

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)
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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1922

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.

Getting together, face to face, at Washington, demonstrated that all of the premiers were very much alike, after all; and that the "horns" some of them were supposed to have, were imaginary creations.

Secretary of State Hughes has proved himself a big man, among big men of the world, at the Peace Conference, and without posing or planning for self-display. This fact was generally, and generously, conceded by those present of all nations.

If Russia and Poland, and some more of them, would stack arms and get to work, there would not be so much need for relief appeals in this country for the starving women and children. Countries at peace, rarely need charity—industry keeps it away.

Cards Face Up.

The meeting together, in Washington, of prime ministers representing the world's greatest powers, which has just ended apparently with the greatest satisfaction to all, owes its success to the fact that discussions were open, largely devoid of the old diplomacy, and with little quibbling over parliamentary tactics or language. The questions were simply stated, and the cards of each participant were largely played, face up, on the table.

The quibbling and hair-splitting may yet come in our Senate. There is no doubt that, for one reason or another—some political, and some chronic—there will be Senatorial Solomons to belittle the whole job; but, in spite of this, the world is apt to see in the conference a very long step in the direction of future peace, and this is likely to be reflected by the peoples of the various countries more plainly than by the leaders.

While it is true that most, perhaps, of the agreements reached depend for their operation on governmental good faith, this is, in fact the limitation of all treaties and agreements, no matter how iron-clad they may be made. Given the proper degree of incentive, and the proper disregard for National honor, and all treaties quickly become "scraps of paper." When honor leaves, nothing worth while is left.

The whole procedure, perhaps, is an experiment, but it is one wholly worth trying, and it is entirely within the realm of possibilities that this is not the last of such conferences, but that still others will be held, constituting, practically, a continuing world's court, where great principles will meet and thresh out their differences.

Disagreeing Juries.

The ancient custom or requiring juries to agree unanimously on verdicts, is having a severe test for its sanity in the Arbuckle case, in California, that has been tried twice, with disagreeing juries in both cases. Perhaps the third trial may satisfy the law—perhaps not—and in either case, the state of California is paying for an expensive luxury, while the ends of justice many not be better served at the last trial than at the first.

The lawyers, at any rate, are the profiteers; and it may be the lawyers who put up the chief argument in favor of requiring unanimous verdicts, rather than the acceptance of a three-fourths vote of the jurors. Practically every official body in this country, from the Supreme Court on down, can decide cases on some sort of majority basis, except our juries. In England, we believe, three-fourths of the jurors can hand down a verdict, and it ought to be so in this country.

As showing the uncertainty of jury trials, at their best, the first Arbuckle jury stood 11 to 1 for ac-

quittal, while the second stood 10 to 2 for conviction, and practically the same evidence was submitted in both instances. The last jury was in session 44 hours, and took fourteen ballots. One of the jurors was a woman.

Railroad Wages and Government Ownership.

There is one phase of the strike question as it applies to railroad workmen, and indirectly to miners, that is commonly overlooked, yet which is the greatest of all the questions for consideration connected with the subject. It is, that railroad employees, as a whole, and as directed by their leaders, are credited with being strongly in favor of government ownership—or at least, of government operation—of all railroads.

This statement has a great deal to back it up, for authenticity. It is not ours, but one that we believe is generally regarded, by those who know most about the subcurrents of the whole matter, to be at the real bottom of the whole railroad problem, so far as wages and labor are concerned.

It explains why, in the face of the financial difficulties the railroads are in, that employees are not more willing to accept cuts in wages; for, if it be true that the chief aim and object of railroad employees is to force government ownership, or operation, the best way to bring this about is to deadlock the roads, and compel the government to step in and take control, rather than have the whole country tied up because of no transportation facilities.

The point of advantage then, to the hundreds of thousands of employees, would apparently be their political power with the government—a power, as it looks now, that would be in combination with the miners who produce the coal with which the roads are operated. A combination of unionists, so made up, might control elections—at least to the extent of what is known as the "balance of power"—and if this should result, the matter of wages would be largely a matter of demand, through union leaders.

There is hardly any other view of the matter that satisfactorily explains why there is not a co-operative feeling between employer and employee. That the railroads have been tremendously hurt by the auto and truck business, is an open fact; and it is equally apparent that this motor competition is only in its infancy. And yet, the opposite thought is strong, that railroad employees, by pursuing their demands so strongly, but reduce the number of their jobs, whether government operation results, or not; unless, by some legislative power yet undiscovered and unused, the motor business is effectually limited in its operations.

We do not know the answer; but it looks to us as though playing a game of force to bring about government operation of railroads—if that is the actual object—is likely to have a bad kick at the end of it for those operating it.

Pensions and Bonus.

On Wednesday's editorial page the Public Ledger printed a letter from an ex-service man pleading for the soldiers' bonus (to be authorized immediately, if his letter means anything), on the ground that after other wars the soldier got his extra reward in the form of a cash pension, while in this war he gets it in the form of an insurance policy, which may lapse and leave him on his upers.

There never has been any war in which pensions were granted to able-bodied young men just out of the service. Pensions were for the disabled, the widows and the orphans. An ex-soldier had to stand an examination and not prove merely that he had been wounded, but that his earning capacity had been impaired. Wholesale pension bills have been passed, but never until so long after a given war that the only recipients would be old men, presumably past the age of earning, and never except when the country was in a prosperous condition and the Government had money enough to pay the bill.

For the first time in our history ex-soldiers are pressing for an immediate wholesale pension bill for young and strong men, many of them well-to-do or rich, at a time when the Government cannot meet its obligations without a crushing system of taxation and when such a bill will add many billions to its expenses. Let them wait a year or two.—Phila. Ledger.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy Aids Nature.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Thousands have testified to its good qualities. Try it when you have a cough or cold.

—Advertisement

The Railways.

At the beginning of the twentieth century who entertained a doubt that the railway was to be the ultimate agent in land transportation? From small beginnings it had been mightily extended and found to be successfully and equally adapted to the moving of men and goods on every variety of journey, long or short. Granted that the railways would be extended wherever they were needed that they would be sufficiently equipped and efficiently managed, there seemed no reason to desire a better system, no possibility that they could be dislodged from their supremacy.

Perhaps no one doubts even now that the railway will remain the most important agent in transportation, but it is not to be without one or more dangerous competitors. Do we realize what the prodigious increase in the number of automobiles means to the ascendancy of the steam lines? There are now, in round numbers, forty automobiles in the United States to every mile of railway, or, roughly, ten million motor cars and a quarter of a million miles of railway. Moreover, the change that has been taking place is not ended. Yet even now whoever owns a passenger car has virtually emancipated himself from dependence on the steam roads except for long journeys. He is tied to no timetables. He can go as rapidly as an ordinary train and often by a more direct route. Freightage on a large scale by motor trucks is as yet only in the experimental stage, but it is increasing and is successful both mechanically and financially. It is sure to become common in handling even large quantities of merchandise over short distances. Of course it will not supersede the railways in moving cotton and grain and meat and fruit and early vegetables from the places of production to those of consumption, but it will take away—in fact has already taken away—much of the ordinary business of the railways.

Fifty years ago, or even less, railway stocks and bonds were the most profitable stable investments that the market afforded. Railway building was going on at a sensational rate, and that too was highly remunerative to the investor. Now construction has come to an end, and so have railway dividends. Long before the possible competition of the motor car was even foreshadowed the change for the worse came. The roads fell virtually under public control. They lost the right to fix rates for their services, lost the power to determine the wages of their train hands, lost the privilege of arranging with one another to avoid ruinous competition. As a consequence they lost the ability to earn dividends and to attract on fair terms the money that was required for extension and the replacement of worn-out rails and locomotives. A period of operation by the government completed their ruin.

It is not wonderful therefore that the past year saw an actual decrease in railway mileage. No less than 1678 miles were abandoned; only 475 miles were built. The wonder is that there was any construction. In the decade between 1880 and 1890 more than 70,000 miles of railway were built. It is a safe prediction that no new rail system will ever hereafter be created in the United States. Existing systems will be extended to meet local conditions, and necessary short cuts may be established, but that its all; and it is difficult to see how the existing lines can overcome their present troubles. The government holds so firm a hand—and it cannot be regarded as an excessively friendly hand—on the lines that those who nominally own them and perform such part of the management as has been left to them can no longer be classed as plutocrats or even as "magnates."—Youth's Companion.

Why Not At Home?

We are all applauding the efforts of the wise men in Washington to effect an adjustment of the differences that are estranging the nations of the earth, and we earnestly hope their labors may ultimately bear fruit.

But why stop with nations? Why not extend the peace making down to the home town? In every town there are many differences between the people—some slight, and others intensely bitter. A quiet meeting and a sincere effort on the part of both parties to a misunderstanding would in most cases result in the restoration of harmony, and bring the two contending forces together for a united pull in the interest of community betterment.

Before raising our eyes to the moon let's first see what we have at our own feet.—Havre de Grace Republican.

ERROR COMMITTED BY MANY

Grave Mistake to Leave Business Position in a General Cloud of Unpleasant Feeling.

The man or woman of small ambition and smaller achievement feels that it is his privilege and pleasure always to leave a position he is "quitting" in a cloud of unpleasant feeling. So long as he remains in his position he puts up with unpleasantness, stifles his dislikes for the men over him and does his best to grin and bear things. When he realizes that he can take his destiny in his own hands, and ask to have his name stricken off the pay roll, he takes intense satisfaction in airing his prejudices and showing every one in the place just how he feels about things. He undoes in a day all that he has gained in the months or years that he has worked there.

The man or woman with ambition knows that the world of business is a small place. Merely from a selfish point of view it is essential to maintain pleasant relations even with those who, you feel, have treated you unjustly. If you have put up with their ill treatment while working for them surely you ought to be more willing to do so when you have the inner satisfaction of knowing that you are going. In fact, you can stretch a point and forgive and forget old rancors. It may be, you know, that in another shuffle up you will be placed in a position where one of the persons for whom you have the most spite will be placed in a position where his friendship will mean a great deal to you. So do the well-bred thing, which is to stifle your own petty animosities and exercise your self-control to the extent of leaving the old place with a handshake all-round.—Exchange.

THOUGHT NOT REALLY RAPID

Mind Moves Comparatively Slowly, Notwithstanding Expression That Has Become Common.

"As quick as thought" is an expression much used to denote the acme of speed in action, but, like so many popular expressions, this one is misleading. Thought, or at least the mental registering of a sensation, is not an exceedingly speedy process, the thought impulse moving at the comparatively slow speed of 110 feet a second, or 75 miles an hour. Light travels nearly nine million times as swiftly. Thought would be hopelessly beaten in a race with a motorcar.

Perhaps a good illustration of the comparative slowness of thought waves is to assume that a man had an arm 75 miles long and that, when he was not looking a friend should grasp his hand. Before the owner of that arm became conscious that his hand had been touched, the friend would have released it, and had time to walk four miles or eat a very extensive dinner.—Kansas City Star.

Two Kinds of Thinkers.

There are two kinds of people in the world—word people and fact people. The former deal in words and phrases and form their judgments on opinions and beliefs. The latter analyze questions and draw conclusions only from the point of view of what they believe to be established facts. The two types are as far apart as the north and south poles and are incapable of carrying on anything in the way of intelligent argument or debate, because they do not talk the same language or think by the same method. The word man starts with a desired conclusion and fashions his facts to produce that result. The fact man analyzes his subject, seeks to establish the truth in regard to facts which have a bearing on it and then fearlessly draws what he believes to be honest conclusions. His process is like the working out of a mathematical problem; he does not know what the answer will be until the last figure is made. He thinks forward, while the word man thinks backward.

To Utilize Waste Time.

A system in vogue in a few New York department stores to utilize the spare time of their employees when customers are few is to hold meetings of a semi-social character, in which a part or the whole of their forces can participate. One of the most popular and beneficial of those systems, from the viewpoint of the employers and the employees, is to assemble the forces and sing songs and hear short addresses delivered on general subjects by store executives or others. A daily use of that system, according to one store manager who has had the system in practice for considerable time, is to infuse greater enthusiasm among its employees for their work and to inculcate a spirit of co-operation between the employer and his employees.

How Man Spoils the Air.

"Windows open more would keep doctors from the door." A very large quantity of fresh air is spoiled and rendered foul by the act of breathing. A man spoils not less than a gallon every minute. In eight hours' breathing a full-grown man spoils as much fresh air as seventeen three-bushel sacks could hold. If he were shut up in a room seven feet broad, seven feet long and seven feet high, the doors and windows fitting so tightly that no air could pass through, he would die poisoned by his own breath, in a very few hours; in twenty-four hours he would have spoiled all the air contained in the room, and have converted it into poison.

Hesson's Department Store

Get Our Prices for FEBRUARY

WE ARE FOR LOWER PRICES WHENEVER IT IS AT ALL POSSIBLE TO MAKE THEM LOWER IN CONFORMITY WITH THE MARKET. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH US AT ALL TIMES, AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR LOWER PRICES AS THEY GO INTO EFFECT. WE DO NOT WAIT UNTIL WE BUY IN THE GOODS AGAIN, BUT FOLLOW THE MARKET AS IT FALLS. WE ARE ALSO SELLING GOODS AT PRICES LOWER THAN THE MARKET, IN ORDER TO MOVE THEM MORE READILY. THESE WILL MEAN A SAVING TO OUR TRADE.

Dress Gingham

We are continually refilling this department with new shades and patterns, so as to have a full line for our trade to select from. Our prices are set according to the grade of merchandise.

Apron Gingham.

We always have on hand a full assortment of Lancaster and Amoskeag Apron Gingham in various patterns at very low prices. Also have other grades in the same patterns as the above at lower prices.

White Goods

We have a very nice assortment of White Goods on hand, at this time, consisting of Nainsook, Long Cloth, India Linon, Piquet, Indian Head, Poplin, etc., at very low prices.

Indian Head Linon in Colors

We have an assortment of this very popular Dress Goods, in all the leading colors, which will prove to be very popular. The next time you come in ask to see them.

Ball Band Rubber Goods.

The new prices are now in effect on our entire line of this high grade ware, and our stock almost intact.

Fleischers Yarns.

Knitting is now taking the lead with most women. You can buy the yarn and knit yourself a Sweater or Cap, at much less expense than buying them ready made. Our assortment of Fleischers yarns, is as complete as you will find anywhere. Ask to see the different weights and colors. In buying your yarn, we advise you to buy the quantity needed at one time, as the mills will not guarantee the colors of different dippings to match.

Men's Dress Shirts

We have refilled our Shirt Department with an assortment of the better quality Dress Shirts, at lower prices. Beautiful patterns and best material can be had now.

Lower Prices on Sweaters.

In order to close out our stock of Sweaters, we are going to close them out at the following reduced prices.
Women's \$5.57 Sweaters, \$4.85
Men's or Women's \$5.00 Sweaters, \$4.25
Men's or Women's \$4.50 Sweaters, \$3.85
Men's \$3.90 Sweaters, \$3.35
Men's \$3.50 Sweaters, \$2.95
Men's \$1.90 Sweaters, \$1.60
Boys' and Misses \$3.50 Sweaters, \$2.95
Boys' and Misses \$3.00 Sweaters, \$2.50
Boys' \$2.65 Sweaters, \$2.19
Boys' \$2.00 Sweaters, \$1.65

Can't Explain It

"One thing I can't explain," said Deacon Hapgood, "and that is as to why women's dresses are getting shorter in the skirt and lower in the neck, and yet are higher in price."

Deacon, we can't explain it either. Many a YOUNG girl these days argues with her mother that she is now OLD enough to wear short skirts! Times have changed, that's all. Old-fashioned folks kept their money hid somewhere about the house unless the burglar beat them to it. Now they keep their money in the bank and pay by check and are taking no chances. Be progressive.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Don't Wait for the Prices of Shoes to Come Down They Are Already Here!

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

A LOT OF BROKEN SIZES, AT GIVING AWAY PRICES.

GET YOUR'S NOW.

J. THOMAS ANDERS

Westminster, Md.

PHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE R. L. DOLLINGS COMPANIES

Combined Capital \$7,000,000

7% and Safety

ASK A DOLLINGS STOCKHOLDER.

MARTIN D. HESS J. RALPH BONSACK JOHN S. BUSHEY
6 TIMES BLDG., WESTMINSTER, MD.
PHONE 207

Railroads Ask Repeal of Burdensome Law

SO-CALLED FULL CREW REGULATION IS COSTLY TO THE PUBLIC

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND:

The undersigned Railroad Companies, all operating in the State of Maryland, join in a petition to your honorable body to act favorably on Senate Bill No. 74 introduced by Hon. Walter Mitchell which repeals the so-called full crew law enacted in 1908. This burdensome and wholly unnecessary law requires railroads to man all freight trains of 30 or more cars with crews of six men; viz: 1 Engineer, 1 Fireman, 1 Conductor and 2 brakemen. This crew comprises one more brakeman than the railroads need.

The petitioners respectfully urge the abolition of this extra brakeman

BECAUSE, the employment of this useless brakeman is an unnecessary burden on the railroads, and therefore, on the public, which after all "pays the bill." In 1919 the cost was \$314,904, in 1920 \$496,890, in 1921 (a year of business depression) \$397,222 a total, during the past three years, of \$1,209,016. During the last ten years this law has cost the Railroads operating in Maryland approximately TWO AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS, without a single cent in return compensation.

BECAUSE, the extra brakeman is not needed in the operation of trains. The Federal Government requires automatic couplers and air brakes on all cars and prohibits the use of hand brakes on trains. Two brakemen are sufficient. Then why a third brakeman?

BECAUSE, the railroads are vitally interested in the safe and economic operation of trains, and are fully qualified to decide upon the size of the crews.

BECAUSE, this law places an unnecessary burden on the railroads and leads to high passenger and freight rates, in which the public is vitally interested. Industry and trade will be revived, which is possible only by removing unnecessary burdens and lessening of overhead charges. The stringency of the times will be partially relieved by the repeal of this law. This repeal does not mean more unemployment; it does mean the transfer of men from useless to useful occupations in other departments, where the money paid them will be more profitably expended in repairing locomotives, cars, tracks, etc.

BECAUSE, Pennsylvania and other States have repealed similar laws. The West Virginia Legislature refused to pass a bill enacting such a law. Virginia and Delaware are without such a law. Therefore, Maryland, alone in this group of States, is hampered by a full crew law.

We, therefore, appeal to your honorable body to repeal this burdensome and unnecessary law.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CO.
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
WESTERN MARYLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

E. W. Scheer,
General Manager,
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.,
Chairman.

Time to Plant

and the best varieties of vegetable and field seeds to plant for each purpose is told in the

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WOOD'S SEEDS

Now ready to be mailed, free on request.

Reduced prices are quoted on Seeds, Poultry Supplies, and Feeds, Garden Tools and Spray Materials.

Write for your copy today.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen,
17 S. 14th St., Richmond, Va.



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. Call to see them. Will also buy Horses and Mules suitable for the market.

LeROY A. SMITH,
Phone 38-21 Taneytown, Md.
1-20-tf

Read the Advertisements

IN THE

CARROLL RECORD

SALE REGISTER

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

FEBRUARY.

- 11-12 o'clock Calvin D. Smith, Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 14-1 o'clock Edward Feesser, Stock and Implements. Mayberry and Silver Run. Stock and Implements. W. M. Warner, Auct.
- 16-12 o'clock Mrs. J. Calvin Dodrere, near Baust Church, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 20-1 o'clock Heirs of Mrs. Eliza Ann Bachman, House and Lot in Silver Run. Wm. Warner, Auct.
- 24-1 o'clock J. H. A. Price, near Crouse's Mill, 18 head Horses and Cattle. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 27-12 o'clock Trustees' sale, Chas. B. Schwartz estate, Stock, Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 28-12 o'clock Trustees' sale Chas. B. Schwartz estate, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

MARCH.

- 1-1 o'clock Truman Bowers, on Kiser farm, east of Harney, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 2-12 o'clock John J. Snyder, 1 mi. east Marker's Mill, Stock, Implements and Household Goods. T. A. Martin, Auct.
- 2-10 o'clock Oliver Ott, on Crapster farm, at Four Points, Stock, Implements. B. P. Ogle, Auct.
- 3-12 o'clock David J. Harris, on Harry Babylon farm, near Hahn's Mill, Stock Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 4-11 o'clock J. Frank Boose, near Kump, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 7-11 o'clock Markwood L. Angell, near Kump, Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 7-10 o'clock John Harner, near Emmitsburg, Stock and Implements. Smith and Ogle, Auct.
- 8-10 o'clock Mrs. Oliver Koontz, near Bridgeport, Stock, Implements, Household Goods. Smith & Ogle, Auct.
- 8-11 o'clock Martin Koons, near Mayberry, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 9-11 o'clock Harvey Tressler, near Piney Creek Sta, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 9-10 o'clock Frank A. Traxell, 3 miles east of Emmitsburg, Stock and Implements. B. P. Ogle, Auct.
- 10-11 o'clock Benton Brining, near Taneytown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 10-Patterson Bros. and Samuel Cool, on Patterson Bros. farm west Emmitsburg, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Crouse & Ogle, Auct.
- 14-Grover C. Devilbiss, 1 1/2 miles south of Union Bridge, Stock and Implements. E. A. Lawrence, Auct.
- 11-11 o'clock William DeBerry, near Tom's Creek Church, Stock and Implements. B. P. Ogle, Auct.
- 11-11 o'clock John Strawsburg, near Keymar, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 13-1 o'clock Mrs. Elmer Hawk and Birnie Bowers, Admrs. Personal Property. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- 13-11 o'clock Dr. Luther Kemp, near Mayberry, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 14-10 o'clock Clayton Myers, near Mayberry, Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 14-11 o'clock James E. Shildt, near De-tour, Stock, Implements, Household Goods. E. L. Stifely, Auct.
- 15-12 o'clock Mrs. Harry L. Rinehart, Frizelburg, Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 15-12 o'clock J. Ernest Senseney, near Linwood, Stock and Implements. E. A. Lawrence, Auct.
- 15-10 o'clock Claude Conover, Piney Creek Church, Stock and Implements. Smith & Ogle, Auct.
- 16-11 o'clock Geo. L. Eisenhuth, bet'n Mayberry and Silver Run, Stock and Implements. Wm. Warner, Auct.
- 16-10 o'clock Jacob B. Sentz, on Motter farm, Taneytown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 17-11 o'clock Addison Humbert, near Mayberry, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 17-10 o'clock J. M. Devilbiss, near De-tour, Stock and Implements. E. L. Stifely, Auct.
- 18-12 o'clock Mrs. Uriah Foglesong, near Mayberry, Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 18-9 o'clock Chas. C. Harner, Conewago Twp., Pa. Stock, Implements and Household Goods.
- 20-10 o'clock Noah Baumgardner, near Taneytown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 21-11 o'clock Chas. M. Strevig, 1 mi. N. W. Pleas. Vaj. Stock and Implements J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 23-Patterson Bros., Emmitsburg, Annual sale of Horses, at stables in Emmitsburg.
- 24-10 o'clock Paul Formwalt, near Sell's Mill, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 25-11 o'clock M. W. Senseney, near Uniontown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 27-12 o'clock C. E. Stager, near Crouse's Mill, Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 28-11 o'clock Elwood Zollkofer, near Uniontown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 29-12 o'clock W. H. D. Devilbiss, bet'n Baust Church & Uniontown, Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 31-12 o'clock Hubert T. Spangler, Taneytown, Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned having sold his farm, will sell at public sale, on the farm formerly known as the Josiah Myers farm, 1 mile east of Marker's Mill, and 1 mile north of Mayberry, and 2 1/2 miles west of Silver Run, in Myers District, Carroll Co., Md., on

THURSDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1922,

at 12 o'clock, sharp, the following personal property, regardless of weather:

TWO HEAD HORSES,
1 large lead and saddle mare, the other a bay mare, will work anywhere.

FOUR HEAD OF CATTLE,
1 Jersey, one Holstein, 2 Jersey heifers, close springers.

FARM MACHINERY.
New 2-horse wagon and bed, 3-in. tread, 2-ton capacity; 1-horse wagon and bed; new Deering mower, new Hoosier corn planter, with phosphate attachment; Hunch corn shaker, iron beam 3-horse plow, 2-horse plow, land roller, hay rake, 18-ft. hay carriages, corn fork, shovel plow, dung sled, cutting box, top buggy, hay fork and pulleys; log, cow, breast and other chains, dung and pitch forks, 2-horse stretcher, single, double and triple trees, buggy pole, parts of buggy harness, etc.; 4 sets front gears, five collars, four bridles, check lines, etc., hog poles, blacksmith forge, broad axe, crosscut saw, work bench, tool chest, some carpenter tools, 2 Old Truist red wood incubators, in fine shape, 120 capacity; block and tackle, for stretching and splicing wire fence; 250 hens many of them pullets, hay and fodder.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Columbia range, chunk stove, New American cream separator, suitable for herd of 4 to 8 head; couch, plush robe, oval churn, milk strainer, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—All sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. Sums above \$10.00 a credit of 6 months, with interest and security.

JOHN J. SNYDER,
T. A. MARTIN, Auct.
H. A. FLEAGLE, Clerk. 2-10-3t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned having reduced his farm, will sell at public sale, 1/2 mile east of Harney, on what is known as the J. Frank Kiser farm, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1922,

at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following personal property:

4 HEAD OF HORSES,
consisting of one pair dark chestnut sorrel mares, one 8 the other 11 years old, both good leaders, and cannot be hooked wrong; 1 bay horse, 11 years old, good leader and saddle horse, weighing about 1400 lbs.; 1 bay mare, 4 years old, good off-side worker, and a splendid driver.

7 HEAD OF CATTLE,
consisting of 1 red cow, will be fresh near day of sale; 1 black cow, close springer; 1 belted cow, fresh the latter part of July; 1 fat bull, to be sold by the lb.; 3 stock bulls, large enough for service.

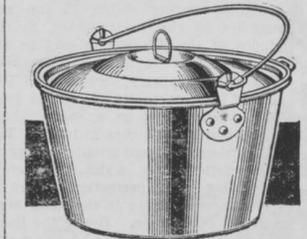
27 HEAD OF HOGS,
2 brood sows, will farrow near day of sale; 25 shoats, ranging from 40 to 60-lbs. in weight.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
Good 4-in. tread Columbia wagon, nearly new; 1 home-made bed, 12 1/2-ft. long and 42 inches deep, manner of new; one Low Lift manure spreader, in good order; pair hay carriages, 18-ft. long, 8-ft. wide; 3-horse Syracuse furrow plow, 17-tooth spring lever harrow, 2 double corn workers, manner new; one Famous Ohio mangle, the other Keystone; bag truck; 2-horse stretcher, spool of billing chain and fixtures, for International New Way corn planter, never used; lot home-made soap to be sold by the pound; 5 new milk cans, used about 6 weeks, iron screw jack, single double and triple trees, 2 sets front gears, collars, bridles, straps, and many other articles not mentioned.

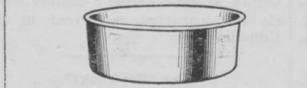
TERMS—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given on notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

TRUMAN B. BOWERS,
J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.
NORMAN R. HESS, Clerk. 2-10-3t

Genuine
Wear-Ever Aluminum
3-qt. Aluminum Kettle & Cover
Regular price \$2.25. Special at
\$1.69



Wear-Ever Aluminum
2-quart Pudding Pans. Regular price \$1.10. Special at
59c



These specials will not last long. First come, first served.

Reindollar Brothers & Co.
1001 N. W. 10th St., Richmond, Va.

Stop! Look! Listen!

Paint is down in price. Wall paper has dropped one-half in price, and labor is down also. Drop me a card, and I will call with samples of

WALL PAPER

from 5c per roll up. Rooms papered for \$3.00 and up, according to size; all material furnished. All kinds of

HOUSE PAINTING

done. Will bid on all kinds of painting for contract work. Give me a trial. Yours for business

GEO. C. KEMPER,
Painter and Paperhanger

LITTLESTOWN, PA.
Box 275

Subscribe for The RECORD

PUBLIC AUCTION.

I will hold Public Auction at Emmitsburg, Md., every night for 10 days, starting

Saturday, Feb. 11, 1922,

WILL SELL

Under Clothing, Wool Coats, and Breeches, Blankets, Shoes, etc.; Army Harness, consisting of McClellan Saddles, and Hames, Hitching Ropes, etc.; also, a lot of Army Tin Cups and Plates, Canteens, Wheelbarrows, Shovels, and a lot of other things not herein mentioned.

Auction Starts at 7 P. M., Sharp.
Do not fail to be there.

HARRY VIENER,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, will offer at Public Sale on the Crapster farm, at Four Points, on Keysville and Emmitsburg road, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922,

at 10 o'clock, sharp, the following described property:

5 HEAD OF HORSES,
No. 1, "Bill," bay horse 12 years old, No. 2, "Molly," a sorrel mare, 9 yrs. old, a good offside worker and an excellent driver; No. 3, "Barbie," a bay horse, 9 years old, and a good offside worker; No. 4, "Charlie," a dark bay horse, 9 years old, will weigh about 1400 lbs., and an excellent plow leader; No. 5, "Prince," 3 years old, was worked some.

12 HEAD OF CATTLE,
No. 1, a black cow, carrying 4th. calf, will be fresh in April; No. 2, red cow, carrying 4th. calf, will be fresh in April; No. 3, red cow, carrying 6th. calf, will be fresh in April; No. 4, brendle cow, carrying 6th. calf, will be fresh in April; No. 5, black cow, carrying 7th. calf, will be fresh in May; No. 6, Gurnsey cow, carrying 3rd. calf, will be fresh in June; No. 7, red cow, carrying 4th. calf, will be fresh in September; No. 8, black cow, carrying 6th. calf, will be fresh in October; No. 9, Holstein heifer, about 1 1/2 years old, Nos. 10, 11 and 12, stock bulls, large enough for service.

25 HEAD OF HOGS,
3 sows, and the rest are shoats.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
Moline Tractor and plows, 1920 model, almost new; Moline Tractor, disc harrow, used 2 seasons; Moline Hyatt roller-bearing binder, 8-ft. cut has cut about 80 acres, in excellent shape; Moline side rake and tedder, used 2 seasons; Moline hay loader, new; 2 mowers, 1 McCormick, and 1 new Moline, 5-ft. cut; 2 manure spreaders, one Moline wide-spread; one International; one 14-hoe Thomas disc drill, in good shape; 90-tooth smoothing harrow; 18-tooth spring harrow, Moline barshear plow, used very little; one walking and one riding Moline corn plows, New Holland feed grinder, Sharples Separator, No. 3; four horse wagon, heavy 2-horse wagon, light 2-horse wagon, 2 sets of 20-ft. hay carriages, hay fork and ropes. Harness for five horses, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

OLIVER OTT,
B. P. OGLE, Auct.
JAMES SAYLOR, Clerk. 2-10-3t

PUBLIC SALE

OF

Small Property.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises on road leading from Harney to Littlestown at Bethel Church, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1922,

at 2 o'clock, a house and lot consisting of 1 acre and 28 square perches, more or less,

6-ROOM DWELLING HOUSE,
stable, hog pen and smoke house; a lot of good fruit, cherries, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, raspberries, etc. A good clear deed will be given.

TERMS made known on day of sale

GEO. W. WINTER,
J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 2-10-3t

Mr. Farmer

Let the Primrose Cream Separator start making and saving money for you now.

Through the sale of dairy products you have a steady income throughout the year, and at the present time when you are seeking to make every dollar do its most, we know of no better dairy investment than the purchase of a reliable Cream Separator to obtain your full income. The cost of marketing cream and butter fat is much less than whole milk, and besides you are leaving the by-product on the farm.

Below are listed a few of the many features why you should purchase a Primrose Cream Separator.

- 1—Most Sanitary Cream Separator made.
- 2—The only Separator with two wide open cream out-lets, no screw in the path of the cream.
- 3—Forced circulation of oil through all bearings, makes the machine run easy.
- 4—The speed indicator on the handle tells when you fail to turn at proper speed.
- 5—The product is an American in every way, with a dealer in your home town which accounts for prompt service and thus keeping the machine always on the job.

If you will express a desire to see and use the Primrose, we shall be pleased to call and give you a demonstration, without any obligations whatever. Awaiting the pleasure of serving you with your needs.

CLARENCE E. KING
TANEYTOWN, MD.
OPPOSITE P. R. R. STATION. PHONE 17-M

Let Us Print
Your Sale Bills

Halloween at Helen's

By RUBY DOUGLAS

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"Come to a Halloween party at Helen's." That was all there was on the invitation cards and they had been received by all of the members of the young dancing set and many of the younger married persons of the town.

"Helen—Helen who?" asked every one else. This was indeed carrying out to a letter the mysterious atmosphere that had been woven about the night called Halloween.

There was only one man in the town who seemed to feel that he knew who Helen was. There had been a Helen in his life five years before, but she had gone to live in Sorrento, Italy, in a villa overlooking the bay of Naples.

They had quarreled over their differences of temperament, and she had sailed away to live her own life in what she believed was her own romantic way. She wrote stories for a living, such as it was. He had seen her name from time to time, but he had never had a line from her pen since she left.

The little invitation cards created no end of fun in the town and every one was trying to find out where the party was to be held.

"Do you know of a 'Helen,' George?" asked Grace Pennington.

George Morton shook his head. "No-o, I don't," he said, hesitatingly.

"At least, not here," he added.

The girl laughed. "Oh-h—then there is a Helen—somewhere!"

The man was non-committal.

In the course of a few days, further cards arrived. "Follow the Hectic highway."

The plot thickened, but the day before Halloween a number of arrows appeared on posts and trees. "To the Hectic highway," they read. But they ended at four crossroads and not until Halloween did the other arrows appear.

Those invited had decided to meet at a given point and, together, follow



Looked at the Sign at the Cross-Road.

the arrows. They had, by mutual agreement, decided to wear a sheet and pillowcase costume so as to carry out for their unknown hostess, in detail, the atmosphere of the occasion.

They reached the crossroads. "George, you are good at roads—you lead," said Grace Pennington, who was one of seven in George Morton's big touring car.

The man got out and looked at the sign at the crossroads. A black cat's face with a lantern behind it had been hung on the point of the arrow and the direction given was down through a dirt road leading off one of the main highways.

"It is a Hectic highway, indeed," remarked George as he led the procession of cars into the dirt road, narrow and dark save for the occasional skull-and-cross-bones lantern that had been hung on the arrows. At the end of the road there was a sharp turn up a sandy hill, and in lowered speed the ghostly clad guests proceeded.

At last they came to an old farmhouse which had been so nearly rejuvenated that no one of the crowd recognized it as being the shack they used to pass on occasional picnic parties.

In lighted letters, set in black glass, was the word H-E-L-E-N-S.

There were murmured "Oh's" and "Ah's" from behind pillowcases. "But who is Helen?" asked every one with bated breath. This was indeed a lark.

Signs told them where to go, white arms reached out to shake their hands, groans came from the shrubbery as they passed into the dimly lighted house. Weird music was wafted from no one knew where and small tables lighted only with pumpkin lanterns stood around the dancing room.

Down the old cellar stairs each guest was guided, George Morton standing at the head to see that all the members of the party were accounted for. And still no sign of the hostess; no human

voice to welcome the guests. George was beginning to feel queer.

When they were all assembled in the dark cellar a voice spoke. It made no particular impression upon any one except George Morton. It was, unmistakably, the voice of his Helen.

"It is five years since I left this old crowd to go to live on the other side of the water. I have returned. I shall live here at this place, which shall be called 'Helen's,' and, together with the writing of my stories, I shall have a little tea house which I hope you will all frequent, for tea, for dancing, for a quiet hour in which to concentrate. I am glad to be back with you and I have taken this way of letting you know I have come to stay. Are you glad to see me?" The light was thrown full upon the face of Helen Tracy—loverless than ever.

It was long moments before the girls had stopped kissing her and during all the time that the noisy welcoming had been going on George had stood back, alternately pinching himself to see if he were dreaming and heaping epithets upon the crowd for being so slow to return to the dancing floor above.

At last he was able to reach the girl's side. "Helen," he said, taking her hand. "Have you forgotten—me?"

"No; in spite of myself I have been remembering you all these years," she said frankly.

George did not let go her hand. "Is that true? Oh, if you only knew how I have longed for a sight of you, Helen. Nothing has seemed real since you left. Even now I cannot believe you are here."

She stepped close to him. "But I am, George."

He reached out for her; the light had gone out; they stood in the dim reflection of the light from upstairs. "Must I wait to tell you I love you, dear? I love you better than I ever believed it possible for me to love."

There was silence for a moment, during which some one from above began to call for the hostess.

"Tell me quickly, sweetheart, that you do love me."

"I do, I do," she whispered.

"Then we'll make the Hectic highway a heavenly highway, won't we, Helen?" he asked, as they went up to join the dancers.

FINANCIERING OF HIGH ORDER

Any Man Can Do It Who Has Friends Who Will Lend Him Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand.

A certain rich man took out life insurance for \$350,000 at \$7,000 a year. Speculation lost for him every cent he possessed. He so worried about his affairs that his physician warned him he could live only seven years longer.

"I shall willingly die at the end of seven years," said the man, "if I can live easily and comfortably and without mental burden during that time, and can die free from debt, with sufficient wealth to erect a stately tombstone."

He interviewed seven friends. He obtained written pledges that each of these seven would lend him \$350,000 for one year at 8 per cent interest, each loan to be made a year in advance of the one preceding.

He then borrowed \$350,000 from the first man. He lived comfortably the first year on \$10,000, paid his \$7,000 for life insurance, paid his \$28,000 interest—and had \$305,000 left. He then borrowed \$350,000 from the second man in order to pay back the first.

At the end of the second year, after subtracting yearly expenses, insurance and interest totaling \$45,000, he had \$260,000 left. He then borrowed \$350,000 from the third man in order to pay back the second.

At the end of the third year, still living comfortably on \$10,000, still mentally free, he had \$215,000 of the first loan left to his account. Money from the fourth man paid his debt to the third.

At the end of the fourth year, after similar deductions, he had \$170,000; at the end of the fifth year, \$125,000; at the end of the sixth, \$80,000; at the end of the seventh, \$35,000.

At the end of the seventh year he died. Life insurance of \$350,000 paid his debt to the seventh man.

Seven years before he had not had a cent to his name. For seven years he had lived easily, comfortably, without mental burden. At the end of seven years, without having turned his hand to work, he had spent \$70,000 upon himself; had made seven friends richer by \$196,000; and had died free from debt, with \$35,000 clear to purchase a stately tombstone.

What shall be engraved upon this tombstone—"A Wise Man?" The man, himself, upon his deathbed, gave the order for these three words.

But he had paid. He had paid with life.—Kansas City Star.

The Stenog's Little Joke.

"Miss Pounders," said Mr. Dubwalte, severely, "your merry mood does you credit, but I wish you wouldn't sing at your work."

"I'm typing this letter you dictated to Skinnim & Fleece, sir."

"Well?"

"I wouldn't dare to write such language without doing something to keep it from spoiling my disposition."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Personal Publicity.

"Is it true that the man who won't blow his own horn never gets his just deserts in this world?"

"Well," said Mrs. Grumpson, "I don't object to a man piping a few flute-like notes just to call attention to his merits, but when he begins to make a noise like a comedian torturing a saxophone I feel more like doing violence to him than honor."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

REFUSE TO ACCEPT "SMITH"

Members of That Family Have Hard Work Convincing Strangers That the Name Is Real.

"It isn't the fact that Smith is such a common name that I dislike it," said Miss Smith, according to a New York Sun writer, "but the fact that every one who wants to give a fictitious name just says she's Miss Smith. Every time I have to introduce myself somebody sort of snickers about it and supposes my name is Gugenheimer or Cafferey or something else. Take my sister and myself, for instance. We often go out together to the rink or down in the village for supper."

"There's always some nice boys around who want to dance with us or skate around a couple of times. Of course, you don't need any official introduction these days, and the boys know it. So they come over and in a little while they're telling us where they work and their telephone number and how we look like their sisters, and all that. It's all right, too, because you get used to that way of getting acquainted, and it's much better than some funny guys, who try to hand you a line that they're in the movies or doing fiction writing."

"Well, anyway, pretty soon, if they like us, they say, 'You're a pretty nifty little dancer. I'd like to see you again. You know all about me, so tell me your name, will you?' Then when I say Miss Smith, they say: 'Come on, quit your kidding. That doesn't mean anything to me. Tell me your real name.'

"When I insist my name is Smith, they say, 'What's the matter? You're married or something.'

"So we don't tell our real names any more. We say we're Miss Cooper or Stuyvesant or something else, and since we don't look like sisters we each have to use different names to be believed. Funny, isn't it?"

BELIEF HAS A FOUNDATION

Idea That Seventh Child of a Seventh Child Is "Gifted" Not Altogether a Fallacy.

The seventh child of a seventh child (sometimes "the seventh son of a seventh son") is supposed to be gifted with the power of curing headaches and more serious ailments by the laying on of hands, and to have other magical powers. In other words, he is supposed to have a "gift."

Among the later discoveries in eugenics was that the younger children of very intelligent men inherited more of their father's intelligence than did the older children; or, as sometimes happened, that the children of a younger son were supremely gifted with intelligence. The reason for this—according to eugenic theories—is that talented men or women, like many others, usually marry when fairly young if they marry at all. The older children of such a talented man have therefore the tendency to inherit only what mental qualities he may have developed at that time.

But supposing that the talented man, as is usually the case, continues to develop amazing mental qualities, then if he has children when his brain is completely mature, those children will probably inherit their father's matured mentality; or, if they do not inherit it, their children (the clever man's grandchildren) receive the inheritance.

Writers Got Money in Advance.

The Seventeenth or Eighteenth century author traded rather more on the trustfulness of the public than does the new school, for he peddled his book before it was written and sometimes spent the proceeds before he had completed half a dozen chapters. The only difference is that his peddling was particular rather than general; he went round the houses of the great and wealthy with his "plan," and the great and wealthy, generally in sufficient numbers, got rid of him by agreeing to have their names put down for a subscription. If they were very great or very wealthy they might expect a dedication thrown in, as it were, in which respect the modern peddler has no advantage, for no obligation is implied in the purchase of a copy of the book.—Manchester Guardian.

Known by Their Hats.

All the various tribes of Persia are to be distinguished and recognized by their headgear. So, at the capital, Teheran, there is to be seen a greater assortment of hats and headgear than in any other place in the world. Some are picturesque, some are ludicrous. The Kurds, of which there are 600,000 in the country, wear a hat which looks like an inverted coffee pot, black, bound round with gay-colored handkerchiefs. That of another tribe is of white felt, resembling in shape a preserving kettle. Hats are exclusively the privilege of men. Women do not wear headcovering.

"Playful" Indeed!

In his book, "Flashlights From the Seven Seas," the Rev. William L. Stidger, of Detroit, says the Battaks of Sumatra have what he refers to facetiously as a "playful" custom of getting rid of their old men. When a man gets so old that they think it is about time for him to tell his last tale, they put him up a coconut tree. Then all the young bucks of the village get together and try to shake him down. If he is too feeble to hold on, and comes down, that is a sign of Heaven that his days are through, and they proceed to cook and eat him.

FIRST CUPBOARD IN AMERICA

Said to Have Been Brought to the Country by Lord Fairfax—Preceded Cellarette.

It was not the custom until a recent period for each person to have a separate drinking vessel, and even as late as 1856 one writer says: "As for drink, it is usually filled in pots, goblets, jugs, boils of silver in noblemen's houses; also in fine Venice glasses of all forms, and for want of these elsewhere pots of earth are used. All of which are seldom set upon the table, but each one, as necessity urges, calleth for a cup of such drinks as he likes."

A "cupboard richly garnished" was therefore a necessity in those days. That was one of the ways people displayed their wealth.

Lord Fairfax is said to have brought the first cupboard to this country when he settled in Virginia.

The framework of the first "cupboards" was always covered with "cupboard carpet" and for this purpose rugs of "Turkeywork" were imported from the East and became the first harbingers of those larger coverings to which nowadays alone the word carpet is attached. The change from an open stagework to an enclosed "cupboard," in the modern sense, was a gradual one, and arose out of the pilfering tendencies of the servants of those days. "Almeries," or classets, were, therefore, placed in the lower part of the staging, into which the food was placed. The cupboard then became a "gardeviance," and is frequently mentioned by old authors. After came the cellarette.

HOW ISLANDS WERE PEOPLED

Anthropologists Believe It Was as a Result of Involuntary Voyages Made by Savages.

Sixteen natives of the Pelew islands in the north Pacific made an involuntary canoe voyage to Formosa, which anthropologists find interesting. As reported, the voyage seems to add proof to a current theory of the manner in which the innumerable islands of Oceania were settled by man.

Now, the Pelew islands lie east of the southern groups of the Philippines. Sixteen savages in three canoes with outriggers were fishing near one of the islands when a gale blew up and carried them out to sea. They had nothing to eat but fish. They were driven out for many days, some say sixty, in which time they probably traveled sixteen hundred miles in various directions, and at last sighted Formosa, an island of which they had never heard.

Almost dead from exhaustion, they landed and were kindly treated by the natives of that island. When they were able to eat and had regained their strength they were sent to Hongkong, thence to the Caroline islands and from there home in a trading schooner. After more than three months' absence they were hailed by their friends as risen from the dead.

It is by such involuntary voyages, anthropologists think, that man was placed on many of the widely scattered islands.

The Thanksgiving Cranberry.

Probably very little is generally known as to the origin of the cranberry. Originally it grew wild, as, in fact, it does today in several of the Canadian border states, in the salt marshes of the coast states, in the glades of the Alleghenies and as far south as Virginia and the Carolinas. The wild cranberry, however, is distinctly inferior to its cultivated relative. Both grow on a small, hardy shrub, about six inches in height. The fruit takes its name from the appearance of the flower, which, just before expanding into perfection, bears a marked resemblance to the neck, head and bill of a crane. Hence the name "crane-berry," which has become "cranberry." Thanksgiving and the cranberry are one and inseparable. During the year the cranberry market is steady, but in the month of November the demand is phenomenal, over half of the year's crop being disposed of within 30 days. Over a million bushels are marketed each year in the United States.

Why "Pot-Luck"?

When an invitation is issued to "come and take pot-luck" it is understood that no special preparation is made for the invited guest. There was a time, however, when "pot-luck" meant dishing the food out of a pot and when the guest really took chances of getting a good meal or a very slim one. In the old days—and the practice is still in force in some parts of Europe—nothing came amiss to the family cooking pot, suspended from the pot-hook in the middle of the fireplace. Everything edible was thrown in it, and "to keep the pot boiling" the fire was seldom or ever allowed to go out. When meal time came every one fished in the pot for himself and whatever he happened to find was "pot-luck."

Translucent Apple Green Is Best Jade.

The best jade, according to Chinese connoisseurs, is the translucent apple green variety of even color and without arcs of murkiness. A short string of perfectly matched beads will retail for the unassuming little price of \$10,000 up. Though jade comes in the form of marble blocks sufficiently large to furnish raw material for several cemetery angels, a whole hillside may not supply enough of the flawless translucent variety for a pair of earrings.

Why Some People are Poor.

Their ideas are larger than their purses.
They do not keep account of their expenditures.
They are easy dupes of schemers and promoters.
They reverse the maxim, "Duty before pleasure."
They do not consider it worth while to save nickels and dimes.
They try to do what others expect them to do, not what they can afford.

Open an Account with Us.

SAVE
AND
HAVE

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS
BANK

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Price List on
FORD CARS
Lower than Pre-war Prices
EFFECTIVE JAN. 16, 1922.

PRICES ARE FOR F. O. B. FACTORY.

Chassis	\$285.00
Runabout	\$319.00
Runabout Starter	\$389.00
Runabout Starter demountable rims	\$414.00
Touring	\$348.00
Touring Starter	\$418.00
Touring, Starter and demountable rims	\$443.00
Coupe Starter and demountable rims	\$580.00
Sedan Starter and demountable rims	\$645.00
Truck Pneumatic	\$430.00
Tractors	\$395.00

Taneytown Garage Co.

11-4-tf

AGENTS

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS

MEMORIALS
300 in Stock to select
from
Buy where you can see
the Goods.

WESTMINSTER, MD.

PHONE 127

McHENRY BROS.
HORSE AUCTION
FREDERICK, MD.

Hello, John! Say, where can I buy a good horse.
Well, Bill, if I wanted a good horse or a carload of good horses I'd go up to McHenry Bros., corner of Seventh and Bentz streets, Frederick, Maryland. They sell from 100 to 200 head every Thursday, at 10 A. M., rain or shine, and if you buy from them and they are not as represented to you, they will give you your money back, and they sell Horses and Vehicles on commission. If you have any for sale, send them up and they will treat you right. If you have a horse or mule for sale or any Harness or Vehicles, give them a call—they will come and give you highest market price for them.

McHENRY BROS.,

PHONE 1077

Corner Seventh and Bentz Sts.,

FREDERICK, MD.

1-20-4t

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 12

ELISHA AND THE SHUNAMMITE WOMAN

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 4:8-37.
GOLDEN TEXT—Verily, verily, I say unto you, the hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God; and they that hear shall live.—John 5:25.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—John 11:1-46.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Elisha Brings a Boy to Life.
JUNIOR TOPIC—How Elisha Brought a Boy to Life.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Elisha Helping in a Home.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Our Ministry of Comfort and Help.

1. The Shunammite's Hospitality to Elisha (vv. 8-11).

1. Its occasion (v. 8). A wealthy woman of Shunem, observing that Elisha passed continually by her house in his journeys, was moved with compassion toward him. She determined according to her ability to supply his needs.

2. Its nature (vv. 8-11). "She constrained him to eat bread" (v. 8-9). As a result of her earnest entreaty, as often as he passed by her house he turned in to eat bread. She received a prophet in the name of a prophet.

II. Elisha Endeavors to Repay Her Kindness (vv. 12-17).

1. He offers to ask a favor from the king or head of the army (v. 13). This offer implies that Elisha had influence at the royal court. The woman's reply shows her truly to be a great woman. She did not desire to change the calm and quiet of her home for a place even in the royal court. Her answer also shows that her motive in extending generosity to the prophet was entirely unselfish, purely because he was God's prophet.

2. Elisha announces the giving of a son to her (vv. 16, 17). Through inquiry of Gehazi it was discovered that this woman was childless. So the prophet made known to her that in about a year from that time she should experience the joy of a mother.

III. The Coming of Sorrow to the Shunammite's Home (vv. 18-21).

The child which brought joy to her home was suddenly taken away. How many homes are like this! Scarcely do we begin to enjoy life until death enters and snatches away some loved one. The cause of his death was probably sunstroke, for the heat of the sun at harvest time in this country is very intense. When the boy complained of his head, the father sent him home to his mother. By noon the child died and the mother laid him upon the bed of the man of God. Faith prompted her to do this. She did not make preparation for burial, but for restoration to life (Heb. 11:35).

IV. The Mother Goes to Elisha (vv. 22-28).

When one is in trouble or sorrow the best place to go is to the man of God who is able to give counsel and comfort. Happy is the one who in the days of prosperity and sunshine has so related himself to God and His prophets that he can have help and sympathy in time of trouble.

1. She took hold of Elisha's feet (v. 27). This was the eastern way of enforcing a petition. She passed by Gehazi. She would not be content with the servant when the master could be reached.

2. She chided the prophet (v. 28). "Did I desire a son?" This implies that it would have been better not to have had a child than to have lost him so soon.

V. The Child Restored (vv. 29-37).

1. Gehazi's fruitless errand (vv. 29-31). He hurried away and placed the prophet's staff upon the child's face, but it did not revive. Perhaps the fault lay in Gehazi—his lack of faith. The woman seemed to perceive his lack; she would not trust him. She would not go until Elisha was willing to go along. This fruitless errand of Gehazi shows the worthlessness of the forms of religion when used by those who have no faith in them.

2. Elisha's efficient service (vv. 32-37). He went to the house where the dead child was. (1) He prayed (v. 33). He knew that no one but God could help, so he closed the door, shutting all others out. Our service to men should be preceded by prayer. (2) He stretched himself upon the child (v. 34). He brought his warm body into touch with the cold body of the child. God blesses and saves through the warm touch of those who are in touch with Him. After we pray we should get into actual touch with those dead in trespasses and sin. God's method of saving the world is through the ministry of saved men and women.

A Daily Prayer.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression. Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my Redeemer.—Psalm 19:13-14.

Wickedness As a Fire.

Wickedness burneth as a fire; it shall devour the briars and thorns.—Isaiah, 9:18.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From Moody Bible Institute Monthly Chicago, Ill.

February 12
Better Purposes
Numbers 14:20-24

The incident of which these five verses form a part is full of instruction for Christian young people. Two different purposes find expression in two different utterances. The one is seen in "let us go up and possess the land," 13:30, and the other, "let us go back to Egypt," 14:4. There is no difficulty in discerning which is the better of these two purposes. The instructive factor lies in the cause which gave rise to these diverse purposes.

The policy of going forward was advocated by Caleb and Joshua, and was based on a real faith in the living God, as clearly seen in the words, "The Lord is with us" (14:9). The logical conclusion of this is—If God be with us, who can be against us?

The other proposition—to return to Egypt—was the product of distrust. The men who made it saw the difficulties of going forward and the power of the enemy already in possession of the land, but they did not see God clearly; they did not count on the working of his mighty power. Their vision was distorted. They saw God through their difficulties, instead of seeing their difficulties through God. This makes a great difference in our willingness and ability to undertake and achieve. As McCheyne once wrote in his diary: "Lord, when Thou art near discouragements vanish; when Thou art away, anything is a discouragement."

The lesson is summed up in a New Testament verse: "We walk by faith, not by sight." In the energy of faith Joshua and Caleb formed the better purpose, which brought its own reward. The Christian life is a life of faith. We receive Christ Jesus, the Lord, by faith (John 1:12); we walk by faith (2 Cor. 5:7); we live by faith (Gal. 2:20). We fight the good fight of faith (1 Tim. 6:12), and "this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith" (1 John 5:4).

A Judicious Inquiry.

A well known traveling man who visits the drug trade, says he has often heard druggists ask a customer, whether it was for a child or an adult and if for a child, they almost invariably recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The reason for this is that they know there is no danger from it and that it always cures. There is not the least danger in giving it and for colds, croup and whooping cough it is unsurpassed.

He Was Stumped.

Back in an inland town in Illinois in the early days there was a justice of the peace who was very nearsighted. One summer day he made out some subpoenas to be served on witnesses, and dozed off. A fly lit in his inkwell, extracted itself after some difficulty, and crawled onto one of the subpoenas.

The constable, who was something of a practical joker, picked up the paper, and pointing to the fly tracks, said: "Judge, what is that name?"

The judge held the paper close to his eyes and squinted at it for a few minutes. Then scratching his head in perplexity, he answered: "Looks like my handwriting, all right, but darned if I can make out the name."—Wall Street Journal.

The Lure of Office.

"Senator Snortworthy says the greatest hardship of public life is the fact that it keeps him away from his home town and his old friends."

"Maybe so, but I notice when election time draws near the senator acts like a man who would be glad to make the separation permanent."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Rider.

"In speaking of this bill before congress you mention a 'rider.' What is a rider?"

"A rider," replied Senator Sorghum, "is usually like the postscript to a woman's letter—apparently an afterthought, but in reality the most important part of the communication."

A MESSAGE TO TIRED, SICK FOLKS

Don't Drag Through Life Half Sick and Half Well. Take this Advice

Go to your druggist and ask him for Gude's Pepto-Mangan and take it with your meals for a few weeks and see how your health improves.

If you are pale, tired, lack ambition and vigor, you know yourself that if you had plenty of red blood that you would not feel tired and half sick all the time. The only sure foundation of permanent health is good blood. Gude's Pepto-Mangan builds up your blood with a form of iron that gets into your system quickly. It is wonderful. You will like it and it will make you feel so well and strong. Life will be worth living again. Try it and you will thank us for telling you about it. Druggists sell Gude's Pepto-Mangan in both liquid and tablet form.

—Advertisement

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

MEN'S WEDDING RINGS.

THE Brooklyn Eagle, which reports most things accurately and well, published the news that in its city the use of wedding rings for men is gaining rapidly in popularity.

This is interesting and important if it means that men are coming to take the marriage ceremony and its vows more seriously and that the divorce rate is as a consequence to cease in its upward trend.

The wedding ring is a relic of savagery. It is probably a descendant of the metal bracelet and chain by which the earlier tribes of men assured themselves that their spouses would not wander away from the house domicile while the master of the house was away hunting.

Some more engaging wife, having convinced her husband of unquestionable fidelity, was rewarded by having the bracelet replaced by the ring and the chain done away with altogether.

The ring by itself showed that she was married. The absence of the chain said, "Here is an exceptionally fine wife." That flattered and pleased both parties.

But if the modern woman is expected to wear a wedding ring and advertise her married position, what good reason is there why the husband should not be marked in an equally prominent manner and his limitations of freedom equally advertised?

An old custom of the marriage ceremony consisted of putting the wedding ring first on the thumb, then on the first finger, then on the second, speaking the names of the Trinity as the ceremony proceeded, and, finally, when it rested on the third finger, it was supposed to signify that next to her duties to God the wife recognized her duties to her husband.

Of course, it ought not to require a ring or any other form of emblem to make a man or a woman hold sacred the vows of the altar. If a thin band of gold or platinum is all that restrains either one of them from wandering, then the divorce court is not very far away.

To most women the wedding ring is a very sacred thing. It is the last thing that goes to the pawnshop when adversity demands its toll. Just how much it means to the men, who in accordance with the new custom will wear it, is a question that only a test will settle.

The question of divorce in this country is fast getting to be of such dimensions as to demand serious corrective attention.

In twenty years the number of divorces granted annually has increased from about 60,000 to 133,000 with a total in the twenty years of nearly two millions.

In Nevada there are almost as many divorces as there are marriages, but since Nevada has been the resort of many citizens from other states seeking freedom from marital ties, it may be fairer to point to Oregon which

has only two and a half times as many marriages as divorces.

In six counties in four states the record shows 50 per cent more divorces than marriages.

The innocent parties to these disagreements are the children and in the past 20 years more than 1,300,000 sons and daughters of disagreeing parents have been involved in the court proceedings which followed the desire for separation.

In many states it has come to be easier to get divorced than it is to get married. Scarcely two states have in force laws alike, and what is illegal in one state becomes perfectly all right so far as the statutes go the minute the imaginary line between it and another commonwealth is crossed.

Perhaps the custom of wedding rings for men will have a good effect on the bad record recited above.

Perhaps, on the other hand, the men will wear their badges of matrimony in their vest pockets whenever they think a more conspicuous display will interfere with an evening a little gay-er than they would have at home.

But whatever means is necessary for the correction of present conditions should be determined and put into force.

Marriage should be made less of a farce and divorce less of a joke than present records show both to be.

The marriage relation is an important part of our civilization. It merits more attention and more perfection than it is at present receiving.

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Rulers and People of Bali, Near Sumatra, Extremely Fond of Gorgeous Display.

If you search on a map of Malaysia long enough you will find the Sunda islands. They are located to the south and west of Sumatra, and, like Sumatra and Java, and other isles near by, are under the rule of Holland. Perhaps if you have a large map you may be able to discover a tiny speck, attached to which will be the name "Bali."

The island of Bali is about 2,300 square miles in area, and is a most picturesque isle. Long ago it was conquered by hosts from India.

Although the Dutch rule Bali, and a Hollander sits at the table about which a Balinese raja gathers his chiefs to make laws, the iron hand is light in Bali. Indeed, a Bali overlord is permitted many wives, many dancing girls, many houses and as much pomp and gorgeous display of his high estate as his most regal ancestor ever contrived to show. Feudal rule in all its magnificence—but minus much of its impressiveness—is to be seen at its best or worst in Bali today.

Some of the Balinese, particularly the farmers, are virtually serfs. But they manage to live better, perhaps, than their brothers on the mainland of India. One reason, may be, is that the caste system is not so oppressive in Bali as it is in India.

The ears of the Balinese maiden are pierced when she is a baby. When she grows up, into the lobe of her ear is thrust a cylinder of bone. When a Balinese girl becomes a wife the bone cylinders give place to cylinders of silver or gold. But when a Balinese wife achieves the proud position of a mother then the earrings vanish entirely.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IS A DEADLY DRUG

Powerful Opiate Popular With South African Natives.

Produces Exquisite Feeling of Supreme Content and Happiness, but Leaves Victim a Wreck.

It is not only among war-weary people in big cities that drug taking is prevalent.

The natives of South Africa cultivate—surreptitiously, because there is a huge fine if the authorities find them out—a herb called dagga.

Dagga in Africa is what opium is to China. It is smoked—but smoked in a strange way—and the native smokes it only in the very early dawn or very late at night, when he can do it secretly.

He scoops a hole out of the hard ground three to four inches deep by three inches wide. A foot or so away from this he scoops another hole, and he then bores a small channel underground from one to the other. There is thus a free air passage connecting the two little excavations.

He places some dried dagga leaves in the first hole, lights them and covers them over with moist clay. He pierces this clay with a sharpened piece of wood to allow a draught to go through.

Into the other hole he inserts a small hollow reed—this is the pipe stem—squeezes moist clay round it, and on his knees begins his smoke.

A cup of water is at his side, and after each "draw" he cleverly lets a mouthful of water in without letting any smoke escape. Then in some marvelous manner he ejects the water in a long thin stream and the smoke slowly follows.

Bending low over the reed and sitting back on his heels, this is repeated time and time again.

His eyes stream with tears and soon get very bloodshot and swollen. He becomes excited; he feels elated, buoyed up in some wonderful way. All his cares and troubles are forgotten, and in their place has come an exquisite feeling of supreme content and happiness.

He begins to talk, and the occupants of his kral hear great tales, tales of daring deeds of his youth—told with much demonstration and wild enthusiasm. Tales of his early fights—tales of battles and of victories—always of victories. Tales of great horse-ship—and wonderful journeys—of old forests and young love.

But the influence of the dagga dies out. The native's eyes are screwed up small, his head aches, his limbs and face become inert, and in a short while he is just a huddled mass of heavy sleep.

His joy in life has lasted just about an hour, and in the dim dawn he awakens feeling a fearful "wreck." But he believes in "a hair of the dog that bit him," and so—another pipe before work.

Hard Work.

The Vicar—I suppose you've a large family to support, Mrs. Dempsey?
Mrs. Dempsey—I have, sir; and if they didn't all earn their own living I couldn't manage it.—Pearson's Weekly.

TWAIN FOND OF BILLIARDS

Biographer Has Told How Great Humorist Would Wear Out His Companions at the Game.

November 30 is Mark Twain's birthday. The beloved humorist would have been eighty-six on that day in 1921, if he had lived. His biographer, Albert Bigelow Paine, in writing of Mark Twain's passion for playing billiards, a hobby which endured to the last, comments upon his great physical endurance and perpetual youth.

"I was comparatively a young man, and by no means an invalid," Mr. Paine writes, "but many a time far in the night, when I was ready to drop with exhaustion, he was still as fresh and buoyant and eager for the game as at the moment of beginning. He smoked and smoked continually, and followed the endless track around the billiard table with the light step of youth. At three or four o'clock in the morning he would urge just one more game, and would taunt me for my weariness."

"I can truthfully testify that never until the last year of his life did he willingly lay down the billiard cue, or show the least suggestion of fatigue. He played always at high pressure. Now and then, in periods of adversity, he would fly into a perfect passion with things in general. But, in the end, it was a sham battle, and we went on playing as if nothing had happened, only he was very gentle and sweet, like the sun on the meadows after the storm had passed by."

WITTY EVEN IN DREAMLAND

Rev. Washington Gladden Was Able to Recall Humorous Response He Made During Sleep.

Many of us have dreamed of writing a poem, delivering a speech or making a witty remark, that seemed at the time wonderfully brilliant, but that, recalled on waking, proved to be either commonplace or wholly meaningless. That is not always the case, however, as a story once told by the Rev. Washington Gladden proves.

He dreamed that the old house that formerly stood near his church was still there, and that old Mr. Deslier, who had been dead many years, still lived in it. Doctor Gladden also knew that his old dog, George, who never failed to bark at the minister when he passed the house, still lived. In the dream Doctor Gladden was passing the house when the door opened and the old gentleman came out, followed by George, who, as usual, rushed barking up to Doctor Gladden.

"Now, now, George," said the old man, "you ought not to do that. You know that's a friend of ours; that's Doctor Gladden."

"Oh! I have met George before," responded Doctor Gladden in his dream. "In fact George and I have for some time had a bow-wowing acquaintance."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Farms Supply Wild Life Loss.

According to figures supplied by the Dominion bureau of statistics, losses to the fur industry of Canada caused by the spread of civilization in the North are more than made up by rapid development of the fur farming industry.

In 1920 there were 587 fur farms in Canada, 578 of them foxes, six mink, two raccoon and one karakule sheep. The animals on these farms are valued at a little less than \$5,000,000, silver foxes leading.

The industry commenced on Prince Edward Island and has worked west into British Columbia. By provinces the farms are distributed as follows: Prince Edward Island, 309; Nova Scotia, 55; New Brunswick, 57; Quebec, 80; Ontario, 42; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 4; Alberta, 15; British Columbia, 11 and Yukon Territory, 14.

Ex-Service Men as Teachers.

Intensive training for teaching is given ex-service men in England at Hornsey Rise Training college, under the auspices of the ministry of labor. The course is 75 weeks long and not more than 24 days' absence will be allowed to any student, so that the length of the course will approximate that of the ordinary training college.

There are 180 students registered in this course, which began July 1. All of these have been approved by the board of education and by the National Union of Teachers. Some have already had teaching experience.

Life as I See It.

From our prehistoric ancestors down man has always had a friendly feeling for trees, regarding them as almost sentient beings.

Great writers have not disdained to express this feeling.

Robert Louis Stevenson says: "He inquired his way of every tree."

And again, after an unpleasant encounter with a boor: "A tree would not have spoken to me like that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She Guffawed Then.

Sam—I never see you with Miss Giddings any more.

Lou—No; I couldn't stand her vulgar laughing.

Sam—So! I hadn't noticed it.

Lou—No, you weren't around when I proposed to her.

Preventable Forest Fires.

More than 160,000 forest fires have occurred in the United States during the past five years. Of these, 80 per cent were due to human agencies and were therefore preventable.



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