

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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All articles on this page are either original, or properly credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this Office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

The Candidates.

For Governor.

ADDISON E. MULLIKIN R
ALBERT C. RITCHIE D

For Comptroller.

DR. CHAS. GOODELL R
WILLIAM S. GORDY D

For Attorney General.

WILLIAM F. BROENING R
THOMAS H. ROBINSON D

For Clerk Court Appeals.

EVA C. CHASE R
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For U. S. Senator.

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For Congress.

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For Chief Judge.

FRANCIS NEAL PARKE D

For Associate Judge.

WILLIAM HENRY FORSYTHE D

COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator.

GEORGE P. B. ENGLAR R
DANIEL J. HESSON D

For Clerk of Court.

EDWIN M. MELLOR R
JACOB H. SHERMAN D

For Register of Wills.

WILLIAM F. BRICKER R
R. LEE MYERS D

For House of Delegates.

C. RAY BARNES R
C. SCOTT BOLLINGER D
HARRY L. CRATIN D
CHARLES B. KEPHART R
GEORGE W. RILL D
MELVIN W. ROUTHSON R
JESSE P. WEYBRIGHT R
JACOB R. L. WINK D

For Judges Oph. Court.

WILSON L. CROUSE D
J. WEBSTER EBAUGH R
LEWIS E. GREEN R
J. FRANK HOFFMAN R
CHARLES S. MARKER D
WM. NELSON YINGLING D

For County Commissioners.

GEORGE BENSON D
EDWARD S. HARNER D
GEORGE W. JENKINS D
CHARLES W. MELVILLE R
JOHN H. REPP R
CHARLES H. SPICER R

For States Attorney.

THEODORE F. BROWN R
CHARLES O. CLEMSON D

For Sheriff.

GEORGE C. FOWBLE R
AUGUSTUS G. HUMBERT D

For County Treasurer.

HERBERT G. MATHIAS R
SAMUEL J. STONE D

People are never so stubborn and thick-headed as when you are trying to get your idea across.

State candidates in New York, are campaigning extensively through Radio broadcasting, and will likely keep it up until election day. The plan has many decided advantages.

After staging a big prize fight at the Sesqui-Centennial, in order to make a losing venture help to pay, the same authorities sold box seats at \$50.00, to see the Rumanian Queen Marie this Thursday night.

The "color line" has bobbed up in athletic games, due to Chambersburg, Pa., High having a negro student on its football team. Various teams below the Mason and Dixon line refuse to enter games with Chambersburg. There is no color line in Pennsylvania schools, but that don't go across the line. The player in question enjoys high scholastic standing.

The "drys" play execrable politics, as well as defeat their objects, when they fail to organize and act together. Pennsylvania was a specimen of how "splitting" the dry vote works, and the same situation now exists in New York and Illinois. The "wets" never play the two candidate act—they have better political sense.

The "Slush" Investigation.

There is reasonable suspicion that Senator James A. Reed, and others of the Senate Committee on the expenditure of campaign funds in the primary elections, are not wholly disinterested in the result of the coming regular election, so have planned to reopen the investigation in Illinois, and perhaps in Indiana, with the result of influencing voters on November 2nd. At any rate, the hearing reopened on Monday, ostensibly to hear testimony not heard previously.

On the ground that everything is fair in politics, even if it isn't fair from a high ethical position, the effort will apparently be to minimize the chances of election of Frank L. Smith, the Republican candidate for Senator, who is under charges for spending abnormal sums of money to secure the nomination, something like the Vane case in Pennsylvania.

As the Senate itself has the power to take up charges reflecting adversely on the election and qualifications of its newly elected members, and as this testimony could be presented before the Senate, after the November election, it must be assumed that the investigators prefer to try to kill off the chance of the election of Mr. Smith, rather than depend on the Senate unseating him.

The plan may work well, or it may not. Sometimes, when a man is prosecuted too strenuously, and especially when there is another object in view, public sentiment turns to the "under dog." Perhaps the indorsement of Smith by the Anti-Saloon League may have something to do with the reopening of the "slush" charges at this time?

This primary election investigation bug is a new one; but the thing being investigated is not new—the great cost connected with the invention of our "progressive" plan for arriving at nominations. The law has always cost barrels of money, everywhere. Even here in little old Maryland, the cost of the primary election—to the taxpayers and candidates—is estimated at \$565,000 in Baltimore City alone, and over \$700,000 in the whole state—and that it cost something like \$3.00 for each vote cast.

These estimates are given in an article in last Saturday's Baltimore Evening Sun, by a staff writer, who fixes the cost of the primary and general election at approximately \$1,000,000—and Maryland is very small, by comparison with Pennsylvania and Illinois, where investigation bugs are hunting for campaign thunder. Perhaps in proportion to the vote cast, as much money was spent this year in Maryland as in either of the large states named.

Unquestionably, the tremendous expenditures in election campaigns is a great evil, and there seems little doubt that this has been practiced in several states; but, it also seems equally true that before any candidate should be penalized for such expenditures, the general laws should at least approximately fix the proper amount per 1000 of voters that can be legitimately spent. This has never been done by law, and until it is done, it would seem "ex post facto" to punish men in the absence of such law, for so doing opens the field to prejudice and factionalism.

Official Salaries.

The President gets a salary of \$75,000 a year. He lives in the White House and pays no rent. In addition, he gets an allowance of \$25,000 a year so he may live as a President should live.

Cabinet members get \$15,000 a year. They have the use of a motorcar. That is about all the Government does for them. Therefore it is argued in Washington that the Government they serve should build and maintain homes for them. It is said no man of moderate means can afford to serve his Government. Salaries are not high and living expenses are not low.

Possibly, but what about the Justices of the Supreme Court? Or the United States Senators? Or the heads of the many, even multifarious, permanent bureaus in Washington? And if Senators and Cabinet members are entitled to homes, maintained rent-free, why not the 435 members of the House?

Since there are so many other deserving servants of the Government, all of them protesting they are underpaid, why draw the line with the House? Why not everybody and his wife and his men-servants and his maid-servants—everybody who works for Uncle Sam?

Why not a great barracks of an apartment, with its units all cut to a pattern and standardized to a fare-the-well? Then with a life job for everybody who wanted it and frequent and generous salary increases, bigger and better vacations and less work, everybody could or should be reasonably happy.—Phila. Ledger.

No Verdict Reached.

The government's suit against former Attorney General H. M. Daugherty, and former Alien Property Custodian Thos. W. Miller, has ended in disagreement on the part of the jury. Just how the jury stood, is not definitely known, but report has it that it was 10 to 2 for conviction in the Miller case, and 6 to 6 in the Daugherty case. At any rate a "hung" jury does not satisfy either Justice or the public, in such important cases.

Much of the testimony against the defendants was of a most damaging character and the public will not soon forget it. The destruction of records and checks, and the juggling of Liberty bonds from hand to hand, apparently in order to cover up the payment of criminal fees, leaves an ugly picture.

Unfortunately, some of the transactions could not be positively proven, as to their exact character, and it may be that the measure of inexact evidence caused the disagreement; but, if our laws, Courts and juries, can not get at such big cases, then there is much that is lacking in them.

We have never believed in the justice of unanimous verdicts of juries. We settle our other big problems either by majorities, or two-thirds votes, and see no reason why juries should not return verdicts in the same manner. This case should not end with this one unsatisfactory attempt at settlement.

Pleasure.

There is a vast mystery about the way some words get into our language. Pleasure, for example, is a word of such strange import that it is almost impossible to trace it to any root origin; and that is because it expresses an emotion or feeling or thought that defies definition. Pain is a simpler word, because it expresses a more definite emotion. It is traceable and has location that is bluntly physical and only vaguely moral and spiritual. But pleasure is of many kinds and so intricately interwoven with both physical and mental states and so diffused and subtly elusive, while at the same time all-pervasive, that no psychology so far has been able to account for it or even to describe it.

For causation it is wholly miraculous. Every sense feeds it. The eye, resting upon some simple thing or sublime, as the case may be; the petal of a rose, the deep blue of a lake hidden among the hills, the bars of many-colored clouds that lay at the gate of dawn—any one of a thousand simple sights by day or night will bring its full flood of rapture pouring through nerve and pulse and thrilling body and mind with sensations no language can describe. But the ear also is its servitor. What a mystery is this of the happy elevation of feeling, the sheer delight and joy which spring instantly at the appeal of sounds conveyed through the air to such a simple physical contrivance as the ear!

And so of touch and taste and smell. By what magic is it that a whiff of cool air upon the cheek can lift the whole spirit and purify it with some haunting nameless sense of refreshment and relief? Where is the science that can explain why a bit of toast and egg and bacon produce not only nourishment but pleasure? And see what power resides in the blossom and the wheat and corn and the more ravishing odors of attar and rose to fill the whole being with a rare and happy sense of charm and delight.

But the sources of pleasure seem to be yet more numerous and mysterious than these. What a multitude of thoughts and feelings, fancies and reveries, dreams and hopes, vague musings of the night and ordered reflections of the day, sensations that do not seem to travel along any route of sense and yet come charged with the swift dynamics of ecstasy or the milder and gentler rapture of mere healthy contentments and good cheer! Of course, for every such strangely tuned capacity for pleasure there is a weird capacity for pain to match; but the wonder of it is that the pleasure seems, on the whole, to so far outweigh the pain, to be rather the normal experience, while pain is the occasional interruption. But, altogether, it is a part of the great mystery of life and being.—Phila. Ledger.

First Paper From Wood

"According to an old, old legend, the Chinese first learned to make paper by watching the wasp build her nest," one learns from "Modern Aladdin and Their Magic," by Charles E. Rush and Amy Winslow. "A Chinaman, watching the wasp one day, discovered that she took a bite of wood, chewed it into paste, and smeared it on her nest. When the paste became dry it turned into something like our paper. Thus the Chinese learned to make paper from wood long before any other people in the world."

Rich Strike, After All

Way back in the fifties gold prospectors took a look at Big bend in the North Fork of the Feather river in California and decided the stream bed must be full of gold in the wide horseshoe watercourse that skirted a mountain. So they undertook—and finished—the herculean task of driving a tunnel through the base of the mountain, permitting the river to flow through the ground, leaving the stream bed bare. But there was no gold! Today gold has been struck in a new way at Big bend. The water that flows through the tunnel has been put to work producing electric power that has helped develop the great Sacramento valley and the San Francisco Bay region.

Getting Into a Scrape

The word "scrape," meaning a difficulty or some unfortunate predicament, has several synonyms, as "rub," "squeeze," a "pinch," etc., all of which are younger than the term "scrape," and of slightly different interpretation.

"Getting into a scrape" came from Scotland, and the expression is as old as the ancient and honorable game of golf. In Scotland a rabbit's hole or burrow is called a "scrape." When a player's ball rolled into one of these holes it was manifestly impossible to play it, and the rules of the game recognized this fact by naming but a slight penalty for the player. He merely "got into a scrape."—Chicago Journal.

Transparent Steel

A sheet of steel so thin as to be as transparent as a pane of glass has been made by Dr. Karl Muller of the Physical Technical Institute of Berlin and the feat is expected to be of great commercial and scientific interest. As a test of the clearness of this sheet of metal, a photograph was made through it of a surface ruled with very fine lines and when the print was examined it showed the lines perfectly without the least distortion. The sheet is slightly flexible. The sheet is made by depositing the metal electrically upon a smooth surface and then removing it from the support.

Aviators to Uncover Gold

It is confidently expected that army aviators will be the means of revealing rich deposits of gold in the Philippines, which is said to exist in a part of the island of Mindoro which has long defied the efforts of explorers. It is hedged in by mountain peaks, and the few trails leading into it are hard and dangerous. Besides this the country is infested with serpents and ferocious animals. The name is really "Mina de oro," meaning gold country, and it is thought that aviation will open up a way into its interior which could not be accomplished in any other manner.

Rooster's Big Appetite

A seven days' wonder among Spurgeon Bay (Wis.) folk was a rooster that had eaten 936 kernels of corn at a meal. E. G. Druding, a grocer in the neighboring town of Ellsworth, had a big rooster that he believed could beat that record and invited his customers to guess how many kernels it would eat. They gave him their estimates, the rooster started eating and in 20 minutes had consumed 1,480 kernels, by actual count.

High Cost of Harbors

Construction of a harbor for Tokyo, a pending problem for many years, will now be actually undertaken, according to the Jiji. The total cost of the work is estimated at \$50,000,000. When Baron Sakatani was mayor of Tokyo, the cost had been estimated at only \$15,000,000. The city, it is said, will ask for a government subsidy of one-third this amount, and another third of the sum is to be secured on the pledge of reclaimed ground, while the remainder is to be repaid out of receipts collected from ships entering the harbor. Bonds may be issued to raise the necessary amount.

The port of Nagasaki is being improved at a cost of \$1,000,000.



Good taste and good health demand sound teeth and sweet breath.

The use of Wrigley's chewing gum after every meal takes care of this important item of personal hygiene in a delightful, refreshing way—by clearing the teeth of food particles and by helping the digestion.

The result is a sweet breath that shows care for one's self and consideration for others—both marks of refinement.



Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)
Taneytown, Md.

Are you Ready for School?

This is the question that is being asked very often these days. We are prepared to help you answer this question in the affirmative, with a full stock of Merchandise for school requirements.

Ginghams for School Dresses

A large assortment of standard qualities and brands of Dress Gingham, in 27 inch and 32 inch width to select from. Pretty patterns, newest shades, and lowest prices, according to the quality.

McCall Dress Patterns.

The McCall Dress Patterns are very popular, because of the simple manner in which they can be handled, and the latest styles. Our September patterns are just in, and have new snappy styles for school.

Shoes for School.

A large stock of reliable Shoes for Boys and Girls. The best quality leather and new styles in Oxfords and Top Shoes, in the best colors. Our prices are always very reasonable, and the Shoes noted for their wear-resisting qualities.

School Suits for Boys, \$5.98

A large stock of Boys' Knee Pants Suits of quality, that cannot be beat for the above price. In fact, the quality is extraordinary for the price of \$5.98. Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity to save money on these Suits.

School Hosiery.

We have a large assortment of Hosiery in Silk Lisle threads in all the late colors and various prices. Three-quarter and 7/8 length Hose for Boys and Girls.

School Blouses and Shirts.

A very nice assortment of Blouses and Collar-attached Shirts for the school boy. They run full cut, in good patterns for boys, from 8 to 16 years. Also a full line of Neck-band and Collar-attached Dress Shirts for young men. New patterns and colors that are guaranteed not to fade.

Sweaters for School.

Our line of Sweaters for Fall has just arrived, and we are now in a position to take care of most any requirement in the Sweater line.

Dress Caps for School.

A full assortment of fine quality Dress Caps, in the new shades and designs, at very popular prices.

Fountain Pens and Ink.

A good reliable Fountain Pen, filled with good ink, is quite an asset towards perfect work in school. An L. E. Waterman Ideal Fountain Pen and a bottle of Waterman Ink is the choice that will help towards the goal. A size and design in our stock suitable for every requirement.

School Supplies.

Just received a large supply of Ink and Pencil Tablets and Composition Books. Loose Leaf Books, Pencils, Pens and Holders, Companions, Rulers, Erasers and Companions. Lunch Boxes, School Bags, etc.

Taylor-made Clothing For Fall.

We are now displaying a very nifty assortment of samples for Suits for this Fall. You are cordially invited to call and look them over. We'd be glad to show them to you and take your measure for that new Fall Suit. There is some distinction in having a Suit made to your own measurements, from all wool materials that make a smart appearance. The greatest care is given in the making up of our Suits, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. The prices range from \$22.50 to \$60.



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Surplus \$60,000.00
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A Lost Chance

Some day your opportunity will come along and with this opportunity will come a call for more cash.

If you lack the money you will probably lack the credit and perhaps lose your chance.

Prepare now for the next time. Co-operate with yourself and with this Bank and there can be no question about your future.

Resources Over \$1,300,000.00.

Read the Advertisements

POULTRY

Investigate So-Called New Breeds of Poultry

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

During the past few months the United States Department of Agriculture has received many requests from all parts of the country for information concerning two so-called new "breeds" of poultry, the "Turken" and the "Kiwi". The department has been aware of advertisements concerning these new and novel "breeds", for which some rather remarkable claims have been made. The advertisements and literature describing the origin and qualities of these "breeds" seem to have aroused much interest on the part of the public, since the department has recently received several urgent requests for an explanation regarding the reliability of the claims made.

The statements in the advertisements and literature claim that the "Turken" was originally produced by crossing a male turkey with a female chicken, and that the "Kiwi" was produced by crossing a male ostrich with a female chicken.

Successful crosses have been made between the pheasant and the chicken, and in practically every case the progeny has been of the male sex and sterile. Also, successful crosses have been made between the guinea and the chicken and here, again, the sex of the progeny has almost invariably been male and the hybrids have been sterile. Both of these crosses have been made with great difficulty and, so far as known, no cross giving any progeny has ever been reported between the turkey and the chicken. Furthermore, it is highly improbable that the progeny, if any have ever been secured, would breed at all, and certainly not readily. In such wide or violent crosses the progeny is always sterile, and the claim that the "Turken", which is reported to be the hybrid progeny of a cross between the turkey and the chicken, is in all probability not founded on fact.

One other point must be made concerning the so-called "Turken", says the department. The illustrations accompanying the advertisements and literature are in all probability photographs of the Pennsylvania naked-neck chickens. According to the best information obtainable this odd-looking breed originated in West India and the characteristic naked-neck has bred true for many years. It is a distinct character of the breed. The department believes that the so-called "Turken" is nothing else than the Pennsylvania naked-neck chicken, which apparently possesses no qualities superior to the more important standard breeds and varieties and has not been shown to be particularly well adapted to conditions in many parts of our country.

As far as the reported cross giving rise to the "Kiwi" is concerned, there is much less evidence in support of such a cross than in the case of the "Turken". This is too violent a cross to produce any results whatever. The burden of proof that such crosses as those giving rise to the "Turken" and the "Kiwi" must remain with the sponsors of such novel productions. In the meantime, the interests of the public should be safeguarded.

Much Depends Upon Care When Pullets Will Lay

At what age should pullets begin laying? It is commonly acknowledged that Leghorn pullets on the average will begin laying at the age of 5 to 5½ months. Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds usually start at 6 to 6½ months and Plymouth Rocks around 7 months.

Of course there are exceptions where better records are made. Much depends upon the care and attention given during the months of growth and development. If properly fed and housed, they should be in a laying condition at the age mentioned above.

Timely Poultry Hints

Full-hatched chickens are in good demand from January 1 to April 1.

Count on a shrinkage of a half-pound for each bird shipped.

Ship adult fowls in a box 20 by 18 by 12 inches, to hold 24 birds.

All animal heat must be out of the carcass before packing for shipment.

Young fowls in the same package with old stock, will command the prevailing prices for the latter.

The regulation box, for a dozen broilers measures 17 by 16 by 4 inches, inside measurement. It is made of half-inch lumber.

For shipping one dozen roasting fowls, the box should measure 20 by 15 by 6 inches, of half-inch stuff.—Farm Journal.

Cockerels that develop head points and begin to crow early in life are apt to be the best breeders. Breed the best ones before selling too many broilers.

Ensilage Corn Best for Silo

Results of Tests Made With Two Varieties at Different Stations.

Is it more profitable to plant ensilage corn for the silo than ordinary field corn? Is the question that presents itself to many silo owners at this time of the year. In Iowa few are growing special varieties for the silo, the majority of farmers believing that the regular field corn, taking everything into consideration, can be more profitably handled than some special ensilage variety that grows more forage and less grain per acre.

Larger Amount of Water.
There is no doubt but silage made from ensilage corn contains a larger amount of water than that made from field corn. In other words, that the former is more succulent than the latter or that it contains less dry matter per pound or per ton. On the other hand, ensilage corn produces a larger tonnage than field corn and the question arises whether the greater tonnage containing less dry matter per ton is more economical for the dairy cow than field corn silage, which is more concentrated.

The Indiana experiment station has been testing this matter for a number of years and has come to the conclusion that field corn silage produced approximately 1.5 per cent more milk and 3 per cent more fat than ensilage corn silage. Ton for ton, in other words, the field corn produced slightly more milk and fat than ensilage corn silage, but the yield of dry matter or of total nutrients per acre from ensilage corn was much greater than from field corn. The difference in yield of the two kinds of corn was large enough so that ensilage corn proved the more profitable. Similar results have been obtained at the Ohio and Connecticut experiment stations.

Silo Any Part.
There is another factor aside from yield per acre to be considered in connection with this problem of whether to plant ensilage or field corn for the silo. If the entire corn crop is of the same variety, any part of it can be put into the silo. If, on the other hand, ensilage corn is raised for the silo, the particular field that is set aside for that purpose must be used. There are times, owing to late planting or to excessive moisture in the spring, when some part of the corn crop cannot be cultivated as thoroughly as some other part, and may on that account mature a week or so later. In such a case the late corn may be put in the silo, and the handicap due to late maturity partially avoided. Such late corn might not mature, and, unless it could be put in the silo, much of it would be wasted.

Too Early Grazing Sets Back Average Pastures

"Pasture for three and two to eat it," is the recommendation of a veteran live stock breeder who believes in the policy of keeping the growth of grass ahead of the grazing. By this plan, he says, the greatest total yield is secured and the pasture is left in the best shape for winter.

Stock men at Minnesota university farm deprecate the practice of turning out farm animals on pastures too early in the spring. Often one week's delay will give the grass such a start that the pasture season under normal conditions will be materially lengthened. Trampling of the wet and loose soil by the farm animals is destructive of pasturage.

Two acres of average pasture are required for each horse or cow. Six to eight sheep should be allotted about the same pasture as one horse or cow.

Raising Feed for Cows

The dairy farmer who can raise all or almost all of the feed for his cows has a distinct advantage over the dairyman who has to purchase his feed. It is cheaper to raise the feed than to buy it. Such a farmer has two opportunities to make a profit, first, in getting market price for his feed at his farm, and second, he should make a profit on his dairy products. As a matter of fact, a man who has to purchase all of his feed must have an exceptionally good market and efficient cows to make a profit.

Giving Dairy Cows Rest

Giving the dairy cow a rest of four to eight weeks is a matter of common practice among dairymen everywhere, and when we come to study the newer facts of nutrition we are impressed with the necessity of such a period for recuperation. The dairy cow is a hard-worked machine. Many of them give their own weight in milk month after month, and from year to year, and once a year give birth to a calf that may weigh close to 100 pounds.

Cheaper Milk Yield

The cost of milk production depends largely upon the cost of foodstuffs. Therefore, to cheaper milk production dairymen should feed large quantities of leguminous roughages, such as alfalfa, clover hay, bean pods, possessing high digestible content. Corn silage and leguminous roughages should form the basis of the dairy ration. With this source of high digestible materials the grain ration can be materially cut down and the cost of the dairy ration reduced.

TOOLS HAVE STOOD TEST OF CENTURIES

Workers of Long Ago Not So Unscientific.

Modern civilization is very proud of itself for its achievements in technology. Everything, from the modern steam shovel to the tool that fashions mainsprings for watches, is hailed as proving how far advanced we are over the benighted, unscientific workers centuries ago. But an English scientist recently summed up the things wherein we use the same old methods employed hundreds and even thousands of year ago, and the list is a revelation.

Bricks furnish perhaps the most striking example. About 3,000 years ago a certain method was found for making bricks—the best method available then. We use practically the same composition today. An Egyptian brickmaker's mold of the Nineteenth dynasty is precisely the same in shape and construction as those which are used today in fields where bricks are still made by hand.

The modern square and plummet are also exactly like ancient Egyptian specimens, and the stone mason's mallet still retains the shape it had in 2350 B. C. Even the composition of the mortar has not changed for at least 2,000 years—lime and sand, with the addition of hair as a binding material, were used by Roman builders.

Consider the hide tanner. The chemist has made many changes, but oak bark is still the best—as it was almost the earliest tanning substance.

Even linen has the first stage in its manufacture the same as it was in primitive times—the "retting" of the flax, either by steeping it in water or by simply exposing it to the dew, in order to remove the softer tissues and leave the fine fibers.

A humble thistle is still the best tool with which to raise the nap on woolen cloth, the nap being the external covering of fine short fibers that lie smoothly all in one direction. It is so expensive, however, that the machine process is usually preferred.

The origin of the potter's wheel is lost in antiquity, but those used today, although driven by electricity, differ practically not at all in pattern from those of ancient times.

From wall paintings found in Europe, it seems almost certain that the pipe of the modern glass blower has a direct descent of at least 4,500 years without essential change.

Machinery is all right for producing second-quality gold leaf, but the finest English gold leaf is still beaten by hand. The small pellet of gold is placed between layers of goldbeaters' skin (the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox) and hammered and rehammered with a wooden mallet, just as the best method has always been.

There are many more examples to this unending list of things where the tools of a past era are still supreme today—the snowshoe, the pestle and mortar of the chemist, the carpenter's nail, the navy's pick and—add your own observations.

Swinging Baskets Puzzle

For several months scientists have been puzzled by swinging baskets brought from Borneo and set up in the Peabody museum, Cambridge, Mass. As soon as they were in place, reports Popular Science Monthly, they began their peculiar swinging, which suggested perpetual motion. Many explanations for this phenomenon were offered, but none seemed to cover it satisfactorily. Some thought there was something supernatural about the baskets, since they were originally "grave offerings." Finally two young scientists succeeded in stopping them by putting a kink in the wire from which they hung.

Useful Organization

The organization known as P. E. O. was founded January 21, 1869, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, by seven girls. At first it was simply a secret society of a local school, but spread until at the present time it is reported to have 30,000 members scattered through the different states. Its present object is the acquisition and disposition of an educational loan fund whereby young girls past high school, who have not the means to secure higher education, may make a loan for one or two years to carry them through the preparatory college classes.

One Possible Place Left

In one household in the city a favorite expression used by one member is 'under the circumstances.' But the user didn't know she was overworking it until recently. She was looking the house over for a portfolio, with everybody in the family assisting, including a three-year-old niece. Finally she sank down on a chair in desperation.

"We've looked everywhere," she groaned. "Can anyone think of any place we haven't looked?"

"Oh, auntie," said Janie, suddenly struck with a thought, "have you looked under the 'circumstances'?"

Inherit Color Blindness

Color blindness, recent studies seem to indicate, is hereditary and is the result of a defect in the central nervous system says the Popular Science Monthly. It occurs oftener among boys and men than among girls and women, but in boys it is frequently only color ignorance, rather than an inherent defect.

As a corrective, special attention now is being given in the public schools to developing color sense among all the pupils.

for Economical Transportation



Performance proved beyond all doubt!

Out on the curves and straightaways of the General Motors Proving Grounds—over rough and rutted roads, through blistering heat and bitter cold, through rain and slush and mud and snow, Chevrolet performance is proved before it is enjoyed by owners!

Here testers drive, night and day, until the speedometers register 20-30-40,000 miles and more! Here during the long, steady grind—every mile of which is driven under observation—materials and designs are constantly analyzed and checked; performance, wear and repairs are tabulated! Here the collective genius and experience of Chevrolet and General Motors engineers is utilized to assure buyers an investment of utmost soundness and satisfaction when they purchase a Chevrolet!

See us now! Arrange to drive the smoothest Chevrolet in Chevrolet history. Small down payment and convenient terms. Ask about our 6% Purchase Certificate Plan.

Touring Roadster \$510

Coupe or Coupe \$645

Four Door Sedan \$735

Landau \$765

1/2-Ton Truck Chassis Only \$375

1-Ton Truck Chassis Only \$495

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Ohler's Chevrolet Sales Co.

Taneytown, Md.

QUALITY AT LOW COST

Valuable Dust

A fan effectively collects the filings and grindings in a shop where valuable metals are worked, and saves the portion usually lost in the cracks in the floor. The electric motor and controller operate the grinding wheel. At the left is a small motor-operated exhaust fan which draws the particles into a funnel-shaped opening, placed as near the work as possible. This discharges into a sack on the floor.

The simplicity of this arrangement and the savings resulting from its use recommend it highly wherever precious or semi-precious metals are worked.

Most jewelers do not heed the arrangement because the saving would be too small, but manufacturers have found the investment paid beyond all expectations.

Horse Still Holds Place

The American horse was for 200 years the sole means of inland travel and the great essential to all business in and between the various colonies made him a driving horse and none of the inventions of modern times, from the introduction of railroads to bicycles and horseless vehicles generally, has affected his popularity or his value. To the superficial observer it would appear as if improved means of vehicular transport would diminish the breeding of horses as well as decrease their value, but thus far such has not been the case. Good horses have a higher value than ever, and as the demand for cheap or poorly bred horses diminishes, the better bred ones survive.

Bones of Prehistoric Men

Interesting discoveries of the remains of prehistoric men are being made on Dunstable downs in one of the mounds known as the Five Knolls.

The skeleton of a bronze age man associated with a cremation burial was found near the surface of the mound. Subsequently traces of two further cremations and parts of four more skeletons were discovered. Eleven in all, some of them 3,000 years old, have now been unearthed.—London Tit-Bits.

Where America Is Behind

Little New Zealand, an island under British domination, on the other side of the globe, has an infant mortality rate of 39.96 for every 1,000 live births, the lowest of any nation on earth. In Wellington, its important city, the rate was 35, and in Dunedin 33. In the United States the rate for 1925 was 72, nearly twice that of New Zealand. Despite American progress, we still have much to learn from our neighbors.—Capper's Weekly.

The Charles William Stores Inc. New York City

Satisfaction

-guaranteed when you buy at the Charles William Stores

Many of our orders are shipped the same day they are received—8-HOUR-SERVICE

and practically all of the balance on the following day—24-HOUR-SERVICE

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES want you to feel satisfied with every order you make . . . our buyers have combed the markets of the world so as to include in the new Catalog for Fall and Winter, the finest collection of merchandise we have ever offered. Prices, too, have been brought down to the lowest possible level.

And also for your satisfaction, elaborate systems have been perfected so that your orders will be shipped in the shortest possible time. A branch Post Office has been established right in our plant; Express Company trucks wait at our door for your orders; Railroad sidings for freight shipments are here also for your satisfaction.

Is it any wonder that millions of families find satisfaction when they buy at The Charles William Stores? For not only do we do all these things to assure your satisfaction but we guarantee "satisfaction, as well."

Turn to your big new catalog today and make out your order—it will both pay you and satisfy you. If you haven't a catalog mail the coupon NOW! It will be mailed at once postpaid. Act TODAY!

YOUR BARGAIN BOOK



THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, Inc., 133 Stores Building, New York City

Please send me postpaid, at once, a copy of your new Catalog for Fall and Winter.

Name _____

Address _____

Mail the Coupon TO-DAY

SCHOOL SHOES!

Look over our line of Children's Shoes for school. They are the kind that will wear; if they do not, we will make it right. Prices are reasonable. What more could you ask?

Shoes for all the Family.

J THOMAS ANDERS,

Shoes for all the Family.

22 West Main St., Westminster, Md.

Use the RECORD'S Columns for Best Results.

SPECIAL NOTICES

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted under this heading at One Cent a word, each week, counting name and address of advertiser—two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Minimum charge, 15 cents.
REAL ESTATE for sale, Two Cents each word. Minimum charge, 25 cents.
APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE ads not accepted—but will receive sealed replies. No personal information given.
THIS COLUMN is specially for Wants, Lost, Found, Short Announcements, Personal Property for sale, etc.
ALL NOTICES in this column must be uniform in style.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid every day for delivery of Poultry, Butter and Eggs. Specialty, 50c for delivery of Calves all day Tuesday or Wednesday morning.—Angell & Carbaugh Successors to G. W. Motter & Son.

WANTED—Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Squabs and Calves at highest prices. 50c a head for delivering Calves. Highest prices paid for Hides and Furs of all kinds.—Frances E. Shaum's Produce. Phone 3-J 3-28-tf

FOR SALE—Six Hundred pound Fairbank "twenty-four inch platform" Scales.—Percy H. Shriver.

WATCH THE WINDOWS! Special Prices.—Wells' Store.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Thoroughbred female Airedale, 3 years old. A great alert watch-dog; papers furnished with her.—Walter Kugler, Fairfield, Pa.

TOM'S CREEK SCHOOL will have a Hallowe'en entertainment, at 7:30 P. M., Thursday, Oct. 28, if not fair the following evening. Refreshments served. Everybody welcomed.

FOR SALE—35 Head of Sows, Shoats and Pigs.—C. L. Strickhouser, Harney, Md.

FARM FOR RENT—On shares or for money, 45 acres located 1 mile from Pleasant Valley, Md., along Stone road. Apply to William H. Myers of Md., Westminster, Md., Rt. 12. 10-22-2t

FOR SALE—House and Lot, about 3 miles from Taneytown, on Keysville road, apply to—G. W. Wilt.

FOR SALE—Green Tomatoes, 40c bushel; Ripe Tomatoes, 60c bushel; Turnips, 35c bushel; Close Springer Red Cow, \$70.00.—Jere J. Garner.

APPLES—The kind that you will like—Stayman Winesap, Black Twig, and other good keeping varieties, 35c to 75c bushel. Will deliver. For sale by E. P. Myers, Phone 61F13.

RED CROSS RANGE in good shape for sale by Chas. R. Hiltbrich, near Taneytown.

FOR SALE—Lot of Shoats; also Sow and Pigs.—Mervin E. Wantz.

ALL LOOKING OUT for a good time, come to Tom's Creek Hall, next Wednesday night, Oct. 27th., for a good dance. All are welcome.

I WILL HAVE Saturday, October 23rd., a load of Fresh and Close Springing Cows, tested; will also have a few tested Steers.—Raymond Wilson, Keymar, Md.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY COW, for sale by Geo. W. Baker, near Otter Dale.

TURNIPS for sale, by Mrs. F. P. Palmer, Taneytown. 10-22-2t

FOR SALE—No. 1 Pear Butter and nice Keifer Pears. Apply to C. Wilbur Stonesifer's, near town.

PUBLIC SALE, Nov. 13th., 1926, of Household Goods, Stock and Farming Implements.—Mrs. John T. Albaugh, New Midway, Md. 10-15-5t

FOR RENT—7-room House, all conveniences, in Eckenrode building. Apply to J. A. Hemler, or A. C. Eckard. 10-22-2t

PINEY CREEK SCHOOL will hold a short program followed by a box social, on the evening of Oct. 28. Refreshments will be sold, cake walks held, and music will be furnished by an orchestra. Everybody welcome. 10-15-2t

SHELLBARKS WANTED—Highest cash price.—S. C. Ott. 10-15-1f

MAN—We need reliable energetic man to represent us in this vicinity. Full or part time, permanent position with unusual opportunities. Write Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas Company, The West Chester Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. 10-8-8t

WANTED—Guineas, 2-lb and over, \$1.60 Pair.—F. E. Shaum. 10-8-1f

FOR SALE—Delicious and Stayman Winesap Apples, 75c per bushel and down. By tree, 30c bushel.—Roy H. Singer, near Uniontown. 10-8-4t

PRIVATE SALE of my Property, located near Detour. About 2 Acres of land.—Jas. E. Shildt, Rocky Ridge. 10-8-1f

APPLES FOR SALE—Picked Apples, 50c bushel, Cider Apples, 10c bushel, at orchard.—Markwood L. Angell, near Kump. 10-22-2t

FOR SALE—Eight-room Brick House, all conveniences, reasonable price. Apply to Mrs. Maurice Dutera, Taneytown, Md. 10-8-1f

OYSTER SUPPER—The C. E. Society of the Keysville Lutheran Church will hold an Oyster Supper, in the basement of the Lutheran Church, on Saturday evening, Oct. 23rd. 10-8-3t

RADIO BATTERIES, Tubes and Accessories. Tubes tested and reactivated.—Reindollar Bros. & Co. 10-8-4t

FAT HOGS WANTED, who has them?—Harold Mehring. 4-3-1f

TIRE SPECIALS—30x3 1/2 Cords, regular size, \$7.00 up; 30x3 1/2 Over-size, \$9.00 up; 30x3 1/2 Inner Tubes, \$1.85 up. All accessories at lowest prices.—J. W. Fream, Harney, Md. 10-1-4t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, having sold his property, known as Otter Dale Mill, 3 miles south of Taneytown, along the Taneytown and Union Bridge road, will sell at public sale, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1926, at 12:00 o'clock, sharp, the following personal property, to-wit:—

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES, consisting of 1 fine bay mare, 8 years old, fine leader and saddle mare, weight about 1400; one dark bay mare, 9 years old, will work anywhere hitched, weight 1450; one sorrel horse, good driver and worker; Betty, black mare, 10 years old, good driver and saddle.

FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of four milk cows, one Guernsey, carrying 3rd. calf, will be fresh in December; one Holstein heifer, carrying 2nd. calf, will be fresh in November; one black cow, carrying 4th. calf, will be fresh in December; one roan cow; 1 roan bull, weight about 1400, fat, 2 years old, a fine stock bull.

HOGS. Lot of fine shoats, weighing from 50 to 100 lbs.; one Angora Billy Goat, wagon and harness. This goat is broke to drive.

FARM MACHINERY.

Four wagons, 1 Columbia wagon, 2-in. tread, with carry 3-ton, with tight bed, will hold 9 barrels corn; 1 Milburn wagon and bed, 3-in. tread; 2 platform gear wagons, 1 pair hay carriages, 18-ft. long; top buggy, runabout, surrey and pole, Reindollar make; 2 old buggies, road cart, 2-round back sleighs, 6-ft. cut Deering binder, in fine running order; Osborn mower, 1-horse Deering mower, in good order; horse rake, hand roller, double disc harrow, 20-disc; 17-tooth lever harrow, 8-hoe Buckeye grain drill, New Way corn planter, with fertilizer attachment; International riding corn plow, good as new; Brown walking corn plow, good; single corn plow, shovel plow, corn converger, Syracuse barshoar plow, 361; five-horse gasoline engine, Tompa feed cutter, in good running order; belt, Corn King manure spreader, in good order; Harpoon hay fork, equipped with Myers' car, 50-ft. of steel track, 125-ft. of rope and pulleys; 8-in. international chopper, good as new; grain cradle, seed sower, dung and pitch forks, log, breast and cow chains, 2 pair platform scales, one 600 the other 1000-lbs. capacity; work bench, lot window sash, stretchers, single, double and triple trees, jockey sticks.

HARNESS. Four sets front gears, collars, halters, bridles, 2 sets breechbands, 2 sets buggy harness, set cart harness, lead line, lead bridle and bridle, large, anvil, vise, two 50-gal. oil tanks.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. consisting of Home Comfort range, good; cook stove, double heater, parlor stove, small chunk stove, sink, buffet, hall rack, 1/2-doz. chairs, iron bed and spring, oak bed, wash stands, Child's cradle, kitchen lounge, lot window shades, desk, sausage stuffer and lard press, new iron kettle, copper kettle, dinner bell, squirrel cage, 28 TOULOUSE GEENSE, lot of chickens, one pup, 3 months old, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—All sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. All sums over \$10.00 a credit of 10 months will be given, purchasers to give their notes with satisfactory security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

C. H. D. SNYDER, J. N. O. SMITH, Auct., S. J. BRANDENBURG & ELLIS OHLER, Clerks. P. S.—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Reformed Church, Taneytown, will be present with a refreshment stand. 10-8-3t

Hard County Roads.

Since the present county commissioners came into office they have built 54 3/4 miles of hard county roads, as follows:—

Taneytown district: Taneytown to Harney, 5 miles; Baptist Church road, 1 mile; Hess road, 1/2 mile; Piney Creek road 1/2 mile; Taneytown road to Keysville, 2 1/2 miles.

Uniontown district: Friezellburg to Uniontown road, 2 miles; Uniontown to New Windsor, 3 1/2 miles; Taneytown road to Mayberry, 3 miles; Uniontown, 7-10 mile.

Myers' district: Silver Run road, Marker's Mill to Green Valley 1 1/2 miles.

Wooley's district: Reisterstown road to Bethel Church, 1 1/4 miles; Klee Mill road, 1 1/4 miles; under construction 1/2 mile Deer Park road.

Freedom district: Oakland road, 1/2 mile; Greenville road, 1/2 mile.

Manchester district: Manchester to Millers, 2 miles; Hanover pike, Hampstead district line to Pennsylvania line, 4 miles, turned over to State.

Westminster district: Bachman's Valley road, 1 1/4 miles; Pleasant Valley road 3 1/2 miles; County Home road, 1/2 mile.

Hampstead district: Black Rock road, 1 mile, turned over to State; Hanover pike, Baltimore county line to Manchester district line, 4 miles, turned over to State; Houcksville road 2 1/2 miles.

Franklin district: Salem road, 1 1/4 miles.

Middleburg district: Detour road, 2 1/2 miles; Keymar road to Frederick county line, 1 mile; Middleburg road, 1 mile; Keysville road, 2 miles.

New Windsor district: New Windsor road to Uniontown, 1 mile; Wakefield road, 1/2 mile.

Union Bridge district: Union Bridge to Middleburg, 2 1/2 miles; Bark Hill road, 1/2 mile.

Berrett district: Gist road to Klee's Mill, 1/2 mile; Woodbine road, turned over to State, 1 1/2 miles.

Of these roads 13 3/4 miles have been turned over to the State, and will be maintained without further expense to the county. —Advertisement

STOCK AND FEEDING Cattle. Let me know what you want; I have them.—Harold Mehring. 7-30-tf

WOOD SAWED Stove length, \$5.00 load, delivered.—Norman W. Tressler, Fairfield, Pa. 9-24-tf

FOR SALE—Fine Homes, improved by Brick and Frame Houses and all improvements, in and out of town.—D. W. Garner, Real Estate Broker. 10-5-tf

COWS WANTED—Fresh Cows, Springers, Fat Cows and Bolognas.—Scott M. Smith, Phone 38F21, Taneytown. 5-7-tf

Mary Astor



This is the latest picture of charming Mary Astor, the motion picture actress, beloved by the thousands who are witnessing "The Wise Guy," in which she has a prominent part.



"HOT cat!" cried the Hotel Stenographer with enthusiasm. "I met him last night for sure and certain. He is handsomer than Rudolph Valentino, braver than Bill Hart, can outdance Ted Shawn and every petal on his daisy reads 'he loves me.' I am for him big!"

"He must be a wonder," laughed the House detective. "Did he kiss you good night?" "He did, finally," answered the girl. The others were how-de-do, good evening, glad to meet you, and all the greetings anybody ever said to anybody.

WHEN I WAS TWENTY-ONE

BY JOSEPH KAYE

At 21—"Holworthy Hall," the Novelist, Desired to Be a Publisher.

"AT THE age of twenty-one I was a senior in Harvard university and my ambition was to become a publisher. I cannot remember that at this time I drew any distinction between magazine and book publishing—or between editorial and executive work. I merely knew that the appeal of printer's ink was irresistible.

LIGHTING HISTORY

TRACED BY EXPERT

Shows Development From Days of Torch.

Washington.—The history of lighting from such crude beginnings as when the Shetland islanders made a torch-lamp by sticking a wick in the throat of the very fat stormy petrel forms the subject of an interesting manuscript just completed as the fruit of years of research by a Smithsonian scientist. The author is Dr. Walter Hough, head curator of anthropology in the National museum, which is administered by the Smithsonian.

But whales and seals have made the largest contribution, of course, in supplying lamp fuel. Up to the discovery of petroleum in quantities in 1859, they provided the major portion of the world's lamp oil, "with the result," as Doctor Hough puts it, "that the lamp was rather a device for increasing Christian fortitude than a dependable producer of light."

The revolutionizing factor in illumination Doctor Hough finds to be the solution of the problem of draft for lamps by a Swiss engineer named Argand in the year 1782. George Washington had some of the Argand lamps at Mount Vernon. These are now in the National museum historical collections.

The torch. "The torch," says Doctor Hough, "is associated with war, destruction, pomp and barbaric festivities. The candle symbolizes peace, domesticity and contemplation of religious things. The lamp in turn stands for wisdom, furnishing feeble light to aid the keen eyes of philosophers and poets. In modern times the torch becomes a photograph of the adventures of science into new fields of research, the lamp stands for education, while the candle is sidetracked to the service of luxury and ritualism."

Monte Carlo Reforms Favored by Prince

Monte Carlo.—A campaign is on to clean up Monte Carlo. A new weekly newspaper, Tont Vaux, meaning "Everything Goes," says Sir Basil Zaharoff, one of the richest men in Europe, and Paris bankers are the actual rulers of the little principality of Monaco.

The Casino, headed by Director General Vendenpash, has aroused resentment because of its efforts to constitute the Casino the center of all Monte Carlo amusements.

Toss of Coin Settles Case in Detroit Court

Detroit, Mich.—The flip of a coin between attorneys for plaintiff and defendant in a case appealed from justice court and heard before Judge Ira W. Jayne resulted in a judgment for \$175 for the plaintiff who had been only granted \$25 in the lower court.

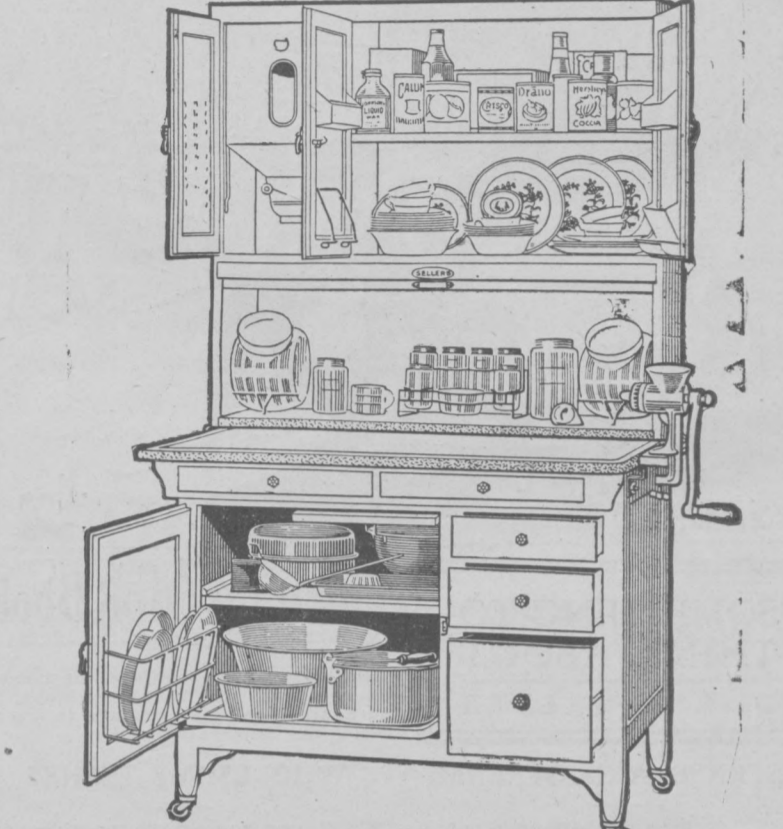
Featuring Famous Sellers Kitchen Cabinets.

Our Entire Stock of High Grade, Reliable

FURNITURE

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

Sale Starts October 15th., and ends October 23rd.



This Klear Front Cabinet in Oak \$66.60 32 piece Set of China included FREE. Other Sellers Kitchen Cabinets at \$39.85. \$1.00 DOWN Balance Monthly Payments.

Buy your Furniture during our Anniversary Sale and Save Money.

C. O. FUSS & SON, Furniture Dealers and Funeral Directors. TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

NO TRESPASSING!

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading weekly, until December 10th., for 25 cents cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises with dog, gun, or trap, for the purpose of shooting or taking game of any kind, nor for fishing, or in any way injuring or destroying property.

100 Head Cattle

Howard J. Spalding, Littlestown, Pa., has for sale one hundred head of Cows, Heifers, Steers and Bulls to go anywhere.

H. J. SPALDING, Littlestown, Pa. 9-24-3m

Quality Apples FOR SALE

Stayman, Rome Beauty, Black Twigs and Yorks. No. 1—(5 bushel lots) \$4.00 No. 2—25c per bushel Orchard Run, 50c per bushel Ciders 10c per bushel

DETOUR FRUIT FARM, Detour, Md. Phone 11F23 Union Bridge, Md. 10-8-3t

PUBLIC SALE

Of a very desirable property situated in Mayberry, on improved road, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1926, at 1:00 o'clock, sharp, consisting of 2 STORY HOUSE, of 6 rooms, well of never failing water, at door. 8 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, stable and necessary outbuildings, orchard of different kinds of fruit. At the same time, farming implements, harness for 1 horse, also iron kettle, wheelbarrow, butter churn for 2 cows, and a lot of other articles too numerous to mention. Corn by the basket, and in the shock; fodder, hay in the mow. Also, 1 DAPPLE GRAY MARE. TERMS made known on day of sale LEONARD A. BABYLON. J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. GEO. DODRER, Clerk. 10-15-3t

ATWATER KENT RADIO YOU

will never know how good radio can be until you've heard IT

Reindollar Brothers & Co. LEADING HATS, SHAWLS, ETC.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of ELLA STULTZ, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 5th. day of May, 1927; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

VIRGIE B. HESS, Administratrix. 10-8-5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of JAMES B. REAVER, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th. day of May, 1927; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 15th. day of October, 1926. NORMAN E. REAVER, CHARLES B. REAVER, Administrators. 10-15-5t

C. SCOTT BOLLINGER

is a Candidate for re-election to the HOUSE OF DELEGATES on the Democratic Ticket. The knowledge of the office gained during the term I have served will enable me to better serve the people of Carroll County and the State. I believe in equal rights for all and special privileges for none. Your Vote will be Appreciated. 10-15-3t

SCHOOL DAYS



TELEPATHY Copyright

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

DEFENSE AND OFFENSE

THEY took an old battleship out to sea and bombed her to the bottom from flying ships.

When it was all over a naval officer engaged on the test was asked what had been proved.

Being a cautious man he said that it had been shown that the ship could be sunk, for she had been sent to the bottom.

Perhaps the old problem of how nations are to defend themselves is no nearer solution than it ever was.

There is a general feeling all over the world just now that less should be spent on armaments than formerly. That makes it all the more important to find out whether an attack is to be expected in the future on the sea, under the sea, or in the air.

Every now and then some one impressed by the marvelous development of aviation has a bright idea.

Why spend millions upon a super-dreadnaught when that boastfully-manned craft can be sent to Davy Jones' locker by means of a little package dropped from the sky?

So there you are! All that is necessary to do is collect fleets of the winged air boats that cost comparatively little, and so be prepared for any emergency. That is the way to save money!

Unfortunately it is not so simple as all that.

The inventive ingenuity of man is always warring on itself. In fact, one discovery, in the way of defense, or destruction, is good only until another is made.

Armor plate was evolved that no shell could pierce. Then a big gun was built that could drive a projectile through anything.

And so the indefinite competition went on between the two. But as soon as one became superior to the other the inequality was offset by a discovery in the other direction.

A scientific man displayed a device recently which seemed to open up amazing possibilities.

It was claimed for it that, on a large scale, it would throw shells weighing many tons for fabulous distances. In a small shape it could be used for driving rivets into the hardest steel.

And all this without noise or recoil. It looked as surprising as the discovery of the philosophers' stone would be.

It was disquieting because it indicated once more that you never can tell what may turn up at any moment. The thing—the right thing for the nation as well as for the individual is to be prepared for any emergency. Keep ahead of the other fellow. The man in front or the nation in front is the one who has the least to worry about.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

English Alphabet Puzzles

It wasn't the big things—the realization of the nearness of death and suffering and the like—that bothered the first American aviators to go across; it was the little things. The young flyer whose war diary is published in Liberty, complained of the cut of his uniform or the cut of a commanding officer's jib. The English worried him with their traffic keeping to the left. And their alphabet drove him to despair. About the latter, he wrote:

"What confuses us is this English alphabet. Instead of saying: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, D, and as they call everything by initials, it's very confusing."

THE UNDER-DOG

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

MY SYMPATHIES are always with the ordinary sort of person. My sympathies are all with Smith, Not Algernon Fitzroy MacPherson. The common road I like to jog And help the rest, at least I try to, And no one loves the underdog, I know, the least bit more than I do.

In fact I frequently jump in (That is, I often used to do it) And help the underdog to win, When he's in trouble, help him through it. I used to—but I grieve to tell Just how the matter often ended; But I've been bitten much and well By underdogs I have befriended.

I hope I won't appear unkind, But I am getting rather wary; And, when an underdog I find, Instead of (as is customary) Assuming he's the really straight, The upperdog the evil-hearted, I often now investigate And find just how the trouble started.

In underdogs we all believe; I hate to see convictions shaken; And yet I was (although I grieve To say it) now and then mistaken. There were occasions all along, When other dogs would bite and chew him, The underdog was really wrong And getting what was coming to him. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

PARCHMENT

WE ARE all familiar with parchment and its imitation parchment paper from their use in making lamp shades and for other decorative purposes. The original use of parchment, however, was strictly utilitarian, the genuine and original parchment being the skin of a sheep or goat which men in an early period of our history prepared for material to write on.

The invention of parchment is credited to Eumens II, king of Pergamum, in Asia Minor, in the Second century B. C., the circumstance being the prohibition by Ptolemy of Egypt of the exportation of papyrus, the contemporary writing material. In other words, the invention of parchment was the outcome of Egyptian conservation of home products!

The manufacture of parchment rose to great importance in Rome and its use spread all over Europe and continued until the invention of paper made from rags. It is from its birthplace, Pergamum, that the name "parchment" is derived, through the Latin "pergamina," and subsequently the French "parchment." (Copyright.)

Drew Revolver Only With Deadly Purpose

The old-time cowboy seldom touched his weapon or its holster unless to draw and shoot, for witless fondling might invite a shot, and, unlike the bad man, he almost never carried more than a single gun. Not only was a second gun cumbersome, but it denoted a state of war or of armed neutrality. Getting the drop and then not firing was what the Texan and the westerner, unlike the synthetic puncher, rarely bothered to attempt. Usually the Texan or the westerner, when he seriously drew a weapon, did so with the purpose of giving "a lead ticket to Gehenna Junction." Employment of the pistol as a means of admonishing strangers' feet and inviting them to dance, or as an instrument for either lancing hats or snuffing barroom lamps occurred so seldom as to have amounted to little more than the foundation of amusing legend, but it has become, upon both the motion-picture screen and the printed page, one of the cowboy's diurnal functions.—Saturday Evening Post.

Mother's Cook Book

No matter how beautiful the homes, or how exquisite the furnishings, if pure air does not circulate in every room, the family suffers.

WHOLESONE DISHES

THE summer squash provides another vegetable to add variety. Cook it, peeling and all, as long as it is tender enough to pierce with the thumb nail. Cook in as little water as possible after slicing; do not remove seeds. Season well with plenty of butter and salt and pepper. Serve hot and the whole family will enjoy it. Do not serve summer squash if you cannot afford plenty of butter on it, as otherwise it is flat and tasteless.

Rice With Pineapple.
Cook rice slightly salted until tender and flaky, adding a little milk at a time after it has been cooking until nearly dry in water, season with butter, and sugar, a bit of grated nutmeg and the yolks of two eggs. Heat in a mound and serve garnished with rings of pineapple. If the crushed pineapple is used stir it into the rice and serve a spoonful or two on top.

Shred a firm hard head of cabbage and crisp it by covering with cold water. After an hour or two drain well and cover with thick cream, a tablespoonful or two of vinegar and three or four of sugar, with a dash of salt.

French Method of Cooking Peas.
Put two large lettuce leaves in the bottom of a kettle or saucepan; on these place the peas to be cooked, with one small onion. The flavors of these vegetables do not predominate, but only enhance the flavor of the peas. Pea pods are saved and cooked and the water used to cook the peas in, which makes a much more pronounced flavor.

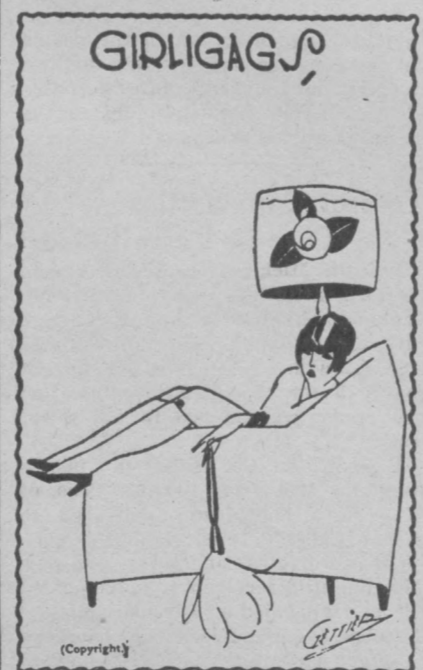
Cherry Fritters.
Make a batter of a cupful and a half of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of milk and an egg; beat until smooth, adding more milk if needed; lastly add a cupful of pitted cherries which have been covered with sugar for an hour, then drained from the syrup. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat and fry a golden brown. Serve with the sauce made from the juice of the cherries.

Nellie Maxwell
(©, 1936, Western Newspaper Union.)

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



The young lady across the way says she supposes Shakespeare would have lived in history if he hadn't written a thing but Faust. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



"The fact that there are two sides to every question isn't anything to brag about," says sapient Sally. "That's just what causes all the trouble."

Burr's Law Strategy Outwitted Hamilton

Aaron Burr, the oracle of Richmond Hill, was always given credit for a self-reliance which to his enemies amounted to nothing short of black magic.

Consequently, little surprise will be felt in the announcement that he was the first slick corporation lawyer on record and that by founding a water company he got his Bank of Manhattan company to function despite the opposition of his mortal foe, Gen. Alexander Hamilton.

The cleverness of Burr no longer strikes terror in the breasts of American historians. He is beginning to appear less black than he was painted. And so there is a measure of poetic justice in the manner in which he became a banker in New York, the story of which is recalled by the uncovering of the old well and pump machinery in the basement of the old building in Lafayette street.

In 1798 citizens of the city had become so alarmed at the spread of yellow fever that they met to do something about it. Burr had already tried to open a bank, but Hamilton was in the saddle in the state and had no desire to set up a new competitor to his Bank of New York.

Aaron attended the mass meetings, spoke, it is to be presumed, with impassioned oratory generously sprinkled with Greek gods and dryads, and the Manhattan company was formed. The charter passed through Burr's hands and he craftily inserted a clause which permitted his water company to use its surplus funds for banking purposes.

Hamilton was asleep. He let the charter go through. And so we have today the Bank of Manhattan company, with the old water company and its pine log pipes and rates fixed according to the number of fireplaces in consumer's houses long since passed from the sight of man.

The tragedy of so clever a performance was that it helped later to confirm in the American mind the fact that Aaron was too slick, always a major offense in American politics. The bank of the water company also increased the personal rivalry between Burr and Hamilton and was another step in the long march of events which were later to defeat Burr for the Presidency and cause the quarrel which killed the general and forced the colonel to flee the state—Brooklyn Eagle.

First "Copper Toes"

Do you remember the copper toes? The snowstorms sort of bring them to mind, as the overshoe was almost an unknown quantity at that time.

George Turner originated the copper toes. Discouraged because his many children wore the toes of their shoes out faster than he could afford to buy new ones, he cut some pieces of copper he had handy, and fastened them onto the shoe. He found the shoes outwore any three pairs he ever bought. He patented the idea, making his claim cover copper, silver and other metals for shoe tips, and made more money from it than he could have wrestled from his farm in a lifetime.

Copper-toed shoes became the rage; children cried for them. For many years they were in use, especially in the smaller towns and rural communities.—Peterboro Transcript.

Gas Bombs for Colds

Two San Francisco chemists have just perfected a chlorine gas bomb which makes possible the use of chlorine gas for the treatment of colds in the home, where the same results are obtained as with more elaborate apparatus—in fact, eliminates the necessity of going to some central source for treatment, with possible exposure to bad weather and further lowering of body resistance. The chlorine gas bomb is made of glass and contains nothing but pure filtered chlorine gas.

To use it the patient takes the bomb in a closed room and breaks off the ends of the bomb, thus permitting the gas to escape and mingle with the air in the room. The patient remains in this gas-filled room for one hour.

Another Sugar Libel

George L. C. Spreckels said at a sugar men's banquet in Los Angeles: "The way sugar's lied about is incredible. Sugar turns all connected with it into fiends. Sugar is the most maleficent thing known to man. So the lies go.

"Take the story about the old Louisiana mammy. You know how during the grinding season down in Louisiana the pickaninnies all chew sugar cane. Well, the old mammy thought her little grandson was taking a superabundance of cane sugar into his system, so she warned him:

"Chile, ain't I done tole you time an' ag'n you eatin' too much cane? Don't you know, chile, cane killed Abel?"

Aiding Research Work

A clearing house for research work in secondary education will be established in the Interior department bureau of education. More than seventy institutions of learning in the United States, including teachers' colleges and schools of education, as well as research bureaus and organizations, have agreed to file with the bureau a copy of each research study completed by them. The material collected will be made available by the bureau either through loan of these studies or by providing rooms where research workers may come and examine the material. This co-operation will make possible also the publication from time to time by the bureau of abstracts of secondary education research.

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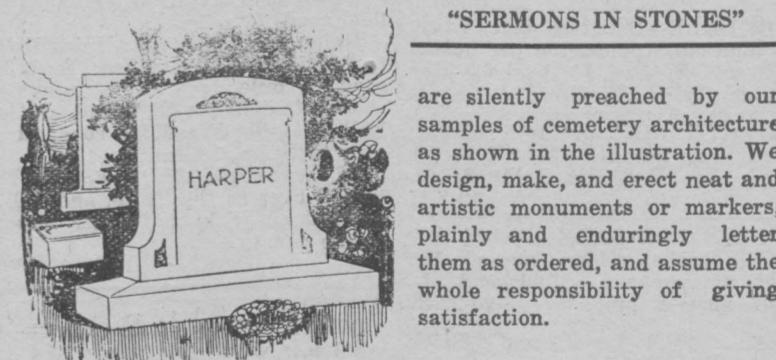
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"Pretty Little Dear," Frank Crumit.
"Get Away Old Man Get Away," Frank Crumit.
"Virginian Judge" Part 1 (Southern Court Scene).
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(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of Day and Evening Schools, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for October 24

JOSHUA, ISRAEL'S NEW LEADER

LESSON TEXT—Num. 27:18-20; Joshua 1:1-9.
GOLDEN TEXT—Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord, thy God, is with thee whithersoever thou goest.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Joshua the New Leader.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Task of Joshua.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Secret of a Strong and Useful Life.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Preparation for True Service.

The book of Joshua, from which our lesson is taken, is a history of the conquest of the promised land and its division among the tribes of Israel. It takes its name from its principal character, Joshua.

I. Joshua, the New Leader of Israel (Num. 27:18-20).

The people were not to be left in doubt as to a leader when Moses was gone. The leader was to be appointed and given recognition before all the congregation.

During the wilderness journey Joshua was Moses' minister and the captain of his army. When Moses was denied the privilege of going over the Jordan, Joshua was appointed to the leadership of Israel. Moses, the representative of the law, brought Israel to the borders of Canaan. Joshua was the man chosen to lead the people into the place of rest. The name "Joshua" has the same derivation as the name "Jesus."

II. Joshua Commanded to Take Charge (Josh. 1:2).

Moses was dead, but God's work must go on, therefore God issued the command for the new leader to assume his duty.

III. God Renews His Promise to Israel Concerning the Land (Josh. 1:3, 4).

This promise had been given to Abraham and renewed to Isaac, Jacob and Moses. It is now renewed to Israel as they were about to enter upon its possession. The borders of the land were "from the wilderness and this Lebanon even unto the great river, the River Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and unto the great sea toward the going down of the sun." The nearest this territory was ever possessed was during the reign of David and Solomon, though not then fully realized. This land still belongs to the Jews, and in God's own time they shall possess it. Their possession of this land was due entirely to themselves. God promised them that wherever their feet stood upon the land it was theirs.

IV. God's Presence Promised (Josh. 1:5).

Joshua was entering upon a perilous and difficult enterprise, but the Lord said as He was with Moses, so He would be with him. The difficulties before him were:

1. The Jordan river (v. 2).
This river was now at its flood (Josh. 3:15), making it impossible for armies to cross.

2. The people were living in walled cities (Num. 13:28).
Notwithstanding this, God was ready to insure success.

(1) "I will not fall thee, nor forsake thee" (v. 5).
(2) "There shall not any man be able to stand before thee."
(3) "As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee." Joshua had been with Moses throughout their forty years' experience from the Egyptian deliverance to the time of his death. Because he believed that God was with his master, he was willing and ready to cross the Jordan at its floodtide and courageously meet the enemies on the other side.

V. Conditions of Blessing in the Land (Josh. 1:6-9).

1. "Be strong and of good courage" (v. 6).
His mission was to go in and divide the land among the tribes for an inheritance. It required strength and courage to do this.

2. "Unwavering obedience to the Word of God (v. 7).
In a land of idolatry it required much courage to be true to God. Prosperity and success were conditioned upon unswerving obedience to God's commands. In all his work he must conform his life to the law of God. To pass from the path outlined therein would bring disaster and ruin. In order to accomplish this the law of the Lord must be in his mouth continually. He was to meditate therein day and night.

Joshua rendered prompt obedience, he did not stop to cavil, but at once gave order for the march. God made the plan and gave the directions.

Culture

We hear so much nowadays about "culture." Culture is all right when you have something to cultivate. First make sure that you have the divine nature, then cultivate it!—D. L. Moody.

Day and Evening

Day, like a weary pilgrim, had reached the western gate of heaven, and Evening stooped down to unloose the latches of his sandal shoon.—Longfellow.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From Moody Bible Institute Monthly Chicago, Ill.

October 24

Lessons from Great Athletes

I Corinthians 9:24-27; Hebrews 12:1-3
From the athletic games and contests in his day Paul learned many lessons. In the Scripture given above he applies these lessons to the spiritual life and to the Christian career and draws a close parallel between a successful athlete and a successful Christian. The virtues of patience, perseverance, self-control and absence from harmful things are common to both.

The application of the truth contained in our Scripture lesson to the spiritual realm is easily made. The Christian career is like unto a race in which a prize is given to the winner. The prize is an incorruptible crown given not to faith but for faithfulness. The apostle himself was striving for this crown and realized the ever present possibility of losing it. "I keep under my body and bring it into subjection, lest that by any means when I have preached to others I myself should be a castaway," that is, should fail of the prize. It would be well for every Christian to be possessed of this same holy fear. This is not the fear of losing one's soul in the sense in which this phrase is often used, but the fear of losing the reward for service well done. There is always a present reward in service well done, and many people object to the thought of future reward, nevertheless it is the clear teaching of Scripture that rewards await the faithful Christian in the ages to come.

In this matter we must make a clear distinction between "eternal life" which is the free gift of God to faith, and the doctrine of rewards for faithful service. "By grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God: not of works, lest any man should boast." The grace that saves us also teaches inward operation, and "abounding in the work of the Lord" brings its own abundant reward.

The athlete goes on a diet, does not drink or smoke, and keeps himself well in hand. The Christian athlete who seeks the prize from the hands of the Judge must bar every element of weakness, doubtful company, dancing, impure literature or pictures, anything and everything that would decrease his strength or divert him from his purpose.
Meditate on the words of verse 24, "So run that ye may obtain."

Former Rail Worker Worshipped by Subjects.

"The Island of Women," in the South seas, is one of the strangest of all monarchies. Its inhabitants comprise few men and many women, so that the native women constantly are involved in a struggle to win husbands, making polygamy expedient. The monarch is an Irishman, possessed of a long red beard and a name typical of his ancestral country—Michael O'Shaughnessy, says Robert Dean Frisbie in Wide World.

"King Mike," as he is widely known, was a section hand on the Southern Pacific railway in California when his attention was attracted by a picture in a newspaper of a beautiful South Sea island girl and he embarked for Papeete.

O'Shaughnessy had heard of the mysterious Island of Women where men are so few that they are worshipped by the women, and he made it his objective when later he left Tahiti aboard a small trading schooner.

Ships engaged in trading in the South Pacific seldom visit the Island of Women and those that do put into the deep-locked lagoon which serves as the island's port seldom leave for some time. Life for the sailors is easy and luxurious and it is infrequent that the captains of such vessels do not have to resort to trickery to lure members of their crews away from the native women, who idolize all men.

O'Shaughnessy was the second white man to take up his home on the Island of Women, the first having been a veteran of the World war who went there on a trading ship he had boarded without knowing its destination.

The future King Mike went to the island with a determination to become its monarch, but little did he surmise that it would be his bright red beard which would cause the old native king to abdicate in his favor. The women were deeply impressed by the young American's beard and they came to regard him as being a sort of a deity.

"I found Mike in his luxurious town palace (he also has a simple little villa up one of the valleys, and a more pretentious bamboo abode on the cliffs)," says Mr. Frisbie reviewing his visit.

"Greatness, it appeared, had been thrust upon him. When the people heard his full baritone voice, saw him dance an Irish jig, and felt the red bristles on his broad chin, he was accepted as a superhero and regarded as the equal of the native king. But when he took unto himself six wives and later as he became familiar with the language, preached the doctrine of polygamy as he saw it, the old king abdicated and Mike ascended to the throne."

AMOUNT OF RUBBER IN MAN MEASURED

Scientist Tests Elasticity of Cells.

Philadelphia.—Stretching human and plant cells to determine their elasticity is no longer a stretch of imagination.

It is under the microscope, working with glass needles with microscopically fine points, that Dr. William Seifriz, professor of botany at the University of Pennsylvania, is appraising how much "rubber" there is in man's make-up, just as the engineers have tested the coefficient of the elasticity of steel and other structural materials.

So far, among other results, Doctor Seifriz has determined that the blood cell, or corpuscle, of the frog can be stretched to ten times its size. The human blood cell, however, is more stubborn. It stretches to only three times its original size before it breaks.

The extremely delicate nature of the experiment is apparent when he tells that the human blood corpuscle has a diameter of one two-hundred-thousandth of an inch. The stretching, too, is accomplished by hand-made glass needles manufactured by himself.

Glass threads are held over a small flame and suddenly snapped. These are then inserted in two holders on each side of the microscope. Then, as he peers through the lens of the instrument, they are gradually "screwed" toward the lone cell held in a minute drop of water hanging from a cover of glass under the instrument.

The needle points catch. They are screwed up to pierce the membrane. Then, with almost painful slowness, the distance between the needle points is widened, the distance being measured on a fine scale.

"We don't know yet just what the full value of this study will be," said Doctor Seifriz. "Science knows now that many diseases are due to leaky membranes losing salts necessary for proper functioning."

"A membrane of high elasticity is fairly watertight; conversely, a membrane of low elasticity is leaky. Leaky membranes in humans mean all sorts of trouble. They are porous and lose their necessary constituents."

"The human protoplasm—cells—are not as elastic as rubber. They are like bread dough in more ways than one. They have the same sticky consistency and many of the same characteristics. Muscle and nerve fibers are being subjected to the same scrutiny by scientists. Nerve fibers have been found to be highly elastic—considerably more so than muscle fibers."

"It may be that a great deal may be learned of cancer caused through such experiments. There are scientists who are working on the cells with this end in view."

Says First League of Nations Was 546 B. C.

London.—Those concerned over placing the honor of having first conceived the idea of the League of Nations have been astonished by the suggestion of Prof. H. A. Giles of Cambridge, noted student of the culture and history of China, that China made an attempt to create such a league 546 years before Christ.

What is now China was then divided into a number of separate independent states, several of which were larger than France or Germany of today. A covenant was signed by representatives of various states with a view to putting an end to war but two states held out and the league failed. Three hundred years later the states were brought together by warlike methods under the Ch'in dynasty.

Bear Cubs in Virginia Sold at \$1 Per Pound

Luray, Va.—Bears have become so numerous in parts of Highland county—50 miles southwest of Luray—that cubs are being sold for \$1 per pound at Monterey, the county seat. Hunters a few days ago found a number of cubs at a point near where Augusta, Highland and Pendleton counties adjoin. The mother bear was routed, leaving her offspring.

After being captured the bears were placed "on bottles," drinking the milk with relish. They have become so docile that little girls fondle them in their laps. After being supplied with milk the cubs invariably drop into deep slumber. A few minutes that are allowed to extend over the stated hours for their meals bring sharp and ominous growls from the cubs.

Bering Sea Hero Has Merit for Auto Driver

New York.—Magistrate Giorgio in Ridgewood court fined Frank Roberts, a sailor, \$50 for having driven a car without a license. As Roberts had only \$25, he was about to go to jail, when he mentioned that the ship on which he served was the President Roosevelt.

"The one that rescued the Antioch crew?" asked the court. Roberts admitted to being one of the heroic Roosevelt sailors, who later shook hands with the mayor and was many times decorated. The magistrate apologized for having previously held him. The fine was revoked and a suspended sentence substituted.

Scientist Writes of Progress of Evolution

Man's ears are becoming smaller and his wisdom teeth are disappearing with the course of evolution. These signposts toward man's future are observed by Dr. Adolph H. Schultz, associate professor of physical anthropology at Johns Hopkins medical school, who is engaged in studies of physical variation.

The chief changes now taking place in man's anatomy are in those features which are being affected by evolution, Doctor Schultz finds. The troublesome last molars, commonly known as the wisdom teeth, are tending to disappear entirely, not merely in man, but in most mammals, said Doctor Schultz. And the structure of these teeth varies greatly in different individuals.

He has also observed that the ears of man and the orangutan are much smaller than the ears of other primates, and that there is greater variation in the size of the ears of man, both before and after birth, than in most of man's other features. From this he concludes that there must be an evolutionary tendency toward a decrease in the size of the ear. Even ears on the same head are frequently of different sizes, measurements show.

Doctor Schultz's studies also indicate that it is heredity, not environment, which has the greater effect on the variability of physical structure. As a result of his studies in the relation of these variations in physical structure to evolution, Doctor Schultz says, "Variability is certainly connected with, if not responsible for, evolution,"—Kansas City Star.

The New Comet

The discovery of a new comet by a Pretoria amateur astronomer, Mr. G. E. Ensor, who is the X-ray specialist in the Pretoria hospital, has been confirmed by the astronomers of the Johannesburg observatory. During the past year Mr. Ensor has been making regular observations on behalf of the South African Astronomical association and made the discovery.

The comet is approaching the sun and at present is midway between the Magellanic clouds and the white star Anchenor. It is estimated that the comet will pass the sun at a distance of 80,000,000 miles and will probably become visible to the naked eye in the latter part of February. At present it is easily seen through small telescopes.

Musical Saw's Origin

Both in America and in Europe the "musical saw" is the latest popular fancy of the jazz orchestras. The idea of extracting music from such a harsh medium as an ordinary wood saw is said to have originated over thirty years ago in Argentina. There a drunken violinist playing in a lumbermen's camp stupidly selected a saw and, placing the handle under his chin, drew his bow across its smooth edge. Muddle-headed as he was, he was sober enough to appreciate that the freak instrument possessed definite musical properties. Recently the idea has been revived and now it is not uncommon for musicians of high reputation to demonstrate their genius by playing on the "musical saw."

Doug's First Speech

Douglas Fairbanks, who was a schoolboy in Denver, so persisted in his appeals for a position in Ward's company that the actor was finally persuaded to give him a chance in one of the Shakespearean plays. He was one of the guards of a funeral procession, and his line was, "Stand aside and let the coffin pass."

For days Fairbanks recited the line, giving it every possible inflection, and embellishing it with gestures.

When the "big night" came, however, and Douglas got his cue, he sputtered and stammered a few times, then blurted out in commanding tones: "Stand aside and let the parson cough!"—Youngstown Telegram.

Inventions by Women

Among the patents taken out by English women during the last year is a tray on which to stand perambulators in order to prevent water from dripping off the wheels to the floor. There is also a device for mashing potatoes in an easy and convenient way. There are besides a continuously acting candle-making machine, a device for the inside of gas ovens which can be easily and quickly cleaned, a scooter propelled by the weight of the body and a device for automatically cutting off the gas when the flame is accidentally blown out. Necessity in England is the mother of some inventions.

Big Time

Little Billy Kent, tiny movie actor, went to a big party Christmas day, at which he was the guest of honor. Everything came Billy's way, and his small stomach was tested to capacity. A few days later, a small friend said enviously: "Gee, that was an awful big party you went to. I bet you had a good time." "You bet I did," agreed Billy. "I ain't hungry yet."—Los Angeles Times.

Giant Electrical Machine

An electrical company in Philadelphia received an order to build a frequency charger weighing more than 600 tons, which will be the largest piece of electrical machinery designed. Eight large oil breakers with a 73,000-volt capacity of 1,500,000 kilovolt amperes is included in the order.



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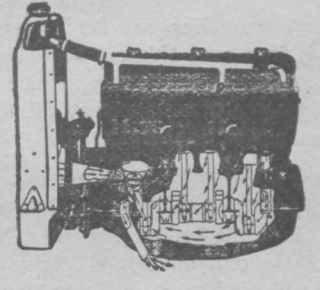
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This is to give notice that the subscribers has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, the last will and testament upon the estate of

ROBERT A. HARNER,
late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 29th day of April, 1927; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

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