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THE CARROLL RECORD

PATRONIZE YOUR HOME PAPER.

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THE RED CROSS ENROLLMENT.

Reasons why it should be very Liberally Supported.

The annual meeting of the Carroll County Chapter American Red Cross was held in the Chamber of Commerce room Westminster, last Monday afternoon.

The Chapter authorized the contribution of $1200.00 to the fund for the salary and maintenance of the second Public Health nurse for Carroll County.

The eighth annual roll-call will begin on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, and continue until Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26.

Because the Chapter and branches of this County have some money on hand is no reason why every effort should not be made for a large enrollment of members this year. The Red Cross depends largely upon the membership fees for money to carry on its great national and international work of relief and mercy. The good people of Carroll County want to have a part in the service this organization is rendering to suffering humanity and all that is needed is to ask them to renew their membership. Few are so poor that they cannot contribute one dollar each year to such a worthy cause.

It is necessary that an enrollment of members be made each year to retain the organization of a Chapter of Red Cross in this County. It is important because it helps the national Red Cross to carry on its great work and it adds fifty cents of each membership to the local fund.

To many this may not seem important, but it is important, as it enables the Chapter and branches to be in a position to contribute to worthy movements for the welfare and health of the people of the county, to render relief in meritorious local cases of need and sickness and to respond promptly to calls that may come in great disasters. This was strikingly illustrated at the time of the Japan earthquake. A call came to the Chapter for $1500.00 and a check sent for the amount the same day. It would have been difficult if not impossible to have put on a campaign to raise the amount asked for.

Dr. Stone addressed the meeting and spoke of the work the nurses were doing and the program for the future, which includes organization of nursing classes and supervision of the tubercular cases of the County. He emphasized the importance of retaining the Red Cross organization in the County.

The following officers were elected: H. Peyton Gorsuch, Chairman; Dr. L. K. Woodward, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Frank Z. Miller, Secretary; W. Carroll Shunk, Treasurer; Mrs. Geo. Mather, Roll-call Chairman.

4-H Club Work.

Another of Carroll County boys honored. James Bushey, one of the three boys who were fourth in the judging contest at Timonium, was chosen by Mr. Jenkins, State Boys Club Agent, to go to the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis, last week

James gave a demonstration on fitting a calf for show, also made himself useful in general. Part of this work was helping the Maryland judging team celebrate their third victory as the champion judging team of the U. S.

Burton Kephart, Taneytown took part in the state-wide individual judging contest at the Harford County Fair, winning sixth.

Hubert Null and Burton Kephart, jointly, bought a fine Duroc Jersey boar from the McDonough School. Hubert bought a sow. This is the result of several years pig club work. The boys are both large breeders of purebred swine, dairy cattle and poultry. This may mean College, or leaders in this work in the county.

Last Chance—Next Monday.

Next Monday, Nov. 2, is the last day on which present citizens of Maryland who have moved into the state from other states, can appear before the County Clerk and "declare their intention" of becoming a citizen of the state, and thereby be entitled to register and vote at the election of next year, which, by the way, will be one of the most important general elections ever held in the state.

This is a disreputable law; but, it IS THE LAW, and the only thing to do is obey it, rather than lose your vote. The law applies to all who have moved into the state, whether recently or not, who have not been registered as voters since coming in.

The legislature to be elected in 1926 will have the power to repeal this "declaration of intention" law. Whether it will do so—depends on the weighing of partisan expediency, and not at all on anything else—unless it possibly might be on members who think more of the state's credit than of party whips.

SUBSCRIPTION STATEMENTS.

This office sent out a large number of statements and second notices of subscription expirations this week. As a personal favor to the Manager, we would like a 100 percent prompt response to them. Let us see whether you think enough of The Record to comply with our request.

THE CHAUTAUQUA

Three Days of Pleasure and Profit for Taneytown.

The Swarthmore Chautauqua promises to put on the Opera House stage Nov. 5-7 a splendid program; a jolly play, all kinds of music, and one outstanding lecture. Season tickets for children from 5 to 15 years $1.00; for Adults $1.50; single admission, all ages 75c.

The single numbers cost only 16 2/3c, or 25c each, for 6 numbers by purchasing a season ticket. Why pay 75c, or at rate of $4.50 for the course?

Get your ticket now, and be ready to join the crowds. The Thursday afternoon program will be at 3:00 o'clock, and the evening programs likely at 8 o'clock. The hours will be definitely set when the chautauqua arrive.

Take No Chances with a Sore Throat.

Outbreaks of diphtheria in different parts of the State since the opening of the schools in September,have focused attention on the importance of immunizing children against diphtheria so that they may be protected against this dread disease.

Figures given out by Dr. R. H. Riley, Chief of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases of the State Department of Health, show that during the first six weeks after the schools were opened this Fall, 133 cases of diphtheria were reported in contrast with 98 cases during the corresponding period in 1924. "Diphtheria is one of the diseases in which we cannot afford to take any chances," said Dr. Riley. "The germs are spread from the throat and nasal discharges of a person who is ill with diphtheria, or who is a 'carrier' of diphtheria germs. 'Carriers' are persons who though not sick themselves, carry the germs in their noses and throats, and transmit the disease when coughing or sneezing.

"When a suspicious case of sore throat, croup, or tonsilitis occurs, time should not be wasted on home remedies, but a doctor should be sent for at once, so that antitoxin may be administered without delay. Just as any up-to-date fire department keeps supplies of fire fighting materials at central depots, so the State Department of Health has supplies of diphtheria antitoxin at easily accessible centers throughout the State, and no home in the State is more than three or four hours distance from one of these supply depots. Before the use of antitoxin was discovered, the disease was fatal to one out of every two children stricken. Now prompt treatment with antitoxin, will nearly always save the life of the child—but delay, even of a few hours is dangerous.

"In addition to giving antitoxin to the patient, the family physician—or if he cannot be reached, the local health officer—gives smaller doses—protective doses—to the persons who are nursing the patient, or who have come in contact with him. The smaller dose of antitoxin protects the person temporarily, onlv—that is for a period of from two or three weeks. After that, the immunity, as we call such protection, wears off.

"But we have a method of protecting or immunizing against diphtheria so that the immunization will last for a period of years. For this complete immunization a different substance is used—toxin-antitoxin—it is called. As practically all children under twelve are susceptible to diphtheria, it is no longer considered necessary to give the children a susceptibility test, but time is saved by going right ahead with the treatments. The immunization clinics that have been held in the schools in Baltimore City and in many of our county schools, have been based on this knowledge. Three treatments, given at intervals of a week apart, are necessary to complete the treatment—with a test at the end of six months to see whether or not the treatments have been effective.

"It is better to protect the children against diphtheria than to let them run the risk of getting the disease. You are not only protecting them against the disease, the suffering and anxiety that come with it, but against the dangerous after-effects which usually follow the 'catching' disease of early childhood—damage to eyes and ears, to the heart and to the kidneys.

"County Commissioners and County Boards of Education will be rendering untold service to their communities by providing the means which makes this protection of the children possible."

OUR CHRISTMAS CARDS.

This office has received a number of nice orders for Christmas Cards within the past two weeks. We do not handle small lot orders—the smallest being for a box of 20 cards and envelopes of one grade, and not less than 50 cards in the cheaper grades.

Our cards are especially suitable for those who use Christmas Cards in large lots—pastors, teachers, business men, etc. All of our cards are furnished either with name of sender printed on, or with both name and a selected verse. This will be our last published notice concerning them. Place your order now!

Dry Goods box carving is almost a lost art, in small towns—there are too few boxes to carve.

President Roosevelt once said: "Good crops are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good life on the farm."

MORE OBSERVANCE OF LAW NEEDED.

President Sounds Warning in an Address to Churches.

Washington, Oct. 21—More law observance and more religion are needed in this country. President Coolidge told the annual council of Congregational churches in an address Tuesday night last week.

"Lawlessness is altogether too prevalent," he said, "and a lack of respect for government and the conventions of enlightened society is altogether too apparent.

"If there are any general failures in the enforcement of the law it is because there have first been general failures in the disposition to observe the law. I can conceive of no adequate remedy for the evils which beset society except through the influence of religion."

The President said there was no form of education, government or reward, "which will not fail;" that "redemption must come through sacrifice and sacrifice is the essence of religion." He bespoke untold benefits through a broader comprehension of this principle by the public and continued preaching of it by the clergy.

"It is only through these avenues," he declared, "by a constant renewal and extension of our faith that we can expect to enlarge and improve the moral and spiritual life of the nation. Without that faith all that we have of an enlightened civilization cannot endure."

Asserting that if the people are the government it will be what they are, "and will be able to get out of the people only such virtue as religion has placed there." The President went on;

"If society resists wrong-doing by punishment, as it must do, unless it is willing to approve it through failure to resist it, for there is no middle ground, it may protect itself as it is justified in doing by restraining a criminal, but that in and of itself does not reform him. It is only a treatment of a symptom. It does not eradicate the disease. It does not make the community virtuous.

"No amount of restraint no amount of law can do that. If our political and social standards are the result of an enlightened conscience then their perfection depends upon securing a more enlightened conscience.

"If we are to preserve what we already have and provide for further reformation, as the clergy tell us, we must become partakers of the spirit of the Great Master. This way is outside the government. It is in the realm of religion."

Bee Louse Hunting.

(For the Record.)

"As this is the season for pumpkin devils, goblins,, witches and many strange apparations it may be in order to tell about the three hard boiled bee louse hunters that were abroad in the land last week.

I had the pleasure of entertaining Dr. E. F. Phillips formerly head of the bee culture department in Washington, but now Professor of Bee Keeping, Cornell University; and Prof. Virgil Argo, of the same University, three days last week. We took a long trip around amongst the bee keepers and find that this thing now has a wide distribution in this section of Maryland and in parts of Southern Pennsylvania. You know it was at first thought to be a purely local manifestation, but since its discovery it is easy to trace him in most colonies of bees anywhere in this section.

I was the first guy to recognize this bug on bees in the U. S. That I guess puts me in the first rank as an experienced louse hunter. We three louse hunters, like the three witches, hied ourselves over to Washington for a day and were entertained quite royally by the higher-ups in all things bee-wise and otherwise.

The mills of the gods grind slowly but Mr. Bee-louse had better prepare himself with parachutes because the bee sharps are preparing to loosen his hold on the bee and drop him overboard. You know the bee louse rides around on the backs of the bees. The bees are little aeroplanes with this fellow forever riding about over the countryside. He is a passenger that never pays his fare. The thing is a positive hindrance to the bees especially its great interference with the queen's egg laying."

ROCKWARD NUSBAUM.

Suicides in Adams County.

Two suicides occurred in Adams County, Pa., on Tuesday, the victims being Charles F. Rebert, a farmer living near Gettysburg, and Mrs. J. Jere Plank of the same neighborhood

Mr. Rebert hung himself in the barn on his farm after coming home from Gettysburg where he had ran down 5-year-old Helen Gelwicks,with his auto, at a street intersection. The child was not seriously hurt.

At almost the same hour that Mr. Rebert's body was found that of a neighbor, Mrs. J. Jere Plank, was discovered hanging from a rafter in the attic of her home. The cause of her suicide has not been revealed.

There are massive locomotives now being built that cost more than $100,000 each and yet some fool driver of a Ford will think he can push one of them off at a crossing.—Los Angeles Times.

HE WORKED THE CROWD.

How an Expert at Frederick Fair Conducted Business.

The Frederick News, last week, contained an article on how many variety venders plied their business at Frederick Fair, and gave one expert's operations in detail, except that the reporter failed to state how many "confederates" there were in the crowd. The story is as follows;

"There is at least one man on the rounds who works successfully the time worn trick of giving something for nothing. He styled himself "the best salesman in the United States" and a number of persons now agree with him. He occupied a stand in the rear of his automobile, close to the race track, on the west side of the grounds, and had a number of willing customers including half a dozen women. He is a smooth talking man about 35 years old and sells tawdry jewelry, fountain pens and safety razors.

He began by performing several or more sleight-of-hand tricks with cards, with the assistance of a boy. He then called to his audience come closer and watch him change a one dollar note into a five spot. This attracted the crowd and he informed his audience that he is an advertising agent for a big firm in New York and intended to give things away that will make customers for his firm in the future. He then dashed a hand full of rings and watch chains among the crowd. He felt sorry for those who were unable to supply themselves in the scramble and proceeded to pass rings to anyone who would accept the gifts.

At this juncture he deplores the fact that there are so many closefisted persons in the world and declares that generosity is his predominating characteristic. He passed out more jewelry, also lead pencils and cuff buttons. By this time he has a large crowd and everyone seemed impressed with his benevolence.

After expressing admiration for generous persons he picked up half a dozen fountain pens and asked for six lucky persons to pass him a dollar for each one. He warns those who made a purchase to remain in order for him to prove his generosity. The pens were quickly sold and he returned the dollar to each purchaser.

He then asked for a cigarette and several were passed to him. To further demonstrate his generosity he gave a man a quarter for the cigarette he took. He passed out another quarter for a match. He then sold something else for a dollar or two and returned the money to the purchaser. He paid another quarter for a cigarette and gave twenty-five cents for another match.

By this time the crowd had a pocket full of jewelry and apparently seemed eager for more. Something else was passed out for a dollar that found half a dozen purchasers and the money was promptly returned. He asked for another match and a dozen were thrust at him. He selected one, paid a quarter for it.

"I can sell anything," he said. He then broke a match in half and asked someone to give him five dollars for it. This halted the buying temporarily. "Remember" he said, "if you buy this piece of a match stand where you are, I'm going to make every man in the crowd wish he had handed me a five spot." Two persons in the crowd gave him five dollars and took the piece of match. He immediately returned the five spot together with a safety razor.

A minute later he picked up a dozen fountain pens and quickly sold them for one dollar each, telling the purchasers to remain where they were. He then sold another dozen for the same price. He selected half a dozen boxes of pearls which he sold for five dollars, telling each purchaser to remain with him and receive something that would make the non-purchasers wish they had bought. The money from the last three purchasers was placed in separate piles, apparently to be returned to the buyers. By this time he had sums ranging from two to nine dollars from a number of buyers. He then picked up the piles of money and looked over the crowd.

Some of the buyers extended their hands expecting to get back their cash. He called on the purchasers to put their hands apparently in an effort to designate them from those who had not bought. In reply to a question "are you satisfied with your purchase" all of the buyers answered in the affirmative. He then passed out a cheap manicure set to the purchasers, poked the money in his pocket, thanked the buyers for their patronage and said he would retire for lunch. While he forced no one to buy his stuff he played his game to the chagrin of some of his purchasers who expected something for nothing.

The W. M. R. R. Strike.

The Western Maryland R. R. seems to be operating its trains very near normal, both freight and passenger, without the aid of the striking employees, according to a statement made at the head office of the Company early in the week. President Byers said the strike was a closed incident, so far as the management is concerned.

A cargo of 4000 tons of coal from Germany, to relieve the shortage in Maine, is on the way to this country, said to be the first German coal imported to this country. The coal will be in three sizes, stove, egg and nut. The shipment will be landed at Portland, Maine.

COAL OPERATORS STAND FIRM

There Must be no Future Tie-ups in Operation of Mines.

The coal operators have issued a plain statement in which the ultimatum is laid down that they will not enter into any more parleys under present conditions, and that no agreement will be made with the unions that does not stand for doing away with future tie-ups of the mines.

"We can't go on this way, with a strike on most of the time," said Mr. Warriner, "We had a contract with the miners from 1902 to 1916 which made is possible to keep on with mine operation while wage scales were being arranged. The miners kicked it over finally in 1916. I always thought it was a good plan.

"Since 1920 we have had nothing but strikes and mines have been kept shut down and the public has been given poor service. I see no reason why we shouldn't give good and continuous service in this industry as in any other.

"I want to say very definitely that the operators stand as a unit not to sign any agreement which does not include a provision for the future to make it possible to keep the mines in operation while wage scales and other disputed matters are being arranged.

"We have gone as far as we can. This is as good a time as any to settle the matter. There is no use putting this question off for the future. We intend to end future tie-ups in our industry once and for all time."

Mr. Warriner declined to discuss the possible length of the present strike except to say that he believed there was a "growing dissatisfaction among the mine workers themselves and that they were opposed as individuals to the strike.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Oct. 26, 1925—Westminster Deposit and Trust Company guardian of Thomas W. Logue, infant, settled its first and final account.

Isaac Winter, executor of Josiah Winter, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts due and current money.

Frank R. Cassell, executor of Lydia Cassell, deceased, returned inventories personal property, debts due and current money.

Elizabeth E. Barnes, executrix of Levi Barnes, deceased, received order to transfer bonds.

William A. Kinstler and Katharine M. Loots, executors of Frederick Kinstler, returned inventory of personal property and received order to dispose of same.

The last will and testament of Jno. N. Weaver, deceased, was duly admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Oliver J. Stonesifer, who received warrant to appraise personal property and order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Ida M. Smith, deceased, was duly admitted to probate.

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1925—Letters of administration on the estate of Thos. W. Logue, deceased, were granted unto Edgar T. Logue, who received order to notify creditors.

Frances Seipp and George L. Stocksdale, executors of Daniel Seipp, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Emma Haines Mehring, administratrix with the will annexed of Oliver A. Haines, deceased, settled her first and final account.

The last will and testament of Walter A. Ford, deceased, was duly admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto M. Viola Ford, who received warrant to appraise personal property and order to notify creditors.

332.5 Miles an Hour.

The amazing speed of 332.5 miles an hour, over a course of 350 kilometers—about 220 miles—was made on Monday in a sea-plane contest over the Bay Shore Maryland, course, by Lieut James H. Doolittle of the U. S. Navy. Great Britain's contestant was second with an average speed of 199.1 miles, and Italy third with an average of 188.4 miles. Both the English and Italian flyers had machine trouble that reduced their speed.

Marriage Licenses.

James L. Benson and M. Frances Sidwell, Westminster.

Walter Lee Pickett and Helen Marie Schunck, Baltimore.

Robert Earl Carter and Ethel L. Vernary, Sykesville.

Albert Philip Smith and Helen Virginia Olinger, Taneytown.

W. Kenneth Plank and Hattie I. Coleman, Union Bridge.

Howell L. Lovell and Cathryn D. Fisher, Poolesville, Md.

Wilmur Clarence Sarver and Louise Elizabeth Glenn, Cavetown, Md.

Morris F. Baker and Lillian Alice Smith, Smithburg, Md.

A pint of liquor, an auto and another man's wife make up a combination that is always good for either an editorial or an obituary notice.—Roanoke Times.

Greet the bill collector with a smile somebody advises. The trouble, says our bill collector friend, is that too many persons do not greet him with anything else.—Lynchburg News.

WONDERFUL RADIO.

The Greatest Modern Invention for Entertainment.

ARTICLE III.

Don't worry about getting Cuba, or California, or South America, or France. "Distance" is more a pleasurable fancy than an advantage. In this big "east" of ours, the average radio will bring in stations from Canada to Florida, and from Maine to the Missippi river. And out of the many stations you can get, only a comparatively few are able to give worth-while, first-class programs. Some of them simply broadcast "jazz" and a lot of amateur stuff that is not worth wasting time and batteries on.

It is also best—especially after once listing the big string of stations that you like to "brag" about—to be selective on your own part. For instance, there is hardly a broadcasting city in the country, taken as a whole, that equals our nearby Washington—WRC and WCAP. The great bands there, the musical talent in general, and the great men connected with numerous government activities,make Washington a good station to patronize very liberally. Then there are Pittsburg, New York, Springfield Schnectady, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland and a few others, that anybody can get, make up a list that more than justifies the ownership of a radio.

In buying, do not be misled by appearances and cheapness. Use a little common-sense, and you will likely reach the conclusion that there are real reasons, based on actual values, that causes price differences. Do not order sets from "mail order" houses unless you already know the sets by reputation. The men you will likely be compelled to call on when "trouble" comes—and it likely will—are not as a rule very receptive to "fixing up" bargain house sets. In general, it is wise to buy your set not far from home.

To come back to the question of "distance" the average radioist will not pay the necessary price for it, in the way of late hours. Assuming that 10 o'clock is late enough for retiring for the night in the average home, this would mean a 9 o'clock program in Chicago, and about a 7 o'clock program in San Francisco, due to the difference in time between West and East. If you are willing to stay out of bed until 12 o'clock, or later, you may get California, under very favorable conditions, providing your receiver is strong enough; but, even should you get it, you would not get any increased enjoyment—except in "the name of the thing."

The wonders of radio are unending There are a lot of "can't be dones" and rationalistic doctrines smashed every time a complicated musical program comes in at your window through a little wire. You listen to Schenectady, N. Y., then turn a dial a quarter of an inch and get Miami, Florida. Frequently a movement of a sixteenth of an inch, means going say from Cincinnatti, O., to Ottawa, Canada. A mere touch on a tone control dial, changes a low tone to a shout. It isn't merely wonderful—its marvellous.

Some no doubt wonder how much difference there is between a talking machine and a radio, in quality of music, etc., and which has the preference. In our first article we touched the subject slightly. There is no short answer to the question. When radio is at its best, programs are rendered as clearly as the machine, and in addition, has much more of what we may call personal touch, but that hardly describes it. The difference is, the machine performs its "best" more surely than the radio—you are more sure of its dependability—but the versatility of the radio is its big advantage.

There are receiving sets on the market that combine the radio and the talking machine. They have the big advantage that when a bad case of "static," or some other complaint, afflicts the radio side, the machine and records can be operated until the sickness of the more versatile side of the combination passes off. As investments,considered separately, after all the evidence is in, the radio will win out in the large majority of cases.

The County S. S. Meeting.

The Sunday School demonstration, in Westminster, last Sunday, was greatly interferred with by the rainy, stormy day, and many thought the event would be postponed. Still, the improvement in weather conditions about one o'clock brought out something like a half-attendance, and the program was carried out, though the parade feature was much smaller than it would have been with fine weather prevailing.

The Men's Meeting was held at Alumni Hall, where an excellent program was carried out, participated in by J. Walter Englar, Rev. E. R. Hamme, George K. Mather, Rev. J. N. Garner, and Dr. E. D. Stone the latter making an address on "Winning of Men."

The meeting for women at the Armory was in charge of Mrs. Martha Shaw, Mrs. C. P. Wiles, of Philadelphia, gave a fine address on the "Adult in Sunday School."

The Children's meeting was held in the M. P. Church, in charge of Miss Ethel Steele, County Sup't of Children's work. The program was largely songs and recitations.

Essential equipment for hiking across country includes a pleasant manner of asking for a ride.—San Francisco Chronicle.