that reason kosher slaughter produces a tonnage of meat per given number of animals, much higher than the average resulting from slaughter for Gentile consumption.

The kosher system of slaughtering differs somewhat from the general custom among Gentiles, and one of the prime requisites is that the animal bleed thoroughly. According to Jewish belief no blood should remain in the meat when consumed. For that reason the animal's throat is cut without first being stunned by the blow on the head, as is done in other than kosher killing.

While kosher slaughter is primarily of a religious nature, being performed by the Rabbi or his deputy it is also a system of inspection and antedates the modern government inspection by several thousand years. The Shteter or man who does the slaughtering, inspects the carcass and accepts or rejects it depending upon whether or not it meets the requirements of the Hebrew law. If the carcass is accepted he affixes his official stamp. Those holding strictly to the Orthodox faith insist on having kosher meat exclusively.

The same system applies to poultry as to other kinds of meat. During certain religious holidays those of the Orthodox faith eat no meat except fowl and in most large cities this not only has a tremendously depressing effect on the beef, veal and mutton trade but it is responsible for a correspondingly increased trade in poultry.

The principal Jewish holidays which are yet to come in 1921 are: Feast of Passover, April 23 to 30; Feast of Weeks, June 12; Rosh Hashana or New Year, October 3; Yom Kippur, Day of Atonement, October 12; Succoth or Feast of the Tabernacles, October 17 to 25.—National Republican.

They Speak Well of It.

"I frequently hear Chamberlain's Cough Remedy praised by friends and acquaintances which only tends to strengthen my good opinion of it," writes Mrs. Fred Arter, Zanesville, Ohio. Try it when you have a cough or cold and see for yourself what an excellent medicine it is.

Liberty Bonds an Advantageous Buy.

The foundation for making America a thrifty nation was laid during the first Liberty Loan Campaign when for the first time in the history of this nation people were taught the lesson of saving their dollars," said an authority on financial questions recently. Some short-sighted people have disregarded this lesson and disposed of their bonds during the period of market recessions.

The fact that the market price of Liberty Bonds has depreciated along with the securities of other Governments and corporations has absolutely nothing to do with their intrinsic value. As a matter of fact, Liberty Bonds are exactly as good today as they were on the day the Government sold them. The mere fact that they have depreciated in price makes this a more opportune time to buy them because they yield a larger return.

The causes of present prices of Liberty Bonds are numerous. An outstanding fact is that the call for money to carry on manufacturing and industrial activities has compelled many large holders of Liberty Bonds to sell them. Many employers finding it necessary to obtain large amounts of cash to carry on business by raw materials, pay wages, etc., have chosen to sell their Liberty Bonds because, being the best securities in their possession, relatively speaking they had depreciated the least in market value. Such of course, while regrettable, no doubt has prevented the shut-down of many factories. These and other factors created a situation where there were more persons desiring to sell their Bonds than there were people wanting to buy them.

The Government is of course, not responsible for the low prices of Liberty Bonds. It is simply a case where John Jones sells his bonds to Jim Smith through the machinery of the market, for less than he paid for them the Government having no part in the transaction.

In the open market the loss of one person may be the opportunity of another. By retaining his bonds and by buying more at present prices the investor is therefore benefited, as by so

doing he averages down the cost of his bonds and increases the yield. These bonds, while depreciated in market value, are backed by the entire strength and resources of the nation. The Government has made a definite contract to pay interest at regular stated periods and to pay the face value when the bonds mature.

It is generally believed that in five years or perhaps sooner we will have stabilized our present economic conditions so that Liberty Bonds will regain their 100 per-cent value in the market. While we may differ as to time, we are unanimous with respect to the ultimate outcome. It is therefore incumbent on all of us to hold on to our Liberty bonds and to avail ourselves of present market conditions to purchase more bonds at present advantageous prices.—Commercial and Financial World.

Relieves Rheumatic Pains.

"I am subject to rheumatism and when I have a spell of it one or two applications of Chamberlain's Liniment relieves the pain and makes rest and sleep possible. I would not think of doing without it," writes Mrs. C. Owsley, Moberly Mo.

REVOLVER INVENTED BY BOY

Idea of Deadly Small Arm Was Born in the Brain of Fourteen-Year-Old Runaway.

The revolver, that until the invention of the automatic pistol, was the most deadly small arm known to man, was born of the brain of a fourteen-year-old boy, Samuel Colt. Colt ran away from school and shipped on board a merchant vessel bound for the East Indies. He had a good deal of idle time on his hands once the ship was well at sea, and a long period of calm weather followed its movements. He began to seek an outlet for his active imagination and mechanical urge. He attempted various things to aid sailing, but without any great success. He then took to planning a pistol that would shoot several times with a single load. He had only bits of wood and a jack knife to work with, but before the voyage was over he had cut out a model for a revolver very similar to the pattern still in use.

Once at home again, he went to work in his father's factory, but the revolver idea was still in his head, and he worked at it from time to time until he was twenty-one. At this point his experiments had so far advanced that he asked for and obtained patents in America and European countries. A stock company was organized, and from this humble start the great Colt arms factory was begun, and the revolver put on a market that soon carried it around the world.

SCIENTISTS HOLD TWO VIEWS

Are Not in Accord in Their Explanation of Origin of the Planetary System.

Scientists explain the origin of our planetary system in two ways. One of these is the familiar nebular hypothesis of Laplace. The other is the planetesimal theory of Professor Moulton, which is probably the most correct one. According to this theory our planetary system was originally a vast spiral nebulae. The planets were formed by accretions of matter in the spirals of the nebulae. Our earth and its satellite, the moon, were formed in this way. The moon being a smaller accretion of matter, was naturally attracted by the earth, which was possessed of enough gravitation to hold the moon. The moon therefore is not a child of the earth, but speaking in everyday parlance, we might call it an adopted child. This theory explains a great deal that the nebular hypothesis does not. There are vast numbers of such spiral nebulae in the heavens, indicating that this is nature's accepted way of creating new worlds, and it is for these reasons that I accept this view of the formation of the earth and the moon.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Queen Her Ale Strong.

The City of London Brewery company, whose premises are offered for sale, claim to be the only brewery in the city of London existing from the time of Queen Elizabeth, and it is quite possible that the queen occasionally sampled their brew. Elizabeth was a specialist in ale. She liked it strong, as witness the plaintive note her post, the earl of Leicester, sent to Lord Burleigh: "There is not one drop of good drink for her here. We were fain to send to London and Kenilworth and divers other places where ale was; her own beer was so strong that there was no man able to drink it."

Testing Material in Cloth.

Mixtures of cotton and wool may be tested by raveling a bit of cloth and burning two of the threads, one running with the selvedge, the other crosswise to it. The cotton thread burns quickly with a flame and smells like wood; wool chars slowly without a flame and smells like burning hair. Shoddy, or remanufactured wool, is often used with wool. This can be detected by raveling out a bit of the material, when short broken fibers may be seen. In general, a woolen material which has cotton in it will become more wrinkled when wet than all-wool goods.

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

A Full Line of Household Furnishings Awaits Your Inspection Here. The Goods Are New, the Prices the Lowest the Market will Permit and the Quality up to the Standard

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO CALL AND LOOK OUR LINE OVER, GET OUR PRICES, AND COMPARE THEM WITH OUT OF TOWN PRICES, AND WE ARE SURE YOU WILL DECIDE YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY BUYING HERE.

Window Shades A full line of water and oil colored Shades, on good quality cloth, best quality rollers, in the regular widths and lengths. Get our prices on these, and let us save you money. We cut Shades to fit your windows, if the width is not regular.	Carpets We have just received a new lot of yard-wide Floor Carpets of a reliable make and we believe we are offering them at prices that will mean a saving to the trade.
Kitchen Utensils A full line of the above ware, in aluminum and granite always on hand. Our prices are as low as any, and the quality good. When in need of anything in this line be sure you can get it here.	Floor Tex The new assortment of the 2-yd wide Floor Tex has just arrived. They are open for your inspection. The prices are lower than formerly and the designs are very neat and attractive.
Linoleum Don't fail to give our beautiful line of Painted and Inlaid Linoleum your attention, before making your purchases. The beautiful designs and lower prices make it worth your while to consider our line.	Dishes Our stock of dishes is complete at this time, to meet the demands of the season. We have them in open stock, and in very beautiful floral designs, in 56 and 100-piece sets.
Table Damask Another lot of table damask has just arrived. We now have a full assortment of these to show you. The prices are lower, quality better, and very good patterns. We also now have a few patterns of the Red and Blue in stock.	Stair Carpets We have just received a new lot of Stair Carpet, which can be sold at the new lower prices. The patterns are sure to attract your attention for their beauty.
	Large Rugs Our new assortment of 8.3x10.6 and 9x12 Rugs has just arrived. We have them in beautiful designs of Crex, Axminster and Fiber.

The Money Crop

"WHATSOEVER A MAN SOWS, THAT SHALL HE ALSO REAP."

This is an unchanging law. There is no getting around it. If a man wants corn, he plants corn. If he wants potatoes, he plants potatoes. Therefore if he wants money he should plant money. How? By planting it in a savings account at our Bank, where it will grow. There is no surer crop than the money crop if properly planted and carefully cultivated. Make a start. Let us help you.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

ATTENTION!
Pigs are Pigs, but it takes Duroc's to make Hogs

The best herd of thoroughbred big type Duroc Jersey Hogs in the county, and one of the best in the State, will be found on the Herr Farm. You will find all the leading strains of the breed represented in our herd. Our sows weigh from 400 to 600 lbs, and are bred to boars that average 500 to 1000 lbs. What more do you want for big type? Come, look them over. If you like them better than your money, buy one, two or three. We have young unrelated breeding stock for sale at all times.

HARRY M. KIMMEY,
WESTMINSTER, Md.
Phones 153 and 6-M.
NOTE—The Herr farm is located 1/2 mile from Westminster, on Baltimore Pike.
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Always at your service, animals moved with dispatch. We pay telephone charges.

Give us a chance to prove our Efficient Service.

Taneytown Reduction Plant.

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In the nearby villages and towns are thousands of people who ought to be your customers.

Use the long distance telephone lines and go after their trade.

At the other end of the wire are the people you want to reach—within quick and easy talking distance.

The rates are low. You will be surprised at the places you can reach for fifteen to twenty-five cents.

See the telephone directory for explanation of the various kinds of long distance calls and how to make them.

Ask the operator the rate to any place.

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**SMITH'S
Sale & Exchange Stables**
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 always have Single Line Leaders, on hand. I don't buy my Virginia Horses, only from 3 to 8 years old. All Horses sold or exchanged at my Stables must positively be as represented, 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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The Best Tire Made

There is no other Tire using Taron fabric; will not rot. There is no other Tire using our Internal Hydraulic Process, which is patented. This tire is

GUARANTEED 10,000 MILES. Written guarantee with every tire, and two tires for the price of one; tubes at same price.

Call at my office and look them over, to see if you ever saw any better.

DR. G. W. DEMMITT,
Taneytown, Md.

2-25-3m

LEGAL BLANKS FOR SALE



**Our Vanilla Beans Come
From Old Mexico**

IN THAT country of beautiful Senoritas grow the finest Vanilla Beans in the world.

From old Mexico, we obtain the genuine Vanilla Bean used in flavoring "The Velvet Kind."

BY a process of our own we render the entire Vanilla Bean usable as flavoring, thus retaining all the fullness of "bouquet," giving that rare, genuine Vanilla flavor, and that typical appearance found only in our Ice Cream.

THE charm of our Vanilla Ice Cream is made more pronounced by the Vanilla Bean and its typical appearance, giving to it its own

individuality, is your assurance of the genuine flavor.

We do NOT use gelatin, gums, starch, fillers, imitation flavors or foreign substitutes for cream.

But We DO use pure cream, pure milk, pure cane sugar and genuine flavors in "The Velvet Kind" of our creation.

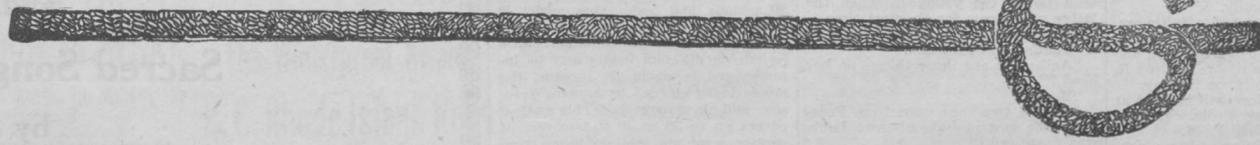
You have at your disposal an Ice Cream made by our own personally created formula and method (patents applied for to protect our process), exceeding in charm and purity even that good old-fashioned kind your Mother made---

The New
"Cream of Ice Creams"

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All goods sold at lowest possible prices.

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

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Buy where you can see the goods

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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 Post Mail, west, on W. M. R. R., Thursday morning. Letters mailed on Thursday evening may not reach us in time.

HARNEY.

Last Friday was Prof. H. L. Feeser's birthday. The children of the school presented him with a cigar for every year of his age, and on Saturday evening a few of his scholars, and a number of friends from this place, journeyed to his home and gave him quite a surprise. The party, of which he was entirely ignorant, was quietly arranged by his daughter, Pauline Wisotzky. It is needless to say that quite an enjoyable evening was spent. At a late hour all left for their homes, wishing Mr. Feeser many happy years.

On Monday evening, quite a large body of friends of Earlington Shriver and family, gave them a surprise party. It was estimated that between 50 and 75 persons were present. The young folks enjoyed themselves in the many out-door games, while the older people spent the evening in social conversation. Refreshments were served in abundance.

The funeral of Earl Moonshower, the young man who committed suicide, was conducted at the Lutheran Church on last Friday morning, by Rev. Young, who preached a most excellent sermon for the occasion.

Clifford Hahn is on the disabled list at present. He is suffering from an attack of lumbago.

On Tuesday, G. C. and Harry Stambaugh, with their wives, made a trip to Hagerstown. The ladies are in delicate health, and were examined by Dr. Forney, who gave them considerable encouragement.

Earl Ridinger, recently opened up an ice cream parlor.

David Sentz, whose mill burned down, has his new mill building up and under roof, and will be ready for business as soon as he gets the machinery in place.

Mrs. Kate Hawn and Wm. A. Snider who were seriously ill, a short time ago, are getting around again.

Uncle Geo. Fream, who had several sick spells lately, is again around, as usual.

Chas. V. Eckenrode, of Baltimore, spent the week with his parents. Charley is looking well, but reports things very dull in the city.

Our roads have been scraped and are considerable better than they were some time ago. They were almost impassable. Several strangers passed through here, some time ago, on their way from Taneytown to Gettysburg, and said the road from Taneytown to Harney was the worst in the state, and was a disgrace to both state and county and certainly should be taken over and made a good hard road; and they were exactly right in their opinions.

LINWOOD.

C. M. Hurst, of Hagerstown, was in town, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Selby and two children, of Linwood Ridge, spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Stitely, of Libertytown.

Mrs. Samuel Dayhoff entertained the Sister Society, at her home, on Thursday evening.

Harry Spielman and son, Sterling, visited friends in Baltimore, on Sunday.

Miss Lotta Englar, of Westminster, was a Sunday visitor in the home of John Drach.

Rev. C. R. Koontz and mother, of Garbertown, were entertained on Sunday by Samuel Brandenburg and family.

Sigmund Himmelmann, wife and daughter, Louise; Miss Mary Himmelmann, and Lee Hines, of Baltimore; Miss Katherine Haines, of New Windsor, were Sunday guests of Emanuel Hines and family.

Augustus Sittig, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Samuel Dayhoff's.

E. Mac Rouzer, John Buffington and Ralph Myers, of Baltimore, visited R. Lee Myers and family, on Sunday.

Communion services will be held at the Linwood Brethren Church, Sunday, May 8th, at 7:30 P. M.

The Teacher-Training Class, conducted by Rev. C. R. Koontz, is progressing nicely.

BRIDGEPORT.

Mrs. Peter Baumgardner and son, Roy, of Keyville, visited her sister, Mrs. Jones Baker, on Sunday evening.

H. W. Baker, wife and daughter, spent Sunday with Mrs. Mary O'Donnell and family near Ellicott City, Md.

Wm. Naill, wife and family visited Mrs. N's parents, in Emmitsburg, recently.

Rev. E. O. Pritchett, wife and two children, of Sykesville, were guests at the home of Harry Baker and wife, on Tuesday.

Preaching this Sunday evening, at 7:30, at Tom's Creek M. E. Church, by the pastor, C. R. Baner. Epworth League at 7 o'clock.

Miss Mary and Master Murray Baumgardner, spent Tuesday evening with their sister, Mrs. R. B. Oher.

100 Maytag Multi Motor Washing Machines sold by us in Carroll and Frederick counties in about eight months. Ask us why.—Reindollar Bros. & Co.

UNION BRIDGE.

Jesse Fuss entertained the Farmers' Club last Saturday.

Revs. Field and Yoder, former pastors here, were visitors last week.

Rev. Mr. Hanks, the new pastor of the M. P. Church, will move into the parsonage this week.

Mrs. George Zumbrum has moved to the Jesse Clary house.

A number of the shopmen have secured temporary employment at different points.

Miss Audrey Reese entertained the Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the Lutheran Church, on Wednesday evening.

Miss Miriam Pittinger who has been seriously ill, is somewhat improved.

Community sale will be held on Friday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Ness, the new Reformed pastor, will not move to this charge until after commencement.

Miss Elsie Whitmore and Mr. Elmer Nusbaum were married on Wednesday by Rev. W. O. Bach.

Chamberlain's Tablets Are Just What You Need.

When bilious. When constipated. When you have no appetite. When your digestion is impaired. When your liver is torpid. When you feel dull and stupid after eating.

When you have headache. They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach, regulate your bowels and make you feel "fine as a fiddle." They are easy to take and agreeable in effect.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Samuel Devilbiss, spent several days, last week, with relatives in Baltimore.

Dr. J. J. Weaver and wife, have returned from their winter's stay in Washington.

Quite a large reception and donation was given Rev. B. Crowson and family, on their arrival, last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Haines and little Doris, were in the city a few days last week.

John Shipley, Mrs. V. K. Betts and Miss Mary Betts, spent Sunday with Clyde Betts, at Middleburg.

Miss Elizabeth Orrison, of Frederick, was a week-end guest of her aunt, Mrs. Laynie Shaw.

Mrs. Herschel, of Baltimore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Granville Erb, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. George Slonaker, visited in the city, first of the week.

FRIZELLBURG.

The Frizellburg Grange will give a play entitled "The Adventures of Grandpa" in three acts on Thursday night, May 5, in the hall here. Come and enjoy the fun with us.

The young people's club played at Ellicott City, on Wednesday night, to a full house.

Roy Zahn is remodeling the old Mathias property, which he recently purchased.

For a Severe Cold.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured my daughter Anna of a severe cold and cough a few years ago and ever since then I have never missed an opportunity to recommend this medicine to anyone suffering from throat or lung troubles. I cannot speak too highly in praise of it," writes Mrs. D. J. Shelly, Earlville, N. Y. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no narcotic and may be given to children with perfect confidence. It is a pleasant syrup so they do not object to taking it.

DIED.

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

MRS. RUTH HILL.

Mrs. Ruth, wife of Mr. Samuel Hill, (colored) died in Waynesboro, Pa., April 22, 1921. She and her husband were formerly residents of Taneytown. Funeral services and interment were held at the Lutheran Church, on Monday morning.

Natural Conclusion.

Harkins, who had taken his children to a country place during the holidays, was proceeding across the fields with Louis, the youngest, when the latter saw a cow for the first time.

"What is that?" asked the child.

"That's a cow, my son."

"And what are those things on her head?"

"Horns."

And the two then moved on. Presently the cow moored, whereat Louis was surprised.

"Which horn did she blow, father?" he asked.—Harper's Magazine.

Many Out of Work.

Harrisburg April 27.—Common laborers and mine and quarry workers continue to be the classes of labor most affected by unemployment conditions in Pennsylvania. Reports for the first half of this month, filed by State employment officers with the Employment Bureau of the Department of Labor and Industry, show virtually 50,000 common laborers out of work and more than 35,000 coal miners and quarry workers idle or working only one day a week. The reports cover the districts of Philadelphia, Altoona, Erie, Harrisburg, Johnstown, McKeesport, New Kensington, Pittsburgh, Scranton and Williamsport.

Mill workers and men in the metal trades reported out of work totaled more than 29,000, while the textile industry had more than 28,000 out of work. It is estimated more than 21,000 railroad men are affected by reductions, while idle workers in building trades number more than 18,500. Clerical and professional men and women without work total about 13,000.

HILLIEST OF WORLD'S CITIES

San Francisco, With Its Many Elevations, Outranks Any of the Centers of Population.

As to the question of the seven seas, perhaps it is contributing a little to similar geographical information to refer to the seven hills of Rome and to say that many descriptions of San Francisco incorrectly speak of "San Francisco on her seven hills."

As a matter of accuracy, says the writer of a letter to the editor of the New York Herald, San Francisco is the hilliest of the world's large cities. Occupying the end of a fifty-mile-long peninsula, which is flanked on the ocean side by the Pacific and on the inland side by the southern arm of San Francisco bay, the city itself covers a rumpled, hilly area of approximately 30,000 acres, as compared with the 14,000 acres of Manhattan island.

The city contains not just seven hills but a total of forty-four. The highest of them, Mount Davidson, is 957 feet. Two at the apparent end of the main business street, under which the thoroughfare passes by long tunnel, are 728 and 732 feet and are called Twin Peaks, to the summit of which there is a scenic automobile drive. Strawberry hill, in the middle of Golden Gate park, which is a third larger in area than New York's Central park, is a conical hill 420 feet high, and it is girdled half way up by a pleasure lake, while Lone mountain, famed these last eighty years as the site of a massive sixty-foot cross upon its summit, also is 420 feet high.

Practically all of the forty-four hills of San Francisco are almost twice as high as any hill in Rome and nearly all of them are about twice as high as the Acropolis hill in Athens or Washington Heights in New York or the river bluffs of Hoboken or West New York on the New Jersey side of the Hudson.

Except for that fourth of San Francisco's hills which have been completely built upon or changed by man, this interesting fact I have observed on the summits of some thirty of them—wild California yellow violets growing and a-bloom in spring, lingering suggestions perhaps of the floral abundance that may have characterized the least favored parts of the peninsula in the old days before the gringo came or before the world learned that a magnificent landlocked and hill-sheltered harbor nearly 100 miles long and from three to six miles wide lay snugly behind that narrow slit in the hills, but a mile and an eighth in width, forming the picturesque western ocean portal known as the Golden Gate.

Twins and Quadruplets.

Once in a while one reads about a birth of quadruplets. Very rarely quintuplets are born, and there have even been instances of sextuplets. When four or more babies come into the world at a birth, almost never do more than three of them survive. A tendency to the production of twins is undoubtedly hereditary; it runs in families. A woman whose mother and grandmother have borne twins may fairly be expected, if married, to bring one or more pairs into the world. That curious armored mammal, the armadillo, common in Texas and Mexico, nearly always produces four young at a birth; and the most remarkable thing about them is that they are "identical" quadruplets—i. e., produced by the splitting of a single fertilized cell. The phenomenon of splitting is known to occur only in the armadillo and in man. Identical human twins (produced by a single cell) are very exceptional, but not extremely rare. They are in effect duplicates of one individual, and might almost be said to share a common identity. Ordinary "fraternal" twins may be more or less alike, but identical twins resemble each other so closely that it is hard to tell them apart.

Improved Paint-Spray Guns.

Painting or varnishing by the spray method has so clearly proved its advantages that improved tools for its use are of general interest. A spraying nozzle, of automatic-pistol form, now being made in Missouri, handles all kinds of liquid coatings, including heavy asphalt paint, with pressures of 80 pounds and less. One model is made to fit the top of an ordinary screw-top jar or metal container. Jars containing different colors may be interchanged in about 30 seconds, the nozzle being cleaned by blowing kerosene and air through it. This method covers up to 30 or 40 square feet of surface a minute, while a larger type arranged for connection to a special pressure tank, covers as much as 85. An important feature is its easy adjustment from fine shading to heavy-flow coating.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The "Drys" of Bombay.

Mohammedans in Bombay have started an anti-drinking campaign to "reform" their co-religionists. They are picketing the liquor shops and the Moslems coming out have their faces blackened and are marched through the streets. One man found drunk was decked with a "garland" of old shoes and was taken round the city by an escort beating empty oil tins.—London Mail.

Corrugated Cardboard for Insulators.

Corrugated cardboard of the kind used for packing cases can be used for insulating buildings against the cold, such insulation being particularly desirable in barns and poultry houses. The boxes are opened along the joints and flattened out, the material being applied with short nails and tin washers, such as used for the application of roofing paper.

BUILT THE FIRST SKYSCRAPER

Whitelaw Reid's Structure That Housed the Tribune Was the Wonder of Its Day.

The skyscraper was undreamed of until Whitelaw Reid laid the corner stone of the Tribune building in 1874. The Florentine campanile that he then lifted into the air gave his contemporaries what was, for them, a greater sensation than their descendants have received from Manhattan's tallest towers. Voyagers coming up the bay hailed it with astonishment, little imagining the formidable structures it foreshadowed.

The skyline it broke was that of an essentially flat, low-lying city. In Reid's eyes New York was not then precisely beautiful. So we may judge from the instructions he sent to Clarence Cook in 1870, with a request for a series of architectural articles. "What I want," he wrote, "is first a crisp editorial on the prevailing lack of architectural taste in New York, the dreary miles of brownstone fronts, the worthlessness of brownstone as a material for building, the mostrosities given us by our wealthiest men."

Then article after article was to be written, discussing the question of architecture in our cities generally, but particularly in New York. The "frightful example" was to be fearlessly pilloried, and suggestions were to be made.—From "The Life of Whitelaw Reid," by Royal Cortissoz.

HONOR CLAIMED FOR BOSTON

First Public School in United States Is Said to Have Been in That City.

It is probable that the beginning of the American public school was in Massachusetts. In 1635 the people of Boston assembled in town meeting, requested Philemon Purmont to become schoolmaster and voted him 30 acres of land in part pay for his services. The school begun by Purmont later became the Boston Latin school and has had continuous existence to the present time. Other settlements followed Boston's example and within the next ten years common schools were established in all the New England settlements. In 1647 the general court of Massachusetts ordered every town having 50 families to appoint a teacher, whose wages were to be paid by the parents of the children he taught or by the inhabitants in general. At the same time townships having 100 families were required to establish a grammar school to fit youth for college. The law establishing these two grades of schools laid the foundation of the public school system in the United States. Three years later a similar law was passed in Connecticut, but Rhode Island made no attempt to form a school system until 1790.

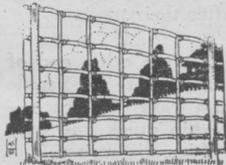
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OF MIXED BLOOD

Population of Scotland Made Up of Six Races.

Scotti Tribe, Originally Irish, Gave Their Name to the Country, According to the Historian.

The Scotch reached Scotland from Ireland and are not the descendants of Gaelic Celts who had been pushed north by a later (British) invasion of Britain. The first authentic information on Scotland dates from the time of the Romans, 79 A. D. Roman rule in Britain came to an end in 410, and Britain then ceased to be part of the Roman empire.

The population of Scotland is made up of Pictish, Irish, British, Saxon, Danish and Norman elements, all of them Indo-Celtic, the three first, Celtic, the three last, Germanic peoples. The Picts contributed the bulk of the population, but were overcome by the Scotti (Irish), who had settled in Dalriada, a part of the present county of Argyll. The Scotti then became the dominant people.

Brythonic Celts dwelt in Strathclyde; their chief city was Dumbarton (Dun Breton, "Fort of the Britons"). Toward the close of the Eighth century the Danes appeared and ravaged the coast settlements and the Isles. The Saxons first appeared in 428 in Britain. In the Eleventh century Norman refugees first crossed the border into Scotland.

The first Irish colonization in Scotland took place toward the end of the second century, but the kingdom of Dalriada was not effected until the close of the fifth. It is these Scotti who have given their name to Scotland. The relations between the two countries were very close and lasted 1,000 years, or at least up to the Reformation, and the early literature and civilization of Scotland belong to Ireland.

According to legend, the name Scotch is derived from Scota, a daughter of one of the Pharaohs. The word is probably related etymologically to the German Schatz, and means "masters, owners." Originally, and therefore in all medieval Latin texts down to the end of the Eleventh century, it meant only Ireland. Since that date it means specifically Scotland. The Scotch Gael never calls himself Scotch, but Gael, or, to indicate his country, Albanach. English-speaking Highlanders, even though Scotchmen, are Saxons in the mind of a Gael. In the Fifteenth century, when English became the predominant speech in the Lowlands, the English and non-Celtic Scotch called Gaelic "Erse." Since the Sixteenth century the name Scotch has been applied to the English spoken in the Lowlands. So, by a strange freak of fortune, Scotch, originally applied to a variety of Celtic, has come to mean Broad Scotch or Quaint English, a language of Germanic origin.

The distinction made between the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland is correct merely so far as the physical configuration of the country is concerned, but incorrect if a racial significance is read into it. There is a mistaken notion that Scotland is a country of two races, Celtic in the North and Teutonic in the South, and that the latter element has displaced the former. No doubt the Lowland Scotchman is a person of very composite blood, but he is above all a Celt.—From a Paper by Dr. Joseph Dunn before Anthropological Society of Washington, in the Scientific American Supplement.

Would You Like a New Name?

How many of us, if we had the chance, would change our Christian names? Lady Kitty Vincent, writing to the London Daily Express, declares that there should be a law that the name given by our godfathers and our godmothers in our baptism should not be considered binding. When we reach the years of discretion, she says, we might be allowed to change them. Her ladyship continues: "Remember the sad story of the parents who christened their daughter 'Wylda' because their name was Rose, and being artistic people, they thought it made a charming sound picture. But she married a man called Bull!"

Sawdust Has Value.

Sawdust as a waste product is a thing of the past, for it now serves many purposes and has an ever-increasing commercial value. Mixed with clay it makes good tiles and bricks, and combined with concrete a good flooring material is obtained. It also finds a place in the dye industry for coloring purposes. A gas excellent both for lighting and heating purposes can be made from sawdust. It is believed that particularly in the neighborhood of sawmills, the gas could be produced so cheaply as to be supplied for a few cents a thousand feet.

Misdirected Zeal.

"Are the traffic laws in this city strictly enforced?" "Sometimes they are." "Well?" "An old darkey from the country, who was driving a mouse colored mule hitched to a dilapidated wagon, was severely lectured yesterday for violating a traffic ordinance, while something like \$50,000 worth of automobiles bearing grinning occupants swirled around the indignant minion of the law and went on their way."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

HOW ASIATICS TAME EAGLES

Spirits of Fierce Birds Are Broken by Deprivation of Sleep for Long Periods.

The Asiatic eagle is the golden eagle. It is a big bird, many pounds in weight, and exceedingly swift in flight, as well as fierce when attacked. Indeed, to see the natives on horseback carrying golden eagles on their arms is a strange sight, for the birds are usually tame, when one considers how they act when free.

The eagle fancier has a problem in taming, much less training, a golden eagle. The eagle hunter finds where an eagle frequently rests during the day. He climbs to this place and ties a live fox there, trailing the rope into some heaped-up stones to form a cavern in which he hides, firmly grasping the rope.

When the attention of the soaring eagle is attracted by the fox, the eagle drops down and kills it. So intent is the greedy bird on tearing his prey that he doesn't notice the dead fox is slowly being drawn along the rocks. When it is within easy reach the hunter casts a net over the eagle and secures him.

Kept absolutely in darkness, and with drums beating night and day so it cannot sleep, the spirit of the eagle is broken. When he shows signs of submission the trainer feeds him a little at a time and gradually wins his respect, if not his affection. With the passage of months the eagle attaches itself to the man who feeds and trains him.—Detroit News.

IGNORED WEALTH UNDER FOOT

Spanish Treasure Seekers Mocked by Fate When They Overlooked Vast Mountain of Iron.

Near Mercedo mountain, Mexico, a legend goes, Spanish soldiers slew an Aztec chief, who said that the hill was the upthrust finger of the Spirit of Fury, and that it would some day avenge the folly of Spain. The incident was in time related at court, and the fine men and women there laughed over it.

Like the gold seekers who overlooked the fortunes that were under their feet in the wonderful soil of the English portions of the United States, the Spanish silver sleuths looked with unseeing eyes upon a naked, blood-colored hill worth more than all they were to take out of Mexico and Peru in a century. Mercedo used it to hang his name on, and rode away after the metal he had come to regard as the only form of real wealth.

Just what effect the discovery of this greatest body of iron ore above ground in the world would have had, had the explorers grasped its real value, is hard to say. But there is hardly a more mocking incident in history than that of the Spanish soldiers, when Spain was surfeited with silver and destitute of iron, circling around one of the most perfect iron supplies on the face of the earth, and cursing their luck because they had found nothing of value beyond the mountains.

Two Methods.

"Now that you are earning a bigger salary," said the wife with social ambitions, "surely we can afford a bigger flat?"

But the husband was a man of simple tastes. "We're very comfortable here," he said. "But if you like we'll ask the landlord to raise the rent."—Tit-Bits.

Great Help.

"A new clerk in a police court is greatly helped by one thing." "What is that?" "The way prisoners understand procedure and routine."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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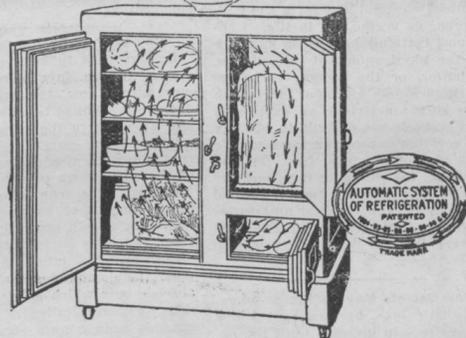
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WHY Work Can Be Made Play, and Play Work

Over and over has it been dinned in our ears that the salvation of the world, the cure for economic ills, is work, work and its side-partner, "increased production." Nothing is said in support of increased production of holidays, and the fact that two years have passed since the armistice was signed without adding to our legalized loaf-list an Armistice day, is evidence, perhaps, that work-propaganda is not utter waste of words. This is not said to belittle the significance of Armistice day. Rather it is to warn against the precedent of seeking in the war opportunities for holiday-making. They are all too numerous for a nation which believes in work at all.

No; at the risk of being considered callous, let us resist this tendency to make holidays, even though the material be promising. Apart from conditions of the moment when much leisure is involuntary and unwelcome, we are already too much animated by the holiday spirit. There has been a steadily growing inclination to make of every day as much of a holiday as practicable. Work at your play and play at your work has been the motto of too many of us for the nation's good. Although deprecating as bad business the doctrine of something for nothing, we have set up a substitute equally vicious in the long run; namely, as little as possible for the most you can get. Not as an opportunity for training, or preparation for advancement through gumption and fitness, not, with an eye focused on his own future, does your average present-day applicant seek his like-work. That work is best which starts latest in the morning and stops earliest in the afternoon. Ask any young holder of a "swell job" by what test he judges it.

A country which encourages too many all-day siestas, some of them legal, others adopted informally "by unanimous consent," will ultimately shut up shop.—Leslie's.

FEW ACCIDENTS TO AVIATORS

Why the Idea That Air Travel is Particularly Dangerous Will Be Hard to Eradicate.

It does not seem possible at this time to the average citizen that he will ever come to look on flying as anything but a dangerous stunt. If he needs assurance on this point he has but to play for a moment that he has tossed a brick into the air and—still in play—he is now stepping underneath it in its progress to the earth. The very thought of this imaginary brick coming down on his head is enough to make him decline the most urgent invitation to fly. And if he adds to the fact that what goes up must come down, the further knowledge that the higher it goes the harder it falls, he will not even read the aviator's invitation.

And still, so a recent writer on this subject tells us, the average man is altogether wrong in his belief that flying is dangerous. Such opinion is founded on reports of accidents during wartime flying; and the list of accidents is greatly augmented by the fact that the average citizen includes in it the accidents which result from stunt flying for exhibition purposes. Aviation designed for passenger and commercial service is not to be compared to the former kind of flying. One could make motoring dangerous by putting obstacles in the path of the motorist, or by shooting at him from the roadside now and then.—Detroit News.

How Papier Mache Is Made.

Papier mache is obtained from old paper made into a pulp and ground with milk or lime or lime-water and a little gum dextrin or starch. This pulp then is pressed into form, coated with linseed oil, baked at a high temperature and finally varnished. The pulp sometimes is mixed with clay, (kaolin), chalk, etc., and other kinds are made of a paste of pulp and recently slaked lime. This is used for ornamenting wood, etc. It possesses great strength and lightness. It may be rendered partly waterproof by the addition of sulphate of iron, quicklime and glue, or the white of an egg, to the pulp, and incombustible by the additions of borax and phosphate of soda. The papier mache tea trays, waiters, etc., are prepared by pasting or gluing sheets of paper together and submitting them to powerful pressure, by which the composition acquires the hardness of board when dry. Such articles are japanned and then are waterproof.

Why Swiss Must Electrify.

The coal shortage has given the Swiss no alternative but to electrify the remainder of their roads and the work is being pressed vigorously. In Italy, also, Doctor Parsons found that electrification of railroads is being extended rapidly. The Swiss government a month ago sold \$25,000,000 of 8 per cent bonds, the proceeds to be used as part of its program for the electrification of the government railway system.

Why He Was Angry.

Proprietor of Clothing Store—Why did that customer leave so suddenly without buying? What did you say to him?

Clerk—Why, we were looking over some suits and I merely asked him if he ever wore stripes.

Proprietor—It's a wonder he didn't kill you. That man has just completed a ten-year sentence.

HOW

FOOTPRINTS OF SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN PRESERVED.—Footprints, 130 years old, of a Hawaiian army that fled from the wrath of Pele, goddess of the active volcano of Kilauea, near Hilo, are believed to have been discovered in the Kau desert, south of the greater crater, by Prof. T. A. Jagger, Jr., in charge of the volcano observatory.

Dr. Jagger and his party were exploring a region far removed from any of the known modern trails when they came upon an area thickly covered with the imprint of naked feet, all pointing in one direction, all deep at the toes and light at the heels, indicating that the makers of the tracks had been running at top speed.

The tracks had been made in volcanic ash, which is strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid and gypsum, and which, when wet by rain, settles into a hard concrete. This explains the preservation of the imprints for a period believed to have stretched over more than a century and a quarter.

Hawaiian legend and history provide the other side of the story, the connection between the Kau desert tracks and the flight of the army of Keoua, king of Kau, from Pele's wrath.

Keoua led an army of three divisions against King Kamehameha, who later united all the Hawaiian islands under his sway, in the year 1790. This year also recorded the last explosive eruption of Kilauea. Hawaiian legend records the fact that some of Keoua's warriors rolled stones into Kilauea crater to mark their disrespect for the goddess of the molten lake. Whatever the reason for the outbreak, Pele rose in her wrath and, with a terrific explosive eruption, totally wiped out the second division of Keoua's army.

The footprints found in the Kau desert are believed to be those of men of the first division, who, seeing the destruction of their comrades in the rear, fled from the locality. The third division, coming up, saw the bodies of the annihilated second and halted.

The area in which the footprints were discovered is part of the new Kilauea national park, which will be dedicated this year, and steps have already been taken to inclose the tracks and preserve them.

UNREST AMONG JAP WOMEN

How the Feminist Movement is Making Headway in the Land of the Mikado.

"It does not please my honorable mother," is no longer the supreme criterion in Japanese homes. At a feminist Japanese forum in which 5,000 women participated recently in Tokyo, the question of mother-in-law authority was one of the questions uppermost in the minds of the audience. Other subjects discussed were dress and divorce laws. So great was the interest that nearly 2,000 women had to be turned away.

"Long-sleeved kimonos get in the way of the typewriter and other work which Japanese girls are taking up," commented Miss Florence Wells of the Japanese section, national board, Y. W. C. A. "Dress reform in Tokyo now calls for more practical adaptation of styles. A man is one of the leaders who say it is only the vanity of mothers who start their children in long-sleeved kimonos and heavy wooden clogs. When the Japanese stenographer is late, she can't cover ground very fast in the latter."

Among the audience at the feminist meeting were many native members of the Y. W. C. A. association in Tokyo.

How to Foil Bank Robbers.

Shutters of solid bullet-proof steel that drop instantly to cover the openings of a cashier's booth on the pressure of a button constitute a new solution of at least one phase of the hold-up problem. The metal sheets are hung in a concealed position above the booth windows and may be released by a button at the cashier's hand or by other buttons outside, so that even an unoccupied booth is protected. Small portholes permit the sheltered cashier to open fire upon the intruder if opportunity offers, and the electrical connection of the drop also sets an 18-inch alarm gong to ringing with noisy vigor.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

How Grand Army Was Formed.

The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Decatur, Ill., in 1866. The objects of the society are the preservation of fraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment and aid to needy families of veterans. It admits to membership any soldier, sailor or marine of the United States who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, and who was honorably discharged. Members of state regiments who were called into actual service and were subject to the orders of the United States and general officers also are eligible for membership.

The House Next Door

By SYLVIA FROST

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Edwards had rented the back suite of rooms on the second floor of the old-style house on Irving place because they promised complete isolation and security from interruption. It would take at least four weeks to revise the "Compendium" and he could not afford to leave town.

"Well, there isn't a soul to disturb you here, sir," Mrs. O'Brien promised him. "Sure, anybody that can get away this kind of weather is bating it for the seaside, and them that's left haven't got the strength to make any noise. You'll have the place to yourself."

Fortified by her assurance he had moved in and found it a haven of solitude for the first week. Then on the second Monday morning, just as he had settled himself to work in the narrow glass-enclosed porch that ran across the back of the room, he heard an amazing sound. High and shrilly sweet it arose from the yard next door, and above the small voices there was a clear soprano leading.

"Here come three kings a'roving, a'roving, a'roving."

Here come three kings a'roving, a'roving, a'roving.

With a rancy, tancy, tee."

Edwards pushed back his tortoiseshell-rimmed glasses irritably and strode to the windows. Down in the adjacent yard he beheld a ring of about eight youngsters holding hands and dancing back and forth as they sang. A green table stood under the sumac tree, with eight small painted chairs around it, and one large willow armchair. Standing up was the man-



Staring Down With Frank Interest.

ager of the enterprise, undoubtedly. She was about eighteen, with smooth brown hair pushed back from a low, broad forehead, and brown eyes that drooped at the outer corners wistfully, at least so he thought at first glance, and it softened his intent. She wore blue linen, and all during that first morning Edwards found his thoughts straying from the "Compendium" to the group in the yard below. He had not dreamt there could be such complexities to mere child training. Before he realized it he was smoking before the windows, staring down with frank interest at the disturbers of his peace.

"And don't that beat all," Mrs. O'Brien exclaimed, when she brought up his noontime tray, and witnessed the invasion. "The house belongs to old Miss Stafford and she goes in for this social settlement work. You know what I mean?"

"I know it well," answered Edwards. "Well, once before in the summer she had a day nursery in her house and all the neighbors complained about it, and then she handed it over to convalescent soldiers for awhile, and now look what she's got in there. It's a backyard kindergarten, ain't it?"

"It appears to be, but I don't think I shall mind it. Who is the teacher?" Mrs. O'Brien gave him a swift, suspicious look, knowing as she did the susceptibilities of the masculine mind, but Edwards went on eating placidly, and she told him what she knew. The teacher had sent over to borrow some matches the first day she was there, and her name was Miss Stearns—Eleanor Stearns, that was it—and she said she was from Dakota.

"And what was she doing down here, I asked her," added Mrs. O'Brien. "And she said she'd come to go to college, and in the summer it was too expensive to go home, so she was doing this work to tide her over. If they bother you, Mr. Edwards, I'll put in a quick complaint and chase out the whole bunch."

But Edwards assured her there would be no need. And mornings he would watch the little class dance to and fro in their games like swaying flowers in the wind, and sometimes forget the "Compendium," as he leaned back in his arm chair, half dozing in a day dream. She had such mar-

velous resources for entertainment. Some days they would model in clay, and on others colored papers would flutter about like butterflies under their fingers. Then again, they would have a story day, and gather gravely around her under the tree, or else they would dig along the borders, and try to coax the nasturtiums and sweet peas to brace up and bloom rightly. It seemed that she was living in the house all alone except for the caretaker, and at night he saw a lone light in the second floor back room that he knew must be hers.

Perhaps even he had not realized how that little daily group had woven itself into the fabric of his personal happiness until he missed it one day, and Mrs. O'Brien told him Miss Stearns was ill in the old house.

"Sure she's gone and visited around in them families, and caught something, measles, I think it is, or maybe it's worse. And not a soul to do for her. Mrs. Duplessy, the caretaker, says she can't be expected to care for her, and who the devil's going to, she don't know. Old Miss Stafford's gone to some rest place in the mountains and nobody knows where the girl's folks are. She'll have to go to Bellevue, I told her, and I'm going to call up the ambulance now."

"No, you're not, Mrs. O'Brien," Edwards ordered sternly. "I—I will take the responsibility of providing for her in the interests of—of—humanity."

It seemed a good explanation to himself as well as to Mrs. O'Brien. Not once did he go into the house next door, but he footed bills for two trained nurses, a doctor and a cook, and Mrs. O'Brien acted as guardian angel until there came a day when Edwards received a summons to attend the convalescent in the garden.

"I had to tell her everything," Mrs. O'Brien told him innocently. "She's the kind you can't deceive."

He found her alone, sitting in the big willow chair, in a new gray silk kimono, embroidered in blue birds and sprays of cherry blossoms. She held out her hand to him shyly.

"Oh, Doctor Edwards, I didn't know you lived next door," she exclaimed. He sat down beside her, smiling guiltily, telling her how Miss Stafford had lured him to the old neighborhood because it was quiet. And then they both were silent, struck by the same suspicion. Up at the university classes had Miss Stafford noticed the doctor's eyes lingering on his most attentive student, or heard Eleanor's praise of him? Had she deliberately relied on propinquity to close the deal? as Mrs. O'Brien would have said.

"I never, never can repay you for all your kindness," Eleanor said, softly. "It was wonderful of you. Why did you do it?"

He leaned forward and took her hand between his palms tenderly.

"I think I must be like your kiddies," he said, gently. And sang under his breath the words of the game they had first played under the sumac tree.

"I'm roving here to get married, married, married."

Mrs. O'Brien came to his window to shake a table cover and retreated hastily at sight of the two.

"The old schemer," she laughed to herself. "Ain't he the wise one, planning to get her all this time, and me thinking he was one of them troubling philanthropists."

RAINBOW IS OF REAL VALUE

Spectrum Analysis Shows What the Distant Stars Are Composed Of.

While it is true that the beautiful colors displayed by the rainbow are due to the passage of light through raindrops, the popular conception that the drops are directly in line between the sun and the bow is incorrect. The light enters the raindrop and is refracted back to form the bow. In this passage through the drop the different colors are produced which, blended, make our ordinary white light.

Two persons standing side by side see two different bows, though they present the same appearance.

Untold centuries after men had viewed this wonderful display of color in the sky it was discovered that light thus separated into its component parts had a story of great interest to tell. By passing light through carefully prepared prisms and charting the lines, by heating to incandescence various substances and passing the light through the same prisms to the chart it became possible to trace and identify the substance incandescent at the source of light. Thus by spectrum analysis not only the sun's light but also that of the stars as well is made to tell the story of the material of which they are composed.

Speaking broadly, it has been found that these bodies separated by tremendous distances from us are made of substances known as component parts of our own globe. The rainbow, long the mystery of the sky, has proved the bow of promise in leading to a very definite analysis of all light.

Why He Left.

Old Tom Parker, a colored servant, had been in the service of a certain family for a long time, and so when he made the surprising announcement that he was "gwine to quit," his employer was for a moment startled into silence. When he had finally regained his composure, he asked:

"But why do you wish to leave Tom?"

"I'd rather not say, suh," replied Tom, politely.

"But come, come. I insist upon knowing."

"Well, suh, ef you must know, I's been heah now fo' mo' than twenty years, an' suh, I's absolutely sick an' tired at de sight of yo' fambly!"

HOW

EXPERT HUNTERS WAGE WAR ON SAVAGE BEASTS. —Compared with some individual members of the mountain lion, wolf, and coyote families, Gulliver's hungry giants and gantesses were light and dainty eaters. All these animals are classed as predatory, but a few specimens develop exceptional skill and cunning in killing cattle, sheep, and colts. They usually acquire equal skill in avoiding traps, poison baits, and rifle fire, and often do thousands of dollars' worth of damage before they are killed.

The bureau of geological survey, United States Department of Agriculture, keeps a staff of expert hunters in the field for the express purpose of ridding government range lands of these four-footed outlaws, and thus assist in relieving the rancher. A government hunter killed a mountain lion near Roosevelt, Ariz., that had destroyed 50 calves and three colts on a single ranch. One wolf slain by another hunter in New Mexico had killed 23 calves. Another, in Wyoming, slaughtered 30 head of cattle before one of Uncle Sam's hunters shot the criminal. A pair of Wyoming wolves that had learned exceptional cunning and cruelty ran a yearly board bill amounting to about \$3,500. Their meal tickets were canceled by a couple of well-aimed rifle shots by a government hunter. Two other wolves, which showed gustatory preference for mutton and young horse flesh, in a single month killed 150 sheep and seven colts, but at the end of the month a hunter collected their pelts.

MUCH REVEALED IN THE FACE

How One's Occupation Can Be Told by Those Who Have Made Study of the Subject.

It seems to be pretty well agreed among those in a position to speak authoritatively that associated with the various occupations in life there is undoubtedly a type of face which more or less betrays the calling of its owner. Medical men, especially in hospital practice, find acquaintance with these types valuable. They may not be able, with the shrewdness of Sherlock Holmes or of other acute persons, to read a man's past, present and future by a glance at him in the street, but they are able to gauge with considerable accuracy how far the history of the case, as given by the patient, is a truthful one, and how far it fits with his probable occupation in life. Calling must certainly have some influence over the physiognomy of the cabman, the butler, or the groom; each frequently possesses a type of face which wears so characteristic an expression as to make it not difficult to identify the vocation accompanying it. We speak also of the legal face, the musical face, the dramatic face, and the military face. This is merely a broad classification, and the best authorities disbelieve in the claims of the keen observer that he can differentiate to a finer degree.

How Secrets May Be Preserved.

Synthetic inks, by means of which writings remain invisible until the paper on which they are used is subjected to certain external influences, have long been known, but a disappearing paper, the decay of which at the end of a fixed time destroys writing and all, is somewhat of a novelty.

Such a paper, it appears from a French report, was invented some time ago. It is prepared by steeping in acid, the strength of which is varied according to the lease of life intended to be bestowed upon the paper. After a longer or shorter time the paper disintegrates and falls to pieces. It is suggested that this kind of paper would be a boon to those who do not wish to have their letters indefinitely preserved.

How Carbon Black Is Made.

How is carbon black made? By burning oil or natural gas. But the carbon obtained from gas is much blacker and better than the carbon from oil.

Gas burners are erected underneath steel channels that move back and forth. The carbon is deposited on these channels, but it is constantly scraped off by their movement against each other. Only 1.5 per cent of the total carbon in the gas is recovered in the form of black; thus the waste of gas is enormous. Scientists are now trying to produce carbon from gas by mixing it with other gases without necessitating combustion. — Popular Science Monthly.

How Searchlight Is Tested.

The searchlights made use of in warfare and for a few other purposes are put to a severe test before they are regarded as completed. Elaborate instruments are used to measure the intensity of the beam, but its diameter is measured by an immense "yard stick," located 2,300 yards away from the light. A long narrow stretch of lumber supported on trestles has divisions at regular intervals just like those of the measuring stick, and when the beam is directed at this structure, it is easy to measure the diameter. In a small house at one end is a photometer, by which the intensity of the light may be measured at any point.

WHY

It Is Better to Wear a Smile Than a Frown.

A big stockman has said that you cannot do as much work with a mean horse as you can with one that is easily managed, and that it takes more time to milk an excitable kicking cow than it does to milk one that is quiet and gentle. A mean temper, he claims, in most cases is the result of improper handling. And the habits farm animals have are generally the result of their training. Patience and gentleness are the prime requisites to the proper training of farm animals.

If it pays in time and trouble to give the young animals the right care, how much more essential is it to use patience, tact and gentleness in the training and care of children. Many a boy and girl has gone to the bad, made a wreck of life, simply because those who had the care of them did not understand them. Instead of tactful kindness they were harsh and severe. There are few, very few, who are at heart vicious. Under the surface of what seems to be a mean, ugly boy or girl, may be a poor, lonely heart that is breaking for a sympathetic smile, a word of encouragement, a chance to be a friend to a friend. That is why folks should always wear a smile, a real genuine heart smile. Then they never miss giving cheer and a boost to the good to all they meet, and if they have the responsibility of a child, it should have the benefit of the love and patience at their command.—Thrift Magazine.

EYES GROW KEENER IN DARK

Why the Sight Then Is More Sensitive Than in the Light, Explained by Scientists.

On entering a dark room after a stay in the outside daylight the eye at once begins to increase in sensitivity. At first this increase appears to be slow, but after five minutes the increase is quite rapid, the eye acquiring a sensitivity several hundred times its initial value, says a writer in the Journal of General Physiology.

After 30 minutes' sojourn in the dark the sensitivity still increases, but more slowly than before, and after 45 minutes or an hour the maximum sensitivity is reached. The final sensitivity varies slightly with different people, but in fully adapted condition the eye is easily 5,000 or 10,000 times more sensitive than it was at the beginning.

These facts are obtained from a study of the sensitiveness of the eye in the dark made by Selig Hecht of Creighton university, Omaha. Mr. Hecht's study goes to show that the increased sensitiveness is due to a reversible photo-chemical reaction within the retina, involving photosensitive substance and its two products of decomposition.

Why Loafers Should Be Banned.

Loafers used to hang out in livery stables in the days when the horse was king; now the tribe of sundoggers is inclined to transfer its love and affection to the garage, observes a writer in the current issue of American Motorist. Especially is this true of the small town or suburban establishment. The man who knows the first elements of successful business management will promptly forbid this from the very start. He need not waste any politeness in impressing upon the do-nothings that it is their absence only which is desired. All of this was laconically recognized and guarded against by a sign seen in an up-to-date garage on the road to the White mountains. The sign read: "If you have nothing to do, don't come here to do it."

Why Chinese Hold Autumn Festival.

The Chinese owe their mid-autumn festival to the Emperor Tung Ming-huang and his magician in chief. It is reported that one evening this eminent couple adjourned to the palace yard to view the full moon and the magician, casting his rod, converted it into a bridge and bade the emperor cross, and so transported him to the moon. Like a good tourist, he made haste to visit all places of interest and in due course arrived at the palace of the moon. Here there was an entertainment in progress and the royal visitor gave himself up to song and dance. Returning to the earth he composed a poem in praise of the moon. The fame of his visit spread, and to this day, the emperor's nocturnal trip is an annual occasion for rejoicing in China.

How to Use Old Auto Cushions.

Cushions that helped make your car an easy-riding one in its day should not be junked when the car is given up as lost by automobile doctors. Keep them; if necessary, re-cover them, then place them in front of an open fireplace.

If you wish to toast marshmallows or roast popcorn, you will have an excellent seat. By resting your elbows on your knees you keep your arms from growing tired while the roasting or toasting goes on.

Any housewife could think of a dozen uses for old cushions, and for once the man of the house will agree that "that old junk" makes a welcome addition to a fireside seat in his smoking room.—Popular Science Monthly.

Why Widows Wear Caps.

Because when the Romans were in England they used to shave their heads as a sign of mourning, and as woman could not let herself be seen with a bald head she made herself a pretty cap. Though the necessity for it has long since passed away, the cap still remains.

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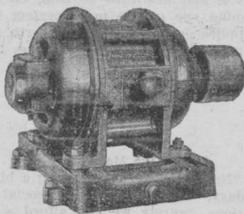
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LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR MAY 1

**BIBLE TEACHINGS ABOUT EDU-
CATION.**

LESSON TEXT—Deut. 6:4-9; Prov. 2:1-18; Luke 2:52.

GOLDEN TEXT—Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom.—Prov. 4:7.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Prov. 1:7-9; 4:1-13; Col. 2:3; Jas. 1:5; II Pet. 1:5.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Boy Jesus With the Teachers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Pleasing God in School.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Value of an Education.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Making Education Christian.

I. The Excellency of Wisdom (Prov. 2:1-18).

Let no man confuse this "wisdom" with the so-called wisdom resulting from an education in the arts, sciences and philosophy taught in the modern colleges and universities. The way to have this in its true sense is to get it from the Bible, God's revealed Word (Psa. 119:98-100). Wisdom personified means Christ (Prov. 8). All real wisdom leads to Christ, who is made unto us wisdom, righteousness, and sanctification (I Cor. 1:30). Wisdom is desirable because:

1. Of its inherent qualities (vv. 13-15). (1) "Better than the merchandise of silver and the gain of gold" (v. 14). Men set great value upon these, but they are corruptible and shall soon pass away. (2) "More precious than rubies" (v. 15). Though among the most valuable among the precious stones, the ruby is of secondary value when compared with the wisdom of God. (3) Of immeasurable value (v. 15). The best things that the human heart can desire are not worthy to compare in value unto wisdom.

2. It ministers to our earthly welfare (vv. 16-18). (1) "Length of days is in her right hand" (v. 16). Godliness tends to long life. (2) "In her left hand riches and honor" (v. 16). "Riches and honor" may not always be according to the world's standard. (3) "Her ways are ways of pleasantness" (v. 17). The notion that the life of the Christian is hard and that pleasure does not enter into his experience is all wrong. The way of the transgressor is hard (Prov. 13:15). Godliness is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come (I Tim. 4:8). (4) "All her paths are peace" (v. 17). There is no peace to the wicked. "The wicked are like the troubled sea when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt (Isa. 57:20, 21). (5) "She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her" (v. 18). Those who eat of the tree of life, Christ, have eternal life (Gen. 3:22; ch. John 6:63. (6) "Happy is everyone that retaineth her" (v. 18). The only true happiness that can be had is in laying hold on wisdom in God's Word.

II. Israel's Responsibility With Reference to the Statutes of the Lord (Deut. 6:4-9).

1. Central truths to be taught (vv. 4, 5). (1) Unity of God. "The Lord our God is one Lord." This was a testimony against the polytheism of that day. He is God alone, therefore to worship another is sin. (2) Man's supreme obligation (v. 5). God should be loved with all the heart, soul, and might, because He is God alone.

2. How these truths are to be kept alive (vv. 6-9). The place for God's Word is in the heart. In order that it may be in the heart (1) "teach diligently to thy children" (v. 7). The most important part of a child's education is that given in the Word of God. (2) Talk of them in the home (v. 7). How blessed is that home where God's Word is the topic of conversation. (3) Talk of them when walking with our children and friends (v. 7). (4) Talk of them when retiring for the night (v. 7). The last thing upon which the mind should rest before going to sleep should be God and His truth. (5) Talk of them when rising in the morning (v. 7). How fitting that God should speak to us the first thing when we awake. (6) Bind them upon thine hand (v. 8). This was literally done by the Jews. (7) Write them upon the posts of the house and on the gates (v. 8).

III. The Growth of Jesus (Luke 2:52).

1. Bodily stature. Being really human, His bodily size and strength increased.

2. Increased in wisdom. His mental equipment enlarged as any normal human being. His fountain of knowledge increased as He came in contact with men and the world.

3. In favor with God and man. His innate perfection and beauty more and more expressed itself as His human nature expanded.

The Detractor's Work.

The detractor may, and often does, pull down others, but by so doing he never, as he seems to suppose, elevates himself to their position—the most he can do is maliciously tear from them the blessings which he cannot enjoy himself.—Selected.

Eternity.

Eternity stands always fronting God; a stern colossal image, with blind eyes, and grand dim lips, that murmur evermore, "God—God—God!"

WITHOUT AID OF MACHINERY

Laborious Methods of Getting "Flow" of Oil From the Rich Wells of Mandalay.

Oil lands above Mandalay are so rich and the oil so close to the surface that you see here and there among the scaffolding forest of steaming, drilling derricks a hole, hand dug and yawning, and at its mouth a breast-high cross-pole carrying a creaking wooden wheel. A long rope attached to a cumbersome bucket plays over this wheel as four or five coolie women "haul away" over a foot-hardened path fifty yards long. Back and forth, in and away, they trudge in the baking Burman sunshine; up and down goes the oil bucket; and, by degrees, fuller and fuller get the big round earthen pots beside the well that holds the day's "flow."

These wells are dug by suspended coolies, who loosen and pass up the debris fifty, eighty, a hundred feet from the soft sandstone earth and shale. It goes on, antlike, with incredible labor for almost a microscopic wage. Many of them, however, like the pitcher of Philamon and Baucis, year after year, produce the rich black liquid, the heritage of the family who owned the spot. Compare these methods, time-honored but time out worn, with those of California and Texas oil fields, where machinery takes care of every minute process, and muscle has more joyful tasks to do.—Christian Science Monitor.

How Lamps Warn Miners.

The standard type of miner's lamp has been improved by an Austrian mining engineer so that it acts as an infallible detector of the presence of inflammable gases in the atmosphere and gives warning by emitting a loud singing note. The action of the device is dependent upon the fact that a gas flame, inclosed within a tube, both ends of which are open, will "flutter" and emit a high-pitched note if the gas is fed in too great quantities. The feed in the new lamp is so regulated that the supply of gas is held just below the point at which singing would occur. Should the atmosphere suddenly become charged with inflammable gases, these will enter the tube of the lamp and, burning, cause the flame to flutter and sing.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Ancient Zoological Gardens.

Records show that King Nezahualcoyotl had zoological gardens in Tezcuco, Mexico, in the middle of the Fifteenth century, and in the next century Cortez found aviaries and fish ponds at Iztapalapan. Montezuma II, emperor of Mexico in the beginning of the Sixteenth century, had large collections of animals in the gardens of his capital.

Almost all of the modern zoological gardens date from comparatively recent years, and contain large collections of fine animals, more suitably housed than at any time in the history of the world.

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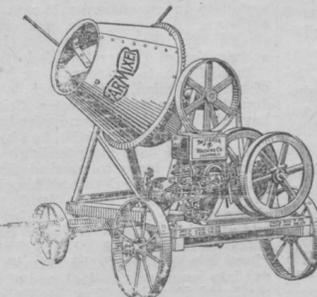
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Use the RECORD'S Columns

TANEYTOWN LOCALS

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

J. Albert Angell is expected to return home from Frederick Hospital, next week. He is improving, but still weak.

George R. Baumgardner is adding another story, and an addition to the rear, to his dwelling on the state road.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Perago, of York, Pa., spent from Saturday till Monday evening with her mother, Mrs. Jacob Strawsburg, of near Otter Dale.

The Taneytown High School baseball team defeated the Union Bridge school team, on Wednesday afternoon, in a good game, score 7 to 5.

Dr. W. W. Davis, of Baltimore, delivered an address in the interest of Sabbath observance, at the Piney Creek Church of the Brethren, on Wednesday.

Still another town does it. Union Bridge authorities, this week, hauled away accumulated tin cans and waste, ashes and light rubbish of all kinds, for property owners. Next!

Sterling Galt, of Emmitsburg, has been in the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, for two weeks, suffering from ulceration of the intestines. He is reported to be much improved.

Don't throw your lamps and gas fixtures on the junk pile, yet awhile. The electric lights failed to "come on," Saturday and Sunday evenings—a habit that our citizens may become better acquainted with, later on.

Don't forget that we have the Cook Book "Feast of Good Things," the only book now to be had—the "Maryland" having all been sold. This book is a larger one, and equally as good; 25c at office, or 30c when mailed.

Less than a dozen people attended the meeting, on Tuesday night, to hear the report of the committee on the proposition to build more houses in Taneytown. Those present, know what the report was, and those not present are presumably not interested in the matter.

The opening game of baseball, of this season, will be held on the local ground next Thursday, at 3 o'clock, between Taneytown and Motters Station. The Taneytown team, is thought to contain stronger players than ever, and the team will likely put up a stiff game this season. The patronage of the public is solicited.

The handsome home of the late Edw. E. Reindollar, on York St., was bid to \$7500.00 but the bid was not accepted, being considered much too low for such a property. The personal effects sold, brought satisfactory prices. It is generally understood that the property is still for sale, at a reasonable advance above the bid.

(For the Record.)
Mrs. Jacob Kesser, James Hunt and Howard Hamer, of Cumberland, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wantz, Mrs. John Myers, Kermit Weishaar and T. A. Martin, of Pleasant Valley; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Overholtzer, Mrs. Gus. Crabbs and Miss Rose Crabbs, of Taneytown, spent Sunday with Chas. E. Harner and family.

(For the Record.)
Those who spent Sunday at Anamary Whimer's were: Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wimer and daughter, Hilda, of Springettsburg, York County; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whimer, of Stovers-town, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Filmore Bowers, Mrs. John Stambaugh, of near Kump; Rev. Edward Burke, of Taneytown; Rev. George Bowers and wife, of near Bethel Church.

We have received several communications highly commending the play "Valley Farm" to be given by the C. E. Society of St. Mary's Reformed Church, in the Opera House, Saturday night. We believe that these commendations are fully deserved, and that Taneytown folks have a delightful entertainment to look forward to; but we cannot publish lengthy articles of the kind mentioned, because of the precedent it would set, and which could not be followed in other cases.

(For the Record.)
Those who spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hawk, near Littlestown, Pa., were: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomson, of Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. Horace Zeigler and children, Helen, Dorothy and James, of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. John Ridinger, Mr. and Mrs. Nevin Ridinger and children, Luther and Catharine, and Miss Gertrude Ridinger, of Harney; Mrs. Harry Trostal and children, Alena and Fred, of near Littlestown.

Mrs. H. M. Clabaugh is at her home, here, for the Summer.

D. J. Hesson has been confined to his home, this week, by illness, but is now very much better.

John W. Stouffer and wife, spent Saturday evening and Sunday in Westminster and Baltimore.

William Stouffer, living along the State Road, is reported to be seriously ill with an attack of pneumonia.

The annual election for town officials, will be held next Monday afternoon, at the Firemen's building.

Rev. Guy P. Bready and Calvin T. Fringer attended the Reformed Classis, at Ridgely, Md., this week.

Painters are busy mechanics, these days, likely because of a drop in paint and oil, and because many have already waited too long to paint up.

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.

Uniontown, Lutheran Immanuel (Baust)—9:30 S. S.; 10:30 Divine Worship, with address on Christian Education, by visiting speaker. St. Paul—9:30 S. S.; 7:00 C. E.; 7:30, Vespers, with address on Christian Education, by visiting speaker.

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge—10:00 A. M.; Keyville, preaching. 2:30 P. M., Rocky Ridge, "Education and the Church." A speaker representing Gettysburg will make the address.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Sunday School, at 9:15 A. M.; Service at 10:15; C. E., at 6:30 P. M.; Service, at 7:30.

Keyville—Sunday School, at 1:30 P. M.; Service, at 2:30.

In Trinity Lutheran Church on Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "The Way, the Truth and the Life." The evening service will be omitted on account of special sermon to the P. O. S. of A. in the Reformed Church.

Presbyterian, Town—C. E., at 7 P. M.; Preaching, at 8 P. M. This congregation unites with the Piney Creek Church, at 10:30 A. M., in worship and communion.

Piney Creek—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:30 A. M., and Union Communion with Taneytown congregation.

U. B. Church, Town—Bible School, at 9 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:00 A. M. Harney—Bible School, at 6:30 P. M.; Preaching, at 7:30 P. M.

Tact.

Madam, the chapeauist, had bought six hats. Trying one of them on the first customer, who was thin, she said:

"It makes you look plump!"
And the first hat was sold.

To the second customer, who was fat she said:

"It makes you look thin!"
And the second hat was sold.

To the third customer, who was florid, she said:

"It makes you look pale!"
And the third hat was sold.

To the fourth customer, who was pale she said:

"It gives you such a healthy glow!"
And the fourth hat was sold.

To the fifth customer, who was tall, she said:

"It decreases your height."
And the fifth hat was sold.

To the sixth customer, who was short, she said:

"It adds considerably to your height!"
And the sixth hat was sold.

And all of the six hats were alike!
—Town Topics.

Join Church.

"Join Church" is the slogan of the day. By some it is heeded, by a very large number it is totally disregarded. Among those who heard the call of Christ and followed is Father Swift. Father Swift has a message to the non-church goers. The message is the gripping narrative of his life; it is replete with human interest throughout. Calmly, dispassionately, Father Swift tells his story. He does not belabor his former religious associates. He treats them with the kindly consideration which honest God-fearing people merit. He does not argue, nor does he attempt to persuade. None of the tricks of oratory are resorted to in an endeavor to win his audience. A simple tale, told in a simple way. This is the correct characterization of Father Swift's lecture.

In addition to extraordinary gifts of body and mind, Father Swift is endowed with an excellent voice. Critics have declared that beyond peradventure of doubt, Father Swift, had he so elected, could have mounted high the ladder which leads to musical fame. He chose rather, to devote all his gifts to God's service. Father Swift will sing a number of Sacred Songs before and after his lecture. A Sacred Song which he renders with telling effect is "Lead Kindly Light," the favorite of our late lamented Cardinal, and of the martyred President Wm. McKinley.

At the close, Father Swift will be glad to greet all who attend. No charge will be made at the door, nor will a collection be taken up during the course of the lecture.

Wash without work. You can do it if you have a Maytag Multi Motor Washer. We guarantee it. Reindollar Bros. & Co.

PUBLIC SALE

Household Furniture

The undersigned intending to remove from Taneytown, will offer at public sale, at their home on York St., Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1921, at 1:00 o'clock, the following described property:

LOT OF GOOD CARPET, consisting of brussels carpet, 13x13 ft.; ingrain carpet, 9 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 8 in.; 14 yds home-made rag carpet, 22 yds of carpet paper, 13 rubber stair treads, ladies' writing desk, cedar chest, good velvet couch, base-rocker leather chair, 3 stands, pictures, 2 wash bowls and pitcher sets, Edison graphophone and 60 records; Valiant Liberty range, 1-burner oil stove, fine for touring, dripping pans, water kettle, charcoal iron, cook pot, hot water evaporator, sausage grinder and stuffer, butchering table, meat bench, large iron kettle, 1/2-bbl. copper kettle small churn, butter bowl, 3-gal. draw can, fruit jars, 6-gal. jar, crocks, lard cans.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC. Wheelbarrow, 2 large chicken coops, 60 chicks, 4 weeks old; 150-gal. steel water tank and truck; spring wagon, corn plow, pair of hames and leather traces, collar, hedge shears, 15-ft. tie chain, maul and wedges, forks, shovels, small quantity of hay, corn, potatoes, wood in stove length, and many other articles not mentioned.

TRMS CASH on day of sale. ELVIN D. DERN. J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 4-22-21

Coming! Who! What! MRS. HEIMER

A skilled entertainer and elocutionist who is meeting with the most gratifying success everywhere, will give monologues and scenes of comic acts in plays, as well as some of the most dignified recitations. She is sure to please all, and is coming in the name of Grace Reformed Sunday School An orchestra will furnish music. Come one and all, and enjoy yourselves at the OPERA HOUSE TANEYTOWN, SATURDAY, MAY 7, at 8 P. M. Admission, Adults, 35c. Children under 12 years, 25c.

Walden's Hall MIDDLEBURG

Saturday, May 7th.

Jane Novak with an all Star Cast in

The Golden Trail

A dramatic triumph with Alaskan settings in six reels; one of the best pictures of the year.

ADDED ATTRACTION. Hank Mann Comedy Who's Your Grocer? 8:00 P. M. 17c and 28c. 4-29-21

HIGHEST CASH prices paid for Butter, Eggs, Calves and Poultry, at the New Produce House, formerly Schwartz's Produce. 5pc for delivery of Calves.—W. A. MYERS, Phone 57M. 29-31

FOR SALE.—One Champion Hay Press in first class condition. A bargain to anyone having an engine or tractor.—LINWOOD ELEVATOR CO., Linwood, Md. 29-21

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—You will find at my stable a large registered Jack. For other information call on EDWARD R. HARNER, near Sell's mill. 29-21

USED CARS AND TRUCKS (Ford 1-ton Trucks) for sale by J. T. LEMMON, Harney, Md. 29-21

NOTICE.—I sold a pen of my Giant Runt Pigeons to Ervin R. Hysler. Those wanting breeding stock can communicate with him.—BOWERS' PIGEON LOFTS AND CHICK HATCHERY, Phone 59F5.

FOR SALE.—Sweet Potatoes Plants.—C. A. BOSTON, near Taneytown. 29-21

NOTICE.—As this Saturday is the last day our store will be open, must close everything out. A lot of bargains for every person.—HAINES' BARGAIN STORE.

TRUCK FOR SALE.—Having purchased a larger Truck, will sacrifice one 2-ton International, in good shape; will demonstrate. Will sell on easy terms.—ROOP BROTHERS, New Windsor. 29-21

DON'T MISS the play, "Valley Farm" in the Opera House, this Saturday night. See advt. in this issue.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Good second-hand Corn Planter, with fertilizer attachment.—Geo. R. SAUBLE.

FOR SALE.—Jersey Cow and 2 Heifers.—G. WILBUR SHIPLEY, Taneytown, Md.

NOTICE.—All Members of Washington Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A. are requested to meet in Camp room, Sunday evening, May 1st, at 7 o'clock, to go in a body for special service in the Reformed Church. Members to wear badges.—COMMITTEE.

FOR SALE.—1 pr. Dayton Computing Scales, 30-lb.; 1 National Cash Register; Show Cases, 1 Bowsor Kerosene Oil Tank and Pump, 2 Paper Cutters, Counters and Tables.—GUY W. HAINES.

FOR SALE.—Day old Chicks, next Tuesday, 12 cts. each.—J. FRANK NULL, Phone 48-21.

AUCTION, tonight, Saturday and Tuesday night.—HAINES' BARGAIN STORE.

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.

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

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Butter, Eggs and Poultry—50c for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday.—FRANCIS SHAMM, at the D. W. Garner's Warehouse. 4-22-6mo

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

30,000 SHINGLES, chestnut, for sale by EDWARD FEESER, near Silver Run. 29-21

CONCRETE MIXER for hire. Write or phone L. K. BIRBY. 29-21

CUSTOM HATCHING.—My Hatchery is running full capacity. Anyone wishing hatching done should place their order in advance.—BOWERS' PIGEON LOFTS AND CHICK HATCHERY, Phone 49F5. 29-21

GROWING WHEAT, Barley, Rye and Oats, can be insured, now, against Hail, and the cost for the season will be no more than if done a month later.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agent. 29-31

WOMAN WANTED for general house work on farm. Apply at Record office. 29-21

POTATOES for sale by LUTHER H. EYLER, on Brining farm.

A PLAY entitled "The adventures of Grandpa," will be given in the Hall at Frizellburg, by the GRANGE, on May 5. Admission 15 and 25c.

FOR INDIGESTION and stomach disorder take Fettle.—MCKINNEY'S.

GOOD 3-SPRING WAGON with top, all in good condition. Will sell cheap as I have no use for it.—GEO. W. MOTTER, Taneytown. 22-21

STORM LOSSES.—Will you "take chances" again this year, against loss by storm, while the cost of making repairs to buildings is very high—or will you carry Storm Insurance? Storm rates are somewhat higher, but still very low.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt., Home Insurance Co., N. Y. 4-22-4c

PUBLIC SALE, Saturday, May 7, at 1 o'clock. Household Goods, etc. of ELVIN D. DERN, Taneytown. See advt. 22-21

TEN PIGS, 6 weeks old, for sale by MAURICE CREBS, near Taneytown.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING.—Having leased the blacksmith shop, on Creamery Alley, am prepared to do all kinds of automobile repairing. Prompt service and all work guaranteed. J. C. MYERS. 4-22-21

FETTLER is the Tonic you need just at this season. Fettle keeps the system in condition.—MCKINNEY'S.

NOTICE.—Let me have your order before May 21 for Standard Twine. Will save you money. Sold last season and no complaint. TRUMAN BOWERS, Taneytown, Md. 15-61

WHEN YOUR APPETITE is gone and you feel "all run down," "all in," take Fettle.—MCKINNEY'S.

BAY BELGIAN Horse for breeding, will be at Harry Anders' on Arnold's farm, Tuesday and Wednesday, each week.—RUSSELL MOSER. 4-15-61

HAIL INSURANCE.—I will write Hail Insurance on growing crops, this season—on Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats and Corn. The crops must be healthy, and the insurance will not apply until the grain is well on toward development. For further particulars, call on P. B. ENGLAR, Agent. 4-15-41

12,000 mile guaranteed 30x3 1/2, 31x4 Cord Auto Tires, \$35.00.—J. W. FREEMAN, Harney, Md. 8-41

EGGS FOR HATCHING from prize winning White Minorcas, Silver Campines Mottled Anconas, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. R. I. Reds Barred Rocks. Indian Runner Ducks \$1.25 per 15 at the house, \$1.75 Parcel Post Paid.—GEORGE MENTZER, Detroit, Md. 5-6

NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN Headaches come from the Stomach. Take Fettle.—MCKINNEY'S.

UNADILLA SILOS, the best weapon to fight down production cost. Price are reduced. See D. W. GARNER, Agt., Taneytown. 3-111

SALESMAN WANTED to sell Maytag Multi Motor Washers. A splendid proposition for man who can devote two or more days each week to selling and demonstrating. Best selling season now on. Price reduction of \$15.00 makes selling easy. Automobile not needed. Apply for particulars at once to REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co. 4-81

FETTLER will give you a normal appetite and regulate your digestion.—MCKINNEY'S DRUG STORE. 3-25-11

IF YOU'VE HAD GRIPPE, if you feel languid and "out of sorts" FETTLER is what you need. At MCKINNEY'S DRUG STORE. 3-25-11

WANTED.—White Woman to do house work. Apply by letter, or personally to Mrs. HENRY M. FITZBUGH, Westminster. 4-2221f

THE WILLING WORKERS of the Keyville Lutheran Church, will hold a Hot Supper, consisting of Roast Chicken, Ham and Vegetables; also Refreshments, Saturday evening, April 30. 4-24-21

YOU NEED it now—FETTLER—the spring tonic and alterative. FETTLER knocks that tired feeling and tones the whole system. Get it at MCKINNEY'S. 3-25-11

AUTOMOBILE WHEELS.—We build and repair all styles and sizes.—NESS BROS. & COMPANY, Broad and Pils. Sts., York, Pa. 2-281f

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. Standard Drop-head Sewing Machine

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

We Honestly Believe that we can afford you the Greatest Opportunity you have ever had in Making Your Spring Purchases

Our Entire Line will be so PRICED that it will give you the first chance in several seasons to prove that you are getting Merchandise at much Lower Prices. All Prices, too, have fallen from the altitudes. They're "Down to Earth."

White Goods
Plain White Voiles.
White Batiste.
White Flaxon.
White Organdies.
White India Linon.
White Lingerie Crepe.
White Pajama Cloth.
White Indian Head Suiting.
White Crochet Bed Spreads, Double-bed size.

SHOES SHOES
THE FAMOUS "STAR BRAND" SHOES.
The largest selling Brand of Shoes in the world. Made of good leather; no substitutes for leather are ever used.
DOLLY MADISON SHOES, FOR WOMEN.
The first thing a well dressed woman should consider is her Shoes. We have a complete line of the best shapes, in Black and Brown Leather. Prices must be right.

Window Shades and Table Oil Cloth
Regular stock, at the new Low Prices.

Dress Goods
Blue, Black, and Brown French Serges; Printed Voiles, in Plain and Fancy Patterns; Light and Dark Percales, in good Dress and Shirting Patterns.

DRESS GINGHAMS
Newest Plaids and Checks; Apron Checks, in Lancaster Gingham; Bleached and Unbleached Toweling, in Linen and Cotton; Bath Towels and Mats; Beautiful Plaid Table Damask.

Ladies' Waists
Ladies' Waists at before-the-war prices, in Voiles and Organdies. Misses' and Ladies' Middy Blouses, made of excellent quality bleached jean in the regular style. Solid White, with laces at neck.

Negligee Shirts and Underwear
The newest patterns in Negligee Shirts, made of Percale, Madras and Silk. Pretty Neckwear for Spring.

Rugs, Linoleum, Floor Coverings
NEW GRASS RUGS.
They are heavy, thoroughly woven, with heavy double cotton warp. In the most beautiful patterns—Blue, Brown, and Green. 9x12 Brussels Rugs, China and Japan Matting. The very best.

Do You Need a Suit for Spring?
We are taking orders every day for Men's Made-to-Order Suits. Men can be exceptionally well dressed, at very low prices, by giving us their order for Suits now.

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets
GUARANTEED NOT TO RUST, BREAK, OR TEAR.
It may be washed easily and after washing it looks just as good as new. It is a practical Corset, well-fitting, long-wear and economical.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

This congregation unites with Piney Creek Church in worship and Communion on Sabbath morning.

Christian Endeavor 7 P. M. Preaching 8 P. M.

You are a part of the Church of Christ. You help to make it just what it is. Its purity, spirit, worship, faith, love, service, sympathy and prayer life is just what we make it.

Don't find fault with it. Make it the living, active, working, praying, conquering force that Christ would have it be.

STOP! LOOK! READ!

A Home Talent Play

ENTITLED "VALLEY FARM"

WILL BE GIVEN BY

The C. E. Society of St. Mary's Reformed Church

OF SILVER RUN, IN THE

OPERA HOUSE, TANEYTOWN

Saturday Evening, April 30, 1921

SYNOPSIS.

Act I. Valley Farm. An afternoon in August. The engagement.
Act II. The Rutledge mansion, New York City, the following December. The serpent has crept in Eden.
Act III. Same as before, three weeks later. Parted.
Act IV. At the farm again. An evening in the next March. The triumph of love.

ADMISSION: Adults, 40c; Children, 20c.

DOORS OPEN 7:30 P. M.

Come One. Curtain Rises 8 Come All

THE PRICE on all Moline Machinery has dropped. Get prices before buying.—GEO. R. SAUBLE, Agent. 4-221f

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Wheat	1.25@1.26
Corn, new	.60@.60
Rye	1.00@1.00
Oats	.50@.50

FOR INDIGESTION and stomach troubles take FETTLER. MCKINNEY'S. 3-25-11