

THE GRADE CROSSING QUESTION.

Should Tax-payers be Burdened for Driver's Carelessness?

The following article from a recent issue of "The Manufacturer," deserves a close reading and careful consideration. Grade crossings are dangerous only because careless people make them so. We have had them ever since civilization brought the railroads and it has largely been since the coming of motor vehicles that we are hearing so much of the danger of such crossings, and the need for their removal at the cost of the tax-payers. The big question to consider is, whether the general taxpayers as a matter of real fairness to all concerned—should have their already high tax rate jacked up to make travel safer, largely for the benefit of auto and truck owners, who are not yet, by any means, the majority of the bearers, of the burdens of taxpayers.

True, there is more logic in placing the burden on gasoline; but even then the fact remains that careful drivers would be made pay for the careless ones, and careful drivers are largely in the majority. There is too much of a tendency, we think, to take motor driving as it is—or even give it more liberty—and look to the public to pay the bills.

The auto has caused not only great individual expense, but a tremendous public expense, which, if not checked, will be greatly increased by those interested most largely in the auto as a business and as a pleasure. Read what "The Manufacturer" says:

"Experience has proven that grade crossing accidents can be prevented by requiring automobile drivers to 'stop, look and listen' before crossing a railroad track.

This being so, it is a matter of sound economy and good sense to use this remedy, instead of burdening the people with taxation for grade changes.

Railroad crossings are dangerous only when made so by careless driving.

Let us reform the careless driver by requiring him to 'stop, look and listen.' Let us tighten up on conditions governing the issuance of licenses so that persons incompetent to drive from any cause—whether because of impaired hearing or vision, physical imperfections or immature judgment—shall not be licensed.

Let us do these things first, which cost nothing, before launching a movement for grade changes that will burden taxpayers and property almost to point of confiscation.

Careless driving and accidents are not confined to grade crossings. Nineteen-tenths of the accidents occur on the streets and highways. Grade changes will not prevent these, but prudence in the issuance of licenses as above indicated, and proper policing of practices will prevent most, if not all of them.

Remedies involving additional tax burdens should be restored to only when other remedies have been tried and proven ineffective."

"Inside" Information for Taneytown Patrons.

For our information, we have totaled the receipts of The Record Office for the year 1926 from its three main sources—job printing, advertising and subscriptions, and they stand in the order given. In total amount, that from job printing is slightly more than the total of advertising and subscriptions combined; while advertising receipts exceed subscription receipts by \$1373.

We made another calculation that will be of interest to Taneytown district patrons, and perhaps correct some wrong impressions. Briefly stated, The Record is a "home" institution that gets its largest support very decidedly, "away" from home, as follows:

Subscriptions from Taneytown and the Routes 23 percent; from outside territory 77 percent.

Advertising, town and nearly 34 percent; from outside territory 66 percent.

Job Printing, town and nearly 35 percent; from outside territory 65 percent.

We do not expect local job printing and advertising in sufficient quantity to keep our force busy, and we have gone out after Job Printing, especially, and have found it. But, we do think that our "home" people, who are benefited the most by The Record, should furnish more than 23 percent of the subscribers. We wonder what the home folks think about it?

"Near East" Questions Answered.

A number of our readers have from time to time asked questions about Near East Relief work that we were unable to answer. We made these questions known to Mrs. E. C. Bixler, of New Windsor, director of the work over to Harold F. Pellegrin, Washington, Director of Potomac Division, who answered fully.

Feeling that the information given will be of wide interest to many of our readers, we give Mr. Pellegrin's reply space on our Editorial Page of this issue, and trust that it will be widely read, as it deals somewhat at length, and convincingly, as to the wisdom of the field and the extent of the work that is being accomplished, largely by American contributions.

RADIO CONGESTION.

Congress Delaying Action on the Control of the Air.

At present there are more than 700 stations on the air. The latest report from the United States Department of Commerce at Washington supplies the unwelcome information that there are 132 more under construction, all of which will be given licenses to broadcast as soon as their apparatus is completed.

Added to this is word that sixty-seven stations have announced their intention of increasing their power and that 242 are more or less considering the same move.

After you have digested this information, let your mind dwell on the present crowded condition of the air and try and picture just how it will be if all of these new stations get in the mixup and the others increase their power.

But at the rate at which new stations have been coming on the air, lengths have been changed and power increased since last July, this is only a drop in the bucket to what will happen in the future unless Congress acts to stop them.—Baltimore Sun.

(We suggest that the large body of Radioists unite, in every community, in petitions to one of the Senators, and to the Representative in the House from their district, urging some effective action by Congress, to clear up the situation.)—Ed. Record.

"Inside" Information for Women.

Crisp salads offer a most appetizing way of getting enough fruits and vegetables in the day's meals. Serve some kind of a salad every day.

Information about oil burners for house heating is available upon request from the United States Department of Agriculture.

If the lower part of the kitchen wall, which receives the hardest wear and gets soiled soonest, is marked off four or five feet above the floor by a wooden strip and painted or stained a different tone from the rest of the wall, that part can be cleaned or refinished with out making the upper wall look shabby.

Lifting laundry water in and out of portable tubs makes wash day the hardest of all in many rural homes. The latest publication of home laundering issued by the United States Department of Agriculture contains a hint for reducing this task to a minimum. Pipe the water to the tubs by means of a flexible rubber hose, if possible, and by all means siphon off the waste water with a hose when ready to empty the tubs. To make such a siphon, fill a short length of the hose with water, close the ends and invert it, placing one end under the surface of the water and the other at a lower level. Open without removing the shorter end from the water. A faucet soldered into the end of the wash boiler facilitates emptying it.

There is no such thing as a standard budget, but you can make your own, if you sit down and list all the articles and services your family is likely to need during the coming year, and compare this list carefully with the income you expect to receive. If the planned expenditures are not less than the anticipated income, you must make them so by pruning here and there. Your spending and saving plan will be easier to follow if you work it out for each month, after making your general estimate for the year.

Proposed Game Law Changes.

What would a Maryland legislature be, without a lot of amendments to the game and fish laws? State Game Warden, Le Compte, announces that he will ask the legislature for the following:

"That the Upland Game law be rewritten in order that the season on all species open November 10 and close December 24 and to prohibit the sale of all protected game except waterfowl and muskrat. This would increase the protection on rabbits, squirrels and other wood and field animals classed as upland game and would shorten the season one week, it was pointed out.

Increasing of the non-resident hunters' license fees from \$10 to \$15, because neighboring States have raised their non-resident license fees and at present provide for fees of from \$15 to \$25.

That the bag limit be reduced on numerous species of upland game, as, for example, on bobwhite (quail), 12 to 10; cotton-tail rabbit, 10 to 6, and squirrels, 25 to 10, which would bring the number nearer to the bag limit of surrounding States."

First Vote Against Senator Smith.

Senator Smith, of Illinois, was refused the oath of office, on Thursday, by a vote of 48 to 53. Four Democrats voted to seat him and 15 Republicans voted against seating. The case will now be given a hearing before the Senate Committee on Elections, after which the final vote will be taken.

For Near East Relief.

The following amounts have been received at this office for Near East Relief. All contributions for this object should be sent in at once.

Jesse P. Garner	10.00
Carroll Record	3.00
Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Englar	3.00
Mrs. G. W. Baughman	5.00
Cash	2.00
Raymond Davidson	2.00
Annie Mehring	5.00
Mrs. Harvey Ohler	1.00

DENATURED ALCOHOL FOR INDUSTRY.

Facts Concerning this Alcohol and Prohibition.

As efforts are being made to make it appear that the government and prohibition are responsible for deaths due to the drinking of wood alcohol, or poisonous alcohol, an investigation of the charges is properly in order. The government does sanction the manufacture of "poison" alcohol, just as it sanctions the manufacture of other poisons, and it is always labeled and sold as "poison."

The following information, given in condensed form, is taken from a clipping published by the Board of Temperance and morals of the M. E. Church, issued from Washington, D. C., of which Clarence True Wilson, D. D., is General Secretary. Coming from this authority, it is bound to be correct.

First of all, deaths and blindness from wood alcohol occurred under license, just as they now do under prohibition. In 1919 the last year before prohibition, there were 38 deaths from wood alcohol poisoning in N. Y. City, while in 1926, according to information at hand, there were only 7. Poisonous adulterations of liquors were common before prohibition. Whiskey was "treated" with chemicals, in order to "age" it quickly, and all such "treatments" were more or less poisonous.

Industrial alcohol is not "poisoned" in order to punish those who are so disloyal to the country as to conspire with bootleggers against the Constitution. It is "poisoned" in order to make it available, tax-free, to great industrial trades which use it legitimately and to the benefit of the entire nation.

The denaturants used are decided upon in conference with the business interests directly concerned. These business interests adapt their methods to the use of the formula agreed upon. The changing of a formula is a serious matter to industry.

Alcohol is used in the manufacture of finishes, varnishes; polishes; lacquers; stains, paints, enamels, etc.; felt and other hats; celluloid, and similar substances; smokeless powders, and other explosives; soap; electric lamp filaments; electric cables; incandescent mantles; ether; chloroform; hair washes; cattle medicines; aniline and other dyes; fireworks and matches; and many other purposes.

It is also used in dyeing and cleaning operations, in laundries; textile printing; preservation of specimens in museums and hospitals; for educational and scientific purposes in colleges and schools; analytical and scientific purposes in the laboratories of chemists, etc. The use of industrial alcohol has enormously increased in recent years and should increase yet more.

It is, possibly, the coming motor fuel. It is the duty of Government to encourage the legitimate use of alcohol as much as it discourages its illegitimate use. The Government should and does co-operate with legitimate industry and it should not be diverted by wet clamor from this purpose. If harmless denaturants can be found, and the use of these denaturants will permit continued co-operation between the Government and industry, all well and good. If poisonous denaturants are necessary to serve the purpose of legitimate users of alcohol, they should be used and the Government cannot truthfully be accused of responsibility for accidents, which may happen to foolish criminals.

Refreshments A-Plenty at Inauguration.

Visitors to Annapolis who went down to see the Governor's third inauguration tell me that though the weather was dry the general tone of the affair was rather wet and that so much booze was never before in evidence at an affair of the kind in the Ancient City. And the claim is proudly made that a great deal of the stock consumed in connection with or on the outskirts of the event was above the average bootleg quality and apparently from the State's best cellars. As Col. Baughman, the embattled Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, had his men on the Annapolis highway and round about Annapolis they should know something about the conditions which prevailed. If the reports I hear are true they do no credit to the State administration.—Baltimore Observer.

Pruning Flowering Shrubs.

Pruning Flowering Shrubs will depend upon the time of flowering. Those which blossom in the spring should not be pruned now, but after their flowering, when all the shoots that have bloomed should be cut back or cut out at the base of the plant. If these shrubs are pruned now, all the flowerbearing wood will be removed. On the other hand summer flowering shrubs like hydrangeas and hibiscus should be pruned early in the spring, removing the oldest canes at the base and shortening the remainder at least one-third.

D. M. Frederick, of Kirkville, Missouri, claims to have eaten a piece of ham 125 years old. The ham had been found in the chimney of an old house in England and had shrunk about sixty percent in size.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

From Annual Report State Department of Education.

Approximately 20,000 pupils are enrolled in the county approved high schools as contrasted with 7,000 ten years ago. In the same period, attendance has nearly tripled, mounting from 5,800 to 17,000. The increase in enrollment from 1925 to 1926 was 1,558 and in attendance 1,344, or a gain of 8 percent.

The establishment of additional high schools is in part responsible for the increase in enrollment and attendance. The provision of public high schools, for example, in southern Maryland, has come about in the past few years only. In 1926 there were 150 white and 16 colored high schools which met the requirements for approval by the State Department of Education. Back in 1920 there were only 82 high schools for white pupils and 4 for colored, so that the increase in a six year period has been 68 for white and 12 for colored pupils. The number of county high schools for white pupils now established is rapidly approaching the total number needed in most of the counties. This is indicated by the fact that there were only 2 more high schools in 1926 than in 1925.

New high schools were established last year at Pennsylvania Avenue, Cumberland, in Allegany County; at West Friendship, in Howard County; at Bethesda, in Montgomery County; and at Maryland Park, in Prince George's County. High schools at Wolfsville, in Frederick County, and at Oxon Hill, in Prince George's County were re-established. High schools at Kennedyville and Betterton in Kent County, and Fort Foote, in Prince George's County, were abandoned.

Pupils taking courses in the high schools furnishing only two and three years of work, take the last year or two years of the four year course in the first group high schools. In 1920 only 34 schools for white pupils offered a four year course, whereas the number for 1926 was 120.

More and more pupils are taking advantage of the opportunity for a high school education. The ratio of the number of pupils belonging in the last four years of high school to the combined number "belonging" in white elementary and high schools is increasing steadily each year. This is one of the ways of judging the efficiency of a school system and is the fourth item used in the Ayres' Index Number.

Of every 100 white pupils "belonging" to county schools, 15 were in the high schools in 1926, while in 1918 only 7, or less than half as many, were found going on to the secondary schools. Each year about 1 more out of each 100 white pupils in the counties goes on to the last four years of high school work.

The people of the Eastern Shore, with the exception of Cecil, seem more anxious to have a high school education for their children than any other part of the State, if one may judge by the percent of the children who are in high school. Worcester County leads with 21.2 percent, Talbot is second with 20.6 percent, and Wicomico and Dorchester are third and fourth with 19.6 and 19.4 percent, respectively, of their white public school pupils in high school. Somerset, Caroline, Kent, and Queen Anne's follow, Queen Anne's having 17.8 percent in the high school. There is either a greater interest in secondary education on the Eastern Shore or a lack of opportunity for employment and of the resulting temptation found on the Western Shore and near the large cities to take a remunerative job, before pupils have completed their high school education.

The counties are listed below according to the proportion of their 1926 pupils in high school (see second column). The first column shows the number "belonging" in white high schools. All counties except four (Calvert, Carroll, Wicomico and Queen Anne's) show an increase over 1925. It is interesting to find the largest increase made by St. Mary's County, which is the lowest on the list largely because it has been the last county in the State to organize public high schools. Dorchester, Somerset, Howard, Montgomery, Kent and Prince George's have all made gains of 2 percent or more over 1925.

Worcester	633	21.2
Talbot	474	20.6
Wicomico	861	19.6
Dorchester	698	19.4
Somerset	578	18.9
Caroline	537	18.5
Kent	347	18.3
Queen Anne's	378	17.8
Montgomery	909	17.6
Harford	791	17.1
Frederick	1441	16.3
Howard	360	15.9
Carroll	931	15.6
Allegany	1898	15.4
Cecil	580	15.3
Prince George's	1027	14.3
Calvert	135	14.0
Ann Arundel	735	12.3
Baltimore	1930	12.1
Washington	1409	11.9
Garrett	521	11.3
Charles	193	11.1
St. Mary's	144	9.3
Total and Average	17,516	15.1
Baltimore City	10,769	13.1
Entire State	28,285	14.2

Marriage Licenses.

George D. Grimes and Mollie Louise Umbaugh, Sykesville.
William M. Smith and Martha E. Lohmeyer, Greenmount, Md.
Arthur Franklin Crawford and Ethel Duvall, Taylorsville.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Summary of the Week's Leading Events at Annapolis.

The Record will endeavor to give a column or more, each week, during the sessions of the legislature, covering briefly the most important events of the week. Such a review must necessarily be fragmentary, but it may be worth while for those who do not closely follow each day's proceedings in the daily papers.

The legislature commenced work this week, following the appointment of committees. The introduction of "bills" commenced on Tuesday. Mr. Bollinger, of Carroll, introduced one in the House providing for additional pay for Associate Judges in Anne Arundel, Carroll and Howard counties.

Senator Meyers of Baltimore, presented a bill providing penalties for the selling of bread which does not conform to a uniform size. Unless the weight is "plainly marked" on each loaf of bread sold, it must be baked in units of one pound, one and a half pounds or in multiples of pounds.

The bill also prohibits dealers from taking bread back from consumers or bakers from dealers. Bread baked for twelve hours must be segregated or sold under the designation of stale bread, the bill provides. Rolls and fancy bread are exempt from the size provisions. The State Health Department is charged with enforcement of the proposed requirements.

Senator Alexander R. Hagner of Washington county, introduced two bills providing that women may be called as jurors and that they shall have the same rights as men. This second bill is a blanket amendment to the present statutes, giving women equal rights in all matters, including suffrage, property and in the care and custody of children.

Senator Harry O. Leevin, Republican, Fourth Legislative district of Baltimore city, introduced the customary bill providing for the repeal of those sections of the election laws known as the "Declaration of Intentions Act."

Six petitions protesting against the repeal of, or any change in the present laws regulating activities on Sunday, were presented to the Senate today by David G. McIntosh, Jr., President of the body.

The petitions were sent to Senator McIntosh by Methodist Episcopal groups in Baltimore county. He was asked to "do all in your power to preserve our present Sabbath laws as they now are and thus prevent an amendment permitting Sunday movies, shows, theatricals and other amusements on the Lord's Day."

A Resolution was presented, ordering the payment of \$50.00 for meals, for each member of the House during the session. Those favoring the resolution claim the present \$5.00 a day, and allowances, are insufficient, considering present costs. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

On Wednesday, delegate Joseph, of Baltimore, presented 60 bills to repeal 400 sections of the Maryland code, now claimed to be obsolete. Some of these refer to the collection of tolls over turnpikes, to the liquor laws, dueling, etc.

A number of local bills were introduced authorizing bond issues, or to otherwise finance various local objects. Also bills to sanction bequests.

Delegate Bollinger, of Carroll, presented a bill, on Thursday, authorizing the Commissioners of Carroll County to borrow \$20,000.

Both Senate and House adjourned, on Thursday, to assemble again on Tuesday, at 8:30 P. M.

State Government.

The Republican Woman Voter, for January, published in Baltimore, contains the following problems in "State Government."

"Governor Ritchie promises a cut in the tax rate of about 2 cents, and indicates a 'boost' in the tax on gasoline from 2 cents, as at present, to possibly 4 1/2 cents.

Problem in mathematics: How much less will be spent this year, to run the State Government, than last year? How much less will the per capita cost of government be to the citizens of Maryland?

Latest figures from the Bureau of Census show that the per capita cost of government in Maryland in 1925 was \$11.69, or \$1.82 per capita more than the average for the 48 States of the Union.

Interest charges on Maryland's public debt—\$21,803,000—were \$14.22, or \$3.10 more per capita than the average for the 48 States in the Union.

Has the public debt been reduced? Does a lower tax rate and about \$30 more taxes on the old flivver, mean less taxes actually?"

About two-thirds or 11,400,000, of the total number of telephones in the Bell System in the United States are residence telephones. These 11,400,000 residence, or as they are sometimes called, "home" telephones, serve approximately 10,700,000 families.

The coldest time of the day or night is the hour just after sunrise, declare scientists. This is explained by the fact that when the sun first strikes the earth it causes the evaporation of a chilling moisture felt by both humans and animals.

THE AUTO AS A KILLER.

The Year 1926 Breaks Record in Maryland.

According to the annual report of A. E. Baughman, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, to Governor Ritchie, fatalities in the state in 1926, due to automobile accidents, totaled 318 persons, or 59 more than in 1925. The outstanding causes are given as recklessness, excessive speed and drunken drivers.

The report also shows a decrease in fines for the year amounting to \$41,363.59, the total being \$238,451.16.

Fines collected in the counties \$162,973.16, and in Traffic Court \$75,478.

The Commissioner recommends that additional police be added to the highway patrol, not only as a measure for decreasing deaths but for increasing fines.

The report evidently shows the great need of tightening up the regulations in the direction of greater safety, and for more law enforcement. As we have frequently pointed out, the counties need not only more, but in some cases better qualified, Justices of the Peace.

Strength of Early Training.

(For the Record.)

S. S. W. Hammers, of Gettysburg, Pa., was in the Confederate Army, and this is how it came about. His father was the manager of the McGeary Wool Mill, near Heidlersburg, Pa., on the State road leading from York Springs to Gettysburg. The Hammer residence was at the Rock Chapel Church. The Confederate Army, some 40 to 50 thousand, had pitched tents on thousands of acres near the said church, along the state road.

Mr. Hammers then a small boy, made his way down to the camp. He soon got into talking to several young soldiers and asked them where all these people came from. They said, "Virginia," I then said, "That is where my Pop and Mam came from." By this time several officers came into the field and asked, "Where did that little boy come from?" The reply was, "He lives up there on the hill at that Church; he says his Pop and Mam moved there from Virginia," the officers said "You two men take the boy up to his home, and fall in line; we have an engagement up the road, where you hear those guns."

Those two young men wrote their names in small song books, and gave them to us, and as we came out of the field there was a pile of cards. We picked up several packs, and on the road up home we asked our escorts why all these nice picture cards were thrown away. They remarked, "Son, them is what are called cards, 'used by bad men to gamble with.' Then they said when armies go to battle, the soldiers throw the cards away, as no soldier would wish to be found dead on any battlefield with a pack of cards on his body.

When our father came home to his supper, we showed him our pictures, and he threw them all in the fire. We would give \$100, today had we the small army hymnbooks given us by these soldiers. This occurrence to us is the same as if it occurred yesterday. It was a flaming lesson, as if written in the sky to us.

These thoughts come daily into our minds. If not fit to be found on a dead man's body, what is to make a pack of cards fit and proper on a church man's live body? From that day in 1863 to the present time, we have never had a pack of cards in our hands; and we never danced, used liquor, nor tobacco in any form. Had this youthful influence not have been made upon us, we might have been addicted to all. How many church men and women can testify to a life like this? We often remark, we believe there are persons not in the churches leading lives better and purer than many that are in the churches. We will never forget our youthful Confederate instructions, back in 1863.

S. S. W. HAMMERS.

Favors Gas Tax Increase.

The Frederick News says: "At the annual quarterly meeting of Frederick County Pomona Grange, No. 11, held Saturday at Lewistown, the association went on record as favoring a three-cent gasoline tax increase over the present rate. It was further voted to notify the county delegates at Annapolis of their action and to urge them to work for the enactment of a state-wide law to that effect.

Much discussion took place before the motion was finally passed. It was impressed upon those present that the proposed increase is the most equitable means of distributing the cost of building lateral roads and the upkeep of the same."

Our January Bills.

Always in January and July we endeavor to make a clean-up of all accounts due us, and have therefore sent out a lot of bills and statements. We also find a lot of small "Special Notice" charges, most of them received over the phone, for which we do not send bills. All knowing themselves so indebted, or in any other way, are requested to "pay up." We do not want to enforce a rule of "pay in advance" for Special Notices, but we must ask our friends not to forget the small charges, as in the aggregate they total a considerable amount.

During November, 1926, there were only forty-one hours of sunshine in London.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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The label on paper contains data to which the subscription has been paid.

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

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

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1927.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

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 exchangers.

Is the Governor for Greater Road Safety.

Governor Ritchie, we believe, has left it be known that he is not favorable to many new laws, and this will no doubt discourage some from introducing laws they have had in mind, and the party majority back of the Governor will also likely be influenced by the expressed wish. Perhaps the Governor had in mind certain local laws, of which we have too many, and such laws that cover comparatively trifling questions?

We trust that he did not mean to include such laws as relate to the greater safety of our highways. We could be greatly more reassured of this, had the Governor expressed himself openly in favor of such laws, for surely the safety of the public needs more drastic restraint on speed, and a more drastic enforcement of such laws as we have.

As we see it, the legislature will fail in one of its most important responsibilities, should it adjourn without giving the present situation that stands for the greatest unsafety of the roads ever known, the attention it justly demands.

The Matter of "Circulation."

We read quite recently, somewhere, of a certain newspaper supervisor who verbally "lambasted" "castigated" and "roasted" the circulation managers of said certain newspaper for the simple little reason that they did not "circulate" more effectively.

We are not the counsel for the culprits, but, we should like to hear their side of the case. Perhaps they are expected to "circulate" something that the subscribing public persists in not wanting. A sheet of white paper, with a lot of type and pictures on it, may not be a widely wanted "newspaper"?

That which we call "circulation," presupposes that there must be some where in which to "circulate" it. And if the article to be circulated, is for any reason held to be undesirable, naturally the "circulating" grounds are not so readily found.

So, as newspapers naturally circulate in homes, and as somebody has said, "A man's home is his castle," it seems to follow that the "man" in the "castle" has a great deal to say about what shall come into it, the activity of "circulators" to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Record would like a very much larger "circulation" too, and we consider it an evidence of wide-spread bad taste that the said Record does not enjoy what it thinks it ought to have. But the "freedom of the press" also extends to a somewhat like "freedom" on the part of the "castle" folks, and we do not see that we have the right to blow up anybody because of our wishes in the matter.

Some Points on Law.

We heard over the radio the other day an eloquent address by a prominent New York attorney, who set forth a number of the pronounced blocks in the way of punishing criminals; one of which was the requirement that verdicts by juries must be unanimous.

He built up a strong argument against the evils of the law, substantiating the central argument against unanimous verdicts by stating that the majority of the Supreme Court of the United States hands down verdicts, and that the Supreme Court of the state of New York can decide the most important cases on a vote of 5 to 4; and yet, our juries, selected as they are, must act only unanimously.

He argued especially for a change in the law by which 10 out of 12 jurors might legally render verdicts; and that those who, corrupt juries would then be required to corrupt three or more of the twelve. The law as it stands, he argued, favors criminality.

He further argued that the laws

should give to prosecuting attorneys greater power in the reaching of professional receivers of stolen goods—commonly called "fences." The fact was brought out that the Supreme Court of New York had decided that even the evidence of the thief that he had disposed of his loot at a certain "fence," was insufficient evidence on which to find conviction; that it was merely evidence of a partnership, or common interest, and that additional evidence against the "fence" than that of one directly concerned, was necessary.

So, while we may not need "more" laws, we certainly need some "new" ones, and the retirement of some we have, if society is to be better protected against criminality.

Inside Information About the Near East Relief.

Mr. P. B. Englar, Manager, Carroll Record: Mrs. E. C. Bixler, of New Windsor, has referred the questions in your letter of January 6 to me for reply. I quite agree that there may be a number who feel that Near East Relief needs are long-drawn-out because they do not understand just what we are doing.

How Long Will they Continue?

How long do hospitals like the Union Memorial Hospital, the Maryland General Hospital, Johns Hopkins Hospital, and similar institutions in Baltimore need to exist? The only hospitals in the Near East are those which have been organized and are at present being maintained by Near East Relief. They have no district visiting nurses, family welfare associations, milk and ice funds, fraternal orders, schools giving programs in dietetics and personal health to keep up the high level of personal health, as in America. Hence the hospitals maintained by Near East Relief in the Near East need to be just as permanent as in America.

If the hospitals in Baltimore need to put on annual appeals for money, when they have endowments and when they have many paying patients, what would be the situation in the Near East, where they have no endowments and where few patients can pay anything in actual money? The only payment we require is that when they recover they construct roads, drain swamps, reforest hills, create better sanitary conditions, or do some public service.

How long are the public schools needed? How long does the Western Maryland College in Westminster need to keep its doors open? If these institutions need to be open in America they need even more to be open in the Near East, because Near East Relief has, for the first time, introduced practical education in the schools. In the past, there was school space for only about three out of twenty children. These three children receiving education were being trained in the language and arts, but had no assistance to enable them to earn a livelihood. Near East Relief is giving each child in her schools a definite, practical training in carpentry, farming, nursing, printing, teaching, etc., so that when they go out they will be able to earn their own livelihood, and not be in the future possible recipients of charity as in the past.

How long do we need to maintain institutions like Kernan's Hospital for crippled children, in Baltimore? The first work for crippled children in the Near East was done by Near East Relief. But a great deal still needs to be done. The first work for the blind, the deaf, and the dumb was instituted for them by Near East Relief. The blind, in the past, have been beggars and outcasts. We are teaching them to be self-supporting and self-respecting. Johns Hopkins Hospital has spent over a million dollars on Broadway to build a plant for the study of trachoma, its causes, treatment, and cure. Trachoma originated in the Near East. Our doctors and nurses are not only trying to reduce the number of trachoma patients, (we have reduced the percentage by over fifty in the last three years), but are also trying to effect a cure, so that this terrible disease will not spread through emigration throughout the world. In other words, Near East Relief is working on the principle of prophylactic treatments, so that the best thing for the people of America to do for their own safety and for the safety of future generations is to stand back of organizations like the Near East Relief, which was trying not only to give relief, but to get at the root of difficulties in the past which have made relief necessary.

Are other Countries helping in the Near East Relief Work? Yes, over fifty nations co-operated in the Golden Rule campaign. Unfortunately, these countries are not in a position to do much. In the first place, because they do not have the financial resources of America, the wealthiest country in the world. Secondly, there are very few countries at the present time which do not have a depreciated currency, where the American dollar has remained level. Thirdly, few countries can do work in the Near East, because their charitable efforts would be considered a means for some political territorial aggrandizement, or as a means for some advantageous political affiliation. America has no political desires, she wants no territory, she is working only for charity's sake, and yet, though she has been unselfish in her motives, she has been paid many times for her efforts.

For example, Near East Relief introduced the first American tractor into Southern Russia, to stimulate production and to do away with starvation conditions which were inevitable, primitive methods being followed. Since then twenty thousand American tractors have been purchased by the present Russian government. The first can of condensed milk, the first corn syrup, the first sewing machine, and so on, was introduced into these countries by Near East Relief. These goods are now in

great demand. American merchants are profiting many times from the charity given by the American people.

Is Near East Relief becoming a Profession?

If any sort of work ought to be professionalized Near East Relief should be, because it is doing more to mold and shape modern history than any individual or group of organizations in the last eight or nine generations. Take the dramatic changes in Greece and Turkey—the abolishment of the Caliphate, the removal of the veil of the Mohammedan women, their entrance into and recognition in all phases of modern business life. Take the recent election—within the last three months—of a woman to the new Persian Assembly. Such movements can be traced not only indirectly, but often directly, to the example and inspiration of Near East Relief workers. Near East Relief was originally organized as an emergency organization. The history of the past has shown that consistently Near East Relief has appealed for the charity of the world, the reason being that when a disaster occurred only temporary relief had been given. The people were not taught how to raise wheat, how to build roads to market their produce, how to raise crops more profitably, how to transact business and create wealth which could be fairly taxed, so that public improvements and conveniences were obtainable; how to govern representatively and fairly; so that the Near East was constantly in a state of discord, turmoil and need.

The Near East Relief has tried to apply the golden rule concretely, with the result that we are removing the prejudices of the past, which have been the cause of wars. We have cleared away the plague spots, which not only produce high infant mortality, but break down public morale. We have introduced modern machinery which has not only increased production, but has given more hours for leisure and enjoyment. In the Near East people rise before dawn and work until late dusk. Imagine that in comparison with America, where people are now having a five-day week, and a seven and eight-hour day. Of course, the farmers have a longer day but even their position is heavenly in comparison with that of the peasants of the East. So that I say that if there is any work which needs to be professionalized, the work of the Near East Relief should be, because of the seriousness of the things being done.

I have not spoken of the relationship of what Near East Relief is doing to the Church, and this is the most important, because the workers of Near East Relief are, for the most part, ministers of all denominations and missionaries of long service, and are participating in the work because of their feeling that the practical ministry of N. E. R. is a concrete example of true Christian living, which will produce a wholesome reaction on the part of Mohammedans and those with no church affiliations, that the religious work being done in the orphanage of Near East Relief will help the native churches to so adapt their programs that they will be more vital and helpful to their membership. Take for example this one point, namely, that in the last six months Near East Relief has, with the co-operation of religious leaders of all denominations, worked out a Sunday School program for the Near Eastern churches, which had not had anything for young people of Sunday School age. Imagine what his means to the influence of the Near Eastern churches. I think it is far better for us to revitalize existing churches in the Near East and train their leaders, than to obtain foreign missionaries in America and send them over to do for these people work which they should do for themselves.

Please pardon this lengthy letter, but it scarcely scratches the surface of the problems of Near East Relief, but it may help you and others to see why Near East Relief is so persistent and why we are working day and night to realize our ideal and make our vision a reality. I sincerely hope that through the columns of your paper, you will not be weary in well-doing, but will give us such space as you feel you can honestly give.

Appreciating past courtesies which have meant life in the Near East, I am Very sincerely,

HAROLD F. PELLEGRIN.

The Soul of Business.

It is a common practice to accuse industries of destroying the beauties of nature. In some instances the charge is justified. But on the other hand, many great corporations beautify property and waste land.

As an illustration, take our great hydroelectric plants. The dams and buildings which they construct are works of art, and as substantial in their character as the canyons and river banks which surround them. If they were in some foreign country and a few hundred years old, they would be advertised as attractions for tourists on a par with castles which now draw travelers from all parts of the world to see them. The same policy of beautifying their properties applies to our railroads—their right of ways, their bridges and their stations. Generally speaking, their holdings, in conjunction with public utilities and modern large industries, represent the best kept premises in cities and towns or in the waste places over the country.

Many persons will dump rubbish and tin cans on their neighbor's lot and think it good riddance. The average large industry with progressive management, disposes of its trash, beautifies property wherever possible, and commemorates unusual or historic points in a suitable manner.

We have a recent illustration in Philadelphia where the United Gas

Improvement Company in adding to its office building, found that it had to tear down a house in which was written that famous hymn, "He Leadeth Me." Most individuals would have torn down the house, used it for kindling wood and thought no more about it. But the officers of this great "soulless corporation," recognizing that the birthplace of a hymn which has been translated into all languages, should not be forgotten, set a bronze tablet in the wall of their new building where the old house stood. This will forever record the history of this hymn.

Big Business with Progressive management recognizes and accepts the responsibility for perpetuating many of the finer characteristics of life which its critics often overlook.—The Manufacturer.

Quaint Annual Festival in Shakespeare's Town

Coming almost coincidentally with Thanksgiving day in Canada, is celebrated at the historic town of Stratford-on-Avon, immortalized by William Shakespeare, what is called the annual "Mop" day, the Montreal Family Herald tells us. Its name was derived from the oldtime custom of men with mops journeying through the streets; but although this has now died out, the fair has never lost its quaint name. Pigs and other animals are roasted whole in the streets, in small, walled-in spaces. At the largest Mop, which was just before the outbreak of the war with Germany, there were 36 pigs and 16 other beasts roasted. The meat is sold at adjacent tables or to the citizens who send their servants to fetch it. Part of the custom is to eat Banbury cakes on Mop day. Originally a hiring fair, both for farm hands and for maid-servants, a fortnight later it is followed by the "Runaway Mop." This was instituted for those who, having found their situations unsatisfactory, had run away. Servants hired at the "Little Mop" were forced to keep their places until the "Big Mop" came around again. For the "Big Mop" there are countless caravans and side-shows, switchbacks, and wild-beast shows; but for the "Runaway" there are only a small number, as few as five pigs and two beasts sometimes sufficing for the roast.

"Doctors and Quinine" Built Bolivian Railway

The most wonderful, and at the same time the most isolated, railway in the world is in South America. It begins and ends 2,000 miles from civilization. The terminus of steam navigation up the Amazon and its mighty tributary, the Madeira river, is at Porto Velho, 2,000 miles from the sea. Here the Madeira-Marmore railway begins, carrying the traveler and his merchandise past 250 miles of cataracts and rapids to the navigable rivers of Bolivia.

The task of getting European goods into northeastern Bolivia used to be gigantic. It took six months, and every pound had to be carried on the backs of natives to escape the rapids. The railway was begun as long ago as 1874, but it had to be abandoned, because every sleeper laid cost a life. It was only when medical science stepped in to help the engineers that the colossal task was accomplished ten years ago.

The line was built by the government of Brazil. It circumvents 19 cataracts, starts 2,000 miles from any other railroad, and ends at a similar distance in Bolivia. The great waterways complete the journey from Atlantic to Pacific. The Americans say that it was really built by "Doctor Lovelace and quinine."

Studying Mining Problems

The United States bureau of mines has 12 experiment stations throughout the country devoted to the study of mining problems. A staff of 200 men is engaged in scientific coal investigations, studying such problems as combustion, boiler furnaces, constitution and origin, spontaneous combustion, inflammability of coal dust, briquetting, low-temperature distillation, testing and analyzing, gas producers and numerous mining problems.

Baby Wasp's Feast

The wasp, whose nest frequently is found under the eaves of a building or behind the blinds, is an expert spider catcher. She selects a spider of proper size, pounces upon it, thrusts her stinger into the most vulnerable spot and paralyzes her victim, reducing it to a helpless state without killing it outright. The spider then is taken to the wasp's nest and placed on the under side, the cell is closed and apparently forgotten. Soon afterward the egg hatches and the infant wasp is provided with a supply of food.—St. Nicholas Magazine.

Aged

"When is a man or woman old?" One man answers that question this way: "You are old, whatever your age, when you automatically reject a new idea with 'I don't believe it!' You are old when the happiness of others no longer interests or gives you pleasure, when life looks gray, when you lose confidence in human nature." Quinine is old when it is hard and set, and it is the same with the brain of a man or woman.—From Health Magazine.

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)
Taneytown, Md.

Eight More Days to Take Advantage of the Savings Offered in every Department of our Store by our Anniversary Sale.

Every Department is affected by this sale and there is still a large Stock of Merchandise for you to select from. Many have already taken advantage of these savings, and you'll be the loser if you let this opportunity slip by!

Dress Goods.

Our entire line of Wool Dress Goods is on sale at special prices during this sale. Serges, Wool Crepes, Dress Flannels, Indian Head Linens, colored Linen, etc.

Shoes.

Our entire stock of these in the best quality and good prints in widths that will cut to your advantage is on special sale.

Men's Corduroy Pants and Heavy Coats.

Our sale prices on these represent real savings, and it will pay you to stock up well on them during this sale. A full stock of Bleached and Unbleached Sheet- ing and Muslins, in the various grades; also all the leading widths in Pillow Tubing.

Bed Blankets.

They are on special sale during our Anniversary Sale at special prices. Good heavy Outings in light or dark colors in the narrow and 36-in. widths.

Sweaters.

They are going readily at our sale prices for a big saving is obtained on each Sweater sold. A stock of Ladies', Men's and Children's Sweaters in Wool or Cotton to select from.

Outings.

Special prices are offered on our entire line of Bed Blankets. They are here in light and dark colors in Cotton, Wool Nap and all-wool Blankets.

Muslins and Sheetings.

Our sale prices bring these down to a price that makes a big saving on this class of goods. Our stock of these is of a standard make that insures full cut garments and quality materials and workmanship.

Dress Gingham and Percales.

Real savings on quality Shoes offered by our Anniversary Sale. They are standard brands and the kind that will give service.

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

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, letters testamentary upon the estate of

ELI M. DUTTERER, 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 21st day of July, 1927; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 24th day of December, 1926.

FRANK C. SCHAEFFER, Executor.

Soy Beans Furnish Protein for Stock

Are Superior to Cottonseed Cake for Dairy Cattle.

The past few years has seen a marked increase in the acreage and interest in the growing of soy beans. A national association of growers of soy beans has been organized and they are very actively engaged in popularizing the soy bean in the United States.

The seed of the soy bean plant is the richest in crude protein of all the seeds used in live stock feeding. The percentages of crude protein in soy beans is 36.5 per cent and every 100 pounds of soy beans fed yields 83.2 pounds of digestible crude protein. The soy bean seed is also rich in oil, as it contains 16.1 pounds of digestible fat in each 100 pounds of soy beans fed. Compared to linseed oil meal, soy beans contain 2.9 per cent more digestible crude protein and 9.4 per cent more digestible fat.

Soy beans for dairy cattle are slightly superior to cottonseed cake. Care must be exercised in feeding soy beans to dairy cattle, as excessive amounts cause soft butter.

Cattle have been successfully fattened upon soy beans, and, when compared to cottonseed cake, the soy beans proved just slightly inferior to the cottonseed cake.

In swine feeding, the composition of soy beans, as given above, should be carefully considered. The protein content indicates that it can be used as a protein supplement to carbonaceous grains. Due to its high oil content, soft pork is apt to result, if soy beans are fed to any great extent.

Soy beans should be ground for horses and cattle, but it is not necessary in feeding sheep and pigs.—B. W. Fairbanks, Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

Foreign Clover Seed Is Found to Be Worthless

During the last five years approximately twelve and one-quarter million pounds of Italian red clover seed has entered the United States from Italian ports. This seed is classed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state experiment stations which have thoroughly tested it as "no good." It is not adapted to the production of clover in this country.

Reports coming from experiment stations in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, New York and several other states, present a body of information which leads to several important conclusions. These are that Italian red clover seed is worthless except in Idaho and Washington, where the climate is mild; that Bohemian red clover is not much better, and that native American clover seed is the best of all to withstand the winter weather and the attacks of mildew and anthracnose.

Strain of Early Tomato Propagated at Michigan

A new strain of early tomato is being propagated at Michigan State college under the direction of George E. Starr, assistant professor of horticulture.

"The experiment," says Mr. Starr, "is being carried out with the intention of producing a tomato that the Michigan gardener can get on to the market in time to get the benefit of the high prices that prevail a week to ten days before the usual crop is ready for sale. The experiment includes selecting and breeding primarily for earliness. However, size, color and quality have not been neglected and a choice, attractive, as well as early fruit is expected to result. Mr. Starr is at present experimenting on a seedless tomato."

Farm Hints

How about that new alfalfa seedling you were planning to put in?

Some say dust potatoes, and some say spray, but either is better than neither.

To pour feed into a dairy cow of unknown productive ability is like sinking money into wildcat oil stocks.

Early plowing is best for wheat. The seedbed should be fairly deep, with a loose surface, but well firmed.

Most farmers think late afternoon is the best time to cut alfalfa. The hay is apt to look better for it, and more of the leaves will stay on.

The use of improved machinery makes the average agricultural worker able to care for three times as many acres of crops as he could handle 75 years ago.

A substantially made well curb and platform help to keep the drinking supply pure and uncontaminated. Use a 1-2-3 mixture—one part cement, two parts sand and three parts pebbles or crushed rock.

Short pastures now will be shorter next season if nothing's done to improve them. Manure is one of the best helps for run-down grass; ten or fifteen loads to the acre will be noticed next summer.

RUBBER TREE FOUND IN FLORIDA GARDEN

Raises Hopes in Minds of Plant Experts.

Washington—Considerable excitement has been aroused among the rubber experts of the United States Department of Agriculture here over the discovery by O. F. Cook, department rubber expert, of a twenty-five-year-old Brazilian rubber tree growing in a yard at Palm Beach, Fla. While they decline to state that this indicates the possibility of large-scale rubber plantation operations in the United States proper, the mere existence of this tree so far out of the equatorial zone, hitherto thought to be its only possible home, gives rise to suggestions which they think should be acted upon at once.

In its native home in the Amazon valley, as well as in the plantations of Indomalaya, the Brazilian rubber tree sticks very close to the equator, where the normal cool nights and the occasional frosts of the Florida climate are unknown.

Experiments That Came to Grief.

Experimental plantations of rubber seedlings in Florida twenty years ago all came to grief, and last winter an unusual cold snap severely injured most of the seedlings at the Department of Agriculture's experimental farm at Coconut Grove and killed a part of them outright. It has, therefore, been assumed that the Brazilian species is extrasensitive to cold and would not survive in even a subtropical climate. To all this, the discovery of a twenty-foot-high tree, with a trunk between three and four inches thick, has proved very upsetting.

An outcome of this indication of hardiness, on the part of at least some of the Brazilian trees, of more practical and immediate importance than attempts to grow rubber in Florida, will be the investigation of the possible adaptability of the species for cultivation in the border-line tropics, such as Mexico and the West Indies.

Hevea Hardier Than Castilla.

There is already some indication that Hevea, the Brazilian tree, is harder than the Mexican rubber tree, Castilla, for last winter's frost at Coconut Grove had worse effects on Castilla seedlings than it had on seedlings of Hevea in neighboring rows.

In the meantime, the department is instituting a search in other parts of Florida for Hevea trees, similar to the Palm Beach specimen, which people may have set out as ornamentals. They point out that the Palm Beach location is not the best kind of habitat for the species, since Hevea is predominantly a tree requiring shelter, and that the inland hardwood groves, or "hammocks," would afford this better than a coastal location swept by sea breezes.

Aircraft Industry Gains Rapidly

Philadelphia—Manufacture of aircraft in the United States has assumed the proportions of an important industry in recent years. Seventeen years ago Orville Wright sold his first airplane to the United States government. Last year the American aircraft industry turned out products to a total value of \$12,277,000.

The growth is significant, according to the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, which points out that present activity in the construction of aircraft represents peace-time stimulus of war activity. In this respect progress figures of the last twelve years are illuminating.

In 1914 the total value of all aircraft products of the United States was only \$789,872. The war gave such an impetus to the aircraft industry that by 1919 the total value of aircraft products had mounted to \$14,373,000. With the inevitable deflation of the post-war period, aircraft production shrunk in two years to little more than \$6,650,000.

The years that followed 1921 have seen a recovery, however, which has been quite as striking as the deflation. Whereas production fell in two years to considerably less than half of what it had been at the close of the war, another two years saw the low figure of 1921 almost doubled.

Leave for South Africa on Star Study Trip

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Prof. William J. Hussey of the University of Michigan, accompanied by Mrs. Hussey and Prof. and Mrs. Richard A. Rossiter, will leave New York on a year's expedition to South Africa, there to map the double stars of the southern hemisphere.

The expedition is the culmination of plans laid nearly a decade ago. Robert P. Lamont of Chicago offered to finance a 27-inch telescope, but the making of the lens was delayed by the World war and then by the death of workmen selected to do the polishing. The instrument was not completed until last year. It was set up here and tested and then dismantled and sent to South Africa.

The observations will be made from a lonely hill in the Orange Free State, a site selected by Professor Hussey after a tour of South Africa.

Cut Down on Clothes

Philadelphia.—American men are buying fewer clothes because of purchases of automobiles, radios, oil-burning heaters, electric refrigerators and what will you have on the installment plan, retail clothing has been informed in convention.

Sky Problems That Are Puzzle to Scientists

Scientists have weighed the planets, the sun, and the moon; we know the distance of stars whose light takes centuries to reach us, and we can even measure accurately the minute amount of heat given by distant stars. For all that, the sky is still full of puzzles which astronomers are attempting to solve.

Take, for instance, the problem of dark stars. Possibly it has never occurred to you that there are such bodies, yet for every bright star you can see on a clear night there must be thousands which have gone cold and are therefore invisible. Yet, dead as they are, they are still plunging through space at appalling speed.

On February 2, 1901, there blazed out in the constellation of Perseus a star of amazing brilliance. It was not, of course, a new star. What had really happened was that one of these dark stars had either hit another, or, perhaps, struck one of the big gas clouds which hang in space. The result was an explosion on a scale we cannot even imagine.

These dark stars and gas clouds are among the greatest of sky puzzles. It is only three years ago that a Dutch scientist discovered a mystery cloud 140,000,000,000 miles in length and twice that distance from the solar system. It may be gas, it may be dust. We do not know and probably we never shall.

Odd Harvest Customs Observed in England

In speaking of harvest, it must be remembered that "wheat" is called "corn" in England. Sometimes the prettiest girl of the village was allowed to cut the final handful of corn. This was then tied up and trimmed to represent a doll, and was called the "Corn-Baby." It was brought home in triumph, set up in a conspicuous place at supper, and often kept in the farmer's parlor for the rest of the year. In other parts of the country the doll was supposed to be a representation of Ceres, the goddess of fertility. In Hertfordshire the final handful was called a "Mare," and the reapers would throw their sickles at it, crying: "I have her, I have her!" "What have you?" the others would say. "A mare! A mare!" was the answer. This custom, called "Crying the Mare," refers to the time when the corn, being grown in open spaces, was often trampled down and spoiled by wild mares. In Devonshire the last handful was called the Nack, and the "crying" consisted of the one word Nack. This was supposed to signify "our nag," and hence owes its origin to the same idea as "Crying the Mare."

Norse Gave Name to Ship

The word "smack" in fishing smack is of Norse origin. The Danes and Norwegians called their vessels "shekka" or shake. These were long, lean galleys, and the resemblance was further suggested by the dragon's or snake's head which often formed their figure-head. Later on in history, when the Dutch became the great seafaring people, the word passed into their language, slightly altered (to suit their tongue) to "smak." The Dutch boat was of different build, being fat and broad-beamed. We in turn took the word from the Dutch, and turned it into our own smack, using it at first for the small sailing cutter which used to act as a sort of passenger tender for sea-going ships. Now, when steam is almost universal, we confine the word almost entirely to the fair-sized open sea fishing boat which works by sail.

Curiosity and Fire

If you were to get a letter in the mail with one corner of the envelope burned off, wouldn't it arouse your curiosity? One day not long ago about 4,000 people in a certain community all got letters which came in envelopes that bore marks of fire. The lower left-hand corner on each had been burned away. This unusual little thing attracted much attention. A merchant about to send out circular letters to the 4,000 people on his mailing list wanted to be sure of getting people to notice the letter. Scorching the envelopes did the trick.

"It is our belief that on all the circulars we have ever mailed we have never had anywhere near so large a percentage of them read," states the dealer in discussing the outcome of the experiment.—Good Hardware.

Another Receiver

The woman who stood before the window in the bank was beginning to get a little restless. She had been standing in front of the receiving teller for a quarter of an hour and she seemed to be quite unaware of her presence—at any rate he took no notice at all of her.

At last she became too irritated to keep quiet another moment.

"Why don't you pay attention to me?"

"I'm sorry, ma'am, we don't pay anything here," was the short but polite reply. "Next window, please."

Your Ration of Oxygen

Nitrogen does not support life, but oxygen is the greatest life-supporting power on earth. It is the breath of life, but nitrogen dilutes the oxygen and makes normal and comfortable life possible. With every breath we take in oxygen and give out carbonic acid. Man and animals exist on oxygen. Trees and plants live on carbonic acid and give out oxygen. A grown man consumes 400 gallons of oxygen daily.

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New Running Boards

Marvelous beauty, luxury and style! A host of improvements that raise to an even higher level the Chevrolet standard of quality! And, in addition, amazingly reduced prices! That's why the Most Beautiful Chevrolet is everywhere regarded as the greatest sensation in America's greatest industry!

Study the list at the left. It's improvements and features like these which are found on the very best of high priced quality built cars! It's improvements and features like these that make the Most Beautiful Chevrolet mechanically finer, more satisfying in performance, and the value the equal of which has never before been offered by any maker of quality automobiles! Come in! Special showing all this week.

—with These Amazing Price Reductions!

The COUPE - - \$625 Former Price \$645	The SEDAN - - \$695 Former Price \$735	The LANDAU - - \$745 Former Price \$765
The SPORT CABRIOLET \$715 Entirely New Model with Rumble Seat	Touring Car \$525 or Roadster	1-Ton Truck (Chassis Only) \$495 1 1/2-Ton Truck (Chassis Only) \$395

Price includes balloon tires and steel disc wheels. Former price \$535 with balloon tires only.

Balloon tires now standard on all models. All Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

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IN an emergency—when you have to slow down on a hill—when you need a sudden burst of speed—when the load is heavy or the going is poor—you find a new reserve of power in your motor with ESSO in the tank. ESSO gives a new sparkle, a new satisfaction to winter driving. Try a tankful.

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Costs more—worth it

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By Our Regular Staff of Writers

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; nor for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

We desire correspondence to reach our office on Thursday, if at all possible. It will be necessary, therefore, for most letters to be mailed on Wednesday, or by Fast Mail, west, on W. M. R. R., Thursday morning. Letters mailed on Thursday evening will not reach us in time.

UNIONTOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lewis have returned home, after spending a fortnight in Pittsburgh and Cleveland, Ohio.

An epidemic of mumps is prevailing among the children.

Mr. and Mrs. Shreeve, Shriner spent last week with the latter's grandmother, Mrs. James Yingling, near Mayberry.

The monthly meeting of the Parents-Teachers' Association was held on Thursday evening, in the school house. Prof. J. B. Houck, of the History Department of Western Maryland College, was present, and gave a splendid address on the "World Peace."

The Carroll County Savings Bank held its annual banquet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Devilbiss, on Wednesday.

While Harry Rowe was returning to his home, on Thursday night, his car skidded and upset on the state road near Uniontown. Fortunately, Mr. Rowe was not injured. The car was slightly damaged.

The Aid Society of the Pipe Creek Brethren Church held an all-day quilting, at the home of Mrs. P. B. Englar, on Wednesday. There was a large crowd present.

Herbert and Margarette Anders, called to see Mrs. Edgar Myers and family, Mrs. M. C. Keefer who came with them, called to see her mother, Mrs. Fannie Haines.

Thomas Devilbiss filled his ice house, this week. The ice measured about seven inches.

Mrs. Ella Rinehart and son, of Friesland, entertained at dinner, on Thursday, Jan. 13, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Lowe, Jr.; Mrs. Missouri Myers and Miss Carrie Myers, Uniontown, and Mrs. Marlin Warehime, Silver Run.

Monday, Rev. J. E. Lowe, Jr., baptized George Andrew, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haines, Friesland.

Tuesday, Rev. J. E. Lowe, Jr., called to see Edward Dayhoff and Mrs. Roth Buffington, at Frederick Hospital.

NORTH EAST CARROLL.

Preaching at St. David's (Sherman's) Sunday afternoon, at 2:00 o'clock, by Rev. A. M. Hollinger, Sunday School, at 1:00 o'clock; Christian Endeavor at 7:00.

Charles E. Monath is improving his home, by putting a new porch to his house.

Paul Coppersmith and family, moved, Tuesday to Bachman's Valley, to the home of his father, Charles Coppersmith.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Utz, of near York, Pa., spent a few days at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Utz.

Mrs. Edward Garrett, of Hanover, spent a week at the home of her grandson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Garrett.

About 250 persons attended the free motion picture show, lecture and radio demonstration, given at Fraternity Hall, Pleasant Hill, last week. The talk given by J. A. Vanderslice, of the Radio Corporation of America dealt with the progress of radio and was illustrated by motion pictures.

Miss Effie Markle resumed her duties as teacher of the local school, after an absence of three weeks. Miss Markle underwent an operation for the removal of her tonsils, at the West Side Sanatorium, York, on Jan. 4th. George Kling has been substitute teacher for the past two weeks.

Miss Ellen Crumrine is on the sick list.

NEW WINDSOR.

Mrs. J. Walter Getty visited her parents, in Frederick, the first of the week.

Thomas Slinguff, Mrs. Aldridge and the Misses Curry, all are on the sick list.

On Monday afternoon, while a freight train was shifting cars, one car got off the track and ran across the street, breaking off an electric light pole, which threw parties on that line out of light until about 8:00 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Myers, on Pike Hill, has bronchial pneumonia, but seems to be gaining at this writing. Also, a daughter of Sterling Blaxten's is ill from the same disease.

Paul Buckley and wife, spent Wednesday in Baltimore.

Senator Geo. P. B. Englar and wife, with Alfred Nussbaum, as Secretary, left on Tuesday, for Annapolis, Md.

Charles Strine died at his home, on Saturday last, after a long illness. He leaves a widow, 4 daughters and 2 sons. Aged 62 years. Elders Bixler and Johns were in charge of the funeral services, held on Tuesday; interment at Sam's Creek Meeting House.

Miriam Guyton, who has been ill with diphtheria, is very much better. Miss Stewart, school teacher at Marston, spent Saturday last in town, with Miss Nitch.

Electric lights were put in the school house, this week.

MAYBERRY.

Sunday visitors at the home of Ellis Crushong and family, were: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson, of Bark Hill; Mr. and Mrs. George Coleman and daughter, Edna, and son, Norman; Walter Crushong and Miss Mildred Blaxten, of near Union Bridge.

Recent visitors at the home of E. Crushong's were: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hymiller and daughter, Miron, and Mrs. Annie Keefer.

Miss May Hymiller is visiting at the home of Jonas Hildebride and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Crushong, son, Henry, called on Mr. and Mrs. John Grushong and family, of near Motters, on Tuesday.

Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hetrick's and family, were: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garman, and Mrs. Kate Garman, of near the Stone Church.

William Wantz spent Sunday at Frederick.

Miss Nellie Keefer is spending some time visiting relatives at Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wildason, spent Wednesday evening at the home of Mrs. May Angell, near Keymar.

The Rev. V. E. Heffener spent Wednesday with the family of E. E. Crushong.

KEYMAR.

We all extend our sympathy to the family of the late Charles Whilde. He was one of the oldest members of the M. E. Church, at Middleburg. We missed him during his illness—he had not been with us for quite awhile. The funeral was largely attended, last Monday, at his home. Services were conducted by his pastor, Rev. Homer Richmond, of Union Bridge. Burial in Keyville cemetery. The floral designs were many and beautiful.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sutton and daughter, of Canton, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Wilhide, of Middletown, Ohio, attended the funeral of their father, Mr. Charles Wilhide, and are spending some time at the home of their brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wilhide, near Bruceville.

Mrs. Bessie Mehning made a business trip to Frederick, last Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Burkholder, of Reisterstown, spent last Friday and Saturday in this place. Mr. and Mrs. Burkholder are looking fine, and say they like their new home very much.

Miss Reda Leakin, after spending a week in Baltimore, returned home last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dorn, Mr. and Mrs. John Forrest, and Mrs. Bessie Mehning, of this place, attended the funeral of Chas. Wilhide, last Monday morning.

DETOUR.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. DeBerry and family, called on C. H. Frock and family, of Union Bridge, Sunday afternoon.

Callers at the home of C. W. Hahn, on Sunday evening, were: Misses Pansy, Hazel and Mildred DeBerry, Edward F. Hahn and Edgar Kiser.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clabaugh, spent Sunday evening at the home of J. C. Grossnickle and family.

Mr. and Mrs. — Brown, of Brunswick, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cover.

Miss Amanda Schildt has had a new radio installed at her home.

We are glad to say that Chas. H. Kindelberger, who has been ill, is improving nicely, at this writing, and we hope he will soon be able to be out again.

Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Diller entertained a few friends at cards, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Koons, of Frederick, and Mrs. Norris, of Frederick, spent Sunday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Koons, Sr.

Those on the sick list are: Miss LuEllen Cover, Mrs. M. L. Breffle, Mrs. James E. Coshun, and Master John Saylor. We hope for a speedy recovery for all.

Robert Koons, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Koons, Sr.

Mrs. Raymond Martz, of Westminster, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Grossnickle.

Old English Company

It is known that the Fishmongers' company is very old, but as its archives were destroyed in the great fire of London, it is only certain through the charter granted by Edward III in 1304 that the "mystery of fishmongers" had grants from the king's progenitors in ancient times. In the good old days, when Lent was kept with fish and fasting, the company saw to it that no unsound fish was sold in Billingsgate market, and punished offenders with the stocks. With the income from its holdings the company supports three large almshouses, one of which is Jesus hospital in Bray. Here "rooms with chimneys" provide fit accommodation for forty old people, six of whom are to be the "most aged and poorest decayed persons of the company of fishmongers over fifty years of age."

Early Locomotives

The first successful locomotive made in America, the "Best Friend," was built at West Point foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y., and given its first trial about ninety-five years ago, says the Chicago Journal.

During the previous year Peter Cooper, the American philanthropist, had constructed a locomotive at his iron works near Baltimore. This was called the "Tom Thumb," and was tried on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, but was too small for any practical use. A locomotive was imported from England in 1829 and served as a model for the American builders, although it was itself a failure.

A "Has Been".

It's funny when you hear fellows tell you what you are, Sometimes in language awful sweet and sometimes awful sour, Particularly, to the ones that did their best and did it very good, But age has shown them up, and now, they would if they only could Then you'll hear some "guy" tell 'em, you're a "has been."

It may have been some good singer, actor, or some good anything, For they all will start to slip and popularity quickly goes, bing! So it really does not matter how good you were, you're not hard to forget.

When age has slowed you up, you're by yourself, it seems, in your regret. And as the world goes fleeting by, it says, you're a "has been."

You might have been a king, president, or anything, not so much, But when they put you on the shelf, you're not known as such.

In the private closet you might sit again on the throne or wear your high hat, And look back over what you did do and think of things like that. But still the shadows haunt you as they say, you're a "has been."

It's mighty hard to grow old, getting feeble, halt or blind, And then look over your shoulder and see all the things you did behind; Then you feel oh, so lonesome—pull yourself together and decide again to try To do something great and popular before the time comes to die. But all along you hear the firm echo, you're a "has been."

BUT THEN

I'd rather be a "has been," every time, than one that never tried. I'd rather be a "has been" and always keep my pride In the things that I did when I was something, no matter how long ago, And still keep doing the best I can, no matter if it be ever so slow.

I'd rather be a "has been," every time, than one that never was, 'tis true. I'd rather be a "has been," and look back with never a thing to rue Of all the things accomplished, when my ways and steps were firm, And make the best of life's journey, for on that trip there's no return.

Yes, a "has been" is much better, it matters not what the sphere; It proves you did the best you could with energy and cheer. Yes, to be a "has been" is an honor, I'd rather be, Than the "rumbling" "never was," who is always "razzing" me. —Exchange.

That All Useful Telephone Book.

You boast about your libraries, Of fussy books and such! But when you really sift them down They don't amount to much; You read a book just one time through Then put it on a shelf For some lone, hungry bookworm To enjoy his little self. Yes, I'm willing to admit it, For I'm not a bit stuck up, 'Longside of Burns and Shakespeare I'm just a mongrel pup; I'm not dressed up in vellum With leather coat and band— But what's printed on my pages Everyone can understand, True to the instinct of my kind, No matter where I roam I buckle down to business And call it home, sweet home; I am the busy housewife's friend, Sometimes the baby's toy, And I'm the business ally Of father and the boy. You'll find me living in a dive, Or place of a "king," Or any place beneath the skies Where telephones may ring; I'm very well acquainted With all shades and kinds of men, And I'm read more in a single year Than Shakespeare is in ten. —Julia M. Hansen, in Telephone Talk.

Would Learning More of Old Civilizations

One of the great evils of the Spanish conquest of America is that all of the expeditions were accompanied by priests, who destroyed everything of the ancient literature and memoranda in order to make the people forget the paganism and come over to the true faith.

The remarkable statement is made that scientists, after long and patient research, discovered some 500 poems of the Aztec rule which gave information that the world has thirsted for. It may be that this will be followed by similar discoveries in Yucatan and Peru, which are the seats of former culture, and we shall learn much more of the ethical ideas as well as the customs and practices of that wonderful people who inhabited this continent in prehistoric times. The information will be of much historical value, though hardly of any practical use. We have more of our own culture to learn than we will ever learn or value, probably. —National Tribune.

DIED.

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

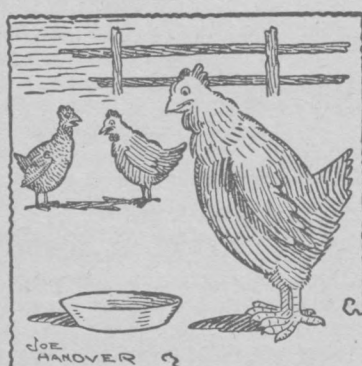
MR. JOHN THOMAS RIDINGER. John Thomas Ridinger, of Baltimore, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. O. Barnes, New Windsor, this Friday morning, from pneumonia, aged 79 years, 7 days. He was a mason by trade. He is survived by one son, Robert Ridinger, and one daughter, Mrs. W. O. Barnes. Funeral services will be held on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, in charge of Rev. Ebaugh, of Baltimore; interment at St. James' Church, near Denning.



VERY FLATTERING

Millicent—Oh, what do you think? A famous artist looked at my paintings, and he was very much impressed. He thinks they are original. Bob—Did he say they are original? "Well, not in so many words. But, of course, what he said meant that. He said he never saw or heard tell of anything like them."

AN OUT-AND-OUT RED



Mrs. Plymouth-Rock—You advise me to have nothing else to do with her, then—her tendencies are very Bolshevikic? Mrs. Buff-Orpington—Decidedly so, my dear—she's an out-and-out Rhode Island Red.

Tolled Bell Followed

He heeded not the traffic cop, He raced ahead, pell mell, So the doctor told the sexton And the sexton tolled the bell.

Unrelated

"So that's Senator Bunkum! Quite a man of letters, isn't he?" "You bet! Honorary degrees from darn near every college in the country." "But I mean he's very well educated, isn't he?" "Oh, gosh, no!"

Dangerous Ground

Mr. Book was reading statistics in the newspaper. "In New York a child is born every two minutes," he announced. "Good heavens," exclaimed his wife in horror, "And we're planning to stay there two weeks!" —American Legion Weekly.

To Restore Memory

"I have been suffering from loss of memory," said the patient. "What shall I do?" "Why don't you lend money to your acquaintances?" asked the doctor. "Then you'll have a perfect memory."

OPENED THE DYKES



Friend—Why this flood of tears? She—Oh, I just made such a bad break.

Tin Can Joys

When time, who steals our days away, Shall swipe our garden, too, The vegetables that we've canned Will half its joys renew.

Leading Questions

"John, do you love me more than a sweater?" "Of course, dear." "Then buy a new jersey for yourself. I used your green one for a pillow cover."

Something Wrong

"I fear Dubwaite lacks a sense of humor." "Surely, you misjudge him." "No, I can't be mistaken. I've seen him read the ex-kaiser's story of the war without the vestige of a smile."

Request

"Was that last number by request?" "It was," answered the radio director. "Whose request?" "That of the feller who wanted to break in and recite."

A Wise Tip

Edith (willing to marry for money) —I don't think Algy ever thinks of proposing. Marie—Erlie his man, my dear Algy thinks of nothing unless his valet suggests it.



DRASTIC REDUCTIONS on High-grade Merchandise Special Purchases - Overstocks - Odd Lots

are all included in this enormous Hardware and Household Furnishing Sale. It's your chance to save money on your home needs—and at the opportune time—the beginning of the New Year. There are many more bargains such as we are listing here—Investigate.

No. 2 Galvanized Wash Tubs	69c
White Enamel Dish Pan	69c
Toilet Paper	6 for 25c
Aluminum Cake Pans	9c
Aluminum Cups	9c
Hercules Spark Plugs	2 for 25c
Sunray Cleanser	Pack 9c
12-qt Galvanized Pail	23c

Come to our Store—See the Merchandise. You will be well repaid for your time.

Sale Starts SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, and lasts until SATURDAY, JANUARY 29th.



THE WINCHESTER STORE

Machine Tests Aviator

Instruments have been devised for measuring an airplane's speed, altitude and directions; now comes a gauge for the aviator himself, called the accelerometer, an intricate little apparatus which shows how his body reacts to the craft's bounces, sudden turns and dips. Stresses and strains on the aviator's body are outlined on a small strip of film. The instrument is the invention of Lieut. James H. Doolittle of the army air service. —Exchange.

Women Outnumber Men

New York is one of half a dozen states in the Union in which there are more women than men, and this condition has existed for more than twenty years. In the United States as a whole women outnumber men by 4 per cent. The only states with a preponderance of women are New York, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Massachusetts. In Nevada there are 150 men to every 100 women and in several states 120 or more men to 100 women.

Risk in Peppermint Growing

The greatest peppermint area in the world is in the region lying to the west and northwest of Fort Wayne, Ind., and reaching up for 40 miles into Michigan, according to the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel. The region contains hundreds of acres of heavy black bottom lands, and travelers notice the aromatic odor arising from the fields. The yield this year is unusual and the quality of oil is excellent. One farmer, with a small mint acreage, is assured of 30 pounds of oil, which, at \$6 a pound, will yield \$48,000. But the production of peppermint is not easy. No crop requires such coddling and no crop demands such an exactly perfect soil composition. When it pays, it pays well. When it doesn't pay—well, it doesn't pay. And there are many years when it doesn't pay.

Walking on Water

It is possible to walk on water, or at least on the surface of Lake Magadi, Kenya colony, Africa, because of the thick crust of carbonate of soda, commonly known as baking soda, which covers the lake's surface. This lake, which is fifteen miles long and four miles wide, even at the height of summer has the appearance of being completely frozen over. The lake is impregnated by sodium carbonate, in the same way Great Salt Lake water is full of salt.

Didn't Bother Him

Frightened Wife—You say you can't stop the car. Good heavens! Calm Husband—It doesn't make any difference—there's no place to park, anyway.

It's Speed

Mechanic—You say your car has turned turtle? Why, it looks right side up to me! Owner—Sure, it's right side up. It just runs like a turtle.

Tender Notes Burned by Mrs. Washington

After George Washington's death his widow burned every letter that she had received from him, with the exception of three or four that escaped apparently by accident.

No one has ever elucidated the motive behind this letter burning episode. Martha Washington knew at the time, indeed, the whole world knew, that George Washington was a star of the first magnitude in the field of history and that every scrap of his writing would be treasured and printed. Did she feel that his letters to her were so sacred in their intimacy that posterity had no right to read them? But there are other tenable hypotheses. She was antedemocratic and antipublic to an extreme degree. Considering her as surrounded by such limitations of perspective, one may readily conceive that her motive may have been simply one of aristocratic seclusion.

In destroying his letters she effectually effaced herself, for she lived only in his reflected light. But that may have been what she wanted. The highest form of pride is a disdainful humility. —The Nation.

The Other One

The captain saw a young recruit trying to cook his breakfast with an amateurish fire. He showed him how to make a quick-cooking fire. "Look at the time you're wasting," he said. "When I was in the Himalayas I often had to hunt my breakfast. I used to go about two miles in the jungle, shoot my food, skin or pluck it, then cook and eat it, and return to camp under half an hour." Then he added: "Of course, you have heard of the Himalayas?" "Yes, sir," replied the recruit, "and also of Ananias."

Goldfish Aid Light Plant

Now the goldfish enters the ranks of man's dumb servants. Spray ponds, where water is cooled at small transforming stations along electric transmission lines, are being kept free from clogging moss by stocking them with the sparkling fish, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine. An interesting balance in numbers and food was maintained at one pond. When the moss was exhausted, some of the goldfish turned cannibals and devoured the others. The survivors kept the vegetable growth from accumulating around the nozzles.

Little Left to Be Said

The discussion about the origin of the word "carping" as used frequently in the expression, "carping critic," leads us to pick up an unused oar for a moment. The word is not from the French, but from the fish, and is so called because the carp is scaly, dumb, sneaking and full of bones. In the human variety the bones are mostly above the ears. The carp is also of the sucker variety, and will steal your bait. It is considered of absolutely no value. When caught it will try and flop back in the water. —Wichita Eagle.

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

BEEF FOR SALE, by quarter or half quarter.—M. E. Wantz.

WILL BE LOCATED at 4216 Liberty Heights Ave., Baltimore, until April 1st, after which time we will return to our home, near Taneytown.—H. B. Kramer.

SALESMAN for Lubricating Oil and Paint; two lines combined. Salary or Commission.—The Royce Refining Co., or The Royce Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

EXTRA GOOD VIRGINIA Mare Colt, 10 months old, for sale or exchange.—Scott M. Smith.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Guernsey Bull, one year old. Also, Cypress Incubator, 400-egg capacity, good as new.—Geo. W. Baker, near Otter Dale School. 1-21-2t

NOTICE TO ALL P. O. S. of the District members of Camp No. 2. The President will be present to install the officers Jan. 27. Let all the officers-elect be present, as well as many members as possible. Other important business to be discussed.

FOR SALE—Front Quarter of Beef Harry B. Stouffer.

SHOOTING MATCH, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock. Clay Birds and still targets. Shells for sale on ground.—Clarence Reaver, at Wolfe's Mill. 1-14-2t

FOR SALE—Some very good Barred and White Rock Breeding Cockerels.—Hickman Snider. 1-14-2t

FOR RENT—Portion of dwelling in Taneytown, formerly occupied by Mrs. G. May Fouke. Apply to C. H. Forrest, 1210 Linden Ave., Baltimore. 1-14-2t

FOR SALE—My 8 Acres of Land, adjoining Reformed cemetery, (formerly the Koutz lots)—Apply to J. W. Witherow, Taneytown. 1-14-2t

SANITARY DAIRY Pails and Strainers, also Cotton Disks and Milk Strainers for sale at Reindollar Bros. & Co. 1-14-2t

TWO CARLOAD of Egg Cases for sale. They look good on the outside. Write or telephone L. K. Birely, Middleburg, Md. 1-14-3t

FOR SALE—New modern Stucco Home, 6-rooms and bath, electric lights, heat, back porch and windows screened, awnings, lot 80x200 on Baltimore Street, East End Taneytown, Md.—J. L. Hunsberger. 1-7-2t

FARM FOR RENT.—My small farm, 52 Acres, one mile west of Keyville, at "Berry's Hole," Monocacy; a 5-cow dairy farm, meeting all dairy requirements. Good meadows; good water, and productive land.—Jesse P. Weybright, Detour, Md. 1-7-3t

CEMENT MIXER for sale or hire. Electric Washers on free trial; guaranteed.—L. K. Birely, Middleburg. 1-7-4t

HATCHERY NOTICE—We will start hatching January 24th. Let us have your orders and bring in your eggs.—Reindollar Bros. & Co. 1-7-3t

WILL DO SHOE and Harness Repairing, until further notice. No work while waiting. Terms cash.—H. E. Reck. 12-31-1t

BABY CHICKS—Best of Pure-bred Quality Chicks. Barred and W. Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. W. Leghorns, Mixed (heavies) for broilers. From farm grown free range, healthy parent stock. Free circular. J. G. Beard, of Waynesboro, Pa. 12-31-9t

FAT HOGS WANTED, who has them?—Harold Mehrling. 12-31-1t

CURED HAMS and Bacon Wanted.—Medium-sized Hams, of last year's cure. Will pay 38c per pound.—Rockward Nusbaur, near Uniontown, Phone, Taneytown 12F3. 11-5-tf

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

FURS—Highest price paid for Furs of all kinds. Special price on Muskrat.—C. L. Ohler, Phone 46F15. 12-31-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Md., letters of administration upon the estate of WILLIAM E. SANDERS, late of Carroll County, Maryland, deceased, under the provisions of chapter 146 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912. All resident or non-resident creditors of the decedent are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against said decedent with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and to file the same in the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, on or before the 22nd day of August, 1927; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1927.

MARIA E. SHORR, Administratrix of William E. Sanders.

HARVEY E. SHORR, ANNIE C. WILHEDE, MARY S. VALENTINE, WILBUR E. SHORR, Administrators.

A Revision

"I haven't seen your wife playing bridge lately."

"No. She's trying her hand at playing Bridge."—Sydney Bulletin.

KISSING ALOUD



He—So you think kissing shouldn't be allowed.

She—A loud? Well, not too loud

Good Policy

Stop and let the train go by, It hardly takes a minute; Your car starts off again intact, And, better still—you're in it.

Field and Stream

"I have just been reading in the paper," observed the outdoor man, "about the wonderful catches of salmon in the Northwest."

"Yeh," said the city sportsman, "I suppose some big league club will sign him up."

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Given under my hand this 10th day of January, 1927.

MARY F. SANDERS, Executrix of William E. Sanders.

SALE REGISTER

Sales for which this office does printing or advertising, will be inserted under this heading (4 lines) free of charge. Charge for sale register alone, \$1.00 until date of sale. Notices longer than 4 lines must be paid for, extra.

JANUARY.

22-1 o'clock. Harrison Thomson, Taneytown. Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

27-1 o'clock. Personal property of the late Eli M. Dutterer, at Frank C. Shaeffer's, Frizellburg. J. N. O. Smith Auct.

FEBRUARY.

5-1 o'clock. At the Birnie Trust Co., Taneytown. Sale of Stocks by Administrators of Edward Shorb. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

19-12 o'clock. Jere J. Overholtzer, Taneytown. Household Goods, Blacksmith and Carpenter Tools.

MARCH.

1-12 o'clock. Ellis Ohler, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

2-12 o'clock. George Stonieser, at Mayberry. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

5-12 o'clock. Gust Crabbs, Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

7-12 o'clock. Wm. H. Angell, near Hobson Grove School. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

8-11 o'clock. Harry E. Angell, near Harney. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

9-11 o'clock. Lawrence Smith, near Fairview. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

10-11 o'clock. Emory Snyder on Knox farm on Littlestown road. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

11-11 o'clock. Ralph Starnes, Tyrone. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

12-12 o'clock. William Rittase, on Walnut Grove and Harney road. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

14-11 o'clock. Birnie Shriver, near Kump Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

15-11 o'clock. Geo. M. Kemper, 3 miles east Emmitsburg on State road. Stock, Implements, Household Goods. B. P. Ogle, Auct.

15-11 o'clock. D. H. Essig, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

16-11 o'clock. Raymond Johnson, on Sharetts farm, Tyrone. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

17-11 o'clock. Paul Warehime, on Formwalt farm, Uniontown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

17-11 o'clock. John Mummert, on Ohler farm, near Pine Hill. Stock and Implements. B. P. Ogle, Auct.

19-11 o'clock. H. W. Baker, near Bridgeport, along State Road. Stock, Implements, Household Goods. B. P. Ogle, Auct.

21-11 o'clock. D. M. Mehrling, 1/4 mile from Piney Creek Sta. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

22-11 o'clock. Edward Wantz, bet. Mayberry and Pleasant Valley. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

23-11 o'clock. Personal Property of the late Frank Morelock, on John Royer farm, near Westminister. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

24-11 o'clock. Mark E. Wisotzky, near Walnut Grove. Stock, Implements, and some Household Goods.—Geo. F. Bowers, Auct.

26-11 o'clock. Oscar Warehime, near Piney Creek Breth. Church. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

"TALLEST BUILDING" TITLE HELD BRIEFLY

Superior Height No Longer a Distinction.

New York.—With the skyscrapers of each year being lost in the shadows of the taller ones erected in the next, the designer who wishes to plan a distinctive building no longer can rely upon superior height alone.

Most of the cities of the United States are seeing their "tallest buildings" eclipsed, one after the other, as the result of a construction trend which has been gaining momentum for several years.

In the past, especially in the early part of the century, the erection of a building taller than any of its neighbors, or taller than any in the same town, was a guaranty that it would stand out prominently for a considerable time.

"World's Tallest" Record.

In New York city several buildings successively acquiring the title of "tallest" held it long enough to gain national reputation. The American Surety building, one of the first downtown skyscrapers, was followed by the Flatiron building, and then by the Singer building. The title of "world's tallest" was then captured by the Woolworth, which held it unchallenged until the planning of the 81-story new Book tower in Detroit.

Most of the cities of America today are witnessing similar processes of "overtopping." In Cleveland the new Union Terminal tower will rise 711 feet, considerably higher than the previous tallest building, except the Woolworth building.

The peak of the Brooklyn skyline was for years at 23 stories, the height of the Chamber of Commerce building. Suddenly it went to 28 stories with the Court Rensen building, and scarcely was this completed when work was begun on a new 30-story structure, and another, which is to go to 35 stories, all within a few blocks of one another. In nearly every section of New York city buildings which previously stood out as isolated skyscrapers are today surrounded by taller ones, like groves of trees.

Try for Distinction.

When this overtopping occurs a structure can still hold its rank as one of the "leading buildings" through distinctive features other than height. Architects now plan to insure permanent prestige for the buildings they design by modern floor plans and lighting effects, exteriors made attractive by skillful use of terra cotta and other decorative materials, efficient elevator facilities and generally convenient equipment throughout.

Care is also being taken to avoid the buildings' ever assuming an appearance of "oldness" by the use in many cases of facing materials which can be washed with soap and water.

Devise Instrument for

Testing Tension of Cloth

Washington.—How tight should the covering on an airplane's wings be? A new instrument that measures the tension of the cloth that holds the helium in a dirigible as well as that used on planes has been perfected in the laboratories of the United States bureau of standards.

It is of great importance, say experts, that the tension of the fabrics used in aircraft should be exactly right. If it is not taut enough, the operation of the plane is unsatisfactory. If it is drawn too tightly, there is likely to be strain on the metal framework.

The new instrument was constructed at the bureau of standards for use in the bureau of aeronautics of the Navy department. It is simple and easily operated and will test different portions of the fabric used on a machine without disturbing the covering as a whole.

Contrary Herd of Deer

Haled Into U. S. Court

Los Angeles, Calif.—Thirty thousand deer in Kalbar forest in northern Arizona, having outwitted, outrun and generally defeated plans of cowboys to transfer them to new forage preserves, face the mandate of a special United States court.

Each year as snow drives the deer to lower altitudes a forage shortage develops, forcing the animals to eat bark of trees which threatens large stands of valuable timber. Thus far the animals have evaded numerous ingenious schemes to transfer them, including a rodeo which was to end in a drive across the grand canyon to a new preserve.

The case was submitted to a special court of three judges here recently, the government contending the excess deer should be shot, while the state claims existing laws forbid hunters to enter the preserve.

Indians Hunt to Buy

Squaws Silk Stockings

New York.—John M. Holzworth, returning from northern British Columbia and Alaska, where he bagged 12 mountain sheep, caribou and Alaska sheep for the United States biological survey and the National museum in Washington, told of penetrating regions never before explored. In this country, he said, he found a nomadic Indian tribe living in primitive fashion by hunting and fishing, but with some of the Indian women wearing high-heeled shoes and silk stockings, which their men had obtained at trading posts.

NEW GAS TO RUN SUPER-ZEPPELIN

Aviation Officials Consider Employment of Hydrogen.

Washington.—Aviation officials here are following closely the experiments of German Zeppelin builders with a new gas which they plan to substitute for benzine as a fuel for their super-Zeppelin, to be constructed soon.

The new fuel, described in consular advices as carbureted hydrogen gas, is held to be superior to other liquid fuels because of increased economy and efficiency and virtual elimination of the danger of explosion.

Another advantage is that its weight is the same as that of atmosphere and, therefore, no loss of weight or balance of the airship results as the gas is consumed. Heretofore it has been necessary to equip lighter-than-air craft with compensating devices, such as the water-recovery apparatus on the Shenandoah and Los Angeles, to maintain the ship's weight as the fuel was consumed. In the absence of such devices it is necessary to valve out the lifting gas of the dirigible, a costly procedure.

One form of the new gas has been found by Zeppelin officials to function satisfactorily in the Mayback motors with which the super-Zeppelin is to be equipped. Only alteration of the carburetor is needed to adjust the motors to the new fuel.

Produced after three years of experiment by a Zeppelin physicist, Doctor Lempertz, the gas, if entirely successful, is expected to change materially the construction of lighter-than-air craft, because the reduced weight of the fuel will produce a new condition of weight bearing. The gas is 700 times lighter than benzine, and one cubic meter of it develops 25 to 30 per cent more efficiency than a kilogram of benzine.

Zeppelin officials declare the new gas will reduce the strain on the framework of a ship aloft and should increase the cruising radius. The fuel is impractical for heavier-than-air craft, because planes could not carry the necessary amount of gas in several large containers.

Application has been filed for a patent on the gas in this country.

The super-Zeppelin, to be known as the LZ-127 will be similar in size to the Los Angeles, but slimmer. It will carry five Mayback motors of 420-horse power each, and will be completed late in 1927.

American Antelope Finally

Saved From Destruction

Reno, Nev.—After years of effort, coupled with federal and state protection, the Nevada branch of the biological survey has announced that the American antelope has been saved from threatened extinction. The few herds in isolated parts of this state are showing a gratifying increase, and from them many animals are being sent to parks in eastern and middle western states, and to the Grand canyon of the Colorado.

Curiosity may or may not have killed the cat, as tradition says it did, but the beautiful American antelope is one of the most inquiring of animals and curiosity has almost caused its elimination. The Indian hunter hoists a colored cloth above the gray sage or sand dunes and easily shoots the inquisitive animal as it comes close to investigate the interesting lure. Sheep men of the western ranges have slaughtered thousands.

British Sunday School

"Slipping" Report Says

York, England.—The British Sunday school is "slipping" because there is diminished interest in church life generally, says a report of a committee of the Methodist church conference.

Reduction of parental control and in home influence, increase in Sunday distractions and the shifting of the population, the report asserts, have seriously affected Bible study schools in this country. Rev. A. J. G. Seaton says Sunday schools have lost 20 per cent of their membership in the last 20 years. Nowadays, he added, Sunday is a day of many options. Previously it was to Sunday school, take a walk or do nothing at all on the Sabbath.

Hungry Chorus Girls

Atlantic City, N. J.—There are fifteen unusually hungry chorus girls here. Their show closed, the theater was locked on them and no salaries were forthcoming.

Still Going Up

Paris.—Skirts are going to be still shorter; in fact so short that nifty embroidered, beaded and laced knee caps are decreed by fashion.

Square Tree Answers

Dream of Lumberman

Olympia, Wash.—Lumbermen always have regretted that there were no square trees. But now it seems that a species of cedar called guachavellin, native to Honduras, grows in this fashion. Several hundred specimens have been imported by the Washington State university for planting. This tree is said to produce lumber of the desired cross-section without the waste of slicing slabs off the round tree of the Northwest.

A Conservative Wish

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

NEW YEAR'S! Of course it's the regular thing. To wish you full many a blessing. I do—for I hope that the New Year will bring You pleasure beyond all expressing. And yet if it shouldn't, as sometimes occurs, Good men and good women, good ladies and sirs, I hope that at least it will bring you a mind To keep you contented, whatever you find.

New Year's! Well, many will wish you a heap; I join in their wishes, and gladly. But I hope that at least what you have you can keep. And that won't be doing so badly. It's easy to wish and it's easy to want. But some things you can have and some things you can't. And happy the woman and happy the man Contented at least with the things that they can.

New Year's! My wishes may seem rather tame, Conservative, solemn and sober; And yet you will maybe remember the same

Along in July or October. Though maybe I may not have wished you a feast You know what I wished that I meant it at least, May say that I really was kinder to you Than people who wished what could never come true. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

SAWS

By Viola Brothers Shore

FOR THE GOOSE—

YOU can't throw mud without spatterin' yourself and dirtyin' your hands.

Are you discontented because of some'm you really need, or on'y some'm you want?

If a emerald is dropped in the gutter, it don't stop bein' a emerald.

A kid that's too quiet is either up to some'm or he has been.

FOR THE GANDER—

A man oughta be strong—dependable—smooth—with a good kick and not downed too easy.

Even a pigeon-blood ruby won't sparkle in a lead setting.

If you trust a man and he does you, he oughta be ashamed. If it happens the second time, you oughta be. (Copyright.)

How It Started

By JEAN NEWTON

"FEELING BLUE"

TO "FEEL BLUE" is to be depressed and unhappy, sick at heart. And it is in the words "sick at heart" that we find the thread which leads us to the origin and justification for the popular use in this manner of the word "blue."

When people are physically sick they are usually pale; and in an extremity of weakness and debility the skin and the lips, particularly the latter, take on a bluish tinge. Frequently we hear the term used in a case of great cold, as "She is frozen blue." And it is to this connection of physical sickness that the phrase "feeling blue" is traced which describes mental or "heart" sickness. (Copyright.)

GIRLIGAG



"It seems to be the opinion of reformers," says Flippant Flo, "that a girl can't show her refinement by uncovering her knees."

INFANTS SAVED BY PHTHISIS VACCINE

A Treatment Developed in France Reduces Deaths.

Washington.—Infants have been successfully vaccinated against tuberculosis, Dr. B. Weille-Halle, associate director of the school for child welfare of the College of Medicine, Paris, said before the National Tuberculosis association convention.

"B C G" is the name given the substance used in vaccinating infants," said Doctor Weille-Halle. "It has resulted in the reduction of mortality to less than one per hundred the first years of life, whereas the mortality among children of the same age not so vaccinated and reared in contaminated families is at least twenty-five per hundred."

The reports were based on the experience among infants in France, Great Britain, Belgium and Sweden.

"This treatment is not a cure for tuberculosis," Doctor Weille-Halle stated. "The vaccination is performed only upon infants and immediately after birth. Up to the present, only a very small number of deaths from tuberculosis is reported, or of diseases presumed to be tuberculosis. Our data as yet are insufficient to determine the probable duration of immunity. We know only that very precise experiments with calves and monkeys, as well as observations on children vaccinated since 1921, show that resistance to infection due to cohabitation with contagious tuberculosis persons continued for three years and perhaps longer."

The preparation of the vaccine used is highly technical and must be safeguarded by many precautions in the laboratories.

Professor Calmette's original vaccine was propagated through 230 generations, thus attenuating its virulence. The result was a living tuberculosis germ so weakened that it no longer possessed the faculty of forming tuberculosis, but retaining its ability to create what are technically known as anti-bodies—substances having an antagonistic effect upon the germs of the disease.

Heroine of Gold Rush

Is Aged and Destitute

Colton, Calif.—"Mother" Woods, who carried the news across Alaska that a great gold strike had been made on the spot which soon became Nome, wants to take in washings so that she may eat.

Mrs. C. W. Chace, as "Mother" Woods is now known, left the North with \$56,000 in her money belt. Adversity began with the loss of her fortune and was followed by the disappearance of her husband after an automobile accident.

Friend of Rex Beach, Jack London and Tex Rickard in the North during the gold rush days, Mrs. Chace declares she can do as good a washing as anyone, in spite of her seventy years. She says she was the first white woman to set foot in Nome, and that she was "Anna Black" of Rex Beach's "The Spoilers."

Mrs. Chace heard and heeded the call of the North in 1894 and lived in Alaska for 22 years, with only infrequent visits "outside." As Mrs. Woods, before her marriage in Dawson to C. W. Chace, she became known over all Alaska as "Mother" Woods, friend of the sourdough. It was while carrying letters and newspapers from "back home" to the sourdoughs in the interior that she spread the news from St. Michael to Dawson that gold had been struck on the Berling strait coast.

Eating of Horse Meat

Increases in Prussia

Berlin.—More horse meat is being eaten in Prussia today than at any other time in history, not excluding the war period when horses were slaughtered because there was little other meat available. The ministry of agriculture reports that the increased consumption is not due to a great relish for horse steaks, but to distressing economic conditions. The consumption of horse flesh increased 20 per cent this year over the corresponding period in 1925.

Peter-Piper Puzzles

Replace Cross-Words

London.—Now that the crossword puzzle, which swept across England from America, leaving a trail of thumbed dictionaries in its wake, has spent its force, England has turned to Peter-Piperisms for solace.

Peter-Piperisms are alliterative sentences containing at least eight and not more than twelve words, each of which begins with the same letter.

"Since short skirts still seem stylish, silk stockings shouldn't sag" is the contribution of one alliterative expert.

Another hopes, "May many more manly miners, marry methodical maids, make much money."

Other tongue-twisters are: "Mr. Manager, money might make Maud marry my miserable Max.—Max's Mother." "Stephen, shyly stroking Sylvia's shining shingle, seemingly surmises smiling Sylvia's single" and "Lilly likes licking limp licorice."

ATTRACTIVE CURTAINS FOR THE BEDROOM



Dainty and Attractive Bedroom Curtains.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Here are bedroom curtains that combine daintiness and attractive color with the essential utility features. Sometimes in the desire to gain an artistic effect the usefulness of curtains is overlooked. All points can be combined in attractive, durable curtains, say the specialists of the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Like everything else, it's all in the knowing how.

Admit Light and Air.

The curtains in this picture, for instance, let in plenty of light and air. The section shirred on rods and attached to the lower sash gives privacy when needed and goes up with the sash when it is raised at night. The straight gathered valance and the

straight side draperies are easy to make and hang, and the fabric is a good quality washable marquisette. Even though soot and dust settle, their traces can be quickly washed out and the curtains put up looking as fresh as new.

Notice that the side draperies come to the bottom of the "apron," or board that finishes the window casing at the bottom. Also the valance is about one-sixth as long as the draperies.

Harmonize With Furnishings.

These curtains are also in harmony with the other furnishings of the room. Their lines reflect those of the simple painted bookshelves topped with a pair of plain brass candlesticks. The candles are soft yellow to match the dots in the curtain fabric, and in other accessories of the room.

GETTING RID OF RATS AND MICE

Modern Housekeeper Tries Plan of Extermination.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The modern housekeeper, of course, no longer climbs shrieking on the nearest chair if she happens to see a mouse running across the floor; much less does she indulge in a fainting spell. Instead, three questions are likely to pop into her head almost simultaneously: "Now, how did that creature get in here?" "What have I left around to attract a mouse?" and "How shall I get rid of him and all his tribe?"

She begins by hunting for any possible openings in the walls, around baseboards, near water or heating pipes, or in closets. She also casts her eye about for traces of careless housekeeping—either her own or that of a maid—crumbs scattered, food left uncovered, or in paper packages, starch or waxed paper exposed where mice can gnaw it, or any other tidbits likely to appeal to their wide range of tastes. She may be horrified to find mice tracks on the pantry shelves, in the drawers where she keeps her tea-



Exposing Poisoned Bait in Paper Bags Labeled "Poison" Along Natural Runways of the Rat or Mouse.

towels, upstairs in closets, in rugs stored in the attic, although she has up to this time never even suspected there was a mouse in the entire house.

Rats, of course, leave similar indications of their presence in gnawed clothing, paper, food supplies. They are to be feared not only because of the damage they do, and the rapidity with which their numbers increase, but because they often carry and convey diseases, kill poultry, and other animals, and sometimes bite viciously when cornered or attack babies or children while sleeping. Similar methods of control are used against both rats and mice. The elimination of either pest from a whole community is the end to be desired, but this can only be accomplished by the organized effort of all citizens. When

people realize that rats alone cause over \$200,000,000 worth of damage a year, and that this is totally unnecessary waste, they are more willing to take measures to get rid of this expensive pest.

The individual housekeeper can at least make a beginning by closing up all openings through which rats and mice are likely to get into the house. Use a mixture of cement, sand, and broken glass or crockery in such holes, if you find any, or cover them with a sheet of metal. If your house has open studding in the walls from cellar to attic, they will be used for runways and passages to their nests by these pests. The studding should be closed. Buildings are frequently made entirely rat-proof now, when first constructed by the use of deep cement foundations, but older buildings must be protected as far as possible by closing holes and runways.

If the traps do not eliminate the pests, try poisoning with barium carbonate. If poison can be used with safety, where it will not be touched by children, poultry, or pets. This substance is an inexpensive white powder, both odorless and tasteless, and baits containing it are readily taken. The best way to spread poison is to mix it with a variety of foods and try placing different ones about on successive nights. Mix some with such foods as hamburger steak, sausage, fish, liver, bacon or cheese. Spread some on slices of vegetables and fruits, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, muskmelons, apples; or mix it with canned corn or squash, or pumpkin seeds, mashed banana, boiled carrot, or baked sweet potato. Mix another lot with rolled oats, bread, cornmeal, flour or cake, and with various table scraps. Add water to the barium carbonate when necessary to make the bait soft, or sprinkle the powder over the sliced baits, rubbing it into them with a knife. Use about one part poison to four parts food.

One way to expose the bait is to put about a teaspoonful of each of several kinds into different paper bags, twist the tops, and drop them in places frequented by rats or mice. Another way is to put the bait on small pieces of cardboard. Do not use stale or spoiled food as bait. Uneaten baits should be picked up the next day and destroyed. Do not use baits over again if not taken. Continue to distribute baits until the rats and mice seem to have disappeared. The baits are usually carried into burrows or behind protecting boxes or furniture and eaten comfortably. The effect of the poison is gradual, and the rats generally have time to return to their burrows before they succumb.

Farmers' Bulletin 1302 gives other suggestions for rat control and for community co-operation in achieving it. The United States Department of Agriculture will be glad to send you a copy.

Left-Over Hominy Grits

Left-over hominy grits may be cut into slices and browned in butter or other fat to make a most appetizing dish good to serve at any meal. The slices should be at least a half inch thick, dipped in flour, and fried a delicate brown on both sides. Have the fat hot enough to form a brown crust quickly on the grits before the inside soaks up the fat. Also time the cooking so that the fried grits can be served as soon as they are browned.

HOW

THUNDER MAKES WHAT IS KNOWN AS HAILSTORM.—What is hail? The answer to this question is not so easy as you might suppose, and differences of opinion on the subject have led to much confusion, says the Scientific American. Besides snow, three distinct kinds of icy particles fall from the sky. One consists of little lumps of clear ice, which the United States weather bureau calls "sleet." Another takes the form of miniature snowballs, about the size of coarse shot. This is called "grape." Both sleet and grape fall only in cold weather.

True hail is a by-product of thunderstorms. It consists of icy lumps ranging from the size of small peas up to and exceeding that of big oranges. The lumps assume a great variety of shapes. A typical hailstone has a snowy center, surrounded by from one to a dozen or more coats of alternately clear and snowy ice, arranged like the skins of an onion. Hail, being an attendant of thunderstorms, is most common in warm weather, but it occurs also with the rare thunderstorms of the cold season and of the polar regions. Hail is one of the most destructive of atmospheric agencies, doing damage estimated to average more than \$200,000,000 a year throughout the world.

The greatest losses are borne by field crops. In Europe vineyards suffer heavily, and everywhere the glass roofs of greenhouses are favorite targets of hailstones. For some reason that has never been satisfactorily explained, human beings are seldom killed or badly injured by hailstones. Most of the fatalities thus far regarded occurred in India, and were confined to a few storms of extraordinary severity, such as seldom experienced elsewhere.

How Scientific Tests Are to Be Undertaken

The Michelson-Morley experiment of 1883, on the negative results of which Einstein based his celebrated theory of relativity, will be repeated on Mt. Wilson next December. It was announced by Prof. A. A. Michelson, University of Chicago physicist who spent the summer in California, in the measurement of the speed of light. Experts are at work in Pasadena to perfect the interferometer which the professor will use when he will conduct the world-famous experiment which "involves the problem of measuring the speed of the earth and with it the whole solar system through space." The apparatus will be of the same type, although more highly developed, as that used in the original experiment.

In measuring the speed of light as it traveled back and forth between Mount Wilson and Mount San Antonio, reflected by mirrors, Professor Michelson worked from 3 o'clock in the morning until dawn each day, because the air was clearer then and the results more satisfactory.

How Barometer Is Made

The barometer consists essentially of a glass tube, closed at one end, which is completely filled with mercury, then inverted, and the open end plunged into a cup of mercury. Part of the mercury runs from the tube into the cup. At the top of the tube a vacuum is formed. If the weight of the atmosphere increases, more mercury will be pressed up the tube, until the weight of the mercury balances that of the air. If the weight of the atmosphere decreases, mercury will flow down from the tube until the balance is again restored. Thus, the height of the mercury column can be taken as the indication of the weight of the superincumbent atmosphere at any point, and this is equal to the elastic force or pressure of the atmosphere at that point. Thirty inches, or 760 mm., is a normal pressure; figures above this value may be termed "high," those below it "low."

How Butter Is Renovated

Renovated or process butter is made by working over low-grade or slightly deteriorated butter. This butter is melted down and the oil drawn or ladled out, the salt and foreign matter settling to the bottom of the tanks. Pure butter oil remains. This oil is aerated and sweetened by having fresh air blown through it. After this process it is again placed in a churn and some good cream or whole milk added to give the desired flavor. Salt is then worked in and the finished product put into packages. The manufacture of renovated butter is controlled by the internal revenue department of the United States government. The factories producing this product are given license numbers, which must appear on their packages, which are sold under a revenue stamp.

How to Remove Rust

Ink or iron rust can be easily removed by using sour milk, cream of tartar, hydrochloric or oxalic acid. Dilute the oxalic or hydrochloric acids with equal quantities of water. Apply the acid, let it stand a few seconds, then rinse with a warm water. Continue until the stain disappears, then wash with soap and water.

WHY

Americans Living in Alaska Get Grouchy

Americans in Alaska live in a highly electrified atmosphere during the winter which has strange effect on their daily lives. There is so much static in the air, writes Mary Lee Davis, in Scribner, that one cannot walk across a room and touch another body without generating a long, snappy electric spark. The Davis aledale soon learned this and when he crosses the rug of the living room he always turns his head aside and down as he snuggles to be petted, knowing that otherwise his black wet nose will receive a bee-like sting. In winter no one dares to clean a garment in gasoline. Two women of Mrs. Davis' acquaintance were burned to death in so doing. Just the friction of lifting the material from the gasoline produces sparks in the electrified air, and an explosion. By February the more nervously organized persons suffer from this surcharge of electricity in the atmosphere and become irritable. By the end of March they are avoiding or hating one another. But when spring comes the grouchy passes quickly and neighbors who have not spoken for weeks greet one another on the street. . . . Perhaps some of our moods might be accounted for in some such way.

Why Frenchmen Have Nickname of "Frogs"

Ever since the World war when thousands of Americans poured into France, only the veriest "hillbilly" would affect to be ignorant of what was meant by a "Frog." Yet nine out of ten persons would tell you, if asked, that the Frenchman was so-called because of his propensity for eating frogs.

As a matter of fact, the term is entirely other in origin and dates far back to the time when Paris was called Lutetia or "Mudland." The streets of the capital city were so slimy that the French court, always superior to the inhabitants of the city, called the latter frogs, since they, like the reptile, lived in mud.

The popular nickname of the French, Jean Crapaud, which means toad, is very little known in America, save among readers of French literature. This dates back to the time of Lutetia, also, and had its inception in the fact that the ancient kings of France had as their heraldic device "three toads, erect, saltant," which in plain English means, three toads in a leaping attitude.

Jean Crapaud is, however, the collective nickname, while the individual name for the French peasant is Jacques Bonhomme, or Jack Goodman.

Why the Clearing House

All checks which are drawn on a bank other than the one in which it is cashed go through a clearing house. A clearing house is a central office where the representatives of the banks of the association meet every day and settle their accounts with one another and make settlements of debit or credit gross balances. Before the clearing house was established it was customary for banks to settle with one another directly by sending their messengers to every bank in the city against which it had checks or drafts and collecting the money from each individual institution. This required a great deal of time and expense, and where in those days it required several messengers the entire day to settle accounts, it now requires but 45 minutes and but two messengers through the clearing house.

Why Color Is Important

Color is said to have much to do with the promoting of mental happiness and inspiration. The various colors or shades are believed to have a decided effect upon one's mental outlook. For instance, spring green is a restful color and denotes freshness, youth, hope, new life. Dark dull blues are depressing and are apt to produce despondency and melancholy. Browns and taupes are somber and quiet unless they are strongly tinged with orange and red, when they become enlivened and express richness, effulgence. Grays are cool and quiet, and suggest the more quiet moods of youth or the calmness and dignity of age.

Why Ladder Is Avoided

Nothing definite is known concerning the origin of the superstition in regard to walking under a ladder. According to some authorities, the idea is traceable to the fact that Christ was taken down from the cross by means of a ladder. There is a general belief in England that if a woman walks under a ladder she will not be married within the year. It is more probable, however, that the idea is associated with the possible danger of falling objects, since persons employing a ladder for work generally carry tools which might fall on a passerby.

Why Rainbow Is Colored

The weather bureau says that the light of the rainbow comes to us from all the water drops the sun is shining upon in the direction of the bow. If the shower is some distance away the lowest drops may be in line with the shower, in which case the bow, as well known, has all the appearance of standing or terminating upon the surface at that point. But, as implied, this is only an optical illusion, owing to that spot and many drops giving the rainbow colors being in the same direction from the observer.

The Barrier to Accomplishment Extravagance.

Extravagance has ruined the chances of many capable men. It proved a barrier too difficult to overcome.

If you really desire to accomplish something worthwhile, stop your extravagance and get right down to regular savings. It's the best way.

Your savings account here will make you think of a brighter future with purpose in it, and the means to accomplish that purpose.

4 Percent Paid on Savings.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS

BANK

French King First to Employ Sealing Wax

The first gummed envelopes were made in 1840 in England and three years later a machine was invented by Warren La Rue and Edwin Hill for folding and gumming the envelopes. Sealing-wax was not used until 1113, when Louis VI sponsored it in France.

Before that all letters and documents were sealed with the impression of a ring in clay. This device was superseded by the use of a lump of pitch, wax and plaster. Yellow beeswax was next used and was succeeded by sealing-wax mixed with other substances. This made a white, or nearly white, seal.

A century later red wax appeared and, some time after that, green. Billets-doux were next secured with yellow, brown, rose and blue wax. Black also was used at this period, but was mostly employed by the religious orders.

Wafers for seals were first used in Italy and were brought to France by French army officers, who thus were instrumental in introducing them to the rest of the world. The first wafers were cut from a thin sheet of dough, moistened and applied to the folded missive.

How to Keep the EGG Producing Strain



Regulate NOW while your birds are fighting rough weather, getting little sunlight, and doing their heaviest laying. Especially important is keeping up the strength of breeders. Don't let them burn out! Insure fertility and hatchability of the eggs from your best layers. Two pounds of Regulator 100 lbs. of mash tones them up—brings out full pop and vigor—puts birds in full bloom. Keep the egg strain in your flocks. Regulate now and insure livability in the chicks from your own eggs.

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Instead of name, an Old English initial letter can be used, if desired. Initial stationery should have a box number, or street address.

Mailed in neat box. Cash must be sent with order. Write instructions, and copy for the printing, very plainly. Mailed without extra charge, in 1st and 2nd Zones; when mailed to 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

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Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of Day and Evening Schools, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for January 23

PRAYER IN CHRISTIAN LIFE

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:35; 14:32-42; Matt. 6:9-13.
GOLDEN TEXT—Ask and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Talking to God.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Teaches Us How to Pray.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Learning From Jesus How to Pray.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—What Jesus Taught by Prayer.

I. Jesus Praying in a Solitary Place (Mark 1:35).

After a series of most strenuous efforts Jesus retired to a lonely place to pray. He who the day before had shown His mighty power in casting out devils and banishing disease now needed to be alone with God. In order to do this He arose a long time before daylight. The very best time to pray is in the morning when our physical powers have been renewed. If the Son of God needed this time for prayer, this renewal of spiritual strength in communion with the Heavenly Father, how much more should we seek help by retiring to the solitary place.

II. Jesus Praying in Gethsemane (Mark 14:32-42).

In this time of crisis He took with Him Peter, James and John.

1. The first prayer (vv. 35-38).

(1) His posture (v. 35).
He fell on his face prostrate on the ground. In the hour of great need we naturally prostrate ourselves before God.

(2) His petition (v. 36).

"Take away this cup from me." By the cup is meant His death on the cross. No doubt it was most grievous for Him to face this shame, but He pressed on, knowing that for this cause He had come into the world (John 12:27, 28, cf. Heb. 2:14).

(3) His resignation (v. 38).

His will was in subjection to the Father. He knew that His death on the cross was the will of God, the Father, for He was the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world.

(4) The disciples rebuked (v. 37).

He singled out Peter since he had been the most conspicuous in proclaiming his loyalty (John 13:38).

(5) Exhortation to the disciples (v. 38).

"Watch and pray lest ye enter into temptation." The only way to be able to stand in the time of trial is to be watching and praying.

2. The second prayer (vv. 39, 40).

He withdrew the second time from the disciples and uttered the same words in prayer. This was not vain repetition. It is proper to repeat our requests. He found the disciples asleep again. Their shame and confusion were more marked than at first.

3. The third prayer (vv. 41, 42).

He uttered the same words in the third prayer (Matt. 26:44).

He tells the disciples to sleep on and take their rest as the hour had now come for His betrayal. There is such a thing as being asleep when wanted and awakening when it is too late. If the disciples had been praying they would not have fallen asleep.

III. Jesus Giving a Model Prayer (Matt. 6:9-13).

This model was given in response to the disciples' request that the Lord would teach them how to pray (Luke 11:10). It is not therefore the Lord's prayer, but the model prayer for the disciples. It involves:

1. A right relationship (v. 9).

"Our Father." Only those who become children of God by faith in Jesus Christ (Gal. 3:26) can pray aright. One must be a child of God before he can be in communion with God.

2. A right attitude (vv. 9, 10).

"Hallowed be Thy name." When one realizes that he has been delivered from the power of darkness and translated into the kingdom of His Son (Col. 1:13) by being made a child of God, he cannot help pouring out his soul in gratitude and praise, intensely longing for the kingdom, the righteous rule of Christ to come on the earth.

3. A right spirit (vv. 11-13).

(1) That of trust which looks to God for the supply of daily bread. We are dependent upon Him for our daily food. With all man's boasted progress he cannot make a harvest. The marvels of modern chemistry are insufficient for this.

(2) That of love which results in forgiveness of others. God will not listen to the prayer of one who has an unforgiving spirit.

(3) That of holiness which moves one to pray not to be led into temptation and longs to be delivered from the evil one.

"Soiled" Language

The language of some men is so "soiled" that it seems a proof that they were formed of the soil.—King's Business.

Things to Give Away

The Lord has a few things to give away if you can get where you can take them.—Echocs.

Be a Gideon

God wants to make you a Gideon for His glory and His cause.—Echocs.

Great Majority of Men Only Think They Think

We pay a great deal of respect to "thinking," and seldom or never regard it as we do action as being foolish and wasteful. If you see a person in a thoughtful mood you tiptoe lest you disturb him. Yet those processes of thought can be as useless and idle as the aimless actions to which people so often take exception. Indeed, 90 per cent of the average man's thinking is idle and consists of musing, day dreaming—of imagining himself in fine situations, or justifying himself to his own satisfaction. A large part of the balance of his thinking is given to finding reasons for his beliefs and his prejudices. Of actual creative thought there is in the life of the average man only a very small percentage. These are not the men, however, who make any original contribution. They accept things as they are. The marvels that make possible their comfort, their travel, their entertainment, their livelihood, is something they never think about. All around them are wonders of nature and miracles of science into which they never inquire. Their religious beliefs, their political loyalties, their patriotism they have accepted from others; when they think it is only to find arguments and reasons for what they already believe.—Boys' Life.

Swiss Cheese Handled by Community Factory

Each year in the valley of Justistal in Switzerland the Kastellet is an event of prime importance, as that is the occasion when the production of cheese is distributed from the community factory to the owners.

The plan there is to have each home owner bring the supply of milk each day to the factory, where it is manufactured into cheese, the product being kept and ripened in the great storage houses.

A record is kept of the supply of milk each patron brings, then at the end of the summer season the settlement is made, the event being known as the Kastellet, or the division of cheeses, some patrons taking away wagon loads, others having but a small number, possibly enough to supply the family needs, but buyers are on hand to bargain for all surplus stocks left. The custom is for the people of the valley to turn out to the distribution.—Ohio State Journal.

Pity the Poor Groom

June is the ladies' month—the month of weddings. For the wedding is one of the occasions in life when the women have all the best of it, says the Youth's Companion. The whole ceremony revolves about the bride; even the bridesmaids outshine the groom and attract a share of public attention greater than his. No man is wholly at ease at a wedding—whether he appears as participant or as spectator; whereas no woman is without a certain passionate interest in any wedding, however humble. "The negligible groom" an American humorist has dubbed the man without whom there could be no ceremony. If he is negligible, the other men in the assembly must be virtually nonexistent!

Honest Confession

Edward is five years old. When his father came home from work one night he happened to walk around the house and noticed that a window was broken.

"Who broke that window, Edward?" asked dad.

"Mother said not to tell you anything about it until after you had your dinner," countered the young man.

"Is that so?" queried dad. "And when were you going to tell me about it?"

"I was not going to tell you about it at all," was the frank reply.

Limit to Microscopes

It is believed that the modern microscope has been perfected to about its limit of perfection, judged by physical laws. Scientists do not expect it can be improved for the reason that if an object is so small that only a few of the light waves of different lengths which combine to form white light are deflected or interrupted, the image that reaches the observer is indefinite or if the image is sufficiently minute no image whatever is formed. Because of these physical facts it is said mechanism cannot be devised to do more than it has to date.

Tradition Centuries Old

In an ancient tradition the stick, like fire, is a gift of the gods to man, or a property of divinity which somehow has fallen into his hands. The Egyptians used to celebrate the "festival of the staff or the sun" shortly after the autumnal equinox. It was supposed that the sun, being dimmer and shining a shorter time on winter days than in summer, was undergoing a period of weakness, so that a staff must have been provided to assist him on his journeys across the sky.

Early Upholstery

It was not until the time of the style which we call Queen Anne that the art of upholstering chairs and settees became widely known in England. The style was not, of course, contemporaneous with the queen of that name. During this time William, stadtholder of Holland, was king of England, and many Dutch upholsterers found their way to England and under their direction the English upholsterers became quite proficient.

FAT FEE ALMOST LOST TO LAWYER

But He Recovered Himself in Nick of Time.

In a Missouri town there resided a lawyer who had become rather successful in getting people out of trouble. H. K. Ford tells us in the Docket. Most of his clients were white people, and those who were in good circumstances would be charged "all the traffic would bear." But occasionally an impecunious white person or darky, whose feet had become entangled in the meshes of the dragnet of the law, would call on him and seek his professional services in getting the aforesaid feet extricated from their inopportable surroundings. From these people he sometimes received very small fees; but he went on the theory that "half a loaf is better than no bread at all," so he accepted their business, and collected what he could from them.

One day an elderly negro, plainly clad and humble looking, entered his office. The lawyer told him to be seated, and inquired:

"What can I do for you?"

The old darky said:

"Boss, dey's got my boy in jail. What will you charge to get him out?"

The lawyer, sizing up his prospective client as one who was not very prosperous, replied:

"Oh, ten dollars."

Thereupon the negro, who had been away from the community for some time, and who had, without the home people knowing anything about it, accumulated a little money, pulled out a large roll of bills and commenced turning them over, presumably in an effort to find one of as small denomination as the fee demanded.

The lawyer saw the bills, and hastily said:

"What jail is it where they have your boy?"

"Why, boss, it's de county jail, dey calls it, up mean de hill."

"Do you mean he is in the big stone jail up there, with steel bars on all the windows?"

"Yas, suh; yas, suh; dat's de place, boss."

"Oh, well when I answered your first question, I thought you meant they had him in the little wooden building down here that they use as a holdover. If he's in the stone jail, with the barred windows, it will cost \$250 to get him out of that."

The old darky slowly counted out the required amount, the while muttering: "Dat pestifious boy can't be satisfied wid no little wooden jail; seems lak he allus picks out dem 'sensitive places.'"

Imagine

The statistician of a large manufacturing plant states that the time may come when historians will look back on our mechanical age as a curious freak, for he says: "Merchandising our processes undoubtedly lowers the intelligence of all who have to do with production except the experts who make the machines. It also makes possible the rapid depletion of natural resources. We are now going a mile deep for copper here in Michigan, where we used to get it from the surface. Just what our mechanical age will do to the human race is a nice problem. Among other things, the ease with which we get great quantities of natural resources converted into usable supplies appears to make possible the rapid increase of the population of the earth to a point where we seem to be reaching a state of over-crowding."

Royalty Taken Seriously

Imperial portraits are serious matters in Japan, though the incidents in connection with a certain set cannot appear other than comic to the outside world. Eight years ago copies of the portraits of the royal family disappeared from a schoolhouse near Osaka. The authorities immediately prohibited the press from mentioning the fact. Though the mystery has never been solved, the government, doubtless feeling that the danger to the public weal lurking in the episode has died with time, has lifted the censorship, and the Japanese press may now publish the fact that the portraits have disappeared.

Her Choice of Suitors

"What a lucky girl you are, Daphne, to be able to choose between two such handsome and stylish young men! Have you made up your mind which is to be your husband?"

"To tell you the truth, I'm in a bit of a fix. If I decide to wear my cream-colored dress at the wedding, I shall take Alphonse, as he is dark-complexioned, you know; but if I decide to go in my blue dress, I rather think fair Algy will make the better match of the two."

Judge With a Heart

Here's a judge with a heart. A small boy was arrested for playing hooky from school on circus day. "I just wanted to see the parade," said the boy. "Sure, you did, and there's no law against skipping school on circus day," said the judge.

Argentine Government Oil

Oil exploration in Argentina has made such progress that the government is to build an oil refinery. Returns from sales of petroleum in 1924 amounted to \$1,733,000.

No, No, Merely Shared It

Times of India—America, we are in formed, has given up the worship of the golden calf in favor of the silken calf.—Boston Transcript.

Lacandones of Peten Little-Known People

Least important, numerically, of the population of "Mysterious Peten," the wild, northernmost department of Guatemala, are the Lacandones, the barbaros, or "wild" Indians. Yet these, because of their primitive mode of life, when other Indians have assumed a semblance of civilization, are perhaps the most interesting of Guatemalan people.

A settlement of boundaries between Mexico and Guatemala automatically moved most of the Lacandones into the Mexican state of Chiapas, but in Peten, the region between the rivers Lacandon and Usumacinta—Aztec "Usu-matsin-la," or "Place of the Monkeys"—is their homeland. Here they are credited, by government officials not overly anxious to brave the wilds of Peten, with maintaining their "independence" without that savagery and hostility to Mayan and Criollo (creole) neighbors they demonstrated in ancient times. The greater part of them—again on the testimony of officials who have never seen a barbaro—have entirely embraced Christianity and abandoned barbaric customs.

Actually, they live hidden away in the deep forests between the Lacandon and Usumacinta, cultivating tiny patches of corn and beans and plantains and sugar cane, supplementing their tortillas y frijoles diet with roots and the game and fish they spend most of their time hunting. They are most dextrous with the great bows, which are almost their only weapon. Like most of the other Indians of Peten, their clothing is simple—a long, sometimes sleeveless, shirt. They speak a patois of the Mayan tongue.

Either as a separate rite, some left-handed pacification of the old gods, or as adjunct to their peculiar Christianity, they worship rude earthen images. The high lights of their monotonous lives come with fiestas to these images, when the honey of wild bees, brewed into a kickful mead, is swilled in enormous quantities, while balsamic incense burns before the idols. These fiestas last as long as there is mead—wild orgies which sometimes end in bloodshed.—Adventure Magazine.

Bats' Good Service

Dr. Charles A. R. Campbell, the San Francisco bat authority, believes bats can be used to reduce to a minimum the havoc wrought on the apple crops by the codling moth. This moth is particularly pernicious to the apple growers of the Northwest.

An apple grower of Selah, Wash., sent Doctor Campbell some of the codling moths and some guano from bats of the Yakima valley. In the microscopic examination of this excretion it was ascertained that the food of bats in that vicinity was almost 95 per cent codling moths.

If raised in sufficient quantities to enable them to operate effectively it would be a blessing to the harassed Northwestern orchardists. The bats of south Texas have nearly eradicated the malaria-carrying mosquitoes in that section.

Ex-Empress a Stuart

My recent paragraph about the Stuart descent of the ex-Empress Zita has brought me a long letter of nine pages from Boston. The writer points out that the ex-empress is not only in the Stuart succession, but that she is in the line of the throne of France through her grandmother, Princess Marie Therese of France. My correspondent adds that the ex-empress has always been proud of being the direct descendant of Louis XIV of France, and that she always has signed Zita de Bourbon-Parme, "which annoyed the old Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria very much." The same correspondent bids me keep my eyes on Signor Mussolini's attitude to the French Riviera. Think of all those details about the affairs of our poor Old World interesting Boston, Mass.—London Graphic.

"Gentleman" Defined

Within the last few years the French academy has officially received the word "gentleman" into the French language and incorporated it into the famous dictionary of that institution. An interesting feature of this is the definition given, since there has always been more or less discussion as to just what constitutes a gentleman. In this dictionary he is defined as "one in whom are combined a certain elevation of character with a certain elegance of manners." This is believed by many authorities to be a most apt description.

Annual Thrift Week

National Thrift week is observed annually beginning January 17. The anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday is National Thrift day. The week was established as a result of co-operation of various business and professional interests with the Y. M. C. A. The week comprises the following days: Share With Others day, National Life Insurance day, Own Your Own Home day, Make a Will day, Thrift in Industry day, Family Budget day and Pay Your Bills day.

Illiterate Adults Eager

Illiterate men and women in Delaware are the most eager students in the short-term night schools in that state. More than 1,000 of them are enrolled in the rudimentary courses. It required 69 teachers in 53 schools to give this instruction. Twice as many men as women attended. In one place where the schoolhouses were not wired with electricity, the students brought their own lamps or lanterns to aid them in their study.

SIX-FOOT GORILLA LIKE HUMAN BEING

Killing by Hunter Almost Seemed Murder.

After thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes in the heart of Africa, Ben Burbridge, noted American big game hunter, has furnished to scientists the first real opportunity to study the mentality of the gorilla—the beast which, both structurally and in reasoning powers, resembles man most closely. Mr. Burbridge, in his two latest expeditions to Africa, not only obtained the only motion pictures of the gorilla ever made in its native haunts, but captured more live gorillas than have ever fallen prey to any other naturalist, eight in all. He succeeded in bringing three back to Europe and America alive, one of which, Miss Congo, a female about six years old, has lived and thrived since the fall of 1925 in Florida. She is the only living gorilla today outside of the African forests.

Some of the experiences in capturing these remarkable man beasts with the aid of pygmy warriors are related by Mr. Burbridge to Frank Parker Stockbridge in Popular Science Monthly.

"What I was after was live, young gorillas," he says. "Our method was to watch for a family of gorillas passing through the forest, the old male leading and the young ones straggling along behind, and to pick up the straggling infants."

"One day we caught two young gorillas in this way. We thought the rest had gone on, and had begun our march campward, when I heard the roar of a gorilla behind me. I know of nothing more terrifying than the roar of a gorilla when heard the first time. It rivals the roar of a lion in volume, but has a more threatening tone. It is punctuated, moreover, by the beating of the beast's arms against his chest, producing a booming, echo-noise like a big drum.

"The cracking of the underbrush told me that the whole band was after us. Hearing them, the young gorillas we had caught began to squeal, just as I was assembling my motion picture camera in the hope of getting a sensational strip of film. I had three natives with me this time. To one, the gun bearer, I turned over the crank of the camera with instructions to keep turning until I told him to stop. Flanked by the other two, each carrying a squirming gorilla infant, I advanced toward the place where the shaking of the shrubbery and the roaring of the beasts told me the band was assembled. The racket finally became so threatening that my two natives bolted with the captives. And that, it seemed, was what the 'old man' gorilla had been waiting for. I was alone.

"He crashed toward me through the underbrush, a huge, hairy, towering bulk, walking erect, almost like a man, with his great arms hanging to his knees. I fired once. He was so close that I could not miss. He fell dead, almost at my feet, and the rest of his family fled into the forest.

"As he lay there I measured him. Six feet tall he had stood in his life. His foot was 12 inches long; his fist when closed would have filled a gallon measure. I estimated his weight at 450 pounds. His muscles stood out in great knots, indicating his tremendous strength. He seemed so human, like some prehistoric ancestor of our own race, that if I had gone into the gorilla country for the sport of killing them I believe I would have abandoned my expedition then and there."

Plucky but Not Lucky

Will H. Hays said in an after-dinner speech in New York:

"It takes pluck to succeed in the movies—luck and pluck, but mostly pluck."

"A Nola Chucky girl won the Nola Chucky \$250 beauty prize and set off with it for Hollywood. She expected to eclipse Gloria Swanson, Mae Murray and all the rest.

"Well, three or four years afterward a Nola Chucky man came across her while he was touring California. What do you think she was doing? She was washing dishes in a Hollywood cafeteria.

"Oh, I'm all right," she told the man, "and I'll break into the movies one of these days, too. Hardships! Rubbish! I never starved to death yet and I ain't going to again."—Pittsburgh-Chronicle Telegram.

Agricultural Agents

The Department of Agriculture says they have 2,118 county agents, 107 assistant county agents and 156 negro county agents. The department also says that they have not the number of boys' and girls' clubs given separately. The number of both boys' and girls' clubs in the United States, however, is 41,286, with a membership of 224,633 boys and 340,413 girls. The National Grange of America says there are approximately 8,000 granges in the United States.

Three Rails to Track

The railroad yard at Mt. Gambler, South Australia, is unique in that it is equipped to handle trains which have different gauges of track. Cars are mixed in trains without regard to the distance between the wheels. The Victoria railways have a gauge of five feet, three inches, while the South Australia lines operate on a three feet, six inches gauge. There are three parallel rails in all the tracks in the yards.

Might Reasonably Be Called "Fixed Income"

A negro was arrested at the instance of his wife for nonsupport and refusal to work. He was being cross-examined by a young lawyer, who was the law partner of a local politician, called Colonel Benson. During the examination of the negro the young lawyer asked:

"Dick, have you any fixed income?"

The negro was puzzled by the term. Counsel explained that the expression meant a certainty of money paid, not for odd jobs, but for steady employment; in other words, a compensation at stated intervals on which one could absolutely rely.

Upon the conclusion of the counsel's remarks, the negro's face brightened. "Ah done fink Ah hab a fixed income, sah," he said.

"And what is this fixed income?" was the next question.

"Well, sah," he answered with a broad grin in the direction of Colonel Benson, "de colonel dar allers gibs me fo' dollahs an' a sack ob flour on election days."—Everybody's Magazine.

Ancient Spanish City Holds Open-Air Court

Justice, swift and certain, is meted out every Thursday morning at the Tribunal de las Aguas, or the Court of the Waters, in the Spanish city of Valencia. The courtroom is the pavement, open to the blue sky, and has been thus for five centuries. The judges' bench is a sofa, appearing from some mysterious hiding place, and a portable iron railing provides the bar of justice. There are seven judges. The plaintiff makes his statement, then the defendant states his side of the case. Any interruption brings a fine. One judge announces the verdict and there is no appeal from the decision. Neither the government of Spain nor that of Valencia has any part in the court, yet they honor its acts. None of the decisions is ever recorded and no lawyers are permitted to appear before the judges. —National Geographic Society Bulletin.

Unshaved Saints

English artists in stained glass have been perturbed by the complaint of the chancellor of the diocese of Chester that ecclesiastical windows do the saints sparse justice in presenting these holy men wearing beards. Artists in stained glass retort that they aspire to present their subject with as much accuracy as possible, and that history shows most of the saints wore beards, especially as they labored in countries where conditions rendered shaving difficult and unusual. Thus, despite protests of the offended chancellor, stained-glass windows in churches will in future, as in the past, present views of saints "bearded like the pard."

The Higher Life

What I know is that there is more in life than anything man can do or say, that there is an immortal spirit whose history, whose struggles, whose victories and defeats give the whole meaning to this life which is only one short paragraph in the book of that greater life. These are our fleshly conditions and we must obey them, but through them, always, we must be waiting, listening, for ever at attention to catch the movement of that other life. Your honor, your courage, your sacrifice, your gentleness, kindness, if you lose these things you had as well be a sheep's carcass hanging in any butcher's.—Hugh Walpole.

Porpoises Visit America

In the mouth of the mighty St. Lawrence river, and often, when it is very stormy, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, may be seen the huge slow-moving porpoises.

About the color of dirty sea water, these huge fish, some of them six to eight feet long, slowly appear on the surface of the water and slowly dive with the motion of a big revolving wheel.

Porpoises are now chiefly prized for the oil and leather which they yield, although they, as well as their cousins, the dolphins, were once an article of diet.

A Janitor of Arts

Charlie Johnson had for several years served faithfully as the caretaker of the "South building," one of the dormitories at the University of North Carolina. One day he came into the president's office and presented his resignation.

Doctor Battle expressed some regret, saying that he hated to lose him.

"Yans, sir," replied Charlie, "but you see it's dis way, Mr. President. You know I'se a preacher, and de bishop at de las' conference has done sent me down to Tarboro, N. C., 'cause he says dat charge needs a university man!"

Jealousy to Order

"Now look jealous!" commanded a director of a young actor he was testing in a close-up. The young actor tried his best; he looked pained, disgusted, angry, but the facial expression of jealousy eluded him. "I guess you can't do it," grumbled the director. He called another actor.

The discomfited youth sank into a chair and watched his rival step in front of the camera. After a moment the director turned sharply to the youth in the chair. "That's it!" he cried. "Hold that expression!" And he grabbed the youth and forced him in front of the lens.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS

Items of news from town, or vicinity are always wanted for this column. Especially accidents, sales of real estate, fires, important happenings, visits to or from the community social events, and all matters of general interest to those at home, and away from home.

Mrs. Frank Crouse and Maurice Crebs are suffering with gripe.

Read about what "Near East" means, on Second Page of this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. George Arnold and son, Vincent, spent Tuesday in Baltimore.

H. R. Frock and George I. Harman, spent from Tuesday until Friday, in Harrisburg, Pa.

Miss Amelia Annan left, on Tuesday morning on an extended visit to Omaha, Nebraska.

Miss Corrine Little, of Hanover, was the guest of Miss Mae Sanders, on Wednesday night.

Harvey R. Frock and wife, and George I. Harman and wife, made a business trip to Frederick, Monday.

Francis, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Ohler, who has been very ill for two weeks, still continues about the same.

Merwyn C. Fuss of the firm of C. O. Fuss & Son, local furniture dealers is attending the New York Furniture Exposition this week.

Those who spent Sunday with D. Frank Harman, were: John Harman and wife, of Littlestown; George I. Harman, wife and daughter, Ruth.

A letter from Mrs. Nettie Angell to Mrs. Birnie Babylon says, the weather at Miami had been cold, but now it is about like June in Maryland.

Mrs. Sarah Albaugh of New Midway, Md., and Mrs. Harman Ahalt, of Brunswick, Md., are spending this week with relatives and friends in and near town.

Mrs. George I. Harman received word of the death of her brother-in-law, Albert S. Dorsey, of Ontario, Canada, who died last Sunday, and will be buried in the Reformed cemetery, Taneytown this Friday.

Last week was a wonder for variety in weather. Several days ideal, clear and cold; then a rainy night followed by a soft day; then a cold wave and the coldest days of the winter Saturday and Sunday—and shoveling coal was a steady job.

Ice hauling was in order, this week, by the comparatively few who still house the natural article. Most of the ice houses in town have been left get out of condition for use; but some farmers can still profitably secure the natural ice.

Those who called on Mrs. George I. Harman, Tuesday, were: James I. Barrick and wife; Harry E. Clabaugh wife and daughter, Whilamena, all of Union Bridge; Maurice E. Clabaugh, wife and sons, Melvin, Lester and Stanley, of Middleburg.

Rev. T. Dewey Ritter, former U. B. pastor at Taneytown, now located at Spring Run, Pa., who was always interested in the chicken business, has been taking special courses in the art, and is now in an expert way, giving the business considerable attention as a side employment.

Many citizens complain of too much door bell ringing by school children, with tickets, seeds, or something else to sell. Making money for the school is all right, but the streets should be allotted to certain canvassers, to avoid duplication of solicitors, and the annoyance of housekeepers perhaps at inconvenient times.

Our first order for 1928 Calendars, was received this week from C. O. Fuss & Son, for 600, an increase of 100 over last year. This sample has been removed from sale to any other local dealer. Place your orders now, and get the advantage of choice from full stock, and the assurance that you will get the design you select.

The following officers have been elected for the District Sunday School Association: President, Merwyn C. Fuss; Vice-President, Curtis G. Bowers; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Mary Fringer; Junior Supt., Miss Eleanor Birnie; Supt. Home Department, Rev. Thomas T. Brown; Supt. Cradle Roll, Miss Amelia Annan; Supt. Education, Rev. Guy P. Bready.

John Motter, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John O'N. Crapster, near town, was badly kicked by a loose horse at their home, on Tuesday. The little boy, who is less than six years of age, was kicked on the head by both hind feet of the horse, and the result was that the scalp was nearly torn from his head. He was removed to the Gettysburg Hospital where he is reported to be recovering nicely.

Frank Baumgardner is confined to bed with a bad cold.

We are indebted to Senator Geo. P. B. Englar for a copy of the 1926 Maryland Manual, a reference work for which we have considerable use.

"Janice Meredith" an epic of the American Revolution with Marion Davies will be shown at New Theatre Jan. 24 and 25, for benefit of Taneytown High School.

The Lutheran C. E. Society will hold a social Monday night. All members, and all who attend the meetings regularly, are invited to be present.

Carroll Duttera Dern, who is ill at his home here, received a large basket of choice assortment of fruits from 23 of his fellow classmates of Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., as an appreciation of the high esteem in which they hold him.

The second Leadership Training School for Taneytown within a year, is being held this week, the first three evenings in the Reformed Church and the last three in the Lutheran Church. Much interest is being manifested in the school, the enrollment being 42, divided into 4 classes. At the end of the courses, certificates will be issued to each pupil, as credit in one unit toward a standard diploma. The school is being conducted under the auspices of the International Council of Religious Education.

At the annual business meeting of Taneytown Public Library Association the following were elected to office for ensuing year: Pres. Miss Eleanor Birnie; Vice-Pres. Miss Ida Edwards; Librarian, Mrs. Harry Feeser; Secretary, Amelia H. Annan; Treasurer, Chas. E. Ridinger; Board of Directors, Miss Anna Galt, Miss May Sanders, Rev. Geo. A. Grown. The Association is grateful to Mrs. Sentman, of Gap, Pa., for ten books which she contributed recently. A new sign has just been put up which is hoped will help advertise the Library.

CAURCH NOTICES.

This column is for the free use of all churches, for a brief announcement of services. Please do not elaborate. It is always understood that the public is invited.

Emmanuel (Baust) Ref. Church—Mission Band on Saturday, at 2:30. Sunday, S. S., at 9:30; Holy Communion, at 10:30; Y. P. S., at 7:00; Catechetical instructions by the pastor every Saturday at 2:00, P. M., at the parsonage.

Trinity Lutheran, Taneytown—9:00 Sunday School; 10:00 Morning Worship; 6:30 Christian Endeavor; 7:30 Special Brotherhood Meeting. P. A. Elsser, Esq., York, Pa., will speak. Male Chorus will sing. Mid-week Service, Wednesday; Junior Catechism, Saturday, at 1:30; Senior Catechism, at 2:00.

Uniontown Circuit Church of God—Sunday School, 9:30; Preaching Service, 10:30. Theme: "The Presentation of Christ in the Gospel of Matthew." This is the first of a series of sermons on the subject, "Why Four Gospels?" Sunday School and Preaching Service at Frizellburg, Sunday afternoon. Preaching Service at Uniontown Sunday evening, at 7:00. Theme: "The first question that God ever asked Man?" You are invited to attend these services.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, St. Paul's—S. S., 9:30; Junior Catechism, 7:00; C. E., 7:30.

Mt. Union—S. S., 9:15; Worship and Sermon, 10:30; C. E., 7:30.

St. Luke's (Winter's)—Worship and Sermon, 2:30; Woman's Missionary Society, Thursday, Jan. 27, at 2:30, at the home of Mrs. L. H. Weimer, New Windsor.

Presbyterian, Taneytown—Sabbath School, 10:00; Preaching Service, at 11:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:45; Meeting of the ladies at the close of morning services to elect a President of the Missionary Society. Brotherhood meeting, Monday, Jan. 24, at 7:30, in the church.

Presbyterian, Piney Creek—Preaching Service, 9:30; Sabbath School, at 10:30.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—S. School, 9:15; Service, 10:15; C. E., at 6:30; Service, at 7:30.

Keysville—Service, at 2:00.

Taneytown U. B. Church—Sunday School, 9:30; Jr. Christian Endeavor, 5:30; Sr. Christian Endeavor, 6:30; Evening Worship, 7:30.

Harney—Sunday School, at 9:30; Morning Worship, 10:30.

While inspecting the dynamo of his car a Pullman porter on the Canadian National Railways was left on the ground when his train started. Frantic at being left in the winter wastes he grabbed the handrail of the Pullman door and clung to the rail for twelve miles. When the train stopped he was still clinging but his hands were frozen.

In 1924, the United States sold in foreign lands more than twelve million dollars' worth of musical instruments. The player-piano made in Chicago is crowding out the samisen in Japan. American-made reed organs are found in British India, and in churches in England organs manufactured in St. Louis are used.

Twenty years ago there were 3,000,000 telephones in the Bell System. Today there are over 17,000,000 which can be reached over Bell System lines.

LAST PAGE EDITORIAL.

How do You Do?

This is such a common expression of greeting, that we hardly give it a thought as to its appropriateness. It is a "colloquialism"—a familiar form of speech—much the same as "How are you?" and similar greetings used when persons meet each other.

Strictly speaking, "How do you do?" is a direct personal question that we would not always like to answer truthfully; because "how we do" would not always bear open inspection. Sometimes we "do" as we please, or as we "want" to do. At other times, we do as we "can"; or we may do our "best," and occasionally, our "worst."

Fortunately, our "How do you do?" doesn't generally mean anything but a recognized formality. In most cases we do not want to know, at all, anything about what the person "does" that we so accost, and might be seriously embarrassed if we did know, just as the person would be if he was compelled to tell us.

When we come to think of it, a lot of our colloquialisms are of this class. We wish people "good morning" when we actually wish them anything but that. We say in writing, "Dear Sir" when there is absolutely no real "dearness" meant; and we sign letters "Yours Truly" when we are in reality theirs very untruly.

We once heard a Japanese lecturer say that there was but one word in the Japanese tongue that was sounded like an American word, and that was "Ohayo." Perhaps the Japs spell it "Ohayo"—we do not know about that—but the word to them means the same as our "good morning"—a word of every-day friendly greeting.

"How do you do?" Perhaps in some countries the salutation might be taken as an impertinence, and result in a fight, because there is an actual similarity between the "How", and "Why do you do it?" But, until a better form can be popularized we will continue to consider "How do you do?" a perfectly safe and proper salutation.

M. S. Ohler Attends Chevrolet Convention at Washington.

The Chevrolet Motor Company, world's largest producer of gear-shift cars, is preparing to handle this year the greatest business that the company has ever enjoyed, according to M. S. Ohler who has returned from Washington, where he attended the Middle Atlantic convention of more than 500 Chevrolet dealers. The meeting was the second of a series of 20 meetings that are to be held this winter in leading cities from coast to coast.

R. H. Grant, vice-president and general sales manager of the Chevrolet Motor Company, presided at the business session in the Washington Auditorium in the afternoon and served as toastmaster at the banquet on the evening of Jan. 17. Enthusiasm over the Chevrolet outlet for the year and wide-spread popularity of the new line of cars was evident everywhere. Under Mr. Grant's direction, Chevrolet's tremendous sales plans for 1927 were outlined to the dealers and also illustrated in the form of playlets. Assisting Mr. Grant in the conduct of the meeting were the following Chevrolet officials: C. E. Dawson, assistant general sales manager; Harry Horton, recently appointed sales manager of the Atlantic Coast region; H. B. Hatch, sales manager of the Baltimore-Washington zone and the following officials from the main office in Detroit: R. K. White, J. E. Grimm, Jr., J. P. Little, W. A. Blees, Sidney Corbett and W. G. Lewellen.

Mr. M. S. Ohler declared that the Chevrolet Motor Company is providing its dealer organization with the highest type of merchandising aid and co-operation. Following the meeting the dealers were guests of the Chevrolet Motor Company at a banquet in the Mayflower Hotel. Among the speakers were Mr. Grant, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Horton and Mr. Hatch. A diversified entertainment program, headlined by several New York stars, added to the pleasure of the evening.

PUBLIC SALE ADVERTISING.

We invite all who will have public sale of Personal Property this Spring, to use the columns of The Record. We know so well, from past experience covering 32 years the great value of our sale advertising, that we urge it for the benefit of those who have sale, rather than for our own income.

The Carroll Record is known for being a "Sale" newspaper, and each year we have interested persons subscribe for The Record, just in order to keep posted on sales in our territory. This means good advertisement, and that means, bidders.

This year, especially, when the outlook is for a smaller number of sales in this section, we also advise the use of large posters, for sending to outlying neighborhoods, where newspaper advertising may not reach. When desired, we will mail out the posters from this office.

A Slight Error.

Mrs. Harry Coleman Nixem Sent a call for Doctor Fixem. "I'm as nervous as can be! What will cure me?" queried she.

Doctor Fixem pulled and pounded, Tested, measured, twisted, sounded. "All you need" (the Doc was square) "Is a little sun and air."

With his charges uncontented, Promptly paid and well invested, Doctor Fixem soon forgot—Gave the case no further thought.

Then one day his patient called him, Though the outcome quite appalled him,

There was nothing he could say (Only work and take his pay!)

How could Doctor Fixem tell her She was such a wretched speller? Hadn't she obeyed him fair With a little sun and air?

—Exchange.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Jan. 17, 1927—Norman E. and Charles B. Reaver, administrators of James B. Reaver, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts and money.

Angeline E. Stuller, administratrix of Jesse T. Stuller, deceased, settled her first and final account and received order to deposit funds.

Hannah E. Bennett, executrix of John R. Bennett, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and current money and received orders to sell personal property and real estate.

The last will and testament of Joseph B. Boyle, deceased, was duly admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto J. Carbery Boyle and Norman B. Boyle, who received warrant to appraise personal property and order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Malachi M. Miller, deceased, was duly admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Francis M. G. Mills and Joseph T. Marshall, who received order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Maria F. Shorb, deceased, were granted unto Harvey E. Shorb, Annie C. Wilhide, Mary S. Valentine and Wilbur L. Shorb, who received warrant to appraise personal property and order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1927—Harry F. Buchman, executor of Margaret J. Zepp, deceased, returned inventory of money and settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary E. Elgen, deceased, were granted unto John H. Elgen, who returned inventory of debts and received order to transfer mortgage.

The last will and testament of Burnside Hively, deceased, was duly admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Caroline Hively, who received warrant to appraise personal property and order to notify creditors.

Fannie B. Caple, administratrix of Harvey B. Caple, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled her first and final account.

Joseph J. Hineker, administratrix of Charles F. Hineker, deceased, received order to sell stock.

John S. Case, of Paradise, Nevada, claims to have captured in a coyote trap a rat as large as a rabbit that had killed his house cat and escaped from three gopher traps.

PRIVATE SALE — OF A — Valuable Farm

Situated along the Taneytown and Littlestown road, containing about

149 ACRES OF LAND,

of which 120 is farming land, and the rest pasture and timber. Improved with a Brick House and Bank Barn, and all other necessary buildings. For further information, apply to—

L. W. MEHRING, Taneytown, Md.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned as administrators of Edward Shorb, deceased, will offer at public sale at The Birnie Trust Co., Taneytown, Md., on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1927, at 1:00 o'clock, P. M., 28 Shares of the Stock of

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY

and 5 shares of the stock of

THE REINDOLLAR COMPANY.

TERMS of sale. Cash.

HARVEY E. SHORB, WILBUR L. SHORB, ANNIE C. WILHIDE, MARY S. VALENTINE, Administrators.

New Theatre PHOTO-PLAYS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22..

WM. S. BILL HART

—IN—

"Tumble Weeds"

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JANUARY 24-25

MARION DAVIES

—IN—

"Janice Meredith"

"Janice Meredith" can be called a screen epic of the American Revolution. It embraces the entire Revolutionary era from 1775 to 1783. Such important events as the Boston Tea Party, the Ride of Paul Revere, the Battle of Lexington, Patrick Henry's speech, the Crossing of the Delaware, the Battle of Trenton, the Battle of Yorktown, and surrender of the British; as well as many other incidents in the making of this nation, are all faithfully depicted in this picture.

George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry, Paul Revere and other characters famous in the founding of the nation live again on the screen.

For Benefit of the—
TANEYTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27th

LAURA La PLANTE

—IN—

"The Beautiful Cheat"

Taneytown's "Leading Fashion Store"

Koons Bros.
DEPARTMENT STORE.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

January Clearance Sale

— OF —

Reliable & Seasonable Merchandise

Practical reductions have been made on our entire stock of Heavy Goods. These bargains should be taken advantage of by every person.

Special Prices of all Men's Suits & Overcoats

Light & Dark Outings,

Good Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all Sheetings, Pillow Tubings, Shirtings, Crashes and Damasks have been reduced.

Underwear.

Men's, Women's and Children's Heavy Weight Underwear in Union Suits and two-piece garments. All sizes.

Bargains in

Bed Blankets.

Cotton and Wool Blankets, in whites, plaids and colored.

Ginghams

In the new fancy checks and neat patterns, also dark and light percales, all 36-in., and all Ladies Dress Goods are priced very low for this sale.

Sweaters and Lumber Jacks

will be worn for months, so take advantage of this sale.

Extremely low prices on all Shoes.

Ladies' Oxfords, Pumps and Strap Sandals in the new tans and combination patents. Men's Work Shoes made of all leather, water-proof, and flexible and with rubber heels.

Men's and Boys' Tan and Black Oxfords in good-year welts, at low prices.

BALL-BAND

Rubbers, in heavy dull and light weight, all sizes for Men, Women and Children.

Ball-Band Rubber Boots, Felt Boots, Buckle Arctics and four buckle Arctics for Men, Women and Children.

The prices have been greatly reduced recently. Give us a call and take advantage of these low prices, everything fully guaranteed.

Bargains in Shoes

All of our small lots of Shoes and Pumps at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. It will pay you to look them over before buying.

J THOMAS ANDERS,

Shoes for all the Family that Will Wear

Smith's Sale & Exchange Stable

2 miles west of Taneytown, along the State Road.

Will have from now on a lot of single line leaders mostly Mares, and every horse that leaves our stable, positively must be as represented, or your money refunded.

SCOTT M. SMITH,

Phone 38F21 1-7-27

EMMITSBURG Community Show.

The Emmitsburg Community Corn, Wheat and Potato Show will be held in the High School Building, in Emmitsburg, on Thursday, January 27, 1927. Speaking at 1:30 o'clock, in the afternoon. Entertainment and Basketball game in the evening. Oysters and other refreshments served from 12:00 M. until 7:30 P. M. For further information see circulars. Admission free.

— THE —

Deacon Slips

A COMIC DRAMA

Presented by—

"The Jolly Nine"

Saturday, Jan. 22,

at A. O. K. of M. C. Hall,

HARNEY, MD.

ADMISSION, 15c and 25c.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

CREEP or CRAWL.

BE HERE

You will enjoy yourself.

1-14-27

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat \$1.35@1.35

Corn, new70@ .70

Hay Timothy \$16.00@16.00

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to remove from Taneytown will offer at public sale, on Fairview Ave., Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1927, at 1 o'clock, the following described property:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

one good bed and mattress, one good centre stand, four rocking chairs, one buffet, one small couch, one good baby carriage, cradle, high chair, desk, stair pads, some matting, 2 Child's cribs, some dishes and glass jars, good

HOME IDEAL KITCHEN RANGE, good double heater, small coal stove, parlor lamp, 2 wash Tubs, screen door, buggy lantern, gasoline iron, wood buck and saw, 2 coaster wagons, meat bench, meat barrel, wheelbarrow, small chicken house, corn sheller, garden tools, lawn mower, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

HARRISON THOMSON.

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 1-14-27

PUBLIC SALE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Eli M. Dutterer, deceased, will sell at public sale, at his residence, near Frizellburg, on

THURSDAY, JAN. 27th., 1927, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

1 Bed and Spring, Bedding, consisting of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Quilts, 2 pairs Blankets, 2 Counterpanes, Lace Curtains, Stand Covers, Towels, Comfort, Carving Set, Crocks, Tumblers, Dishes, lot of Corn Splitters, 2 Rocking Chairs, Chest, Trunk,

ONE GOOD FORD COUPE

and an old Ford Touring Car. Digging Iron, Fishing Rods and lines, 150 Eel Hooks and lines, lot junk, lot of New Lightning Rod Cable with fixtures; 10 Shares of Stock of the Carroll County Agricultural and Fair Association, and numerous articles not specifically mentioned.

TERMS, as prescribed by the Orphans' Court: All sums of less than \$5.00, cash; Court: All sums of \$5.00 and upward, a credit of 6 months will be given, purchaser to give his or her note with approved security bearing interest from day of sale.

FRANK C. SCHAEFFER, Executor.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct. 1-14-27

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