

THE CARROLL RECORD

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

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FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1928.

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

The Record's New Year.

With this issue, The Carroll Record commences its 35th year, under the present Editor-Manager. Looking backward, and feeling the weight of hard work and effort that has accompanied all of the years gone by, it is now most natural for the writer to feel tired, and to want to take up an easier job—or what we hope is a deserved rest.

The job is becoming more difficult every year, largely because of the aggressive encroachments of daily papers; but it is altogether worth while. It is part of the fight to preserve strong local enterprises against the greedy aims of "big business" that would make small towns but dots on the map, and mere feeders of the cities and large towns. It is part of the resistance to the trend of things generally toward monopoly—resistance to the efforts of big fish to eat the little ones.

The country newspaper publisher not only has his fight to put up against such encroachments, but it must be said that it is also a fight made more difficult because the very community and individual interest that he tries to serve, are in part directed against his best efforts—a mistaken opposition as we think.

The country newspaper is as necessary in a community as the country church. In differing ways, both are preachers of righteousness—or should be—and both represent forces for the advancement and general betterment of their fields, and act as protective and enlightening agencies.

The local newspaper is also as beneficial in many ways as the local school; and the job printing facilities, and local advertising opportunities presented, are such as can never be supplied by any other agency—and without them, a town and community are seriously handicapped.

And, it is reflections such as these that help to make the Editor-Manager's job harder, and to bring to the front that "what's the use" feeling, or that other one that no one wants to admit—the arrival of another back-number—perhaps unnecessarily hastened.

Personal and General.

Especially in writing, or public speaking, it is difficult to generalize without first specializing. We mean this. In writing a story and picturing characters in it, it is usually the case that the writer is describing certain persons that he, or she, personally knows. In describing localities or certain scenic effects, one can best do this by having definitely in mind, actual copies of the scenes staged.

So, when we come to writing character sketches, while always intended to be general in application, we are quite apt to have before us one or more actual persons who pose as our models.

Really, this is writing from experience and observation, which is the only way to write truthfully. While we sometimes think that characterizations are overdrawn, we must allow for the bigness of the world that we do not know. Like the man who on his first sight of a graffe, exclaimed—"There ain't no such animal," we simply deny the existence of types of character for the reason that our intellectuality is not finely or widely enough adjusted to recognize the characters, when we have them right before us.

So, we may be said to be personal, when we mean to be impersonal—we may "hit" an individual, when we mean only to "hit" a class of individuals; and this should be easily understood, because just one person would hardly be worth the time and effort required to do him justice; and for one to think himself so singled out, would be magnifying the importance of himself, even as a mark.

But, the pastime of writing-up queer, or perhaps crooked, folks, rarely pays; for the simple reason that those intended to be dressed up, or those who are intended to be warn-

ed of "horrible examples," are the most likely not to see that the garments fit themselves.

Mostly, it is the timid, oversensitive, or chip-on-the-shoulder classes, who let their imaginations, suggest that they are the forms intended to be dressed, while as a matter of fact the dresser had only a type of individual in mind, and not the slightest thought of the one who imagines himself the special victim.

The "4th." Just One Holiday.

The multiplication of legal holidays has helped to make July 4th., just one of them, and little more. The situation has the effect of something like "supply and demand"—the increase of the "supply" lessens the quality of the "demand."

Even the small boy, and the boy of older growth, indulges less in fireworks and noise than in former times, which is a distinct advantage growing out of the minimizing of the importance of the day; and the display of flags and the parades are distinctly less in evidence.

In the country sections there was a time when the coming of "the 4th." in the midst of the grain harvest was regarded almost a calamity, for there was always some big community event that all wanted to attend, and some positively would not work on the big holiday, nor matter how urgent the demands of the harvest work might be.

But, time changes many things; and while the significance of "the 4th." must always remain an American treasure, it is just as well that we do not actually flaunt it as we once did, but realize that we live in the age of letting bygones peacefully rest, and should bend our energies toward meeting the significant issues of the present.

Light on Farmer Problems.

At least one item contained in the suggestions of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in his article on the "ills of Agriculture" in our issue of last week, is highly practical as well as new to most people. At least, we do not recall ever having heard it advanced before—to cease opening new land for agriculture, by government reclamation projects, by which the water is drained off swamp lands, and water carried to arid lands by irrigation, thereby bringing many thousands of new acres of land under cultivation.

This is practical good sense, and apparently represents governmental folly in continuing to produce more acres of farm land when we already have too many now, merely for the profit of the few.

At this particular crisis in the farming industry, the reclamation of farm land should be limited wholly to private efforts, and should not be retained as a governmental policy until more land is needed for the profitable production of crops.

Another item, we think, is also new so far as the consideration of the general topic is concerned—that the displacement of millions of horses and mules has not only added to the acreage of farm products, but has cut off as well the revenue heretofore derived from the raising of animals for sale. There is possibly no remedy for this, but it at least helps to explain why there is too much overproduction, and low prices.

Still another important item is, that taxes have increased—largely for schools and roads—just at the time when the farmers are the least able to pay them; and it may be added to this, that the cost of automobiles has greatly helped to take farmers money.

In general, the whole subject of farming depression is due to perfectly simple causes; once we find them out, and it is the sheerest folly to expect the government to cure the depression by any one act of legislation or price-fixing, or on any one or few public officials.

The legislation of states, the desires and habits of individuals, what we call "living up to the times," and the simple fact that production of crops is greater than the need for them, are all practical explanations.

State Income Taxes.

No doubt there will be considerable future agitation of the question of how to relieve farmers of a portion of their present taxation, and thereby help to solve the difficulties attaching to the present unprofitableness of their occupation; and this agitation seems to have already commenced, in the direction of state income taxes.

The Record has frequently expressed the opinion that most people should pay taxes, perhaps omitting only those who would pay so little that the cost of collection would be greater than the amount of the taxes; but certainly including those who own no real estate, and perhaps no personal property of value enough to tax, yet who through salaries or other sources of income, actually make

more money per year than those who pay taxes.

A great many salaried representatives, agents, salesmen, office help, teachers, and even mechanics, are in this big class, and in justice to all, they should bear their share of the tax burden and help to equalize it.

Those who pay little or no taxes, are those who get the most out of the public properties that cost the big money that calls for the high taxes. Schools and roads are prominent examples of this fact; and there are thousands of persons in each county, perhaps, who earn anywhere from \$800. to several thousands of dollars a year, who do not pay even a small amount of taxes.

Commenting on this idea, an article in the United States Daily, says: "In the strongly industrial States there seem to be possibilities of relieving other sources of taxation by placing more of the tax burden directly on income. This is of particular importance in view of the decreases in the rates of the Federal income tax in recent years and of the further decreases that may be expected in the future as the war debt of the Federal Government is retired.

In those States in which agriculture is the predominant industry an income tax can not, except at excessive rates, yield returns that would make possible great reduction in the burden on general property. But even in these States such a tax, with moderate rates, could be made to yield a sufficient return to reduce somewhat the direct burden on real estate and would have the advantage of making a portion of the tax system more directly responsive to changes in ability to pay taxes.

It is believed that so far as a reasonable income tax is concerned—and certainly none of the State systems in effect at present can be called unreasonable—the use of such a tax will make the State's revenue system more equitable for all groups. Its introduction may, however, have a temporary adverse effect upon industrial development if the tax is imposed before opinion becomes sufficiently informed to appreciate its fairness. The varying laws of our different States also make evasion of an income tax possible and probable if the tax is prematurely introduced. The State income tax should in all cases be preceded by extensive educational work."

Political Diet.

From now until November 6 the people of the United States will be surfeited with a political diet which will mean politics for breakfast, politics for lunch, politics for dinner and then go to bed and dream politics.

Politics contains all the vitamins, proteins, fats, leans, sugars, and salts necessary for a patriot's health. Much of politics, however, is taken with a grain of salt. But on the whole the diet is wholesome and even as "shady" as political action sometimes appears, there is much of it that is constructive and good.

It is our humble belief that if all the good in government were balanced against the bad or corrupt, the good would tip the scales sooner than the bad. If politics is crooked, the most that can be said of it is that it is an institution of the people, by the people and because of the people. No man will ever admit that he is crooked. He will justify himself at least in his own mind and among certain of his friends. Besides, who is a politician? Is it only he who gains political preferment or public office, or does the appellation run down to the uttermost precinct?—Ellicott City Times.

Have to Sit and Watch

If you can have your short life and a merry one, and then be snuffed out suddenly while sleeping, without suffering, it wouldn't be so bad, so far as that is concerned, but it seldom works out that way. You have your short, merry life and then—pop! goes a kidney or your gall bladder or your stomach, and you spend what seems to be the longer part of your life ruminating ruefully, and not so merrily. It isn't so pleasant, after having indulged yourself without stint for a number of years, to sit by and see those around you enjoying their viands while you have to pass up everything except a piece of dry bread.—Physical Culture Magazine.

Vigornians and Others

The people of certain cities in England have curious names to describe themselves. Sometimes the name would not in the least suggest to a stranger the city to which it refers. For example, a native of Worcester is a Vigornian and a native of Barnstable is a Barumite. The people of Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow are described respectively as Mancunians, Liverpudlians and Glaswegians. The natives of Plymouth hesitate between Plymouthisans and Plymouthisians.

Our Rapid Age

"Is this a genuine antique?" "It is, madam," replied the dealer. "Why, here's a mark that indicates it was made less than twenty-five years ago." "Oh—er—exactly. You must remember, madam, that we are living in a very rapid age. It doesn't take nearly as long to make an antique as it used to."

Tardy Tribute Paid to Unknown Teacher

I sing the praise of the unknown teacher. Great generals win campaigns, but it is the unknown soldier who wins the war. Famous educators plan new systems of pedagogy, but it is the unknown teacher who delivers and guides the young. For him no trumpets blare, no chariots wait, no golden decorations are decreed. He keeps the watch along the borders of darkness and makes the attack on the trenches of ignorance and folly. Patient in his daily duty, he strives to conquer the evil powers which are the enemies of youth. He awakens sleeping spirits. He quickens the indolent, encourages the eager and steadies the unstable. He communicates his own joy in learning and shares with boys and girls the best treasures of his mind. He lights many candles which, in later years, will shine back to cheer him. This is his reward. Knowledge may be gained from books; but the love of knowledge is transmitted only by personal contact. No one has deserved better of the republic than the unknown teacher.—Henry Van Dyke.

Wife Impressed by Force of "Argument"

One day a rough-looking Slovak laborer accompanied by his rotund wife visited a second-hand clothing store in New York. The woman was looking for a push coat. She had evidently dragged her husband from one store to another. The woman tried on one coat after another. She could not be suited. The man, losing all patience, picked up one at random, and said: "I like." The woman shook her head, saying: "I no like." But the man handed the garment to the woman, repeating: "I like." "I no like," insisted his better half. And so the debate continued. Finally the sturdy foreigner drew back his open palm and slapped his wife with a violence that knocked her down. The woman slowly rose to her feet, reached for the coat, turned to her husband, and said: "Me like, too!"—Pathfinder Magazine.

Impolite

A little girl lives near a dog which is loved and cared for by a childless woman. The owner of the dog came to call on the little girl's mother. "Mrs. Blank," she said, "I think Mary is changing so much. I don't want to have any hard feelings, but I really thought you ought to know that I overheard her being very impolite." "Sure, I want to know, and thank you for calling my attention to the matter. I shall speak to Mary about it. What did Mary say?" asked the agitated mother. "My dog was out in front as she went to school and she said, 'You dirty cur, don't you dare touch me.'"

Saturday as a Holiday

Miss Freygang of the New York city department of education, says: "It is my understanding that the Saturday holiday never began in the cities, but in the rural sections of our country. It is my understanding that it originated in the Colonial days, when there were very few Jews in the community. I believe Saturday began as a holiday in schools because the children on the farms had to help with the work, so that Sunday might be observed by the family. They had to bring in provisions for the Sabbath and help in the home so that they might start out to the nearest church which was usually miles away."

Literary Touch

Possibly it was the first breath of spring in the air that sent a certain unknown author skipping into the offices of Simple & Simons, book publishers. "How long should a novel be?" asked the tyro of the first man he saw. It happened to be Mr. Simple. "There is no statutory limit," answered the latter. But the would-be author pressed him for some suggestion, and the publisher finally admitted that most standard novels were about eighty thousand words long. "Thank heaven!" declared the other. "I've finished, then."

First Aid for Goldfish

The life of a goldfish was saved recently by artificial respiration similar to that used to revive human victims of drowning, asphyxiation, or electric shock. On returning to her home one evening a woman found one of her goldfish lying on the floor apparently dead. She held the fish under water with one hand and, grasping it with the other just behind the gills, applied intermittent relief pressure. After five minutes the fish showed signs of life, and at the end of twenty minutes it was swimming about quite normally.

Obedying Orders

Mrs. O called Ruth from her play in the front room. Though Ruth was only three years old she knew that that call was the summons to dinner. She trotted into the dining room, clambered into her chair and prepared to eat. Mrs. O, wishing to teach Ruth good manners, said: "Now Ruth, let's bow our heads and say a little prayer." Ruth folded her hands on the table, bowed her head, and said: "A little prayer."

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Sure Enough

Foolish questions sometimes provoke foolish replies. One Sunday forenoon the primary teacher was not present at Sunday school. A substitute, not trained to primary methods, agreed reluctantly to teach the class. Many of his questions, of course, were too complex for his youthful audience. "What is life?" he asked the one interested child in the class. "I don't know what it is," replied Bobby, "but when you haven't got no more of it you're dead."

Gas Once a Curiosity

When the first gas lights were introduced in Baltimore, in 1816, they were placed on exhibit in the museum there and crowds paid admission to see them. Newspaper accounts described them as marvelous "lights without oil, tallow, wick or smoke." The exhibit proved so successful that a gas company was formed the next year, and the streets of the city were soon lighted by the lamps. This was one of the first commercial installations in the United States.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

PEAKS "SHRINK" AS FABLES FADE

Mounts Once Called Tallest, Far From It.

Jasper Park, Alberta.—Today it is a matter of common knowledge to every school child that the highest peak in America, excluding Alaska and the Yukon, is Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet in California.

Twenty years ago, when their elders were going to school, it was equally certain that the highest altitude on the continent was attained by either Mount Brown or Mount Hooker, high above Athabasca pass, in what today is Jasper National park, Alberta, but in what at that time was but a dimly known north country.

So much can fable do even for the height of a mountain. These twin peaks, which stood guard over the pass that was the gateway between the valleys of the Columbia river and the prairies to the east of the mountains, became endowed with marvelous proportions by the early travelers, unaccustomed to the spectacle of height, who passed beneath their shadows.

David Thompson, noted explorer and geographer of the West, estimated their altitude to be about 18,000 feet. In 1836 James Renwick, professor of chemistry and physics at Columbia college, communicated his belief to Washington Irving, the writer, that these mountains compared in height with the Himalayas.

David Douglas, distinguished botanist from whom the Douglas fir of the western coast receives its name, when making the overland journey about 1825, placed the height of these peaks at close to 17,000 feet. He named them Hooker and Brown after two botanists he had admired.

And so the legend persisted until close on to 20 years ago. It was dispelled by expeditions taken by Prof. Coleman of Toronto, which settled the altitude at something close to that given by the interprovincial boundary survey in 1920, namely Mount Brown, 9,156 feet; Mount Hooker, 10,872 feet. Man's zeal for precision had toppled another fond illusion persisting through the years.

Find Brains of Great

Like Those of Small

Philadelphia.—The brains of the great do not vary so greatly from those of the small.

Post-mortem examination of the brains of G. Stanley Hall, eminent psychologist; Sir William Osler, for many years an outstanding figure in the field of medicine, and Edward S. Morse, widely known naturalist and zoologist, did not show striking variations from the normal. Dr. Henry H. Donaldson of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, told members of the National Academy of Sciences here. They were, however, slightly heavier than the brains of more nearly average individuals studied for comparison.

"The variations in the form of the convolutions," said Doctor Donaldson, "may mean something but they do not explain that for which explanation is sought, for in their fundamental structure human brains are remarkably alike, and the variations in the convolutions are incidental, as the several measurements show."

North Sea Island Milk

Contains Iodine Property

Wyk-on-Foehr.—The healing properties of the North sea air are due to strong emanations of salt, radium and especially iodine, and now a scientist of the Island of Foehr has established the fact that the milk of cows, goats and sheep on the North Sea islands and the coastlands also contains a surprisingly large amount of iodine. As much as 210 millionths of a gram per liter has been found in cow's milk.

Iodine is the sovereign remedy for hardening of the arteries, and milk with an iodine content is also indicated for various children's diseases. It has long been known that the inhabitants of this part of Germany are almost never afflicted by hardening of the arteries.

Wow! High Trousers

With Plaits for Men

New York.—There has been comment from time to time on the popularity of high trousers, profusely plaited and short double-breasted waistcoats.

With the coming of spring the odd waistcoat is prominently mentioned, chiefly in tattersall flannel. For the extreme dresser the fancy waistcoat of the variety mentioned might be recommended as timely.

A prominent clothier, in commenting on the rather bizarre trousers the men are wearing, remarked that he would not be surprised at anything the men might do.

"A great many of us hesitated to accept the theory that the men would ever take trick trousers seriously, but they seem to have done so. They have also gone back to suspenders, a rather startling revelation in itself.

"As a finishing touch the double-breasted waistcoat offers a 'daring background and is being liberally 'boosted by the makers of such novelties."

HOW

CEREMONY OF SOUNDING "TAPS" BECAME CUSTOM.—

"Taps" is the name of a military signal sounded in the evening by drum, trumpet or bugle to announce that it is time for soldiers to be in their quarters and all lights extinguished. The word is probably not related to the plural of "tap," meaning the simple act of tapping. It is supposed to be derived from "tattoo," the old signal that the tap (tap-room or public house) was to be closed for the night.

Apparently the call as now used originated in the American army. There is no similar call in any other military organization. Taps, like last post, is also sounded over the grave of a deceased soldier. Its exact origin in this connection is not known. According to a popular story, the custom originated in 1862 during the Peninsular campaign in Virginia. A soldier in Tidball's battery, it is said, was buried when the battery occupied an advanced position in a clump of trees. To fire the ordinary three rounds over the grave would be unsafe. It occurred to Captain Tidball that sounding taps over the grave would be an appropriate substitute for the customary ceremony. The practice thus begun spread through the Army of the Potomac and was finally confirmed by general orders. This story may be substantially true, but it was not the origin of the practice. Records of the War department show that taps was sounded over the graves of deceased soldiers in some American regiments during the Mexican war of 1846-47. There is a tradition that the practice existed before the Mexican war and that it was introduced at West Point about 1840, although it did not become general until after the Civil war. It is not known who composed the call.—Pathfinder Magazine.

How to Keep Potted

Palms in Condition

Palms thrive better in relatively small pots than when over-potted. For instance, a Kentia three feet tall with five or six leaves should be in a six or seven-inch pot. Indications of good health are the dark green color of the foliage and the fact that the new sword-like leaf, as it pushes up from the center and unfolds, is larger than the one that precedes it. A good, healthy plant should make two or three leaves a year; if the newest leaf unfolds before attaining the size of its fellows, it is a sure sign of something wrong. The cause may be decay of the roots through standing in deep, stagnant water. If the whole plant turns pale green and eventually yellow, the cause is usually lack of water. Seldom or never are plant troubles caused by worms or insects at roots. Palms are patient under suffering and do not show the results of neglect for days or weeks, but on the other hand they are slow to recover. They will endure and even thrive in a position quite removed from a window, if the room is fairly well lighted, and after they are accustomed to a position they should be allowed to stay there. Goldfish should not be kept at a sunny window, not because the light blinds them, but because in the sunlight they swim continually and, therefore, do not get sufficient rest through the day.

How Soap Originated

Soap is an article which was unknown to most of our ancestors. In early days people had to be content with water and certain mineral earths with which to wash themselves. The discovery of the art of making soap was brought about through its being observed that the ashes of the wood fire and the fat which fell from the food roasted thereon formed a substance which would form a lather when mixed with water. This was the first form of soap. Soap is first mentioned by Pliny, who states that it was prepared from a goat's tallow and beech-tree ashes, and was employed for giving brilliance to the hair. The excavations of Pompeii brought to light a complete manufactory containing quantities of well preserved soap.

How Beetles Send "Messages"

Through his work in reconstructing the roof of Westminster abbey, in London, which had been damaged by beetles, Sir Edward Baines became interested in the habits of the creatures and now announces he has succeeded in getting them to talk with him. By raising themselves on their hind legs and beating time with their heads the insects tap out messages, he says, that follow accurately in any combinations the rap he makes near them.

How to Develop Hedges

To grow a hedge in a shady position two things are necessary: heavy fertilization, and very severe pruning. Prune hedges early and often to keep the bottom dense. Thin hedges with slightly sloping sides, A-shaped, that is, to give the base sunlight and air so necessary to dense leaf growth.

WHY

Light Is Moving Force of Migratory Birds

Migratory birds, says a writer in *Tyees*, come and go with blind punctuality. They may be seen starting south in the heat of the dog days, and many a first robin arrives north in a blizzard, when by stopping 100 miles further south he could have had warm weather.

Recent discoveries by ornithologists show that it is not the weather which starts the birds on their travels, but the shortening of the hours of daylight.

Birds are very sensitive to light changes. They show restlessness at the first signs of dawn, and nest with the first coming of darkness. It is not that they go to rest after being awake just so long, for they are easily fooled by an eclipse, and poultrymen now use artificial light to stimulate egg production.

The Arctic tern is the world's champion migrant. It nests as far north as land has been discovered—sometimes only 7½ degrees from the pole. When the young are fully grown—usually about August 25—the birds leave the Arctic and a few months later are found skirting the edge of the Antarctic continent—11,000 miles away.

This gives the Arctic tern more hours of daylight than any other animal on the globe.

On June 21, about the time the terns arrive at the Far North nesting site, the sun has reached the tropic of Cancer and the Arctic region enjoys 24 hours of daylight. When the sun starts its trip back toward the equator, the days begin to shorten, and soon the flight southward is in full swing.

Then, on December 21, the sun reaches its southernmost point at the tropic of Capricorn, and the Antarctic is illumined by the midnight sun. And shortly after the sun turns, the birds are again racing northward.

Why Habit of Frowning Should Be Corrected

Nothing mars a good appearance more than the nervous twitchings of the facial muscles to which so many people are subject, points out Eileen Bourne, well-known authority on beauty subjects, in an article in *Liberty*. She gives the following directions for the correction of such unsightly habits:

"First of all," she explains, "try by a little self-analysis to find out why you do these things. Remember that no muscular action is habitual until it becomes unconscious. Therefore, to cure a bad habit, one must first learn to realize every time it is demonstrated.

"In the case of a frown or a squint," the writer continues, "a primary measure is to visit the oculist. Perhaps some defect of your vision makes you screw up your eyes. When that has been corrected, purchase some court plaster. With pieces of it stuck between the eyes or at their corners, you can neither draw together your brows nor lift the cheeks in a squint without knowing you do it. When all by yourself, put on the court plaster. Follow this by a gentle massage with cold cream, and that by an application of ice. Probably it will help to control your facial muscles if you give them daily gymnastics. Also, you must learn to rest the face whenever possible."

Why Inns Were Made

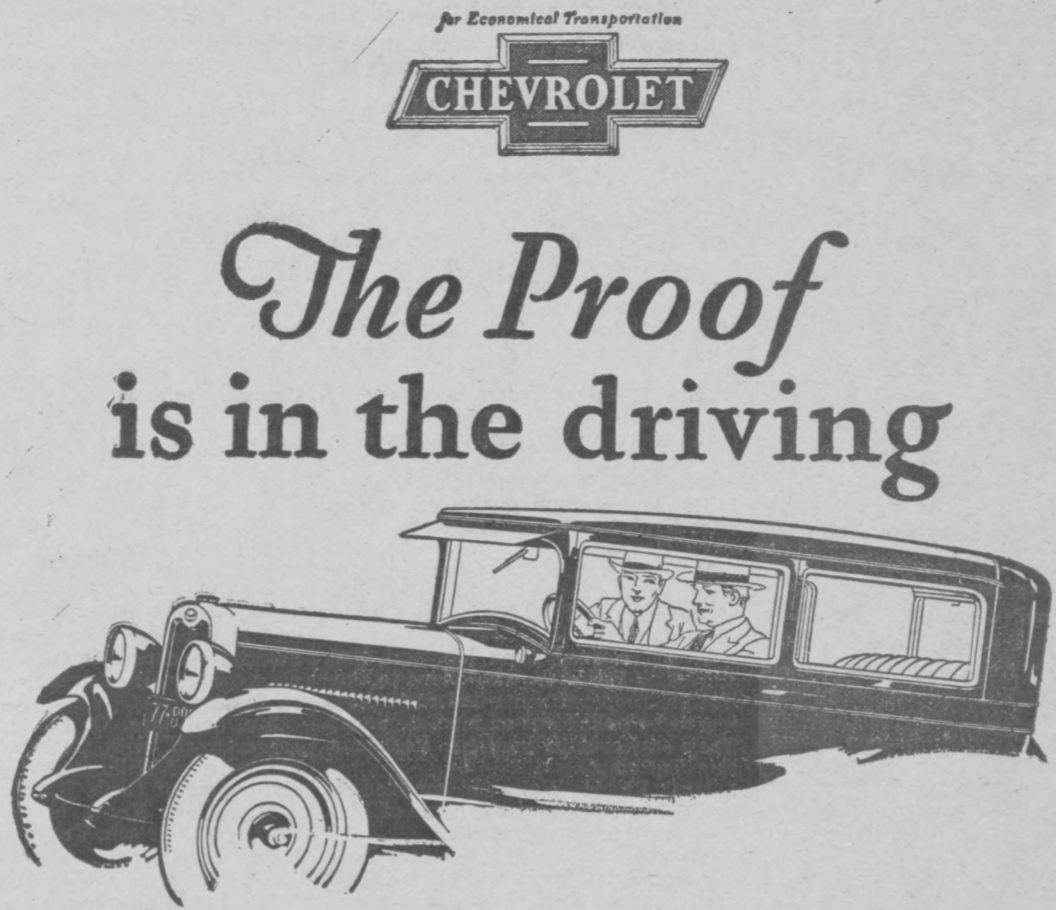
To get the full savor of an old inn you should come to it at night, and best of all, winter night, or twilight, when the mists are rising . . . and a log fire and a dinner seem to be the twin stars of human aspiration. All of us know those moments, and that is why inns were made—to stand upon the pilgrim's way with an understanding smile for the pilgrim's weakness. They are a sign to us to shed austerity and vigilance, and to meet and mingle with our fellows; to turn from our various occasions, lofty or low, and to ease our common needs and common anxieties in kindly communion.—From the Preface of "The Book of the Inn," selected and edited by Thomas Burke.

Why Music Is Valuable

Good music is a maker of men, of manners, of minds and of homes. I have watched good music work on child life, and on grown-ups, for thirty years and I am as sure as that I am writing this that one of the greatest sources for good in our homes and in our lives is good music. Music from a radio or from a player piano or phonograph is very much better than no music, but music played or sung by oneself or by someone in the home is far better. So make your home a singing, playing home, for you will be more successful, happy and healthy if you do.—Henry Purmort Eames in *Child Life Magazine*.

Why Raven Is Black

Noah was not the only mariner who sent out ravens. Norse navigators used to carry them in cages and set them free to be followed as guides. If the birds came back, there was no land near; if they did not return, the ship was steered the way they had gone. Iceland and Greenland are said by some to have been discovered in this way. Noah was less wise, or more timid. The raven is reported to have been pure white until he failed to return to Noah, when "the blackness of death was put on him."—Louise Driscoll in the *Yale Review*.



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Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

Lesson for July 1

THE EARLY LIFE OF SAUL

LESSON TEXT—Deut. 6:4-9; Phil. 2:4-6; Acts 22:3, 27, 28. GOLDEN TEXT—Remember also thy Creator in the days of thy youth.

1. Israel's Responsibility With Reference to God's Laws (Deut. 6:4-9).

1. Central truths to be taught (vv. 4, 5). (1) Unity of God. "The Lord our God is one Lord." He is God alone, therefore to worship another is sin.

(2) Man's supreme obligation (v. 5). God should be loved with all the heart, soul and might, because He is God alone and supreme. This being the first and the great commandment, we know what is man's supreme duty.

The place for God's Word is in the heart.

In order that it may be in the heart (1) "teach it diligently to thy children" (v. 7). The most important part of a child's education is that given in the home in the Word of God. How sadly this is neglected today!

II. Saul's Ground of Confidence (Phil. 3:4-6).

He had everything a true Jew gloried in.

1. Circumcized the eighth day (v. 5). This was the literal requirement of the law for those born under the Abrahamic covenant.

2. "Of the stock of Israel" (v. 5). This shows that he was a true Jew, related to the chosen people by blood and birth.

3. Of the tribe of Benjamin. Benjamin had always remained loyal to the national customs. The first king of Israel, whose name he bore, was of Benjamin.

4. "Hebrew of the Hebrews" (v. 5). This showed that he was of Hebrew parentage and not a proselyte.

5. Touching the law, a Pharisee (v. 5).

The Pharisees were of the sect most zealous for all the rites and ceremonies of Judaism.

6. "Concerning zeal, persecuting the church" (v. 6).

He proved his zeal by positive effort to stamp out that which was threatening Judaism.

7. "Touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless" (v. 6).

So exactly had he conformed to the outer requirements of the law that he was consciously blameless.

III. A Sketch of Saul's Life (Acts 22:3, 27, 28).

In this sketch he gives us a glimpse of his birth, education and citizenship.

1. His birth (v. 3).

Though born at Tarsus, a city outside of Palestine he had been brought up in a strict Jewish home. Tarsus was the capital of the province of Cilicia. It was a city of prominence because of its commerce and culture. It was one of the three principal university cities of that period.

2. His education (v. 3).

Born out of Palestine, he was sent to Jerusalem for his education. This fact shows that he belonged to a zealous family of Jews. His teacher was the great Gamaliel, a doctor of the law and the leader of the strict sect of the Pharisees.

His citizenship (vv. 27, 28).

He was by birth a Roman citizen because Tarsus was the capital of a Roman province. In the providence of God the great apostle to the Gentiles was given the prestige of a free-born citizen of the empire. He was loyal to his country and proud of his citizenship.

The Joy of the Lord

Oh, believe, the joy of Christ is within you; give it room, let it spring up within you like a well of living water, and you will rejoice in the Lord always, and again rejoice.—G. H. C. Macgregor.

Conversing With the Angels

There is no power on earth can prevent me from holding converse with the angels, even though with my hands I feed pigs.—Lydia Marie Child.

Trace Art of Weaving to Prehistoric Times

Spinning was the invention of Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, in the lore of the ancients, and Argas, king of Arcadia, developed the art about 1500 B. C.

The wife of Tarquin was credited with being an expert spinner, and a garment that she wove was worn by Servius Tullius and afterward preserved in the Roman Temple of Fortune.

According to Pliny, the honor of inventing weaving belongs to the Egyptians, but its origin is prehistoric, relates Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, managing editor of the New Standard dictionary. There are many Biblical references that indicate that the Israelites were expert at this intertwining of threads to form cloth, but so also were the Persians and Babylonians, as well as other ancient nations, all of which earned fame through their products.

According to the Roman historians, Caesar's legions, when they landed in Kent, found the natives well advanced in the arts. The inhabitants of southern Britain were familiar with the dressing, spinning and weaving of flax and wool before the arrival of the Romans, but their neighbors, the Gauls, had practiced them even longer.—Detroit News.

Marriage Makes for Lengthening of Life

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, head of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is all for the wedding bells and orange blossoms. He believes from a study of the facts and figures that a man has a much better chance married to survive the terrific strain of modern existence than if he stays single.

Doctor Osborn bases his theory on a study of the careers of graduates of the class of 1877 of Princeton university. He had a record of those who married in the last 50 years and of those who remained single. Forty-two per cent of the married graduates survived their fiftieth anniversary, while only 25 per cent of the bachelors are living today.

The graduating class of 50 years ago averages seventy-two years; with only 52 of the 172 men who matriculated with the class still living. Once married, the men of each profession not only lived 12 years longer on the average than the bachelors, but 45 per cent of them still survive, as opposed to 25 per cent of the single men.

"Some credit for this record must be given to the good housewives," says Doctor Osborn, "and to their ceaseless vigilance over overcoats and rubbers."

Fish Long Used as Food

From the misty past we can see an example of how much fish was relied on for food for the toilers of time. In Egypt, before 1463 B. C., the consumption of fish as a regular article of food was confined to the workers on the land and the foreign captives who had been made the industrial slaves of the nation. The workmen who constructed the Pyramids—those gigantic memorials of the past—were fed almost exclusively on fish, and it was not till 200 years later that it became a food of luxury for the rich.

In "L'Alimentation Animale," by Monsieur Husson, an accepted authority in France, it is stated that Monsieur Mouchardat, who was entrusted with the drawing up of a report on hygienic progress, divided fish into different categories, according to their nutritive qualities.

Wild Animals Take Toll

In spite of constant warfare waged against the predatory animals by federal and state officials, hunters and trappers, predatory animals cost the farmers and stock raisers of the United States more than \$10,000,000 every year. These animals are coyotes, wolves, wildcats, mountain lions and a few bear, together with smaller animals commonly termed "vermin," which include foxes, weasels, mink and skunks. Of these losses, the permittees grazing live stock on the national forests in 1926 lost more than 150,000 head of sheep and cattle, valued at more than \$2,000,000.

The Salesman Type?

Two men were sitting opposite each other in a Tube train. Presently one of them produced a notebook and proceeded to make a sketch of the other. After he had completed the drawing he closed the book and put it in his pocket.

The man opposite was both interested and gratified by this attention, and leaning forward, said, "I presume you are an artist, sir?"

"No," replied the other, "I'm not exactly an artist, I'm a designer of door-knockers."—Pearson's Monthly.

Family Suicide

There is much less danger for the future of the race in overpopulation than in our present system of birth control for the fit and unlimited procreation for the unfit. There is practically no danger of race suicide, but there is great danger of family suicide. The human race will go on for millions of years, but it is certain that some of our finest and best families will leave no descendants and have no part in the future of America.—Anonymous Author in Harper's Magazine.

WHY Periods of Rest, With Music Are Beneficial

Music twice a day has proved a remedy for "that tired feeling" in cotton mills.

After three months' experiment, a textile company finds that fatigue is reduced among its machine operatives by stopping all work for 12 minutes at mid-morning and again for 12 minutes at mid-afternoon, and listening to music during these rest periods.

The music treatment has toned up the operatives so that the same number of employees produce as much, with two hours a week of time out for musical numbers, as they did formerly when they worked without rest periods. The music periods amount to 3 per cent of the working time of the employees.

Detailed studies had shown that weariness resulting from concentration at the machines showed most conspicuously about two-thirds through the afternoon. The music program was inaugurated to offset this fatigue.

At ten o'clock and at three o'clock work stops for twelve minutes. The power is completely shut off. In place of the whirring of machinery, the harmony of lively airs pervades the plant for the rest periods. Any form of relaxation is permitted to the tune of the latest song hit. The music is supplied by a reproducing phonograph, amplified and distributed through all the floors of the plant by loud speakers in each department.

Why Person Can Seem to Be Reliving Past

Dr. W. A. White, superintendent of St. Elizabeth's hospital, Washington, says that for one to feel suddenly that he has been in exactly the same situation before, with identical surroundings and people, is a common experience and is technically known as "paramnesia."

Briefly explained, the reaction depends upon a little trick of the mind manifested by a momentary loss of a sense of time and space. The individual enters into an experience or a situation, obtains a fleeting impression of this situation, then the attention is momentarily attracted to something else. The period of time may be almost infinitesimal.

Then upon the return of the attention to the original situation this lapse of time is lost to the individual and the period between the two experiences seems occasionally to expand into a long period, even into the remote past. Another explanation, which is based on more recent psychological investigations, holds that one's unconscious mind sees much more than the attentive conscious one and that a situation, even to its details, may be taken in without paying direct conscious attention to it. Then a moment later when the faculties of the conscious mind are at work on the situation, the experience seems to have been experienced before. Here again the lapse of time between the two impressions may be greatly overestimated and expanded.

Why Moth's Odd Tongue

The moth has a most peculiar tongue. It is rolled up in a tiny coil which looks like the hairspring of a watch, and this is on the under side of the insect's head.

It looks quite small when rolled up, but it can be uncoiled in a flash into a straight tube an inch or more in length.

Watch a moth visiting flowers, and you will see how it is used. The insect either remains hovering in the air or alights upon a petal; then the tongue straightens out suddenly, and is thrust into the innermost recesses of the flower to obtain the honey which is hidden there.

A few moments are spent in sipping, and then the tongue springs back into its coil and away goes the moth to seek another flower.

The length of the tongue depends upon the flower visited by the particular kind of moth. Those which feed on the honey of sweet williams or stocks require only a short one; but a long tongue is needed by the species which visit Canterbury bells, lilies, or any other deep-petaled flower.

Why Cat Is Called "Tabby"

A tabby was originally a brindled or striped cat. The word is derived from Attahieb, a section of Bagdad formerly noted for the manufacture of watered or moire silk. This silk has an undulating or wavy surface produced by pressure after damping and heating. In England such silk was called "attabi," of which "tabby" is a corruption. Certain striped cats were called tabbies from their supposed resemblance to attabi silk. Strictly speaking, "tabby" has no reference to the sex of the animal. In modern usage, however, the term is applied to a female cat. Sometimes it is applied to cats in general, just as Dobbins is applied to horses.—Exchange.

Why Lyric Was Rejected

An Australian poetess has decided that it is a tough trick to write for a practical minded government. A school teacher, she wrote some verses about various native birds and forwarded them to the education department in the hope that they would be included in some of the elementary school readers. One of her characters, a crow, was made to say, "This lamb looks weak, I'll whet my beak." After three months' wait this particular lyric came back with the following official notation: "Statement regarding crows not approved. Suggest lines be altered to show value of crow as check to blowfly pests."

Community Building

Definite Pattern for Cities Seen as Vital

The growing practice of fitting American cities to a definite pattern rather than allowing them to grow as they will is disclosed in a report of the civic development department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on city planning and zoning accomplishments.

This practice, which originated twenty or more years ago, has steadily grown until at the present time more than 600 American cities have adopted some form of city planning.

"City planning," the report explains, "is the proper co-ordination of civic development, to the end that a city may grow in a more orderly way and provide adequate facilities for living, working and recreation."

"To serve the community best a comprehensive city plan must co-ordinate all physical improvements, even at the possible expense of subordinating individual desires. City planning applies the fundamental principles of business corporations to civic development. It means the budgeting of future improvements to obtain an orderly and uniform growth for the entire community and prevent overexpansion of one phase of development at the expense of others."

Health Department Is County's Great Need

Are you living in a county without an organized health department? asks Dr. R. G. Beachley in Hygeia, the health magazine published by the American Medical association.

If you do, you are not receiving proper health protection from your local government. State departments of health cannot carry on intensive health work in every county in a state. Therefore the only way to maintain proper health standards is to have an efficient health department in every county.

No investment can yield greater dividends than money for public health, Doctor Beachley continues. A whole-time health department will reduce the amount of sickness from such diseases as typhoid fever, diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever by almost 75 per cent during the first five years of its existence, he declares.

The typical health department consists of a physician who is a graduate of a medical college with special training in public health work; one or two graduate nurses who have studied public health; one or two sanitary inspectors and a clerk-stenographer. If possible, a laboratory should be provided.

Shade Trees a Necessity

"The city of fine shade trees is the city beautiful" — Charles Lathrop Pack talking—"When the traveler gives thought to the world's most beautiful cities, he thinks instinctively of Washington and Paris; and in thinking of them he delights in the memory of their wealth of trees. In each of these cities great architects and gifted artists have created buildings of rare splendor and stately grace. The chief charm of both cities, however, is found in the magnificent shade trees which line their streets and beautify their lawns, parks and public grounds. Who can picture Sixteenth street or Massachusetts avenue, or any of the streets of Washington deprived of shade tree beauty! Visualize without their trees the city streets and parks with which you are familiar, and see what becomes of the City Beautiful!"

Western Architecture

The western, or prairie, type of architecture derives its chief characteristics from the western prairies on which it originated; the horizontal elements in the design being heavily accented, as against the more usual practice of emphasizing vertical lines, such as is done in French and English small home planning.

The western type of home usually is built in square, box-like shape, the roof low-pitched and with a widely spreading overhang.

Detail work is heavy, and the windows carry out the squareness of the home in their own shape. They are used with or without dividing mullions.—Exchange.

No Aid to Walls

Bureau of standards tests have demonstrated that wetting the bricks will not add to the compressive strength of brick walls. Clay brick walls will be as strong when aged in air for 60 days as they will be if kept damp for a period of about one week after construction, the tests reveal.

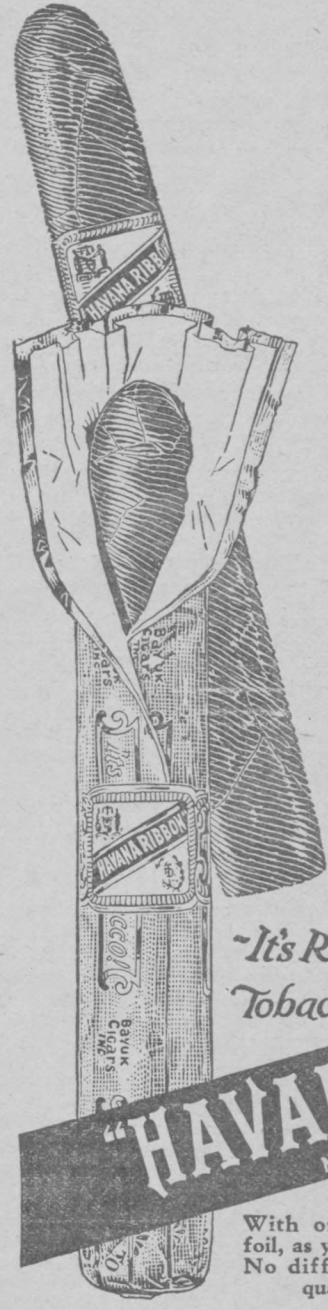
Unfair to Home Town

When a boy from a country town goes to a city and makes good, his neighbors seem to think that some miracle has been performed, or that he acquired all his prowess away from home.—Waldport (Ore.) Tribune.

Resists Rot and Vermin

Sheet steel, because of its resistance to rot, is coming into wide usage for pergolas, trellises and other garden furniture. Bugs and gnats do not infest the steel products and boring birds have no effect on them.

A FIVE-CENT CIGAR you can really enjoy



If YOU smoke for pastime, most any cigar may often do. But if you want a cigar that really puts taste enjoyment into your smoking — and saves you money besides!—here's one that will do it: Havana Ribbon. And this is why: Havana Ribbon contains no bitter under-ripe top leaves of the tobacco plant. No flat-tasting over-ripe bottom leaves. No "clippings" or short ends to crumble and come out in your mouth. . . . But only long, true-tasting, flavor-laden, fully-ripe middle leaves of choice tobacco plants.

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Keep Plants Healthy by Frequent Bathing

"Many women do not realize that their indoor plants need baths almost as often as do their children, if they are to thrive," declares Prof. O. A. Johannsen of the entomology department at the Cornell university. "Plants as well as persons need regular cleansing to keep them healthy. Some sort of spray must be used at fairly regular intervals to kill the insect parasites which constantly infest them."

"Plant lice are especially common and threaten all varieties of growth. They attach their little white eggs to the under veins of the leaves, and the parasites suck out the juices from the stems and stalks. The plants, thus robbed of their nourishment, soon turn a pale yellow and die."

"One of the best home treatments for plants, not only because it is cheap and accessible, but also because it is effective, is soap solution, which can be made at home in five minutes."

This solution is made by shaving a quarter of a pound of soap or putting a quarter of a pound of soap chips into a gallon of boiling water. Allow it to simmer slowly until the soap is dissolved, then remove it to cook. This will keep for a long time, and can be used at regular intervals. A whisk broom will serve as a sprayer. Dip it into the solution and give the plant a good bath, shaking the soapy water under and over the leaves. The soap cleans the leaves, but a film remains over the breathing apparatus of the bugs.

Many Old Cloisters in City of London

Ancient cloisters, or parts of them, are still to be found in many parts of London; they are reminders of the days when the city boasted spacious monastic establishments.

In St. Bartholomew-the-Great at Smithfield—relic of a wealthy priory—are some bays of the old cloister. A Zeppelin bomb in 1915 helped to reveal a further portion of this, buried under the present ground level. Cloisters in miniature, with wooden archings, may be seen at Ely place, adjoining the chapel—all that remains of the palace of the bishops of Ely. The cloister-garth is planted with fig trees.

St. Paul's has only a few fragments of its old cloisters. They were destroyed with the fabric of old St. Paul's in 1893. It is at Westminster abbey that you may see the finest cloisters in London. Besides the Great cloisters there are the Little cloisters, where the monks' infirmary once stood, and the Dark cloister that leads to the Norman undercroft.

Less Bickering With Fifty-Fifty Marriages

Work has replaced bickering in the home of the economically independent wife, according to at least one husband who calls his marriage a "fifty-fifty" proposition.

Writing in the Woman's Home Companion he says that instead of destroying the home the maintenance of marriage as a union of two economically independent persons causes the home to be even more appreciated than it was under the old idea of matrimony. Since both husband and wife are away from their home all day, it is his contention that both appreciate its comforts more when they return to it together at night.

"It seems to me that a fifty-fifty husband's greatest reward," says this fifty-fifty husband, "lies in being married to a woman who, because she has found a satisfactory channel of expression, is a well-balanced personality. The fifty-fifty husband is spared emotional crisis. I trace this to the fact that both of us are workers in the same world and there is no chance for imagination to function overtime."

When babies come, the writer concludes, his wife will remain with them until they reach school age and then will return to her work.

Watercress Good Food

The list of foods the doctor says you should eat has been augmented by a new one, watercress. This familiar garnish for meat and salad is a remarkably rich source of the vitamins necessary for growth and of the scurvy-preventing vitamin C. Dr. Katherine H. Coward and P. Eggleton, of the University of London, have found. It contains small quantities of vitamin D as well in its small green leaves. The green shows considerable seasonal variation, however, in its growth-promoting properties, the investigators have found, being more effective with laboratory animals in this respect in spring and summer than in winter.

Breaking Ocean Cables

Researches with reference to the breaking of telegraphic cables have revealed the facts that there are parts of the ocean bed, particularly on steep slopes along the edges of the continents, where great changes frequently occur. The importance of properly selecting the location of a cable is shown by the fact, cited often in this relation, that the military and naval reserves were called out in Australia once, when the simultaneous interruption of two cables cut off communication with the rest of the world for 10 days and gave rise to the fear that war had broken out in Europe.

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.

Miss Dorothy Robb, of Harrisburg, Pa., visited Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Dern, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Humbert, of Littlestown, Pa., visited Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Boyd, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Null, of Frizellburg, visited their aunt, Mrs. Jesse Myers and family, on Tuesday.

There will be a card party in the Opera House, Monday evening, July 2, 1928, for benefit of St. Joseph's Church, Taneytown.

The Home-makers' Club will hold its meeting this Friday evening, in the Firemen's building. A good attendance is desired.

Rev. S. R. Kresge, of Baust Church, and Rev. John H. Hollenbach, of Manchester, left on Monday for a six weeks trip to Florida.

Mrs. M. H. Hart and Miss Elizabeth Hart have returned to their home in Baltimore, after spending a week with Mrs. G. H. Birnie.

Miss Virginia Bower and brother have returned home after spending a week with their grand-father, Mr. and Mrs. John Roop, at New Windsor.

George W. Baumgardner, Jr., Jimmit Burke and James Baumgardner, left on Monday of last week, on a trip to California, on motor cycles.

Mrs. Dr. Webster and son, of Ill., arrived in town on Wednesday to spend a month or two with Mrs. Webster's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Chenoweth.

The funeral of Robert B. Galt and daughter, Doris, on Wednesday, was very largely attended by relatives and friends from Taneytown and many other places.

Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Witherow, Mrs. Martha Fringer and Miss Minnie Allison, were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Study, at Maryland Line, last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hawk entertained to supper, on Sunday evening: Rev. and Mrs. W. V. Garrett and son Robbie; Mrs. Emma Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Smith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Burch and sons, of Morrison, Ill., are spending some time with Mrs. Burch's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. William Feeser and family, and other relatives here.

Miss Margaret Shreeve, Ambler, Pa., and Miss Estella Essig, Keansburg, N. J., and Miss Beulah Englar, New Brunswick, N. J., returned to their homes here, last week, from their teaching positions.

Considering the cold, rainy weather we have had this year, it is difficult to realize that 1928 is already half gone, and that we are about to make the turn to another Fall and Winter season, and a new year.

Mrs. R. H. Alexander was one of the fifteen Carroll County ladies who received a certificate for attendance and interest for four years at the Rural Women's Short Course, at College Park, University of Maryland.

During the heavy rain on Monday afternoon, a heavy local windstorm developed along the Monocacy at Bridgeport, which uprooted trees, and did considerable damage to buildings at Russell N. Eckard's and the Arnold farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Feeser, Miss Margaret Shipley, of Pikesville; Mr. and Ms. Will Gren, sons Billy and Grayson, of Park Heights, Baltimore, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Feeser, Taneytown.

Due to a broken rail, eight cars of our freight train south, on Wednesday night were derailed and track torn up, near Harmony Grove. This resulted in the train service from Littlestown south, being annulled on Thursday, until evening.

Independence Day (July 4th.) being a National Holiday the Postoffice will only be open for the regular dispatch of mails. Money order window will be closed during the day. The rural carriers will not go over their routes.—Harry L. Feeser, Postmaster.

Mr. Wm. E. Conaway, owner of the Conaway Motor Company, of Westminster, has just returned from Ohio with two new White DeLuxe Motor Coaches to add to his fleet of transportation vehicles operating between Emmitsburg and Baltimore, via Taneytown and Westminster. These coaches are of the latest design, very striking in appearance, and being equipped with balloon tires and dual spring cushions are the last word in riding comfort.

Mrs. Geary Bowers, returned home on last Saturday, from Hanover Hospital, very much improved.

With the wheat about ready to cut, the hay to be made, and corn fields needing cultivation, the farmers are facing a discouraging situation on account of the almost daily rains and the saturated condition of the fields.

Henry Clay Englar, wife and daughter, Margaret, of Redondo Beach, Cal. arrived by auto at the home of the former, in town, Tuesday evening, at 9 o'clock. The trip was made in 9 days actual running, a distance of over 3300 miles, averaging over 350 miles a day. They expect to remain until July 10. The Southern route was taken via El Paso, Texas; Memphis, Tenn.; Virginia and Frederick.

Union Services During July.
The Lutheran, United Brethren, and Reformed Churches, of Taneytown, will unite in a series of union services during the month of July, each service to begin at 8:00 P. M. The schedule so far as arranged is as follows:

July 1—Lutheran Church.
July 8—United Brethren Church, sermon by Dr. Charles F. Sanders, of Gettysburg.

July 15—Reformed Church, sermon by Rev. George A. Brown.
Announcement of the services for the remaining Sunday evenings of the month will be made later.

Home From California.

(For the Record).
Robert Fuss, of Emmitsburg, arrived home Friday from an eight months trip to California. He was accompanied by his cousin, Miss Maud Edwards. They drove through in an automobile, making the entire trip in 25 days having traveled 5500 miles in that time.

They visited all points of interest on the way including the Yosemite Valley, Muir Woods, San Francisco, and the big trees along the Redwood Highway in California. Having reached Portland, Oregon, they traveled east over the Columbia river highway to Spokane, Wash., and from there to Glacier Park, Mont. In crossing Idaho they were within a few miles of the Canadian border.

From there they traveled south to the Yellowstone Park where they found the weather very cold, requiring the wearing of winter clothing. In crossing the Dunraven Pass the road was cut through the snow banks three feet higher than the car.

After a few days of sight-seeing in the Park they started east over the Custer Battlefield Highway which lead into the A. Y. P. highway through the Black Hills of South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and into Chicago, Ill. From there they traveled over the Harding Highway to Pittsburg, Pa., and the Lincoln Highway to Gettysburg.

The entire trip was made without any trouble except three punctures. Most of the roads in Montana and Wyoming were in very bad condition owing to heavy rains. They had 2000 miles of paved roads, about 1500 of good gravel and the rest ungraded dirt roads.

Races, Ball Game & Entertainment



GRIEST PARK, YORK SPRINGS, PA.
Wednesday, July 4th.
Admission 35c. Free Parking.
6-22-2t

New Theatre
PHOTO-PLAYS

SATURDAY, JUNE 30th.
FRED THOMPSON
— IN —

"The Pioneer Scout"
COMEDY—
"Mad Scrambles"

THURSDAY, JULY 5th.
THOMAS MEIGHAN
— IN —

"The City Gone Wild"
PATHE NEWS

Notice of Election

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders that an election for seven directors of the Carroll Record Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Taneytown, Md., on Saturday, June 30, 1928, between the hours of 1:00 and 3:00 o'clock, P. M.
GEO. A. ARNOLD, Pres.
G. WALTER WILT, Sec'y. 6-22-2t

LAST PAGE EDITORIAL.
Known "By their Fruits."

It is strange, but true, that some of the most conspicuous failures as financiers in their own behalf, are the most knowing advisors for the finances of others—those who assume to advise big deals and investments as though they know by actual experience just how such matters can be surely and most successfully handled.

It certainly must take a lot of nerve for such folks to pose as pace setters and path-finders, as well as have a lot of dependence on the blindness of others. As a matter of fact; they deceive but few, for every community knows its ne'er-do-wells, and it is largely only the ill-informed who are for a time, taken in.

But, they can, and do, represent a dangerous influence. Not being responsible, themselves, they may at times mislead others into the making of wrong steps. Their lack of knowledge of good business sense—the life-long practice of which has kept themselves at the bottom of the heap—is sometimes so attractively and confidently bawled out that others are carelessly misled, and take steps into dangerous ventures that are followed by long-standing bad results.

So, it is always best to examine the record of those who are so long on advice, and find out how many successes are plainly in evidence back of the advice given. "By their fruits" is the best proof of the goodness of trees—and of men.

BANANA AUCTION
EXTRA LARGE
at the Central Hotel barn

This SATURDAY EVENING
CARROLL D. DERN

PUBLIC SALE
— OF —
Boards, Scantling, Slab Pile, Uncut Tree Tops.

I will sell at Public Sale on the Clarence Putman farm, on the road leading from Bridgeport to Keyville, Frederick County, 1½ mile South of Bridgeport, on

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1928,
at 1:00 o'clock, P. M.,

12,000 ft. Boards & Scantling
Slab Pile of about 50 Cords
10 Acres Uncut Tree Tops
laid off in Lots.

TERMS made known on day of sale
BENJ. D. KEMPER.

Now! Cleaner Clothes

DEXTER IMPROVED WASHER

A marvel of beauty—washing speed and efficiency. Its ability for washing clothes clean, quickly and easily, is unmatched. Badly soiled pieces—cuff bands—heavy garments—all come out fresh and clean—and the fine pieces are safer in Dexter than if washed by hand.

Far in advance in washing design and construction, the beauty of Dexter, with its all-nickled copper tub, remains unmarred by years of service. Its super-agulator creates an agitation unsurpassed by any other method—flushing the dirt from the meshes of the fabric by a combination of aeration, suction and compression—washing a tubful of clothes in from three to five minutes.

Let a Dexter demonstration tell its own story. Call us next washday.

Reindollar Brothers & Co.
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

Store Closing Notice

Taneytown, Md., June 22, 1928.
We, the undersigned merchants of Taneytown, hereby agree to close our stores as follows:

Department, clothing and hardware stores to close each Wednesday during the months of July and August, at noon, and to remain closed for the rest of the day and evening.

Grocery stores to close at noon each Wednesday during the months of July and August and to reopen in the evening at 7:00 o'clock.

All stores agree to close all day on the following dates, except that grocery stores may be open part of the morning to sell ice cream, oysters, etc.

July 4th., Independence Day.
Nov. 26th., Thanksgiving Day.
Dec. 25th., Christmas Day.
Jan. 1st., New Year's Day.

Signed:
C. G. BOWERS.
A. G. RIFFLE.
KOONS BROS.
W. W. TROXELL.
ROY B. GARNER.
S. C. OTT.
NEW IDEA.
REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.
HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE
HARVEY E. OTT. 6-29-2t

State of Maryland
STATE ROADS COMMISSION

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS for building one section of State Highway, as follows:

Carroll County, Contract Cl-5-A. One section of State Highway from Westminster to Fountain Valley, a distance of 2.32 miles. (Concrete Shoulders).

will be received by the State Roads Commission, at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Maryland, until 12 M., on the 10th. day of July, 1928, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which, with specifications and plans will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1.00, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond, and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
By order of the State Roads Commission this 21st. day of June, 1928.

JOHN N. MACKALL, Chairman.
L. H. STEUART, Secretary. 6-29-2t

Can't Talk To Wife, Too Cross and Nervous
"Even my husband couldn't talk to me, I was so cross and nervous. Vinol has made me a different and happy woman."—Mrs. N. McCall.

Vinol is a compound of iron, phosphates, cod liver peptone, etc. The very FIRST bottle makes you sleep better and have a BIG appetite. Nervous, easily tired people are surprised how QUICK the iron, phosphates, etc., give new life and pep. Vinol tastes delicious. Robert S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown, Md. —Advertisement

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)
Taneytown, Md.

Quality Merchandise at Lowest Prices.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

A complete stock of Underwear to suit most any demand of Woman, Man or Child. Silk vests, bloomers, stepins and combinations, gauze union suits, vests, pants, etc; also best quality plaid dimity union suits. Don't fail to see our line and get our prices.

HOSIERY.

Our stock of hosiery for Men, Women and Children is most complete. Fine quality lisle and silk hose for men. An assortment of all the leading colors of lisle, fiber silk and Humming Bird, Silver Star and Kayser pure silk hose for ladies. Half and three-quarter lengths for boys' and girls—good patterns in fancy lisle and also plain colors in silk.

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS

A very nice assortment of Men's Dress Shirts in all sizes at from 98c to \$3.50. Figured percales and Madras and White Broadcloth with neck band or collar attached. They are of a reliable make, full cut and well made.

SHOES

This department is always stocked with a fine line of the best styles of dress shoes for Men, Women or Children. Constant Comfort Shoes for the ladies tender feet. Star-Brand—the shoe with merit for work and dress.

TAYLOR MADE GARMENTS.

An extra pair of trousers free with a Suit for a limited length of time. Select a Suit from over a hundred patterns that have been chosen for this sale, and you will receive an extra pair of trousers to match the Suit free. A wonderful opportunity to save money on a high-class Suit made to your measure. Don't put off too long to take advantage of this opportunity. First come; first served.

MEN'S WORKING GARMENTS.

A complete line of Shippensburg Work Shirts, Pants, Overalls, Blouses and Union alls always on hand. For a good fit, comfort and long service try Shippensburg garments and note the difference.

GROCERIES
High-grade Groceries at Dependable Prices.

No. 2½ Can Fine Grade Apricots, 20c.
3 Cans Fine Quality Tomatoes 25c
No. 2½ Can Broken Slice Pineapple 24c
No. 2½ Can Sliced Peaches 20c
Campbell's Pork and Beans, 3 Cans 25c
5 Boxes Finest Quality Matches, 23c.
No. 3 Boxes Corn Flakes 20c
Shredded Wheat, per package 10c
Waldorff Toilet Paper, 3 rolls 17c
Babbitt's Lye, per can 10c
2 Boxes Iodine Salt, 17c.
lb. Jar finest quality Peanut Butter 25c
Picnic Plates per doz 8c
Eastons Sandwich Spread 10c and 23c
2 Bottles Sweet Pickles 25c
Del-Monte Fruit Salad, Can, 23c.
Fine Quality Apricots 29c
Fruit Pudding, 2 pks 25c
3-lbs. Prunes 25c
Jello Assorted flavors, 3 pks 25c

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Capital Stock \$ 25,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 71,000.00
Resources 750,000.00

FATHER TIME'S PARTNER.

Just put as many of your dollars as you can in a SAVINGS ACCOUNT with us and leave the rest to Father Time and the dollars' earning power. You'll be highly pleased with the result some time in the future.

4 per-cent paid compounded semi-annually.
SAFETY. SERVICE.

Farm for Sale or Rent.

My Farm of 229 Acres and 99 Square Perches, less several small tracts sold off by the late John T. Koontz. This farm adjoins the Mill property of J. Frank Sell, about 2 miles east of Taneytown, Md., and is known as the Robers farm. There are about—

160 ACRES TILLABLE LAND, and the balance is in timber and meadow land. There are two Dwellings; one brick with nine rooms, and the other frame with 6 rooms. A large bank barn and other buildings, all recently painted. Apply to—

MRS. IDA B. KOONTZ,
HOTEL CARROLL,
6-15-4t Taneytown, Md.

BETTER GROWING MASH.

Rein-o-la Growing Mash for chickens is now equal to the very best nationally advertised feeds. Made over Barker's formula with Barker's Mineral Mix it is guaranteed by them and us. Freshly made every week. Only \$3.50 per 100 lbs. A trial is convincing.—Reindollar Bros. & Co. 6-15-4t —Advertisements.

SELLERS KITCHEN CABINETS

All models All Finishes
Easy Payments
Free Delivery

C. O. Fuss & Son

Leading Furniture Dealers and Funeral Directors
TANEYTOWN, MD. 5-4-tf

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat \$1.60@1.60
Corn, old \$1.20@1.20