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THE CARROLL RECORD

GOOD READING
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GOOD CITIZENS.

VOL. 35

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1928.

NO. 1

FROM CALIFORNIA TO TANEYTOWN.

A Brief Review of Incidents and Points along the way.

At 8:30 A. M., Saturday, June 16, we left Redondo Beach, traveling due east to Riverside, through very fertile country, orange and walnut groves. From Riverside we headed Southeast to El Centro about the center of Imperial Valley. This part of the trip is through the desert, very hot. There was little of interest except the great Salton Sea which extends for miles to the east of the highway. This large body of water is salty like the ocean. Its salty nature is somewhat of a puzzle, as it has no known connection with the ocean, which is about 150 miles west. Salton Sea is possibly the lowest point in the U. S. being 216 ft. below sea level.

At El Centro we continued east over the Old Spanish Trail, U. S. Highway No. 80, to Holtville a short distance beyond which another desert is entered. The Colorado River is crossed at Yuma, Arizona.

In the Imperial Valley, which we left at Holtville are thousands of acres of cotton, corn, sugar cane, alfalfa and citrus fruits, grapefruit, oranges, etc. California's finest citrus fruits are produced here, where once was only shifting desert sand, traveled by the Padres of old.

Our first night stopover was at Yuma, on the California side of the Colorado, a distance for the day's travel of 307 miles. About 90% of the distance is hard surface roads, the remainder being very good oiled gravel roads.

The second leg of our journey was from Yuma to Globe, Arizona, about 350 miles, through Phoenix, the capital. Very warm weather ever since leaving the Pacific. From Yuma to Wellton the road winds through a more or less hilly country, about as interesting as the desert from Wallton to Mohawk which is covered with sage brush, and cactus, and jack rabbits are your neighbors.

A land with wonderful possibilities if water could be obtained. Excellent gravel highway throughout the state, with short stretches of hard surface road. The excellent climatic conditions throughout this entire section make it an ideal rest and recuperation spot, with curative hot springs near Phoenix.

The most primitive of American Indians live here and with the exception of two Navajo tribes are practically destitute of any semblance of civilization. The famous Roosevelt Dam is in this section, forming one of the largest artificial lakes in the world, being 4 miles wide by 30 miles long, irrigating many thousands of acres.

From Superior to Globe, our destination for the second day, a distance of about 20 miles, is the most winding highway I ever drove over. It is all mountains and a wonderful dirt road, up and over up. We made the ascent in high gear but frequently dropped to 10 miles per hour. I was a very tired man at the end of the second day, 350 miles further on our way. A delightful cold shower bath in Globe helped considerably. We left the Old Spanish trail beyond Phoenix, at a point near Florence, on advice of the natives that via Globe was a shorter route.

Early next day we left for El Paso, Texas, a very hard, long drive of 340 miles, burning winds, through a thoroughly uninteresting country. We entered Lordsburg, New Mexico, over the Devil's Highway, (my own name for it) the poorest stretch of road so far encountered. At Lordsburg we again took up the grind on U. S. Highway No. 80, over excellent roads, hard surfaced and gravel to El Paso, where we arrived in time to cross the border into Juarez, Old Mexico, in time to make a few purchases and return to U. S. before the border was closed.

We parked our car on the American side and walked across the Rio Grande bridge. We were also able to walk straight when we returned. A toll of 2 cents is charged pedestrians each way. There is no Volstead law in Juarez. El Paso, has the finest camp for tourists we found anywhere on the trip. A most delightful place to stay indefinitely and surprisingly moderate in price.

Early on the morning of the 4th. day we hit the trail for Big Springs, Texas. At Kent, Texas, 155 miles from El Paso we left Highway No. 80, going northeast on the All Year Road to Memphis, via Texas Highway No. 1. The entire 349 miles to Big Springs was excellent highway and you could go as fast as you cared to. Many stretches of road were straight and level as far as your eye could see. Nothing to do but keep awake and cool off your tootsies on your driving foot.

Texas is so big that El Pasoans speak of their Northern people as "Yankees." All through Texas you are impressed by its heat, its size and its hospitable people. Their cheery drawl, "Hurry Back" is like music. This part of the state is God's great big outdoors.

We began our 5th. day bright and early with everything going fine and set out for Dallas. At 8 A. M., we were 60 miles on the way, entering Roscoe when our first unpleasant experience happened, which tied us up for nearly two days. We were run into from a side street by a hick farmer who had no brakes on his car. From Roscoe to Sweetwater, 9 miles, (Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE NEWSBOY BAND

From Baltimore Evening Sun, in Taneytown, July 12th.

The Baltimore Evening Sun's News Boy Band of 75 members will give a free open air concert in Taneytown, on Thursday afternoon, July 12, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. The concert will be given on the George St., side of Mr. and Mrs. Benton Brining's lawn, they having generously agreed to donate the use of it. Visitors are requested to keep off the lawn and use the sidewalks and street, as the front portion of the lawn has recently had seed sown on it.

This band is widely known, and is much in demand throughout the state, usually having more invitations than it can fill. The event is absolutely free to all. Come and enjoy the music, for perhaps two hours.

The Carroll Record has made the necessary preliminary arrangements, and is glad to have had part in bringing this Boys Band to Taneytown.

Badly Burned by Fireworks.

Edward Hubbs, 15 years of age, who has been employed by John McPherson, on the Galt farm, along the Littlestown road, was very critically burned over the most of his body, on Wednesday night about 9 o'clock, by fireworks.

As we have the story the boy came to Taneytown to buy fireworks for a demonstration at the Galt farm, and being unable to secure a supply, went on to Harney where he bought quite an assortment.

He was accompanied by two other boys of about the same age, the trip being made in an automobile. Young Hubbs, it appears, had the fireworks disposed of in various pockets in his clothes, and on their return trip, passing Sauble's Inn, the fireworks caught fire, and also the car. They were using some of the Roman candles along the way, and sparks from one of them caused the whole supply to be ignited.

He was hurried to Dr. Benner's office—all of his clothing practically having been torn off his body by that time—and given all the treatment possible to relieve him of his suffering, and was then taken to his home. The other boys and the car were not seriously burned. From last reports Hubbs is getting along much better than was at first expected.

Home-makers' Club Meeting.

The Taneytown Home-makers' Club held its regular meeting in the Firemen's Building, on Friday evening, June 29, 1928. After the president, Mrs. Clyde Hesson called the meeting to order, the entire club joined in singing "America, the Beautiful." Each lady in response to her name at the roll-call, answered by the rearrangement of furniture and rehanging of pictures which she had made in her home.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer then gave a report of the finances of the Club. The president, Mrs. Hesson, gave a brief summary of the work that has been accomplished during the past year. A motion was made suggesting that the time of the meetings be changed during the summer months to 8 P. M. on the third Friday in the month.

The members who attended the Short Course at College Park gave reports of their many activities during the week there. One member was in the graduating class, Mrs. Reuben Alexander.

Miss Slindee then gave a very practical and interesting talk on arranging the kitchen furniture. We should arrange our kitchen furniture so as to be able to go continuously from one thing to another without retracing steps. She had a miniature kitchen and furniture and called upon one of the club members to arrange it. She then corrected it and showed the club members a model kitchen. The program was in charge of Mrs. Francis Elliot and Mrs. Nettie Angell. Miss Anna Galt played two very pleasing piano solos. We had a flower and musical contest.

Mr. F. I. Cockrell then gave a demonstration of Aluminum ware. He demonstrated the health method of cooking. The thing we are most interested in is health, and the new health method of cooking will bring the best results.

Sold Oleo for Butter.

A dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, from Salisbury, Md., says: "John R. Seymour, Baltimore county dairy operator, was fined \$25 and costs on each of six specific charges connected with the sale of oleomargarine after he had pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court for Wicomico County here today. The fines aggregated \$150. Seymour was arrested in the spring of 1927 by inspectors of the State Food and Drug Department. At a preliminary hearing he prayed a jury trial and was held under \$1,000 bond, since which the case was several times continued. The accused at that time was charged with selling oleo for butter and for selling without the packages being properly labeled.

The hearing culminated in investigations started by Dr. C. B. Banks, State food and drug inspector, who found that many tons of oleo had been disposed of illegally on the Eastern Shore, hotels, hospitals, restaurants and private homes having been extensive users, according to the official.

"The doctor will see you inside," said the nurse to the patient as she helped him onto the operating table.

Statement from Sup't of Schools

Editor The Carroll Record:

Your publication last week of the detailed items alleged as allowed by the County Commissioners in the school budget for 1928-29 is misleading in that one who may read it is led to assume that the schools are amply provided for. The statement below will demonstrate the true state of affairs.

An analysis of the amounts allowed by the County Commissioners in the School Budget of 1928-29 and the requirements of the School System that cannot be met.

Tax basis, \$34,350,174; Rate set for schools, .816; Total Rate set 1.65; a rate of .816 (\$34,350,174) equals \$270,297.42.

RECEIPTS:

I. Total amounts allowed in the Budget for 1928-29.....\$272,028.03
Total Receipts from State (not in Budget)..... 85,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Total Teachers' Salaries.....\$273,400.00 (Mandatory)
Total Staff and Control.....23,080.00 (Mandatory)
Total Janitors' Salaries and fees... 8375.00 304,855.00

II. Amount available to meet items listed below.....\$52,173.03
Coal and fuel.....\$12,000.00
New Windsor Rent and Tuition Charges..... 2,500.00
Other Rent..... 1,227.00
Water, Light and Power..... 1,000.00
Office Expense, Printing, Paper, freight, express, etc 3,300.00
Upkeep of cars and expense of supervisors..... 1,200.00
Health Service..... 700.00
Transportation of Children..... 18,800.00
Text Books..... 10,000.00
Transportation of part teachers..... 2,000.00 \$52,727.00

Budget exhausted Deficit..... 553.07

II. No funds available for following items:
Supplies (paper, M. T., T. E., music Ag., Com).....\$ 8,000.00
W. M. College—High School Supervisor..... 700.00
Summer School Tuition..... 2,000.00
Postage for transportation of Supplementary Readers, etc..... 1,000.00
Diplomas, Commencement Speaker, Eisteddfod judges, etc..... 600.00
Sanitary supplies, disinfectants for chemical toilets, etc..... 500.00
Repairs to all Buildings..... 3,000.00
General Upkeep..... 4,000.00
New Equipment..... 700.00
New Car for Attendance Officer..... 1,300.00
Amount to pay for roof on Hamstead building..... 3,542.77
Insurance..... 3,500.00
Double Portable at Manchester..... 800.00
Alterations to buildings—old..... 4,300.00
Improvements to Sites including W. H. S. and Mt. Airy pavements 5,000.00
Miscellaneous items..... 5,000.00

Amounts needed to meet the above.....\$41,942.77

From the above it may easily be seen that the schools can not operate efficiently. Many of our buildings have leaky roofs, many are unsafe and unfit. We do not have our children comfortably housed in many of our buildings. They are unsanitary, and can be kept fit only by constant care and expense.

The Board of Education will have to curtail many facilities heretofore offered to keep within the limitations of the budget, and drastic action may therefore be expected. It will not be possible to renew our fire insurance, nor liability insurance protecting the children on the school buses. We will not be able to supply the children of the schools with any additional reading material.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

FREDERICK TAX RATE

Basis Increased 13 per-cent; the Tax Rate Reduced 2 Cents.

The County Commissioners Friday announced that the new county tax rate would be \$1.29. The total amount of the budget is \$933,208.28. The new tax rate of \$1.29 on every \$100 assessable property in Frederick Co. represents a decrease of two cents compared to last year's rate and is claimed by the commissioners to be the lowest of any county in this section of the state.

The recent reassessment increased the taxable basis approximately 13 per cent or from \$57,770,925 to \$65,354,842, the increase in real estate assessment being \$4,957,075.

The chief increases in this year's budget over last year's are \$15,000 for conducting primary and general elections of this year; \$2,000 for fire protection in the county under the agreement with Frederick city and the Independent Hose Company; \$5,000 for improvements to the county jail urgently recommended by the last grand jury; and \$7,000 increase in the interest paid on the bonded indebtedness of the county.

The appropriation for schools was increased \$21,500, including \$5,000 to assist in erecting a new grade school in Frederick city. The school budget was acceptable to the school board, it was stated. The school board asked for approximately \$415,000.

Largely on account of the damage wrought by recent excessive rains, which washed badly many roads and completely destroyed nine bridges on county roads and badly damaged two other bridges, it was necessary to increase by \$34,000 the appropriation for roads and bridges, the commissioners said. This increase also includes \$5,000 for resurfacing pikes in Frederick district.

"These new or increased appropriations, are urgently demanded by the necessities of the county," said a statement by the board. "While we had earnestly desired, in view of the increase in the assessable basis by the recent reassessment to reduce further the county rate the demands upon the county treasury will not permit a further reduction. To lower the rate arbitrarily and face a substantial deficit next year would be not only illegal, but bad financing. We take a pardonable pride in the fact that we have so managed that the county rate in Frederick county is the lowest of any county in this section of the state."

The entire gain in taxes resulting from the new basis is nearly absorbed by these increases.—Frederick News.

A New Auto Coming Out.

A new automobile, to be called the Plymouth, is, soon to be announced in Detroit. It is said that the car has been under construction, for months, but no information has been given out as to what company is building it, its size, price or any details. All of the manufacturers, it is said, will have new models for 1929, and price reductions are looked for all along the line, partly due to the reduction of the war-tax.

RAIN SPOILS FOURTH

A Long List of Accidents Attend Various Demonstrations.

Reports from over the state detail the average annual catalogue of accidents, on July 4th. In some sections, only the rain interfered with the activities of the day. A dispatch from Frederick to the Baltimore Sun says: "Hundreds of tourists enroute to Gettysburg, Antietam, Braddock Heights and points along South Mountain were compelled to seek shelter from a storm which blew down trees and snapped off telephone poles this afternoon.

Patriotic celebrations were curtailed and many events planned for the day could not be held. Scores of picnic parties along the Monocacy and Potomac were abandoned. Traffic over the Frederick and Middletown trolley road was suspended for a short time by trees blown across the track. A number of trees were also blown across highways."

Cecelia Sehr, of Washington, 11-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Sehr, died at Gettysburg hospital, at night, from burns received when a boy threw a lighted firecracker that set fire to her clothing.

Hundreds of picnickers on the Gettysburg battlefield were caught in the rain during the afternoon, and general farm work operations were given another set-back. No storm damage has been reported in either Carroll or Frederick counties.

Seven persons, mostly children, were severely injured with fireworks in Baltimore. Automobile accidents were numerous throughout the state, one man being killed near Ocean City, Md., in a grade-crossing accident. Most of the accidents were due to collisions.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, July 2, 1928.—Guy A. Dice executor of Cornelius F. Dice, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts due and money.

Letters of administration on the estate of Charles R. Rill, deceased, were granted unto Emma K. Rill, who received warrant to appraise personal property and order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, July 3, 1928.—The sale of real estate of Henry F. Devilliss, deceased, was finally ratified by the Court.

Harry E. Utermahlen, administrator of Charles C. Utermahlen, deceased, returned inventory personal property and received order to sell the same.

Edward Niner, executor of Frank A. Niner, deceased, settled his first and final account.

David A. Zeller, executor of William H. Zeller, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Carrollton Office to Continue.

The postoffice at Carrollton, this county, will not be discontinued, as was the purpose of the Postoffice Department. The patrons of the office put up a strong protest and appealed to Senator Bruce who requested the Department to withhold the order pending an investigation. The choice of postmaster will be announced following the investigation.

SMITH AND ROBINSON

Gov. Smith for Modification of the Volstead Act.

The Democratic National Convention closed last Friday with the nomination of Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, as was expected. He received 1032 votes on the first ballot, out of the 1100 votes of the convention. The close of the convention was a continuation of the demonstrative enthusiasm that marked the last half of the convention, and the delegates—the most of them—left for their homes, tired but happy.

Senator Robinson is expected to add great strength to the ticket, as he is seasoned and forceful campaigner, and like the Republican candidate, is the floor leader of his party in the Senate.

Governor Smith sent a message to the convention that he would do, in part at least, the healing properties of the plank on the 18th Amendment that called for law enforcement; for while he accepted the platform in full, he left it to be known that he has a platform of his own, on the subject, and that he is an ardent advocate of the modification of the Volstead Act.

He let it be known that he proposed to force the prohibition issue into the campaign and that he would seek to solve the problem "by the application of the Democratic principles of local self-government and State rights." This is substantially the Maryland prohibition plan, fathered by Governor Ritchie and rejected by the resolutions committee.

In taking this position Governor Smith told the convention that "common honesty compels me to admit that corruption of law enforcement officials, bootlegging and lawlessness are now prevalent throughout this country." Then he added:

"I am satisfied that without returning to the old evils that grow from the saloon, which years ago I held and still hold was and ought to always to be a defunct institution in this country, by the application of Democratic principals of local self-government and State rights, we can secure real temperance, respect for law and eradication of existing evils."

As the Republican platform stands for vigorous enforcement of the 18th Amendment and the Volstead Act, the issue is therefore definitely a campaign issue between the parties—and the "wet" and "dry" forces.

Lutheran Reunion at Braddock, Aug. 2nd.

An interesting program featured by an address by Rev. Dr. H. W. A. Hanson, president of Gettysburg College, is being arranged for the 21st. annual reunion of the Lutheran Sunday Schools of Frederick county to be held at Braddock Heights, on Thursday, August 2. Many persons each year go to the Heights in the morning and spend the entire day of the reunion there, and it is expected about 3,000 will be present for the meeting in the afternoon.

Preceding the program proper, a concert will be given at one o'clock by the boys' band of the Tressler Orphans' Home at Lovysville, Pa., and at 3:30 o'clock, another concert will be given by the band, which has played in various parts of Frederick county and is well known here. The presence of Rev. Dr. Hanson, who has spoken in this city at various times, is expected to draw a crowd much in excess of last year, when between 1500 and 2000 persons attended. Arrangements are also being made for reunions, or outings of individual Sunday Schools. It has been the custom for some time of the Lutheran Sunday School of Brunswick to hold a picnic the entire day.

The reunion is being arranged by a committee composed of Rev. R. C. Sorrick, Woodsboro, chairman; Virgil W. Doub, Middletown, secretary; Spencer E. Stup, treasurer.

"Inside" Information for Women.

Rub leather furniture upholstery occasionally with a very little castor oil, applied on a soft cheesecloth. Rub the oil well into the leather, to preserve and soften it.

Poke shoots are delicious when carefully cooked. To lessen the slight acridity of flavor, discard the first water, after cooking 5 minutes, and continue cooking in fresh boiling water. Serve like asparagus, with butter and seasoning of salt and pepper.

Cook asparagus the shortest possible time. If it is very young and tender, 10 minutes may be long enough. More mature stalks may take up to 25 minutes. Trim the grip, but do not scrape. Wash carefully. Have the water boiling and lightly salted. Asparagus may be cooked whole or cut up into inch lengths.

Cherries are ripe: Can a few, make some into pie, and serve various desserts, such as rice with sugared cherries, steamed pudding with cherries through it and cherry sauce, bread pudding with cherry hard sauce, cherry gelatin or plain blanc mange with a liquid cherry sauce poured over it, cherry roly-poly, cherry snow, made of egg whites and stewed cherries. Sweet cherries, pitted and stuffed with cream cheese are excellent in any fruit salad. And don't forget to make some cherry preserves and pickled cherries for lunches and suppers.

In the United States there is one automobile for every five of the population; and in the world there is estimated to be one for every 64 of the population. The ratio is the lowest in Ethiopia where there is estimated to be but one to every 91,743.

AN AFTER CONVENTION LINE-UP TIME

Political Guns Apt to be Quiet Before the Big Battle.

Following the two big nominating conventions, and the display of partisan fireworks, there is apt to be a lull on both sides, during which plans for the big battle will be perfected, and also during this time the dissatisfied factions in both Camps will decide what they are going to do about the situation, which is very important in the campaign.

The next important feature of the campaign, will be the formal speeches of acceptance by Secretary Hoover and Governor Smith. To a certain extent, they will outline their own platforms and endeavor to stand on both—their own, and that made for them. And until after this period—or likely until early in August—the shouters and prophets on both sides should take a rest; for it will only be after this period, when the opposing forces go into real action, that will it be possible to estimate chances with any degree of intelligence.

A vast amount of the oratory at the conventions was mere "bunk," largely for distribution for effect's sake with radio listeners, and is not to be depended on for truth. If the oratory should be taken for its convention value, then both parties are undependable, and both candidates unfit for the presidency, which of course nobody with good sense actually believes.

A great deal depends now on how the "wet" and "dry" and the western farmer vote intends to line up, and what mass action they may take in the southern and western states, and perhaps on whether there will be a third party ticket. The probability is that the campaign will see the wide use of the radio by the candidates for president, while the lesser candidates will whoop things up for the shouters.

The papers have already been full of individual endorsements, or the repudiation of the two main candidates; but such evidence is limited to newspaper space, and to the coloring the papers want to give to the campaign, and amounts to but little as representing any decided trend on the part of the masses. This is also true of the "straw" votes already being taken—merely fill up newspaper space, and are valueless.

The K. of P. Picnic July 11, at Taneytown Fair Ground.

An excellent race program has been arranged by Mr. George N. Hunter, of Westminster, a director of the Carroll County Fair Association. The races will start promptly at 1:30. First, a Free for all Trot or pace; second, a 2:24 pace; third, a 2:20 trot; fourth, a 2:30 trot. This promises to be one of the best matinee races ever held in this county. Excellent purses are offered. National Trotting Association rules will govern each race.

There are many other interesting events throughout the day. Band concerts, a midway of amusements, plenty of games for everyone—an abundance of good things to eat and drink. There will be commercial and automobile displays—a most gorgeous spectacle will be the fireworks display at night. The dance pavilion will furnish frolic and fun for those who dance.

These picnics are under the direction of Westminster Company No. 16, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. They are held annually and attract very large crowds. It will be remembered that the estimated attendance last year was 8000. The fair grounds will accommodate several thousand automobiles. State Police Headquarters has promised ample protection and there will be guides on the grounds to assist you in parking your car. There is but one admission—that is to the grounds. The races, grandstand, parking, everything free.

The boys promise everyone a full day. Grounds will open in the morning. Plenty of attractive groves for your family picnic. Should it rain on the 11th, the picnic will be held the following day, Thursday, July 12.

Weather Signs.

People sometimes wonder if the rings seen at times near the sun and moon signify any change in the weather. These rings are observed only when there is a thin veil of cloud in the sky and usually—about three or four times out of five—rain or snow will occur within 24 hours. The dip, or tipping, of the moon, contrary to popular belief, has no weather significance whatever; this is simply an astronomical occurrence that can be forecast accurately hundreds of years ahead.—U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

Automobiles Stolen in Baltimore.

Fewer autos were stolen in Baltimore during the first six months of this year than for the corresponding period last year, but fewer of those stolen were recovered, according to Detective Bureau figures.

Records show 1369 autos reported stolen during the recent six month period, 1318 recovered and 51 listed as still missing.

For the same period of 1927, cars reported stolen numbered 1450, those recovered, 1422, and those missing 28.

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 date 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, JULY 6, 1928.

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 exchanges.

Difference Between Daily and Weekly Papers.

There is at least one big difference between what may with safety be done with a certain class of disreputable news facts by the big dailies, and by the country weeklies. The dailies can, and are likely expected, to publish the nasty occurrences along with the nice ones, and nothing happens; but if the country weekly publishes the same sort of items, those who are "touched" by the items are apt to take it as a personal act on the part of the Editor, with malicious intent.

Very frequently it is the experience of country Editors to be visited by persons who ask for certain news items affecting them to be "kept out" of the paper. Perhaps it is the verdict of the Court or Jury, a very public act; or it may be something along the same line, less official, but at the same time legitimate news, though meaning trouble for some one.

We have had the experience of leaving out such items, then having them come into our field through other papers, the result being that we were credited with favoritism, and not publishing the news. And often the very people who want news items suppressed, are not even subscribers to the local paper.

As a matter of fact, no Editor desires to publish items that are personally distasteful to ones in his community; but on the other hand it is his business to do so, unless the publication is of a character that so doing may do more harm than good, and from its nature may be partially private and not the legitimate business of the public to know about.

The news is made without his direction or co-operation; and what is fit to print for a daily, should with equal fairness on the part of the public be fit for the weekly; but, it is not so estimated. Unquestionably, the weekly papers are greatly more careful of the tone of their papers than are the dailies—but even so, they do not get credit for it, and in addition are criticised for publishing whatever may be disagreeable. Perhaps the weekly editorial office is too easy of access?

The Coming Campaign.

The people of the United States are anxious, we believe, to see an old time political fight, like those they used to witness in the days of Bryan and Roosevelt. What is the matter with the politicians? They are losing color. Unless they produce a better show, the people may decide to abolish them, and to conduct the affairs of the country without their assistance.

Both Hoover and Smith are men of personality and power. Whatever else may be said about them or against them, it can be honestly said that they lack positive qualities. We are expecting a hot fight. The hotter the better. A good political scrap helps to clear the atmosphere, and to bring to the people a realization that, after all, there are matters to think of beside golf, horse-racing, and the latest divorce scandal.—Townson Union News.

Safety on Our Highways.

The percentage of safety is never quite fully considered, these days, on our public highways. Most cars and most drivers may be dependable and as safe as all possible care can make them; but the fool driver is never safe, and he is to be found somewhere on the road, all of the time, a menace to the best of drivers.

The driver who does not understand his car, or the laws, and rules of the road—who does not properly estimate chances—and who may be just innocently careless, is nearly as dangerous as the fool driver. The one who continually runs at high speed, without reason, and who does not want to be behind another car—the habitual "run around" is another sort of danger.

And then, there is always the danger of a broken axle, trouble with

the steering gear, failure of the brakes to work, or some part of the mechanism that suddenly fails to function, perhaps with disastrous results.

There are also accidents that are actually unavoidable—not to the extent that verdicts make them, but sufficient to decrease the percentage of safety. What may be termed immature drivers, or those who lack nerve or the ability to do the right thing instantly, and those who actually "lose their heads" with but slight provocation, add to the general unsafety percentage.

The average person who drives much, or who takes a very long trip, is almost sure to have a story to tell of narrow escapes, slight accidents, or of what might have happened, in every day's driving. So, taken all in all, driving a car on especially our busy highways, is actually an adventure—the act of taking more chances than we ordinarily think.

Why People Leave Farms.

Senior Agricultural Economist of the Department of Agriculture, C. J. Galpin has made a statement concerning why men leave the farm, as found by a questionnaire sent to 20,000 men who were formerly farmers. The statement is as follows:

"Twenty thousand men living in cities, towns, and villages on January 1, 1926, who had previously been farm operators living on farms were asked why they left the farms. Of these 20,000, 2,745 made reply, and the following is virtually the story of these men as told by themselves:

"We represent every State in the Union. Some of us were farm tenants, some farm owners. In fact, one out of six was a farm tenant. None of us was a hired man at the time of leaving the farm. Two-thirds of us owners still own our farms. We have 9,000 children, and somewhat less than half of them are still in our homes. Over half of us left farming in the years 1924 and 1925. We were by no means new at farming, for many had operated farms as owners for a period of 10 to 14 years and even more for a period of from 30 to 39 years. A third of us had been farming from 100 to 174 acres. One-sixth of us had farms with from 175 to 249 acres, and 24 of us had farms of 1,000 acres or more. Most of us were born in the United States; only 1 in 10 was born in a foreign country.

"Various reasons for giving up farming prevailed with us. In fact, our number may be classified into five main groups, each group having a different principal reason for moving to town.

"More than a third of us found farming to be a poor business. This group could not make ends meet. High prices for the goods bought, low prices for the things sold, and high taxes finally convinced those in this group that matters could be no worse in town and might be better.

"The next largest group contains fully a quarter of our number. Most of those in this group are elderly. They needed considerable hired help in the house and on the farm in order to carry on farming. This help could not always be obtained. Afflicted with growing physical disabilities and feeling the strain of advancing years, the members of this group decided the best solution of their problem was to go to town. This is our real retired farmer group, quite a different set of people in age and aims from Group No. 1.

"One out of eight of us who were farm owners and one out of 18 of us who were tenant farmers came to the conclusion that the schooling for our children was too poor in the country and did not go far enough. This group left farming and went to town to work and live in order to give the children the benefit of town schools.

"A small group, one out of 50, gave up the farm to a son or son-in-law. This number belongs also to the retired farmer group.

"The last of the five significant groups is composed of moneyed farmers. Seventy-six of our farm owners and three of our farm tenants—that is nearly one out of 40 of our total number—find themselves economically able to go to the city, lead an easier life, and enjoy for a while the things which they have always craved but never before felt able to have."

Such is the plain story told by these 2,745 townsmen who had once been farmers. The picture presented is a human one, convincingly showing that there are still social and economic problems to be solved on our farms."

Lessons of the two 1928 Conventions.

There were three lessons in the two national conventions held this year at Kansas City and Houston. They ought to be taken to heart by the makers of conventions.

First, the smaller cities of this country, no matter how ambitious and hospitable they may be, have no business with a national convention and its hundreds of delegates and thousands of camp followers and visitors.

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Don't dally—slip one nickel over the counter and set yourself for a smoke you'll want again and again. Better still, buy a ready-filled *Practical Pocket Package* of five cigars and be prepared for the longing that's sure to come.

Second, these conventions have grown so big and unwieldy that they have become unmanageable.

Third, the practice of making nominating and seconding speeches has reached a degree of supreme silliness that should be ended.

Kansas City and Houston did their best to take care of the 1928 conventions, but their best was not good enough. They simply had not the facilities to take care of the great crowds lured to a convention. Their mistaken ambitions caused a serious over-crowding of every hotel in their downtown districts, thereby doubling the danger of fire and crowd catastrophes.

Conventions are too big. The foolish practice of allowing a State casting six votes to name twelve to twenty-four delegates to cast these votes has been carried to ridiculous lengths. It crowds convention floors with so-called delegates or alternates, who actually are no more than swagging, badge-wearing "official" visitors. The convention smothered itself under the weight of its own numbers. Bad as this is in the Republican Party, it is worse in Democratic ranks.

These conventions move with a great weariness. The machinery is so vast it can hardly be turned over. Hundreds of delegates are so far from the speaker that even an amplifying horn cannot keep them in touch with the proceedings. They idle, gossip, saunter and grow restless. They are so far removed from the scene of action that word of adjournment must be relayed to them.

Nominating and seconding speeches have become tiresome beyond belief. It took patience at Kansas City, but there was nothing ever so patient as the Democrats at Houston. For twenty-four hours and through three long and blazing hot sessions a torrent of miscellany oratory poured over the heat-stupefied and word-drugged delegates.

The talk went endlessly on. There were hours on the third day of the sessions when it seemed it must go on forever. One orator after another punished his fellow sufferers with a flow of platitudes.—Phila. Ledger.

Endurance Riding

The bureau of animal industry says that, according to endurance rides held under the direction of a board of sponsors, made by the representatives of the various horse and jockey associations, 60 miles a day is the distance permitted for five consecutive days. The maximum time permitted on any day is nine hours. The maximum time allowed for the entire ride is 50 hours. The horse is usually carrying from 200 to 225 pounds.

"Red-Hots"

At a recent musical program, only three members of the quartet appeared on the stage while the fourth entered from the front door in costume with a fiery-red wig. He caused a little excitement, especially for the children. Little Vera Genz, age three, remarked: "Mother, I bet that man has been eating 'red-hots,' for he surely has red-hot hair."

Duties of Marine Corps

The United States marine corps is an independent branch of the military service, and though under the direction of the Navy department, may be detailed by order of the President for service with the army. The duties assigned to the marine corps are to garrison the navy yards and naval stations and the defenses erected for their protection; to furnish to all battleships and cruisers and other vessels when necessary a detachment for guard duty and also to assist in the handling of the ship's guns. A mobile force is also always held in readiness at the marine barracks as the first line for foreign service when the occasion may arise. The corps is organized as prescribed for infantry and artillery (serving dismounted) in the army regulations. Officers and men wear the same designating rank as the army, with some slight exceptions, and are armed with the service pistol and rifle.

For Preservation of Fine Colonial Homes

More than any other city in the country, the atmosphere of the Seventeenth century is retained by the city of Annapolis. It has many landmarks and institutions of the pre-Revolutionary days, including ancient trees, structures and customs around which the romance of history has been woven. There are several particularly fine specimens of homes of that period, but the touch of modernism has threatened some of these and the movement to preserve them for all time has been inaugurated by the administrators of St. John's college, itself one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in this country. Three signers of the Declaration of Independence aided in the formation of the college and their homes, still preserved, are but a short distance from the college campus. The houses which the college proposes to preserve are the Pinckney house, the Brice house, the Hammond-Harwood house and the Peggy Stewart house. The latter was built by the owner of the vessel which caused the Peggy Stewart Tea party, which was a counterpart of the Boston Tea party.

Query as to "What's in a Name?" Answered

Mitchell Kennerly, the art expert, said at the Lotus club in New York: "What's in a name? Lots." He laughed and then went on: "There's too much in a name. All the French art world is agitated just now over an old painting found in a cellar. Is it a Goya or not? If it's a Goya it's worth a fortune. Merit has nothing to do with the matter. The name alone will determine this faded and moldy picture's worth."

Another laugh. "Once in a famous gallery a famous critic said to me:

"Look at that daub in the corner. Did you ever see such muddy colors, such ridiculous drawing, such—"

"But that's a Rembrandt," said I. "Oh, what a magnificent work," said the critic, "now that I've shifted my position so as to get it in the proper light."—Springfield Union.

Indians' Use of Metals

The bureau of American ethnology says that Indians and Eskimos were not skilled in the working of metal previous to the coming of the whites, although copper had come into use in the Great Lakes region. However, the copper implements were made by hammering the soft metal. Ivory and bone were used by the Eskimos, and there have been a few occurrences of meteoric iron being worked to a limited degree. The Indians used stone, bone and shell implements extensively. Metal working in copper and bronze was quite highly developed among the Indians of Central America and northern South America before the arrival of the whites.

New Mesopotamia

In the northern part of Argentina, touching the borders of Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, is found a country whose physical condition is strikingly similar to that of Mesopotamia, earliest cradle of civilization. It is bordered by two rivers, the Parana and the Uruguay, corresponding to the Asian Tigris and Euphrates. Formed between them is a fertile valley, as yet little developed, says the Department of Commerce, but capable of supporting a large population. Its climate, too, is much like that of ancient Babylonia, for it is just about as far south of the equator as the latter country is north.

Self-Education

Ignorance is no sin, but to remain in ignorance and not to strive for the acquisition of knowledge is sin. The most important and most vital lessons of life may be learned without a college education. Love and kindness and unselfishness and gentleness need not be learned in colleges. They are within reach of all who desire to attain them. Men and women of energy and character should not be dismayed by their lack of education. They can educate themselves. The hard and rugged facts and truths of life will be the objects of their pursuit.—True Experiences Magazine.

Mazamet Wools

Mazamet is a small town in southern France, where the principal business is the pulling and scouring of skin wools; that is, wools imported on the skins. These skins may be from Australia, South Africa or elsewhere. Therefore, there is no such thing as Mazamet wool entering into direct competition with our domestic product. Wools pulled and scoured in that town are known in the trade as Mazamet wools, but that has little significance, as such wools are actually classed as Australian, or what-not, when they come to be resold.

An Up-to-Date Girl

On his first visit to the hospital to see a new baby sister, four-year-old Paul seemed much interested in the strip of tape about her wrist, which bore a number. On his second visit several friends of the family were present. As soon as the baby was brought in he rushed to the bedside and began to undo the blanket about her. "What are you doing?" his mother asked. "I want to show them her license," was his matter-of-fact reply.—Children, the Magazine for Parents.

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Tests made by engineers with instruments that measured heat flowing through a sunlit roof showed that a white roof for a house is as cooling as the white clothes you wear in hot weather.

Shiny aluminum paint is even better, as it reflects away the sun's hot rays. A roof coated with it transmits 38 per cent less heat inward.

This probably works both ways, as in winter some heat escaping from the house may be reflected back again, resulting in a fuel saving.

His Own Rules
A golfer known for his shady character entered for a competition. He was partnered by a nervous and inexperienced player who had, of course, to mark the suspect's card.

At the end of the round the unscrupulous player handed in an excellent score. The secretary consulted his partner.

"I say . . . This score of Blank's. Is it all right? Did he play fair?"

"Oh, y-yes," came the halting reply, "quite fair. Of course he has certain rules of his own."

PEOPLE OF ROYAL BLOOD

(© by D. J. Walsh.)

"TOM, dear, you remember I once said that any wife could get along with any mother-in-law, if she was willing to half try?" said Mary.

"Yes, dear," said Tom, a bit stiffly, as though he knew what was coming. "Well, what's to be done? Though she's only been living with us a month, and I love her like an own mother, sheer will power is all that keeps me from saying horrid things to the dear soul. I've remonstrated as nicely as I know how, but she persists in hobnobbing with that queer old couple across the hall!"

"Just because they're lonely, and seem to have no friends. Mother's never stubborn unless she knows she's right."

Mary, always spirited in any discussion flashed back an irritated answer in a way that Tom had never known from her. "You Havens! I'm tired of trying to save you from consequences of your extreme ideas of right and wrong! So you uphold your mother's intimacy with the only questionable people in the house, when it's sure to upset our chances with the Leavitts. Why Malsie says—"

Anger flashed in Tom's eyes. "You're calling that woman by her first name!"

"Of course, she isn't my sort, and her husband is impossible. But your ambition is to get some connection with the Arkwright firm, and they are the only folks we'll ever know that could introduce us to the younger Arkwrights. They've promised to, and—"

"Mary, Mrs. Leavitt has no moral standards, and her personal habits would ostracize her in my home town."

"Tom! This isn't Smithville or Jones' Crossing! You and mother must outgrow your small-town standards. Getting ahead in a big city is a daily fight. The Leavitts are just one string that has to be pulled, and those queer Brauns—"

"Are very dear old people with nothing against them but being foreign in speech, ways and dress. As for small towns, the progressive ones, such as I came from, have long ceased looking askance at foreigners. They are looking into the foreign heart and—"

Tom was halted in his rather heated oratory by a look of horror on Mary's flushed face. "Tom Haven, we're having our first quarrel! Kiss me and run along! I won't ride down with you this morning, for we might get onto the subject in the subway. We'll settle it this evening, while mother's at prayer meeting."

Mother Haven had been rattling the breakfast dishes, at the farther end of the long apartment, but Mary felt the need of a tacit apology, and gave her an extra big hug and kiss before she went out. It was some moments before she realized that Mrs. Haven's blue eyes had held a familiar look of mischief. Her mischief usually consisted in the most unconventional kindnesses to the most impossible sort of people. Mary had some grievance after all. It had been awkward, explaining the dilapidated people that mother had sometimes brought up in the sumptuous elevator. Tom had had to remonstrate with her, and since then she had concentrated on the Brauns.

Half an hour after Mary left, the expected mischief developed. Mrs. Haven, enveloped in a huge apron and waving her pet mixing spoon, crossed to the Brauns' apartment, returning but an hour before Mary's arrival. There was evidence enough to her suspicious eyes that something was in the wind. No savory dinner odors, no table laid in the tiny dining room, and Mother Haven, in her "best" black silk and cameo pin, rocking with nervous air of innocence in the living room.

"What's up?" called Mary, from her room, where she went, first, to leave her things.

"We're all invited out to dinner. The Brauns' American son-in-law and the daughter they brag about are going to be there, and I have been teaching the old lady real American cooking all day long." Two rooms away, Mary heard the frightened shake in the dear soul's would-be careless tone.

She could not trust herself to speak. All day long her heart had been praying: "Don't let this thing become the rift in the lute! Make me patient with the blundering unworldliness of the two dearest people in the world!" But nothing except a direct answer to prayer could keep back the sharp words on Mary's lips.

The answer came in the rattle of Tom's latch-key. "Would the look of love still be in Tom's eyes?" Every other thought vanished. And when Tom's arms swept around her—nothing else mattered. "Dearest! We almost quarreled!"

"Oh, Mary, sweetheart, I'll settle the thing—right now!"

Mary laughed, a bit hysterically. "Hardly! We have barely time to get ready to dine with our very dear friends, the Brauns!"

"The deuce we have!"

Mother Haven tapped gently at their door. "Be sure to wear your very best—real dinner clothes, Tom, and Mary, dear, put on the lovely gown you bought for the Leavitts' dinner."

Suddenly Mary found herself entering into the queer occasion with her natural zest for adventure.

At the Brauns' door, however, her prejudices again bristled within her at sight of "Papa" Braun's obsequious,

deep bows and "Mama" Braun's garish gown and red face and whopping diamonds. But Mary could smile her sweetest and behave her witchingest, over a heart seething with resentment. She might have been glowing with joy for all anyone but Tom could guess, when mama said, "I would like you to know my daughter, Neysa," and Mary looked a long way up into the face of the prima donna who had been the sensation of the musical world all winter. "Madame Braun! I did not dream!" she gasped, like an awkward schoolgirl.

"Sh! Here I am only Mrs. Arkwright. I have to come secretly to this restful place to get away from my dear, but wearying, public. Besides mama and papa do not wish to be bothered by people who would be nice to them only for my sake—and for the sake of my husband, who is a bit of a public person himself. Meet by husband, Mrs. Haven. He seems already absorbed in your husband. Papa told him he would find in Mr. Haven—a real American prince."

Mary managed to cover her start of surprise. Tom had never told her of knowing Papa Braun. She hoped that the flush of shame flooding her face would pass for natural embarrassment, in the presence of very important people.

"Yes," continued Mr. Arkwright, "I am greatly interested in a most remarkable family. Perhaps you are unaware of your royal blood, Mrs. Haven. At least, I am satisfied about your husband; and mama has called Mme. Haven an American queen many times. You were such a busy person they found it hard to know you, but mama, who has a gift for seeing into the hearts of people, has just whispered in my ear that she is satisfied with you. So you must be an American princess. Rather a remarkable discovery the Brauns have made. I am glad for royal blood is what the Arkwright company is always looking for—oh papa, I wish you'd do something for the Havens to celebrate this important occasion. Have a copy of your favorite motto illuminated and framed in solid gold, and present it to three persons who are already living by it, with my compliments."

Mary followed the great financier's gaze at the opposite wall and read, "Kind hearts are more than coronets."

"Siberian Dog One of the Swiftest of Animals"

An outstanding trait in the Siberian dog is its sunny, genial disposition. There is none of the fierce fighting, and throat slashing so common to the native Alaskan dog.

Instead they dwell amiably together and, says Nature Magazine, have genuine affection for one another.

With man they are slow to make friends, but once having been won over they serve with a cheerful loyalty that cannot be surpassed. They are what is known as "one-man dogs."

The speed they make is remarkable; their endurance marvelous. In the 408 miles All-Alaska sweepstakes they hold the record by covering the distance in 74 hours 14 minutes and 22 seconds.

This is not going time but is all the time elapsing between the hour the team left. The actual running speed for the distance is more than ten miles an hour.

In the shorter races they travel like an express train and have averaged better than 18 miles an hour in some of the races around Nome.

Bookkeeping

Business records of some form or other were probably employed in the earliest times in the history of trade and credit. Practically nothing is known, however, of the earliest forms of bookkeeping. From the works of Leonardo of Pisa it appears certain that the merchants of Italy, France and Spain practiced systematic bookkeeping for some time prior to the Thirteenth century. We owe the present system of bookkeeping, however, to the Italian traders of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries, particularly the merchants of Genoa, Florence and Venice. In 1494 Luca Pacioli, or Luca di Burgo, a Tuscan friar, published a work which contains a treatise on double-entry bookkeeping. From Italy the system spread to the Netherlands, thence to England and from there to all parts of the world.

Money Mortality

Although many citizens complain that they have never been able to hold onto a dollar bill long enough to get it even frayed at the edges, bureau of standard experts have discovered that the mortality rate of the dollar bill is surprisingly high. Once a bill enjoyed 20 months of existence before becoming unrecognizable, but in these days of high-speed shopping and money changing, its life has been reduced to six months.

By substituting a new composition of cotton and linen for the former all-linen paper new bills are expected to last 40 per cent longer. Since the government replaces a billion \$1 bills a year at a cost of \$4,000,000, the new paper should save 40 per cent, or \$1,600,000.

Once

A minister was calling on the unchurched people of his community. One woman said: "I seldom go to church, as I have six children to care for. When I go I always place \$1 on the plate, and if the sermon does not suit me, I go to that church only once."

"Have you ever heard me preach?" asked the dominie.

"Yes, once," was the reply.

LOWLY CRAFT GETS SALUTE OF WARSHIP

Army Officer Says Honor Was for the Flag.

Baltimore, Md.—The municipal ice-boat Latrobe, which somewhat resembles a fat and asthmatic old lady, recently was elevated to a position approximating that of the British navy's battle fleet flagship.

With her nose in the air and her sides bulging, the Latrobe plodded past Fort McHenry and took a salute of 21 guns. Aboard the Latrobe were the Fifth Regiment Veteran corps and 400 guests, members of organizations from other states with military histories extending through the colonial days.

Army regulations state specifically that the 21-gun salute from an American fort shall be restricted to the President, or former President of the United States, the head of a foreign nation or a foreign ship of war, and, under certain circumstances, the flag.

Capt. Louis J. Harant, regimental adjutant, indicated that the salute, fired by a two-gun detachment from the One Hundred and Tenth field artillery, was intended for the flag aboard the Latrobe. Regulations state that an American ship shall not receive the salute from an American fort. So possibly the Latrobe was not recognized as a ship, but merely as the foundation for a flagstaff.

Neither President Coolidge, nor former President Taft, nor yet the Ameer of Afghanistan, was aboard the Latrobe; so experts in army etiquette leaped to the conclusion that the Latrobe has been masquerading for many years and will show her true colors when a foreign fleet again attacks Fort McHenry.

The salute, whatever its import, welcomed the colonial organization to Baltimore to celebrate several anniversaries.

Hero of Airship Crash Is Given Bravery Medal

Washington.—Master Sergeant Harry A. Chapman, army air corps, received the Cheney medal for bravery during service as an aviator a short time ago. President Coolidge formally bestowed the award, the first to be made, in memory of Lieut. William H. Cheney.

Master Sergeant Chapman was one of the crew of the airship Roma when it crashed February 21, 1922, and with four companions, was entrapped in a canvas enclosed compartment.

While the fire which broke out was raging Chapman cut a hole in the canvas through which he could have escaped with little or no injury. But the War department states:

"Instead of doing so, this gallant soldier helped his four companions to take advantage of this exit before he himself left the fiery ruins. As a result of this action he was so severely burned that for several days little hope was entertained for his recovery. He displayed great bravery and presence of mind under the most trying conditions and saved the lives of four other men while he himself was in the gravest peril."

Sergeant Chapman was commended in orders by General Pershing.

U. S. Hen Comes Back as Egg Exports Rise

Washington.—American hens during 1927 won back their rightful place in international trade. They provided more goods for export from this country than their foreign rivals were able to create for imports.

During several years the hen of the United States has been taying back in the race for foreign trade, and there has been more than a little head-shaking among the sayants who study economic trend because of her failure. In 1925 and 1926 the United States actually imported more poultry products than it exported, which is a sad state of affairs for a country that traditionally surpasses all the world in the production of food products.

But in 1927 the hen staged a magnificent come-back. American exports of poultry products—mostly eggs—have been figured out by the Commerce department to have a value of \$9,584,000, while imports were worth but \$6,935,000.

Canada is the chief rival of the United States in the western poultry trade, and naturally the two countries are also the best markets for each other's products.

No Thirteen Jinx

Taunton, Mass.—A certain train crew is convinced that 13 is far from unlucky. Thirteen freight cars went over an embankment. They were the whole train, except the engine and the caboose, which remained on the track. Nobody was hurt.

Machine Plays Violin

Paris.—A "mechanical violinist," which operates like a player piano by a perforated roll of paper, is the work of a French inventor that has just been displayed here.

Fine for Barbers

New York.—Women in this town apparently spend more than \$1,000,000 a year for hair. One barber shop chain averts in litigation that its income from women last year was \$916,000.

Buys Napoleon's Hat

Paris.—One of Napoleon's hats, a well-worn specimen, has been sold at auction for \$15,999. The purchaser was a French army officer.

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RATIFICATION NOTICE

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County: JUNE TERM, 1928.

Estate of James F. Yingling, deceased. On application, it is ordered, this 12th day of June, 1928, that the sale of Real Estate of James F. Yingling, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by Claude B. Reifsnider and Bertha H. Yingling, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executors, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 3rd. Monday, 16th day of July, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 2nd. Monday, 9th. day of July, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$297.00.

CHARLES S. MARKER, J. WEBSTER EBAUGH, LEWIS E. GREEN, Judges.

True Copy Test: WILLIAM F. BRICKER, Register of Wills for Carroll County. 6-15-28

Read the Advertisements

IN THE CARROLL RECORD

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Howard J. Spalding
LITTLESTOWN, MD.

Has Stock Bulls and Cows, tested at all times. Also, buys Horses, Mules, Cows and Fat Steers of all kinds. Pays the highest market prices. 1-6-17

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JOSEPH L. MATHIAS WESTMINSTER MARYLAND

6 6 6

Cures Chills and Fever, Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fever due to Malaria

It Kills the Germs

CORRESPONDENCE

Latest Items of Local News Furnished By Our Regular Staff of Writers

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributor 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 may not reach us in time.

FEESERSBURG.

June time—the month of roses and brides—this year served us to 8 clear days, 3 cloudy, 7 rainy and 7 partly clear—followed by rain.

We cannot begin to forecast the weather, but we have learned that whenever Middleburg fixes for a festival, 'tis almost sure to rain; and when Mt. Union sets a date for one—look out for cool weather.

Mrs. F. Littlefield has been on the sick list the past week.

Bucher John is having an unhappy time with a lame back.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Stover, of York, Pa., spent last Wednesday with the Birely's and calling on friends in this locality. Mr. Stover was reared in our village, and is now vice-president of the A. B. Farquhar Co., manufacturers of big machinery.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bare and nephew, Chas. Bare, Jr., of Baltimore, spent the week-end with their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Shaffer.

Mrs. Gruber, her daughter and son, Nathan, accompanied by Mrs. Heltbride, of Woodsboro, visited the Shaffer's, on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Laura Harbaugh Fuss is spending some time with her sisters, in Middleburg.

Fred Littlefield is off for a few days, in New York, with relatives.

Recently, Ross Wilhide and family, Wm. Stansbury and family, and Mr. and Mrs. John Crabbs, had a pleasant motor trip to Boiling Springs, Pa., where they picnicked for a few hours.

The brothers and sisters of Mrs. C. Wolfe gave her a surprise feast, at her mother's home, near Linwood, on Sunday, in honor of her birthday, on the 4th.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kooke, nee Laura Hoffman, of Uniontown, received announcements of the marriage of their oldest son, Frederick H. Kooke and Mildred Bernice Martin, on Saturday, June 30th., in St. John's Lutheran Church, Baltimore. They left immediately for an auto tour to Canada, and will be at home on Ridgewood Ave., Baltimore, after August 1st.

The festival on the church lawn, at Mt. Union, on Saturday evening, drew a crowd of people, which kept the workers busy. Many former residents returned to greet old friends, and the Union Bridge Band helped to make things merry.

Many of our citizens attended the concert by the Boys' Band from the Tressler Orphans' Home, Loysville, Pa., in Union Bridge, last Thursday evening; and refreshed themselves with good food, served by the ladies of the Lutheran Church of that town.

Final rehearsals for Children's Service, in Middleburg, on Sunday evening, are in progress.

Strawberries are over—now we have cherries and raspberries—but the birds are helping to pick them.

UNIONTOWN.

Dr. J. J. Weaver and family, Washington, opened up their summer home here, first of week.

Miss Norma Mering, Great Bend, Kansas, with three lady friends, arrived at H. B. Mering's, Sunday. They are touring in their car, through the East enjoying stop offs at various places.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Simpson, son Nalvin and Paul Lindsay, spent Sunday in York. Miss Hazel Simpson returned home with them.

Members and friends of St. Paul's Lutheran Church gathered at the parsonage, Wednesday evening, June 27, and gave a donation and welcome to Rev. Millard Kroh and sister.

Mrs. L. V. Rodkey picked a good-sized tomato off her vines, Monday, July 2nd.

Rev. and Mrs. Karl Warehime and daughter, spent from Monday till Thursday in Washington and Baltimore.

Mrs. Joseph Ellis returned to Philadelphia, on Sunday, with Mr. Ellis. Harry Haines, one of the State officers, has been changed from Cumberland to Hancock. His wife and daughter visited him last week.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church has decided to hold a bazaar, July 25.

The week's guests: Miss Mary Warfield, Lisbon, at W. G. Segafosse's; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Graham, San Diego, Cal., at Mrs. Sophia Staub's; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Selby, Hanover, at C. A. Zile's; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Selby, Baltimore, at George Selby's; Rev. G. W. Ports, Deer Park, at M. P. Parsonage; Howard Hiteshow and family, with Snader Devilbiss; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Simpson and daughter, at Charles Simpson's; Cortland Hoy's, at Mrs. C. Hann's, Margaret and Robert remaining for a longer vacation.

Mrs. Lou Lease, Edgar Flickinger, Mr. and Mrs. Sternagle, Harry Stultz, Baltimore; Mrs. Elshenart and family York; Marshall Campbell and family, Orville Bowersox, Westminster; Samuel Dayhoff and family, Linwood; Raymond Dayhoff and family, Bachman's Valley, at F. T. Bowersox's; Mrs. Clara Crabbs at Miss Anna Baust's.

The Lutheran Missionary Society meets at Mrs. Roy Singer's, this Thursday evening.

Miss Margaret Singer has a position with the firm of Geiman and Young, Westminster.

DETOUR.

Miss Madge Cover is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Ashton Phillips, at Charles Town, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Breffle and son, Jack, are spending two weeks with relatives in New York State.

Guests at the home of F. J. Shorb, on Sunday, were: Mr. Milton Koons and son, of Taneytown, and Dr. Marlin Shorb, of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lee Erb and family, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Rowan Erb, at Rockville.

Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Margaret Myerly were: Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Tucker and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Rietdorf and Edgar Myerly, of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hoover and daughter, of Winchester, Va., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Weibright.

Mrs. Johanna Hollenbach spent the day in Union Bridge, recently.

Miss Lillian Schildt is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Forney Young, at Washington, D. C.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Albaugh, on Sunday, were: Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Fogle and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Albaugh, of York.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dayhoff and niece, Clarabelle, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Dayhoff, near Woodsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Wood and daughter, of Baltimore, spent the day, Thursday, with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Miller.

Miss Eunice Leizear, of Rockville, is spending some time with Mr. E. Lee Erb and family.

Sunday guests and callers at the home of Chas. DeBerry and family, were: Mr. and Mrs. John Strawsburg, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard Frock and family, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hahn and children, Misses Lillie and Dorothy Dayhoff, Albert Hahn, Glenn Haugh, Edgar Kiser and Wm. Stambaugh.

Mrs. John Coshun spent the day, Tuesday, with Mrs. Loren Austin.

Miss Alice Harbaugh, is spending a few weeks with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hedge, near Walkersville.

Mrs. Raymond Eyerle called on her sister, Mrs. J. C. Grossnickle, one afternoon, recently.

KEYMAR.

The storm, last week, did not do any damage here—only blew a few limbs off of trees—but around Keysville, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Valentine, blew down 8 locust trees and fruit trees; also uprooted trees at Wm. J. Stonesifer's. Mrs. Laura Devilbiss farm, and C. H. Valentine's.

Mrs. Maggie Zent spent last week at the home of her daughter, and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fields, of York, Pa.

Miss Ann Mehning, left Thursday morning, and expects to be gone 4 or 6 weeks. She will visit her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Norville Mehning and family, at Indianapolis, Ind., and her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Schrum, Crawfordville, Ind., where she will spend some time, and then Mrs. Schrum and Miss Annie will take a trip to California, and spend several weeks.

Mrs. Wm. F. Cover, who had been confined to her bed, we are glad to say is able to be out and around again.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clabaugh and two daughters, were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Calvin Wilson and son, Raymond.

Mrs. Armour, of Philadelphia, spent last week at the home of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Forrest.

Mrs. Dr. Artie B. Angell and daughter, Miss Margaret, of Baltimore, were visitors at the home of the former's mother and sister, Mrs. Fannie Sappington and daughter, Miss Cora.

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Galt, Wednesday, were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Galt, New Windsor; Mrs. E. H. Davis and daughter, Miss Elizabeth and Wilbur Jordan, of Baltimore.

Annie Hawk spent the Fourth in Littlestown, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hawk.

HARNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Snyder, Jr., and son and daughter, of Harrisburg, are spending their vacation here, among relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Witherow and family, of Waynesboro, spent Sunday evening at H. J. Wolff's, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Shrimmer, of Littlestown, called at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snyder, of Two Taverns, called to see the former's mother, Mrs. Edw. Snyder, on Sunday afternoon.

No services, on Sunday, at St. Paul's, on account of the pastor and family being on vacation.

Miss Norma Mering, of Great Bend, Kansas, spent a few hours with her cousin, Miss Ruth Snider, on Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Staley, Gettysburg; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sell and daughter, Mildred, of Biglerville, Pa., and Miss Lillie Slagle, of York, were visitors at Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Harner's, on Wednesday afternoon. They also called on Samuel Snider and sister, Ruth.

Chas. Myers, Gettysburg and brother Harry, and friends, are camping along the Monocacy this week, enjoying fishing and meeting their old friends; and having a good time in general.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Baumgardner and two sons and two daughters, and Mrs. Wm. Null, Baltimore, called on friends here last Sabbath.

Wm. Slagenhaupt attended the funeral of his nephew, Mr. Joseph Caldwell, at Emmitsburg, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lambert, sons Geo. and Earl, and daughter, Elizabeth, and Miss Marion Reck, motored to Washington, on the 4th., to witness the big ball game.

NEW WINDSOR.

The I. O. O. F. Lodge is making preparations to hold the ball.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized, Saturday evening, June 30, at the home of the bride's parents, N. Charles Graybill and wife, when their daughter, Margaret Graybill, became the bride of Wilbur F. Yingling, of Reisterstown. Rev. George A. Early, uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony, in the presence of the two families and a few friends. Miss Grace Yingling, sister of the groom, and Miss Evelyn Brown, were the bridesmaids. John Yingling, brother of the groom, and Norvil Green, were the groom's attendants. Little Miss Lois Snader, niece of the bride, was flower girl. The bride was given away by her father. Miss Helen Reese played the wedding-march. The home was beautifully decorated. After a sumptuous dinner Mr. and Mrs. Yingling left, by auto, for a trip to Niagara Falls and Canada.

Dallas Bloom and wife, of California; Mrs. David Bloom, and Mrs. Claude Wilt, of Unionville, were guests of George Hoover and wife, on Saturday evening last.

New Windsor had a very sane and safe Fourth of July.

Paul Lambert was helping with the hay, at Harry Lambert's farm, on Wednesday. When the storm came up, he attempted to shut a barn door, which blew off its hinges, and was hit by it, breaking his nose and hurting his shoulder and back.

A few of our baseball fans went to Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, to see the games. Charles Nicodemus and wife, H. C. Rupp and wife, went to Washington, D. C., on Monday, to see Babe Ruth play.

The M. E. Church will hold their annual lawn fete, on their lawn, Friday and Saturday evenings, July 13 and 14th.

Rev. J. Walter Englar and wife, left, on Wednesday, for a month's trip to the Pacific Coast, and then to Vancouver and come home by Canadian Pacific Route, to Chicago, Ills.

Philip Snader is sick at this writing. Mrs. Margaret Ensor is entertaining her sister-in-law and son, from Kansas, this week.

KEYSVILLE.

Charles Devilbiss, wife and sons, Roger and Paul, accompanied by Peter Baumgardner and wife, of Taneytown called at the home of Thomas Baumgardner, of Emmitsburg, on Sunday afternoon.

Miss Anne Richter, of Washington, is spending a few days at the home of C. R. Cluts and wife. Miss Richter was a former classmate of Mrs. Cluts.

Miss Virginia Cluts has returned home after spending a few days with her grand-parents, Harry Boller and wife, of Graceham.

Carl Haines, wife and daughter, Vivian, and son, Fern; James Kiser, wife and grand-daughter, Anna Mae, spent Sunday at the home of Willie Ormer's, Fountain Dale, Pa.

Mervin Conover, wife and son, Charles, of Taneytown, called at the home of Roy Baumgardner and wife, on Sunday; Norman Baumgardner, wife and daughter, Mildred, spent Wednesday at the same place.

Miss Ethel and Hazel Valentine, of near Emmitsburg, is spending some time with their grand-parents, C. H. Valentine and wife, Lennie Valentine, of York, spent the week-end at the same place.

DIED.

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

MR. H. C. EDWARDS.

Mr. H. C. Edwards, a veteran of the Civil War, died at the National Military Home, Dayton, Ohio, Thursday, July 5, aged 83 years. Mr. Edwards served with honor during the Civil War, and following that was engaged at Leavenworth, Kansas, in charge of Hospital stores, and for the past fifteen years held a like position at the Dayton home, until physically incapacitated.

Mr. Edwards was a man of fine character and intelligence, and was one of the long-time subscribers to the Carroll Record, always taking great interest in Carroll County, which he visited every year or two.

He is survived by one daughter, Miss Mora Edwards, of Bark Hill, and by two sons, Paul Edwards, near Taneytown, and Harry Edwards, of Hamilton, Ohio. Interment was made in the cemetery at the National Military Home.

MRS. SAVANNA E. HESSON.

Mrs. Savanna Elizabeth Hesson, wife of Mr. David Hesson Littlestown, died at her home on Saturday afternoon, from complications. She was aged 76 years and 26 days. She was a daughter of the late John and Eliza Hahn Study and is survived by her husband and one brother, Hezekiah Study, of Westminster. She had been in ill health for four months. She was a member of St. Mary's Reformed Church, Silver Run.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday, at 1:00 P. M., with all services at the house. Rev. F. B. Peck, pastor of St. Mary's Church officiated. Interment in Mt. Carmel cemetery, Littlestown.

MR. PHILLIP B. SNADER.

Mr. Phillip B. Snader, died at his home, in New Windsor, on Thursday afternoon, in his 83rd year. He is survived by two children: R. Smith Snader, near New Windsor, and Mrs. Edna Chaney, of Baltimore; and five grand-children. He was an active member of the M. E. Church and one of the official board; also a staunch Republican in politics. No arrangement for burial at this writing.

CALIFORNIA TO TANEYTOWN.

(Continued from First Page.)

We drove with one front wheel disconnected from steering rod. Just try the stunt—drive your car with one wheel over which you have no control.

Late in the afternoon of the 6th. day we again took the trail, and by late driving made Ranger, Texas, a distance of about 130 miles. This night we weathered our first electrical storm.

We covered the distance from Ranger, through the cities of Fort Worth and Dallas, to the border city of Texarkana on the 7th. day, approximately 350 miles. Rain and lightning. Up to this point about 25 percent of the highway is hard surface, 70 percent good smooth gravel road, and 5 percent poor condition. Each day since the wreck we encountered either tire trouble, or something to mar the trip.

On the 8th. day we left Texarkana for Memphis, Tennessee, but did not get there on account of floods in Arkansas. At Bald Knob we loaded our auto on a flat car and traveled by train to Wynne, a distance of about 40 miles. After the auto was loaded at Bald Knob we were delayed starting for 5 hours. The area travelled by train was so badly flooded that only trees and railroad tracks were above water. Arrived at Wynne at 4:30 A. M. No sleep this night. Torrential rains and lightning throughout the night.

Left Wynne, Ark., on the 9th. day for as far as we could go. Rain, and more rain. After ferrying across the Tennessee we were held up by muddy road for over 3 hours. Three tractors were kept busy all day pulling cars through about 3/4 mile of mud. We were put on the high and dry about 5 P. M. and by "stepping on" the gas and driving at night, reached Nashville about 11 P. M. The night drive from Dickson to Nashville was rather hazardous—many curves, grades and rain with streams of uncertain depth to ford.

From Nashville to Knoxville, to Kingston and Bristol, and a little town just across the Virginia border, over 400 miles, we made before we called it a day. No bed this night; we got our stiff necks in the car and began the last lap to Taneytown before the birds were awake. Arrived in Taneytown about 8 P. M., on the 11th. day. Traversing the state of Virginia from Abingdon to Harper's Ferry.

The trip across the continent as we made it is 3300 miles, about 300 miles more than the shortest way. If two weeks were allowed to make the trip, it could be done very comfortably. Tourist travel has become immense, and really wonderful accommodations are to be found the entire distance. Comfortable individual cabins may be rented for over night, equipped for light cooking, for \$1.00 to \$1.50 per night.

It is well to take your own bedding. Sheets are usually furnished. Hot and cold showers are free, as well as information which is generally reliable. Highways and cities are well marked, so if you lose your way it is more than likely your own fault.

Seventy-five percent of the roads are excellent, and you may travel as fast as you wish. Of course, some of the highways are subject to a certain extent to weather conditions. Take a desert water bag. No fooling, if you go through Arizona and New Mexico. Leave your tent and cooking utensils at home. Your expenses will not be heavy enough to justify them. Make no mistake about it; travel as comfortably and as light as you can, and you will be ready for the hay at night.

H. CLAY ENGLAR.

Marriage Licenses.

Lee Thomas Arrington and Thelma L. Amoss, Baltimore.

Ralph E. Amoss and Re'Etta E. Buppert, Baltimore.

Lester Waller and Jessie V. Marine, Westminster.

Jesse M. Singer and Mary Margaret King, Union Bridge.

Charles E. Urtz and Gladys Otto, of Union Bridge.

Charley N. Armasost and Anna P. Baseman, Baltimore.

Reginald C. Stoner and Lola Allender, Westminster.

John Dubbs and Grace Eisenhooth, York, Pa.

Nelson Glatfelter and Flossie Reener, York, Pa.

William G. Canby and Martha Smith, West Va.

Carl Shultz and Minerva Myers, of Lancaster, Pa.

George Switzer and Ethel Utz, of Hampstead, Md.

Jack C. Staublitz and Violet E. Becraft, Sykesville.

Wilbur F. Yingling and Margaret V. Graybill, Finksburg.

Robert Hamme and Anna Wilt, York, Pa.

Melvin Danner and Fern Leister, of Westminster.

Leslie G. Heagy and Louise L. Warehime, Westminster.

Do Not Kill Toads.

Toads often begin their mealtime before sunset and continue through the greater part of the night, thus taking the place in the warfare against insects, of the ground-feeding insectivorous birds that stop eating after day time is over. Since toads eat large numbers of insects that are injurious to crops, it can be said that they are of some economic value, particularly in destroying mille-peds, sowbugs, weevils, caterpillars, crickets, and leaf chafers. Toads also render useful service on the farm by reducing the number of adult beetles, as there is hardly a cultivated plant that is not attacked by these insect pests. Toads are not fussy about their menu and will eat indiscriminately any ground-frequenting insect.—Dept. Agriculture.

Host (at dinner): "You know it is said that the mustard people make their money not by what is eaten, but by what is left on the sides of plates."

Fair Guest: "Yes; but what always puzzles me is how they collect it."

MEDFORD PRICES

Dodge Guaranteed Batteries, \$9.98
Electric Fans, \$2.69
6 Bottles Vanilla for 25c
Men's Linen Dusters, 39c
2-lb. Peanut Candy for 25c
3 pr. Men's Silk Hose for 25c

Electric Irons, \$1.98

3-lbs. Raisins for 25c
National Guaranteed Auto or Radio Batteries 6-11, fits nearly all cars for \$4.98
Razors, 5c each
3-lb Seedless Raisins for 25c
3-lb. Peonut Butter for 25c
9x12 Tapestry Rugs, \$9.98

Horse Nets, 98c Set

9/4 Bed Sheet, 39c yard
Gum Baby Pants, 10c pr
Child's Play Suits, 48c
Wall Paper, 10c double roll
Clocks, 39c each
Jar Taps, 25c doz
Mason Pint Jars, 69c doz
Mason Quart Jars, 79c doz
Mason Half Gallon Jars, \$1.09 doz

Reed Chair, \$2.98

Women's Shoes, 48c pair
Men's Shoes, 98c pair
Rice, 7c lb
Lot Nice Ribbon, 1c yard
Garner Web, 1c yard
Iron Fence Posts, 25c each
Window Shades, 39c each

Salt Fish, 85c pail

B. V. D. Underwear, 10c
Gallon Can Syrup, 49c gal
3-lb. Box Crackers, 43c
Ajax Auto Til, 29c gal
6-wire 35-in. Am. Fence, 23c rod
7-wire 26-in. Am. Fence, 24c rod
8-wire 45-in. Am. Fence, 29c rod
10-wire 47-in. Am. Fence, 33c rod
80 rod Barb Wire, \$2.69 roll

Boys' Suits, \$1.98

Stock Feed Molasses, 16c gal
3 cans Peas, 25c
Electric Irons, \$3.98
Granulated Sugar, \$5.98 bag
Men's Shirts, 48c
4-doz. Jar Rubbers for 25c
2 Bunches Tire Tape for 5c
Caryset Binding 1c yd

Kotex, 33c box

Men's Suits, \$9.98
Women's Silk Dresses, \$1.98
Men's Belts, 5c each
Silk, 5c spool
Corsets, 39c each
2-lbs. Fig Bars, 25c
Balloon Tire Auto Jacks, 98c each

Galvanized Tubs, 39c each

Elec. Power Wash Machines, \$39.00
Ford Radiators each \$7.98
25-lb. Box Dynamite, \$4.75
50-lb. Box Dynamite, \$9.50
Boys' Shirts, 25c each
Hair Nets, 1c each
STORE CLOSURE, 6 O'CLOCK
Wet Buttermilk, 4c lb

Dairy Feed, \$2.25 bag

Dry Buttermilk, 10c lb
7-gal. Milk Cans, \$2.98 each
Ford Fan Belts, 10c each
24-lb. Bag Gold Medal Flour, \$1.19
24-lb. Bag Pillsbury Flour, \$1.25

Screen Doors, \$1.98

Gold Seal Congoleum, 49c yard
3-plate Batteries, \$9.98
Women's White Aprons, 10c each
House Paint, \$1.69 per gal
Lawn Mowers, \$2.98 each
Galvanized Roofing, \$3.98 sq
Floor Covering, 29c yd

Window Screens, 35c each

Men's Sunday Straw Hats, 48c
Slickers, \$2.75 each
29x4.40 Balloon Tires, \$3.98
27x4.40 Balloon Tires, \$3.98

The Medford Grocery Co., MEDFORD, MARYLAND.

Motto All Right, but Staff Went Too Far

Samuel Grindstone was a hustler of the modern school. He believed in the gospel of speeding up.

Over every desk in his office he placed a large printed notice, reading: "Do It Now!"

But a week later, with tired fingers and exhausted air, he tore them all down.

"Hello," said a friend, dashing in and seeing the ceremony of destruction. "What's up? Doesn't hustling pay? Going back to the old leisurely methods?"

"Yes, I am," snorted Grindstone. "Hust

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 especially for Wants, Lost, Found, Short Announcements, Personal Property for sale, etc.

ALL NOTICES in this column must be uniform in style.

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 3-28-1f

FOR SALE—A New Perfection, 3-burner Coal Oil Stove and 2-burner Oven, in excellent condition.—Mrs. Clyde L. Hesson.

BARLEY for sale, by Oliver E. Lambert, Greenville.

FOR SALE—2-Burner Perfection Oil Stove, with back and shelf, in good condition.—J. C. Delauter, Taneytown.

FOR SALE—Holsteins and Guernsey Fresh and Springers; also 7 small black Shoats.—Scott M. Smith.

COMMUNITY PICNIC—The Emmitsburg Community Picnic will be held, this year, at the usual time, Wednesday, August 28, in Shriver's Grove, on State Road, 2 miles of Emmitsburg. 7-6-2t

FOR SALE—A good Milk Cow—one of the big milkers; will be fresh in a week's time.—Chas. E. Harner, 1/2 mile from Baptist grave-yard.

KEYSVILLE PICNIC—Stonesifer's Grove, near Keysville, Saturday, August 4th. Festival in evening. Good program. Detour Band. 7-6-4t

BAUST LUTHERAN Sunday School will hold a Festival, on the Church lawn, on Thursday evening, July 26th. If the weather is unfavorable, will be held July 27th. A Band of music will be present.

FOR SALE—German Police Dog, 1 1/2 years old, thoroughbred.—Edw. Hockensmith, Taneytown.

CLOSING NOTICE—Owing to the picnic next Wednesday, July 11th, the Grocery Stores of Taneytown, will close at noon and remain closed for the balance of the day.

SHORT TERM GRAIN and Hay Insurance. To cover the period from harvesting to marketing—2 to 4 months. Always issue a lot of such policies at this time of the year. The cost is small—the extra protection is great.—P. B. Englar, Home Ins. Co. Agent, Taneytown, Md. 6-29-3t

FOR SALE—1924 Model Ford Touring Car, in good running order. Cheap.—Wm. Erb, Route 12, Westminster. 6-29-2t

I WILL BE AT the Central Hotel, Taneytown, on Tuesday, July 10th, from 5:00 until 8:00 P. M., and will have my samples on display.—The A. Nash Tailoring Co., Jos. A. Gilbert Representative. 6-29-2t

WANTED—White and Spotted Rabbits, 20c lbs. Guine Pigs for sale.—Maurice Feiser, Taneytown. 6-29-1f

FAT HOGS WANTED, who has them?—Harold Mehring. 11-11-1f

FOR SALE—Fine Homes, improved by Brick and Frame Houses and all improvements, in and out of town.—D. W. Garner, Real Estate Broker. 10-5-1f

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

Notice to Dog Owners.

Chapter 497, Sec. 201, Laws of 1918 says: "Any person violating or refusing to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$5.00 nor more than \$25.00; or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or shall be both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the Court."

So, if you get into trouble, don't blame me.

B. S. MILLER,
Collector Dog Taxes.

CHURCH 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.

St. Mary's Lutheran Church, Silver Run—Sunday School, 9:00; Preaching, 10:00; C. E., 7:00, and Evening Service, 7:30. Rev. W. E. Saltzgeber, Pastor.

St. Mary's Ref. Church, Silver Run—Sunday School, 9:00; Morning Worship 10:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:30; Evening Service, 7:30.

Uniontown Lutheran St. Paul's—9:30, S. S.; 7:30, C. E.
Mt. Union—9:30 S. S.; 10:30 A. M., Preaching Service.
Winter's—1:30 S. S.; 2:30 Church Service.

Piney Creek, Presbyterian—Preaching Service, 9:30; Sabbath School, 10:30; Brotherhood, Monday, 8:00; Missionary Meeting, Thursday, July 12, 7:45, at Mrs. S. H. Mehring's.
Taneytown Presbyterian—Sabbath School, 10:00; Divine Worship, 11:00; C. E., 6:45.

Taneytown Lutheran—Communion Services, Sunday morning, by Dr. C. F. Sanders. No evening service; but Dr. Sanders will preach in the U. B. Church.

Manchester U. B. Circuit, Bixler's—S. S., 10:00; Worship, 7:45.
Mt. Zion—S. S., 2:00; Worship, at 3:00; C. E., 7:45.

Manchester—Worship and Holy Communion, 10:45; Festival July 21, on lawn of old parsonage.
Miller's—Picnic, July 21st.

Manchester Ref. Charge, Elder J. Q. Truxel, of Lancaster, Pa., will have charge of services this Sunday. The services are: Lineboro, 10:00; Manchester, 7:45.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—S. School, 9:15; Service, 10:15; C. E., at 7:00; No Evening Service, Villing Workers, this (Friday) evening in the S. S. room. Holy Communion, on Sunday morning, July 22.

Keysville—Sunday School, at 1:00; Service, 2:00; Holy Communion, on Sunday, July 29.

Taneytown U. B. Church—S. S., 9:30; S. C. E., 7:00; Evening Worship, 8:00. Dr. Sanders, of the Lutheran Church will bring the message, Catechetical Instruction, Saturday, 4. Harney—S. S., 9:30; Morning Worship, 10:30.

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

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Carroll County Savings Bank

at Uniontown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, June 30, 1928.

RESOURCES:
Loans and Discounts.....\$ 94,030.64
Overdrafts, secured & unsecured..... 282.49
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc..... 387,392.88
Banking House..... 1,250.00
Furniture and Fixtures..... 250.00
Other Real Estate Owned..... 9,356.02
Mortgages & Judgments of Record..... 50,897.07
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than Reserve Cash Items..... 1,637.51
Reserve..... 948.28
Checks and other Cash Items..... 12,063.15
Due from approved Reserve Agts..... 3,956.02
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes.....\$2959.00
Gold Coin..... 303.90
Minor Coin..... 76.71 3,338.71
Total.....\$555,987.55

LIABILITIES:
Capital Stock paid in.....\$ 20,000.00
Surplus Fund..... 40,000.00
Undivided Profits less expenses, Interest and Taxes Paid..... 10,707.12
Dividends Unpaid..... 246.05
Deposits (demand).....\$32,535.13 32,535.13
Deposits (time)..... 9,877.70
Savings and Special..... 9,877.70
Certificates of deposit 442,620.35 452,498.05
Total.....\$555,987.55

State of Maryland, County of Carroll, ss. I, Jesse P. Garner, Treasurer of the above named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JESSE P. GARNER, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1928.
MILTON A. ZOLLICKOFFER, Not. Pub. Correct Attest:
JACOB J. WEAVER.
JOHN E. FORMWALT.
M. A. ZOLLICKOFFER. Directors.

The rotogravure sections (the brown pages) of Sunday newspapers are said to produce dermatitis, a skin disease, in some people; and is said to be caused by a dye used in the brown ink. The danger is not at all widespread. The Boston Transcript recently carried an item containing the information herein.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

at Taneytown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business June 30, 1928.

RESOURCES:
Loans and Discounts.....\$256,481.10
Overdrafts, secured & unsecured..... 109.32
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc..... 350,460.03
Banking House..... 4,910.00
Mortgages & Judgments of Record..... 137,300.93
Due from approved Reserve Agts..... 18,281.33
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes.....\$8777.00
Gold Coin..... 1469.00
Minor Coin..... 994.53 10,850.53
Total.....\$778,339.25

LIABILITIES:
Capital Stock paid in.....\$ 25,000.00
Surplus Fund..... 40,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes Paid..... 34,113.81
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than Reserve..... 997.21
Deposits (demand)..... 1,750.00
Subject to Check.....\$8070.56
Cashier's Checks out..... 81,474.76
Deposits (time)..... 1398.20
Savings and Special.....\$356,755.22
Certificates of deposit 238,248.25 595,003.47
Total.....\$778,339.25

State of Maryland, County of Carroll, ss. I, O. Edward Dodder, Treasurer of the above named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. EDWARD DODDER, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1928.

CHARLES R. ARNOLD, Notary Public.
Correct Attest:
L. SHOEMAKER.
D. J. HESSON.
N. R. BAUMGARDNER. Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Birnie Trust Co.

at Taneytown in the State of Maryland at the close of business, June 30, 1928.

RESOURCES:
Loans and Discounts.....\$257,191.90
Overdrafts, secured & unsecured..... 72.80
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc..... 894,938.55
Banking House..... 9,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures..... 600.00
Other Real Estate Owned..... 4,900.00
Mortgages & Judgments of Record..... 297,024.36
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than Reserve Cash Items..... 1,907.07
Checks and other Cash Items..... 104.94
Due from approved Reserve Agts..... 45,854.11
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes.....\$14,328.00
Gold Coin..... 526.00
Minor Coin..... 1,859.54 16,713.54
Miscellaneous Assets..... 1,005.00
Total.....\$1,440,469.37

LIABILITIES:
Capital Stock paid in.....\$ 40,000.00
Surplus Fund..... 100,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes Paid..... 22,217.50
Dividends Unpaid..... 2,490.00
Deposits (demand)..... \$128,612.75 128,612.75
Certificates of deposit 212.17 128,824.92
Deposits (time)..... 1,859.54
Savings and Special \$189,626.70
Certificates of deposit 334,909.80
Trust Deposits..... 22,406.36 1,146,936.95
Total.....\$1,440,469.37

State of Maryland, County of Carroll, ss. I, G. Walter Wilt, Cashier of the above named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. WALTER WILT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1928.

CHARLES R. ARNOLD, Notary Public.
Correct Attest:
EDW. O. WEAVER.
GEORGE A. ARNOLD.
MILTON A. KOONS. Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Detour Bank,

at Detour, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, June 30, 1928.

RESOURCES:
Loans and Discounts..... 61,130.19
Overdrafts, secured & unsecured..... 60.05
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc..... 64,293.75
Banking House..... 3,833.37
Furniture and Fixtures..... 1,317.29
Mortgages & Judgments of Record..... 20,078.68
Due from approved Reserve Agts..... 6,188.69
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes.....\$19,222.00
Gold Coin..... 250.00
Minor Coin..... 204.99 2,376.99
Total.....\$159,380.01

LIABILITIES:
Capital Stock paid in.....\$ 25,000.00
Surplus Fund..... 9,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses, Interest and Taxes Paid..... 423.79
Dividends Unpaid..... 638.76
Deposits (demand)..... \$14,943.65
Certificates of deposit 15.00
Cashier's Checks out..... 19.90 14,978.55
Deposits (time)..... 104,984.91
Savings and Special..... 104,984.91
Bills Payable, including Certified checks of Deposit for money borrowed..... 4,000.00
Reserved Account..... 263.00
Total.....\$159,380.01

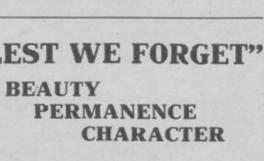
State of Maryland, County of Carroll, ss. I, E. Lee Erb, Cashier of the above named Institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. LEE ERB, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1928.

CHARLES R. ARNOLD, Notary Public.
Correct Attest:
ROLAND R. DILLER.
EDW. O. WEAVER.
E. L. WARNER. Directors.

"LEST WE FORGET"

BEAUTY PERMANENCE CHARACTER



Goof (seeing lady of house angry) —I-I guess you want me to take my gum shoes outside?
L. O. H.—Yes—and without removing them, please.

The Unattainable
He said he was a highbrow elf.
He talked all the sleep.
He couldn't quite explain himself,
Because he was so deep.

6-22-eow

Subscribe for THE RECORD

STATEMENT FROM SUP'T OF SCHOOLS.

(Continued from First Page.)

terial, dictionaries, reference books, library books, records, commercial schools with typewriters and paper, manual training, agricultural, home economics, and musical departments with the supplies necessary to make these subjects function. The science departments of our eleven high schools must be deprived of their annual quota of replacements.

The sanitation plants in Westminster, Manchester, Sykesville, Union Bridge, New Windsor, Pleasant Gap, Finksburg, Mechanicsville will be deprived of the necessary chemical compounds to make them safe and fit to use. New plants were to be constructed at Patapsco, Uniontown and Pleasant Valley where the sanitary situations are extremely bad.

I also, want to call your attention to certain misleading statements contained in the article, that must certainly have been made deliberately, for the action taken by the County Commissioners in cutting the school budget was certainly taken under legal advice. I refer, first, to the statement made with reference to the refusal to grant the amount for a portable building to relieve the congestion at Manchester, where it is suggested that the School Board might use a certain State Fund granted by the last Legislature "for the erection and equipment of school houses or for the purchase of school lots." The above statement can by no means be construed to include the purchase of temporary equipment of any character whatsoever, and the School Board proposes to use this fund to purchase land when needed as interpreted both by the Attorney-General and later by the Courts.

The other misleading statement is with reference to the sale of school properties made during the past two years. The first sale made in February, 1927, amounted to \$4957.20 and was applied to the cost of the erection of the Taneytown School building for which the County Commissioners failed to supply adequate funds. The second sale made February, 1928, amounted to \$2346 and has not as yet been applied. With reference to the above sales, the Attorney General has ruled "that the sale of abandoned school properties is in reality a mere conversion and does not add to the assets held by the County Board. We think that it, therefore, follows that they should be reinvested in permanent improvements." He further says, "Furthermore, we do not think that the money thus derived can be taken into consideration by the County Commissioners in determining the amounts required to be levied and collected in accordance with this section." (Section 56, Article 77).

However, the most flagrant attempt to deceive the public is made in the first and second paragraphs of this article under the topic "The school Budget." Here you will note that in the first paragraph the amount derived from the State is deducted from the whole amount asked for, and then in the second paragraph some of these items are detailed and again deducted, thus deducting the State Funds twice, and again at the end of the detailed distribution under Debt Service you will find that a deficiency item granted by a warrant on May 14, 1928, is charged against the school levy. Now, as the money has been spent to meet deficiencies of the past year, it can not be available for next year, yet one is led to believe that the School Board is to have \$16 cents on the \$100 as its available funds in addition to the \$115009.47 from the State.

Why this effort at deception and misrepresentation of the facts? Why such a detailed analysis of the amounts alleged to go to the schools? Why not a similar detailed statement to account for the exact amounts that the County owes, and the amounts of \$35,000 for dirt roads and of \$59,528 for hard roads. We are told on authority that the County indebtedness is to be wiped out. The statement shows that \$13,560 has been set aside for this purpose. Why were the schools reduced in legitimate expenditures for the next year to the amount of \$41,942.00 if the indebtedness is only \$15,560? I hope it can be said that at last the County is again out of debt, even if it is at the expense of the children of the County.

I want the public to understand that in presenting the situation as I have outlined it above, I have no personal axe to grind, but I can not sit by in virtue of my official position and leave the public in the dark as to the Board's side of the case. Any one can see from an examination of the facts that the schools are not operated legally, and dare not be operated illegally. We must operate 180 days; we must pay the minimum salary schedule; we must pay for the number on the staff that we have and each salary is fixed by law; we must have fuel, janitor service, text books; pay teachers who must attend summer school; must keep up repairs on more than a hundred buildings; must comply with the State High School requirements by offering sufficient room, and furnishing the necessary school equipment, commercial, scientific, vocational and musical. We must comply with the Mt. Airy and Westminster authorities when we are ordered to lay down about \$2000 worth of paving. We must protect the children from infection and dangerous unsanitary conditions, and from the possibility of loss of life or limb by injury while being transported. We must insure our buildings against fire. We must comply with these requirements and it takes money to do it. School costs can not be reduced. They are much more likely to increase. Consolidation only will effect a reduction and this can be accomplished with good roads and new buildings and additions to old in a number of places. M. S. H. UNGER, Superintendent.

Typhoid Becoming a Rural Disease.

"Every season brings its own responsibility to the health officer; and at this time of the year, the prevention of typhoid looms especially large in the thoughts and plans of the up-to-date health officer." Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health said recently in discussing seasonal sickness.

"The main sources of typhoid," he said, "are water, milk, flies, fingers and food. The disease is always contracted by way of the mouth—through contaminated water, milk or other food, and the living germ that causes the disease comes from the discharges from the intestines or bladder of some one who has been ill with typhoid. These discharges eventually have passed into streams or wells, polluting the water supplies, or they have contaminated the soil in places where the sewage is not properly cared for. Polluted drinking water is not the only source of danger. The disease is also spread by flies, carrying the germs from sewage to food; through uncooked and unwashed food; through milk and other foods handled by typhoid carriers—persons of careless habits who have recovered from the disease but who still excrete the germs.

"Twenty or twenty-five years ago, the disease was as common in the cities as in the country. But with the installation of water and sewerage systems in cities and towns the danger of city people of contracting typhoid from drinking water has been greatly reduced. Now, to a large extent typhoid has become a rural disease, and a very large proportion of the cases we have in Maryland occur in scattered rural communities, that are out of reach of adequately protected water supplies."

"The present laws concerning the sanitary supervision of our waterways went into effect in 1914 and a gradual decrease in typhoid in the entire state dates back to that year. About three-fourths of the total population of the state is now served by water supplies protected against contamination and slowly but surely, the protection is being extended. But there will always be some scattered communities that cannot be reached by these protective measures. For the benefit of such person, the State Department of Health has prepared designs for sewage disposal plans for private homes not connected with publicly controlled waterways. Copies of the plans with advice in regard to modifications which may be required according to the slope of the land and the character of the soil may be obtained by writing to the State Department of Health, 16 West Saratoga St., Baltimore City."

Sickly Boy, 7, Gains 15-lbs.—Father Happy
"My boy, 7, would not eat. I gave him Vinol and the way he eats and plays now makes me happy. He gained 15 pounds."—J. F. Andres.

Vinol is a delicious compound of cod liver peptone, iron, etc. The very FIRST bottle often adds several pounds weight to thin children or adults. Nervous, easily tired, anemic people are surprised how Vinol gives new pep, sound sleep and a BIG appetite. Tastes delicious. Robert S. McKinney, Druggist, Taneytown. Advertisement

SEEK RIGHT NAMES OF PLACES IN U. S.

Compile Guide to Spelling and Pronunciation.

Washington.—An official guide to names of American places, hard to pronounce and harder to spell, will be provided when the United States Geographic board completes a new gazetteer.

Recognizing the need for determining, for example, whether the Minnesota iron range should be spelled Mesabi or Mesaba or Missabi, the board has been working through various sources to dispose finally and officially of such riddles.

More than half the states are cooperating by appointing a board to supply information. Frank Bond, chairman of the geographic board, now is correlating local prejudice and practice with what has become more or less official through decisions of the board.

The dispute in the state of Washington over the name of Mount Rainier, which residents of the town of Tacoma wished changed to honor their community, is the outstanding controversy that has had the board's consideration.

Years ago it handed down a decision that the name of Rainier should remain, but the town did not wish to abide by the decision and took its case to congress in the form of a bill, which is now pigeon-holed.

"The names given to natural features," says Bond, "afford the greatest number of controversies. They are generally of haphazard origin, of incidental or accidental application to meet a passing need."

Woman Seeks Degree After 8 Years' Lapse

Columbia, S. C.—Absence of eight years from college has proved no deterrent to Mrs. Irene Wellwood, who is seeking a degree at the University of South Carolina this year.

She celebrated her decision to return to work by achieving the highest single average of any member of the Chi Omega sorority group, which in turn showed the highest scholastic average of any women's group on the campus.

Mrs. Wellwood is the wife of Arthur R. Wellwood, resident engineer at the Saluda power dam under construction 17 miles from here. Her marriage caused her to withdraw from Vassar college eight years ago, but she is determined to complete her college work.

Expressing the opinion that women cannot find a satisfying life in a round of teas, bridge and housework when they have stopped their education, Mrs. Wellwood, intends to tour Europe this summer to perfect her knowledge of French so that she may teach it.

France May Sell Part of Stamp Collection

Paris.—France may sell part of its stamp collection. This is the complete set of postage stamps issued by France since stamps first were used here in 1848, a collection that covers eighty years.

The government mint keeps the rare collection with the old copper plates that made them in a safe that holds the dies for stamping metal money and the official set of platinum weights and measures. There are three keys to the safe, each held by a different official and all necessary for the opening of the big treasure chest.

There are several sheets of many issues of the old stamps and often a number of proofs in various colors that were never adopted. Also, there are many foreign stamps, obtained through exchanges with other governments.

Mint officials propose putting a complete set in the National library and selling the remainder, expecting to get big prices.

1 Man Takes 23 Years to Stop Panhandling

New York.—The efforts of one man over a period of twenty-three years have made Brooklyn a city practically free from beggars, according to a statement issued by the Brooklyn bureau of charities in connection with its fiftieth anniversary campaign for a fund of \$2,000,000.

John D. Godfrey, mendicancy officer, for a generation has been the determined foe of the fraudulent "flopers," "throwouts," "fit-throwers" and "deaf and dumb artists."

He

Little Band-Wagon Journeys

By L. T. MERRILL

(© 1928, Western Newspaper Union.)

3.—When Hamilton Campaigned for Jefferson

WERE the present Republican majority in the house of representatives to be called upon to pick our next President from among the Democrats, the situation would be roughly comparable to that which prevailed in that strange, turbulent fourth American election of 1800 in which Thomas Jefferson finally was seated in the President's chair largely through the personal efforts of his most bitter political antagonist, Alexander Hamilton.

Federalist party fortunes under four years of President John Adams had fallen low. In opposition, Jeffersonian Republicans (forerunners of modern Democrats) presented such a solid front that George Washington, then in retirement, despairingly exclaimed: "Let that party set up a broomstick, and call it a true son of liberty—a democrat—or give it any other epithet that will suit their purpose, and it will command their votes in toto."

Federalists tried to draft Washington himself for a third term; but the "Father of His Country" died suddenly in December, 1799, probably before these overtures reached him in the post.

Federalists then resigned themselves to making another campaign with President Adams. Early in 1800 a caucus of Federalist congressmen selected the President as their candidate to succeed himself, with Charles C. Pinckney of South Carolina as his running-mate.

Jeffersonian congressmen, in a similar caucus, picked the sage of Monticello to head their ticket, with Aaron Burr of New York for vice president. The factional rift in the Federalist ranks at once burst open wide. Alexander Hamilton, powerful boss of the anti-Adams Federalists, issued a vindictive letter criticizing Adams as jealous, egotistical, ill-tempered, arbitrary. This pamphlet, designed for quiet circulation only among a few of Hamilton's Federalist friends, promptly fell into the hands of the crafty Colonel Burr. He sent copies abroad among Jeffersonian newspapers, which printed them in high glee. "Alexander Pamphlet" became a Republican nickname for the discomfited Hamilton, while furious Adam pamphleteers set to work to refute his criticisms.

Jefferson, for his part, as in the campaign of 1800, had to sustain much personal abuse, largely on the score of his free thinking in religious matters.

As election returns from the states trickled slowly in, it was apparent that the Federalists were beaten. Republican elation knew no bounds. Church bells burst under too vigorous ringing. Federalists were facetiously threatened with a raise in the price of shaves at the barber shops because their faces had become so long.

But elation soon gave way to perplexities with realization that, under the old system of voting, Jefferson and Burr had received a tie vote of 73 each. Sixty-five votes went to Adams, 64 to Pinckney, one to John Jay.

This, of course, meant that the choice between Jefferson and Burr for the Presidency would be thrown into the lower house of congress. And there Federalists, not Republicans, controlled a majority of the state votes!

The house of representatives, with exception of one sick member, mustered a full attendance for the decisive event. Another sick member had himself carried into the Capitol in his bed rather than miss participating in the voting.

On the first vote, taken by states on February 11, 1801, eight of the sixteen states were found to be for Jefferson, six for Burr, and two, Vermont and Maryland, divided—giving neither candidate a majority. These results being steadily maintained, congressmen sent out for pillows and nightcaps and snored in their seats or on the floor, between the successive ballots which were taken at intervals all through the night.

At the prospect that Burr might be chosen President, none was more aghast than Hamilton—who later was to die by Burr's hand in a duel. Hamilton hated Jefferson, but more he distrusted the wily manipulator from his own state. So he did all in his power, and with considerable effect, to induce his Federalist friends to cause Burr's defeat.

Finally on the thirty-sixth ballot, taken February 17, one Federalist from Vermont, by prearrangement, absented himself, two from Maryland dropped in blank votes, and these states, which had been divided on previous ballots, cast their choices for Jefferson, giving him 10 votes to Burr's 6.

Hamilton had succeeded in electing his principal political adversary. Republicans derisively gave the toast, "Alexander Hamilton; few men have done more to promote the election of Thomas Jefferson. The devil should have his due."

But "Jefferson, the Mammoth of Democracy," was the more popular toast drunk in the taverns, and jubilation with which Jeffersonian partisans acclaimed their victory waxed so enthusiastic that a Philadelphia Federalist newspaper sourly complained that since the election the price of gin and whisky had gone up 50 per cent.

Little Band-Wagon Journeys

By L. T. MERRILL

(© 1928, Western Newspaper Union.)

4.—The "Era of Good Feeling"

AMERICAN political leaders at the beginning of the Nineteenth century were duly impressed by the dilemma of 1800, in which Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, of the Jeffersonian Republican party, had received an equal number of votes for President. The tied contest had been thrown into the house of representatives. There the opposing Federalists party, having a majority, threatened for a time to elect Burr rather than Jefferson, although the latter had been clearly intended for President and the former for vice president by their own party.

This dilemma arose under the early system which required each member of the electoral college to cast two votes, each for different men, but without distinction as to which man was desired for President and which for vice president.

In 1803, during President Jefferson's first term, recurrence of such a deadlock as nearly had kept him out of the White House and had thrown the country into great confusion was definitely forestalled. Congress submitted to the states the Twelfth amendment to the Federal Constitution, under which each member of the electoral college was to cast one vote for President and one for vice president. Duly ratified by the states, the amendment went into effect in 1804, in time for the election of that year.

Thus threatening difficulties in the way of orderly elections were removed. But methods of nominating candidates, for which no means had been provided or suggested in the Constitution, continued to be a matter of slow evolution.

The first stage in the development—nominations by caucuses in congress—was a natural one. Absence of quick means of communication made congress the only deliberative body that adequately could represent popular opinion.

Jeffersonian Republicans had frowned on caucus nominations when they first were made by the Federalist party, but these squeamish scruples soon were abandoned and the Republicans formally held a caucus to renominate Jefferson in 1804.

In 1808, however, definite objection within the party was raised against the caucus that nominated James Madison of Virginia to succeed Jefferson. Strangely enough, George Clinton of New York, picked by the caucus to be Madison's running mate, protested against the method of his own nomination to be vice president.

DeWitt Clinton of New York, when he saw that he could not get the caucus nomination, broke away from the Jeffersonian Republican party in 1812 and was nominated by a fusion state convention of Republicans and Federalists in New York. Practically all the other nominations in the first fifth of the century were made by caucus. It remained for doughty Gen. Andrew Jackson to vitalize the opposition to Presidential nominating caucuses that their final abandonment was accomplished.

Meantime the "Virginia dynasty" of Presidents—Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—succeeded in getting elected with but little opposition. The Federalist party was but a shell, which in some elections did not even take the trouble to put up Presidential candidates.

President Monroe, as the last figure of the "Virginia dynasty," managed to please both Federalists and Republicans so well that he was wholly unopposed for re-election in 1820.

But for a single vote cast by a New Hampshire elector for John Adams' son, John Quincy Adams, Monroe would have shared Washington's unique distinction of a unanimous election to the Presidency. Some historians have professed to find in the New Hampshire elector's vote for John Quincy Adams the precise motive of depriving Monroe of this distinction of unanimous election, which the New Hampshire man believed should rightly be Washington's alone.

With Monroe, the last of the men who had participated directly in the Revolution and the founding of the Republic passed from executive control, Monroe's administration because of its political peace and harmony was called the "era of good feeling."

But new forces were stirring to end this tranquillity. The tariff, internal improvements, and the issue of slavery that prominently emerged with enactment of the Missouri compromise of 1820, were appearing to disrupt the harmony and create new partisan alignments. An ambitious younger generation of politicians had appeared on the scene to take sides on the new issues. They were laying their plans for the succession to the Presidency many months before Monroe cast off his executive responsibilities. The turmoil of the Jacksonian era and the memorable struggles for Democrats and Whigs were just ahead, to be begun with another decisive election contest that had to be resolved again, amid considerable partisan bitterness, by the lower house of congress.

Incidentally, in this election contest of 1824, "King Canus," was destined to be permanently dethroned.

Peasant's Retort Won French King's Praise

The subject of King Henri IV, "le bon roi Henri," he who said Paris was well worth a mass, is inexhaustible and the French always receive a book of anecdotes and biographical details on him with delight. From the latest volume Pierre Van Paassen, writing in the Atlanta Constitution, tells this incident. One day the king was passing through a village where he was obliged to halt for dinner. Before sitting down he asked the host of the tavern: "Invite me the man who passes for being the most spirited in your commune." King Henri was told that it was a fellow named Gaillard. "Go and fetch him," ordered the king. The peasant soon arrived. Henri told him to sit opposite at the table and to share his meal of roast chicken with Chablis. "What's your name?" asked the king. "Sire," replied the rustic, "my name is Gaillard." "What difference is there between a gaillard (genial, good-hearted fellow) and a paillard (scoundrel)?" "Sire," came back the peasant without a moment's hesitation, "there's only a wooden table between them." "Ventre Saint-gris!" roared the king, "that's a good one. I had never expected to find such a great spirit in such a small village."

Petition to Heaven Out of the Ordinary

"Bob" Edwards, a Canadian member of parliament, who founded a little paper called the Calgary Eye Opener among the Northwest Mounted Police, about a quarter of a century ago, composed at the time a little prayer, perhaps in emulation of that of Robert Louis Stevenson.

Quoth Bob: "Lord, let me keep a straight way in the path of honor—and a straight face in the presence of solemn asses."

"Let me not truckle to the high, nor bulldoze the low; let me frolic with the Jack and the Joker and win the game."

"Lead me into Truth and Beauty—and tell me her name. "Keep me sane, but not too sane. Let me not take the world or myself too seriously, and grant more people to laugh with and fewer to laugh at."

"Let me condemn no man because of his grammar and no woman on account of her morals, neither being responsible for either."

"Preserve my sense of humor and of values and proportions. Let me be helpful while I live, but not live too long. Which is about all today, Lord. Amen."

Resourceful Young Girl

Little Charlotte was impatient to see her father, who was busy in the basement. She was not allowed to go down the stairs alone but stood at the top calling impatiently: "Daddy, hurry up, daddy. Come upstairs to Sharlie. Come on, daddy! Come now."

Finally her father replied somewhat sharply that he would come soon, but that Charlotte would gain nothing by impatient teasing.

Silence, while this idea was sinking in. Then once more the basement door opened, and in a perfect imitation of her mother's voice, Charlotte called down:

"Bill, you're wanted on the telephone."—Children, the Magazine for Parents.

Self-Evident

"What are you going to have for dinner, mamma?" asked little Nancy Adams one Sunday morning.

"Roast pork, darling."

"Can I have some?"

"You and Jane may have a little—not much," the mother replied.

Nancy and Jane went into a huddle and the mother overheard the debate about the meat course. Nancy, the younger, wanted to know what roast pork was and why they could have only a little. Jane explained that mother thought it was indigestible; whereupon Nancy replied: "Oo, then I know it is something I like."—Los Angeles Times.

True Beauty

Straight noses, symmetrical features, and attractive hair colorings, while they give one prettiness, do not necessarily constitute beauty. On the contrary, one has no beauty, in the strict sense, unless she expresses the finer mental and spiritual qualities, along with health and vitality. In short, beauty is not merely a physical possession, determined by body structure and coloring and texture. It is not skin deep. It is much more than that. It is in large part the reflection of personality—a revelation of life and health, intelligence and spirit.—Physical Culture Magazine.

Life's Brightest Moment

A small boy was walking home from a music lesson with his violin under his arm, when a thief crept up behind him, snatched the instrument, and immediately disappeared.

It sounds like a dream come true. Millions of small boys like to imagine such a theft while practicing on the piano at home, but it practically never happens.—Detroit News.

Disillusioned

"Well, I don't think much of women," said nine-year-old Joe, coming home from school.

"Why, what's happened to you and Kathryn?" queried his mother.

"Well, she only got forty in arithmetic today. That's just too dumb!"

FOG PENETRATED BY NEW NEON GAS LAMP

Engineers Use It to Solve Aviation Problem.

Schenectady, N. Y.—A brilliant red arc light that makes use of the rare atmospheric gas neon, and which can shine through thick fog, has been developed at the research laboratory of the General Electric company here. The new lamp is the result of the work of Dr. Clifton G. Found, in collaboration with J. D. Forney of the Cooper-Hewitt Electric company, and has just been demonstrated by them to engineers.

Airplane landing fields will probably be among the first to make use of the lamp, for by outlining the fields with them aviators flying above through fog will be enabled to make a safe landing. Such an occurrence as that of Commander Byrd on his flight to Paris, when he actually flew over LeBourget, but could not see to land, would probably be prevented.

Useful Also in Harbors.

Docks in harbors may also be marked with the lamp. According to Doctor Found, the light has been tested for this use when one was recently placed on a pier in the Hudson river. "Observations from boats during fog," he says, "have shown that it was possible to pick up the red neon light before any of the other lights in the vicinity were observed."

Earlier forms of neon tubes, which give the characteristic red neon light that is now so common in advertising signs, suffer from what is called the "cathode drop." This is the great difference in voltage between the electrode through which the electric current enters the tube and the nearby gas. On account of it, also, tubes must be operated with a high voltage, and must be made quite long in order to be efficient. Another disagreeable effect is that the gas is made to gradually disappear.

Gives More Effective Light.

The new tube of Doctor Found and Forney heats the cathode, or the electrode through which the current enters the tube, by means of an additional electric circuit. This causes it to give off the electrons which cause the neon gas to glow, but without the high voltages that are needed in the older tubes. By such means an extremely efficient source of brilliant red light can be obtained. Light of this color is best for penetrating fog.

Another possible use of the lamp is in photography, especially in colors. The mercury vapor lamp, which gives a characteristically violet colored light, has often been used for ordinary photography, but the unnatural pallor which it causes is a disadvantage, especially where colors are concerned. By combining the neon light with the mercury vapor lamp, the former supplies the red rays which are lacking in the latter, and the result, said Doctor Forney, is a good approximation to white light.

Cuba Will Turn Coast Defenses Into Parks

Havana.—Cuba is to transform its coast batteries into public parks, according to an announcement by Secretary of Public Works Carlos Miguel de Cespedes.

In Havana alone some ten blocks of valuable ocean front property, appraised at as many millions of dollars, contain antiquated earthworks mounted with unserviceable cannon that date from colonial times.

Since Cuba has no reason to anticipate a foreign invasion, it has been decided that coast defense artillery is unnecessary, and the batteries are being dismantled to make way for pergolas and flower beds.

Secretary Cespedes is also transforming several hundred section houses along the various highways of the republic into rural schoolhouses. Modern machinery has practically done away with manual labor in highway repair, it is stated, and the section houses, which were built two decades ago of substantial masonry, serve better purpose in the guise of schools.

Race Suicide Causing Little Worry in U. S.

Washington.—The race suicide outlook in the United States is not yet painfully apparent, judging by the latest statistical study of sterility reported to the National Academy of Sciences. From data furnished by the United States bureau of the census, Dr. A. J. Lotka has computed that the percentage of childless marriages among white people in America is 17 per cent. About 4 per cent of these are accounted for by divorce and the death of one matrimonial partner or the other, leaving an actual sterility rate of 13 per cent.

When it is taken into consideration that 78,207 out of every 100,000 white women eventually marry in this country of some 100 million population, the proportion of childless families is considered not sufficient to cause grave concern to alarmists worried over the future of the race.

Charlie Woke Up

New York.—Charlie Kiefhaber, truck driver, will be careful hereafter about taking a nap on his parked machine. When he did so in front of a skyscraper under construction a ten-ton steel boom fell 22 stories right through the truck. Charlie was awakened. Nothing else happened to him.

LIMITATIONS

A young woman who is attending the kindergarten school of Western Reserve university was asked by a friend:

"Will you get a degree when you are graduated?"

"No," was the reply, "not for kindergarten work."

"Isn't that too bad!" the friend exclaimed. "Now you will not be able to teach kindergarten in high school."—Youngstown Telegram.

A Warning

"So you want to marry my daughter?"

"Yes."

"Do you know much about business?"

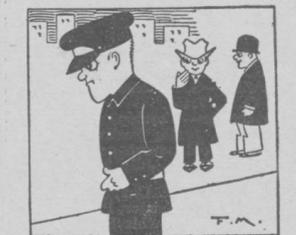
"Not much."

"Do you know the difference between an asset and a liability?"

"No."

"Well, you will after you marry my daughter."

AN ULTRAMARINE



"That 'soldier of the sea' seems to be decidedly blue."

"That ought to make him an ultramarine."

Unrestraint

A day this world set out to find when every one could speak his mind. The Tower of Babel's discontent was caused by the experiment.

Fisherman's Luck

"Yes, it was the biggest fish I have ever hooked—and before I realized it I was pulled clean out of the boat!"

"You must have got a nasty wetting."

"Not a bit of it. You see, I fell on the fish."

Terrible Smash

First Farmer—That city girl is sure dumb.

Second Farmer—How so?

First Farmer—She looked at my windmill and then wanted to know if anybody was hurt in that airplane wreck.—Detroit News.

Try the Rumble Seat

Jemima, at the zoo, saw a zebra for the first time. "Rastus," she said, "what kind ur animal am dat?"

Rastus also gazed in much perplexity and awe. He had never seen one before, either. "Why, Jem, dat ere are a sport model jackass!"

ENGAGED TOO LONG



He—Seems to me we've been engaged long enough to get married.

She—Too long.

Decidedly Out

"Three strikes! Yer out," the umpire cried.

Quoth the slugger then "Nay, nay." And for the argument had died.

He was out—a full week's pay.

Not Too Fast

Employer (dictating to new stenog)

—If I'm too fast for you, just let me know.

Miss Pounder—Fast! Goodness, no! My last boss had tried to kiss me by this time.

That Would Do It

Lawyer—If you expect to be acquitted, your wife will have to weep a little during the trial.

The Accused—That's easy. Just tell her I'm going to be acquitted.—Stray Stories.

Inspection Open

"I have come up," remarked the landlord to the delinquent tenant, "to see if you're going to pay your rent."

"All right look around ahyllle," replied the man who was always hard up.

The Explanation

"Why do you call your chauffeur a leaky vessel? Does he gossip about your affairs?"

"No, but I'm always bailing the fellow out."—Boston Transcript.

It's an Education

Mrs. Yearwedd—You used to say that I was all the world to you.

Husband—Yes, I've learned my geography since then.

Good Hard Sense in Old Bantu's Comment

Natives of the jungles of Africa are likely to be of a philosophical turn of mind, as is illustrated by the story of an old Bantu negro told by Dan Crawford, who spent most of his life as a missionary in the wilds of the Dark continent. "I have lived so long in the long grass that I think like the blacks, and I never talk of Western civilization," Crawford told Seton Tompson, the naturalist and writer. "But just when I was coming home and was thinking perhaps tenderly of old scenes and faces, I did one night swank a bit about civilization to an old Bantu, who was sitting with me in my hut. I told him I was going to my own country, where they had ships that went under the water, ships that went on the water, and still more ships that flew over the water. I told him that in English houses you turn a tap and the water flows, touched a button and the room was flooded with light—in fact I gave him a good glowing description of all the alleged triumphs of civilization. When I had catalogued as much as I could remember I stopped and waited for the old negro to show his surprise. But he just said:

"Is that all, Mr. Crawford?"

"Yes, I think it is," I replied.

"Then very slowly and gravely the old Bantu said:

"Well, Mr. Crawford, to be better off is not always to be better."—Detroit News.

Signatures of Great Artists Not Genuine

The average old painting has a more colorful past than has been supposed, judging by X-ray studies reported from the Roentgen experiment station at the Vienna Central Institute for Radiology. Three-fourths of the pictures that have the reputation of being painted between the Fifteenth and Eighteenth centuries are not what their proud possessors think they are, it is estimated. Some of the "old masters" are really not so old, the X-ray reveals. Some are as old as they seem, but the name of a great artist has been forged over the signature of the real painter, a lesser light of the same period. A few paintings wear false color, at a disadvantage. These canvases were originally painted by men of the first rank, and later were sturdily covered by entirely new pictures, much less beautiful.

Among the Ancients

It has been pointed out that the statues and plaques carved in stone and wood to be seen in the Gizeh museum prove that the priest mummifiers of Memphis 6,000 years ago possessed a profound knowledge of anatomy. Science, therefore, as some one has remarked, is as old as art, and they have advanced together.

Another remarkable fact in this connection is that excavations in Italy have brought to light scores of finely finished surgical instruments for certain operations, which are almost in every particular of form like those reinvented in modern times and used by the most advanced surgeons of today.

Towns With Odd Names

Many are the towns in Georgia with queer names. There is Agnes, Lula and Helen; there is a Stop, a Linger and a Cumslo; and Jimps, Poor Robin, Canoe, Cash, Kuyk, Dot, Ty Ty Joy, Nickajack, Shin Bone and Asbestos, and many more, but the prize for brevity belongs to a little settlement in Gilmer county, which was a long time ago named Al, says the Boston Globe. Whether it is a typographical error for Al or whether the residents ever heard of the common and convenient little cross-word puzzle definition for a three-toed sloth, the record does not say.

Beavers Cleanly Animals

Beavers are wonderful housekeepers, clean and orderly. Their beds, which are on the floor a few inches above the water level, are usually strewn with bits of bark, grass or roots left from their food, and while they are always damp, they are clean and well drained. There is no unpleasant, murky odor to their beds. Fresh food is constantly being brought in and eaten and the refuse carried out. The bed of the newly-born beaver differs from that of the adult in that it is softer, being made of grass, leaves, twigs and rootlets that serve as food when it is old enough to eat.

Where?

A colored mammy was accustomed to come every Monday to do the family washing. One day the family heard the following conversation take place between mammy and her little son who was tugging at her skirt:

"Ma," whined the youngster, "where does the fire go when it goes out?"

"Hush, child," she replied. "You'd just as well ask me where your father goes when he goes out."

Painless

Parasitic growths of a high-powered civilization, one cynic has declared, regarding the surplus income of inflated travelers painlessly but with unerring skill.—Woman's Home Companion.

Accommodating Conscience

The feminine conscience is seen by at least one modern woman hater, writing in the American Magazine, as a very accommodating monitor.

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWAHER, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for July 8

SAUL AND STEPHEN

LESSON TEXT—Acts 22:3, 4, 19, 20; 26:4, 5, 9-11; 7:54-8:3.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Saul's Cruelty to Christian People.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How Saul Persecuted Stephen and Others.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Is Conscience a Safe Guide?

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Stephen's Influence on Saul.

I. Saul's Training (22:3, 4; 25:4, 5, 9-11).

1. Taught to love his own nation (v. 3). He declared, "I am a Jew." Saul was a strict Pharisee. The Pharisees were the nationalists of their day. Being a strict Pharisee he was therefore a patriot. Those who are intelligently loyal to their own nation can most effectively help others.

2. Taught to love God's law (v. 3). "Taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers" Love for the Bible is a valuable asset in life. To be destitute of love and reverence for God's Word is to be out on life's ocean without chart or compass.

3. He was zealous toward God (v. 3). His heart and soul went out toward God with great enthusiasm. The root meaning of the word "zealous" is "to boil." It means a passion for God and His work. It was zeal for God that made Saul think of and plan for His work.

II. Saul Hears the Voice of Jesus (Acts 22:9, 10).

It was while on his way to Damascus with authority to arrest and imprison Christ's disciples that he heard a voice from heaven saying, "Why persecutest thou Me?" It was this sight of the living Christ that wrought the change in Saul.

III. Saul Thoroughly Conscientious (Acts 26:9, 10).

In his conscientiousness he opposed Jesus, for he regarded Him as an impostor. Saul is to be commended in that he responded to his conscience, but he is condemned for his attitude toward Jesus. Conscience is the law of life for every man, but it needs to be regulated by God's Word.

IV. Stephen's History (6:1-15).

In order to understand the significance of Stephen's martyrdom, a synthetic view should be obtained of his life.

1. Chosen as a deacon (6:1-7). He was one of the seven men appointed to look after the temporalities of the church.

2. Why Stephen was opposed (6:8-15). In his work of charity he testified of Jesus Christ and by the Holy Spirit wrought miracles. These mighty deeds aroused the people. The following features characterized him: (1) Wisdom. He was a man of common sense. (2) Grace. He had a beautiful character. (3) Power. He had the ability to do wonders and great signs, and he spoke the truth effectively. The men who opposed him were not able to resist the wisdom and the spirit by which he spoke. Not being able to withstand him, they arrested and brought him before the great council. Even here they could not silence him by argument, so they decided to do it by violence.

V. Stephen's Martyrdom (7:54-80).

Stephen made a magnificent defense before the council. This he did by tracing the history of Israel from the call of Abraham to the crucifixion of Christ. His aim was to show that God had never been localized and that the temple was but a small part of God's plan. He did not speak against the temple, but showed that God did not in the full sense dwell in it at any time. This contention he proved from Scripture (Isa. 61:1, 2; 1 Kings 8:27). In his conclusion he declared that the Jews had always resisted the Holy Spirit. Now their stubbornness had reached its culmination in the betrayal, rejection and murder of the Son of God. This charge cut to the heart. His arguments were unanswerable. In this hour of trial God gave him a wonderful vision. He was permitted to look into heaven itself where he beheld the glorified Son of man standing at the right hand of God.

VI. Saul Consenting Unto Stephen's Death (8:1-3).

The very ringleader in this persecution was Saul. Stephen's death is described as falling asleep. Devour men buried him, making great lamentation over him.

Prayer

More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.—Tennyson.

The Bible Is a Window

The Bible is a window in this prison-world, through which we may look into eternity.—Timothy Dwight.

A Trustful Soul

The praying life cannot be an anxious life. Patience in prayer means a trustful soul.—John Timothy St. one.

Happiness

Real happiness comes from within. Outside things can never create it. Happiness is a habit.—Ewing.

Big Python Resented

Invasion of Poacher

There is at least one bushveldt farmer who is not so keen on poaching as he used to be. One afternoon he fancied a little venison, so he set off with a gun but no license—and disappeared.

It was not until the following Sunday afternoon that a search party discovered his legs protruding from an antbear hole, and extricated him, more dead than alive.

He had wounded a stembok, and the animal had made a dive for the shelter of the antbear hole. The hunter followed, and with his head and shoulders underground, just managed to grip the animal.

A frantic jerk on the buck's part, however, wedged the hunter tightly, and his struggles only shifted the loose red sand, so that he was trapped. The most he could do was to twist slightly, allowing a little light to penetrate—wherein he was able to see a python coiled up within a few feet of his face.

The python attacked the strange visitor, but the hunter kept it off by throwing sand in its face, while its efforts to coil itself round him were foiled by the fact that he was tightly wedged in the opening.

For two whole days and nights the hunter and the python thus faced each other until help came in the nick of time.

Pumpkin Staple Food

of Early Colonists

On New England farms the pumpkin is a valuable article of food today as it was 300 years ago. It is easy to grow, easy to cook and easy to keep in a dried form. One Colonial poet showed his appreciation in this couplet:

We have pumpkins at morning and pumpkins at noon,
but were not for pumpkins we should be undone.

Although there were many ways in which the fruit was prepared, stowed pumpkin sauce and pumpkin bread were among the most popular. In making the bread, a half quantity of Indian meal was used and the loaf was not particularly attractive in appearance. A traveler in New Hampshire in 1704 wrote of pumpkin bread as an "awkward food." Occasionally one still finds it in rural sections of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The Indian custom of cutting the rind from pumpkins, stringing the pieces and drying them was followed by the white Colonists.

Sandwiches in Dispute

England is much wrought up over the question as to whether sandwiches really make people "stupid." At a recent educational conference it was stated that, in one school, children who brought their own luncheon ate sandwiches "half an inch thick and filled with meat." "If the meals of these children consist of this sort of thing," was the comment, "it is no wonder that their wits are dulled." Workers who relish the bread and meat combination resent being called "dull," and the meat-loving English say the fault in the diet, if any, must be in eating too much bread.

Rattlers Don't Lay Eggs

When anyone speak of rattlesnake eggs, give him the laugh. Rattlesnakes do not lay eggs. Along with copperheads, water moccasins and water snakes, they bring forth their young alive. The young snakes are usually born late in summer, from July to September.

Among the snakes whose young are hatched from eggs are the pine snake, king snake, bull snake, and blue racer. The eggs of these species are laid early in summer and the period of incubation varies with climatic conditions.

Les Miserables

The work of a choir director is hard, but it is not wholly without humor. Recently, a man was telling of his experiences with the boy choir of a cathedral in New York. "It was teaching them," he said, "to chant the Litany and flattered myself that we were getting along unusually well when I noticed the words they were chanting for the response. Every last one of them was saying, 'Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable sinners!' Surely it was true enough of most of them."

Dubious

When the late czar of Russia was staying at Balmoral, he and the late King Edward, then prince of Wales, went for a walk on the moors. Coming home they met an elderly man in a cart and asked if he would give them a lift. The prince, thinking that it would be of interest to the man to know whom he had driven, told him that this was the czar of Russia and that he was the prince of Wales. "Oo ay," said the man, "and I'm the President of America!"

Binding Vow

A Jephthah vow is one which is to be kept regardless of consequences, and is commonly supposed to be derived from the Bible story of Jephthah, the leader of a band of brigands, who, before going into battle against the Ammonites, vowed that if successful he would sacrifice whatever was the first thing to cross the threshold of his own door when he returned triumphant. His daughter was the first one to advance to meet him. It is recorded that he sacrificed her according to his vow.

Community Building

House Color Scheme of High Importance

There is, perhaps, no greater influence for good in a community—in a nation, even—than the solid, substantial, beautiful home, preaching its silent but eloquent gospel of culture and good taste. Nothing can probably more simply or more effectively modernize the older house than can a change of color scheme. The application of three good coats of white lead paint in well-selected hues will work a wonderful transformation.

The landscape colors—brown, green, creamy-yellow or white—are therefore the best colors to use in painting the body of the house, if it is of wood. Equally harmonious is the brown and green color scheme, with the body of the house painted a dull, wood brown, and the roof and trimmings a quiet shade of green. Or one may prefer a house painted a light buff color, with white trimmings and a brown roof; or a brown house, with cream trimmings and the roof stained terre cotta or Pompeian red.

For, while red is not a dominant note among landscape colors, it does occur in occasional splashes in nature. Nor is the dull red of the brick house discordant if relieved with a white trim.

The house of colonial yellow, with trim of white or light ivory and roof of golden brown, offers another effective combination. A charming color scheme for the small house is light brown, with white trimmings and green roof.

The house painted or trimmed with blue is a bit too startling. But a cheerful sky-blue makes an ideal ceiling for the porch, giving an effect of height in its simulation of the heavens.

Pipes and Gutters of Copper Always Best

The most vulnerable points in every roof and consequently the places where trouble most frequently appears are the rain pipes and gutters. They bear the brunt of every storm and if made of cheap metal rust will destroy them.

The one unerring protection against the ravages of rust and decay is the use of pure copper at these points, where corrodible metals ordinarily cause trouble within a few years of their installation.

For most homes, rain pipes and gutters of noncorrodible copper can be installed for from \$50 to \$100 more than the cost of installing inferior materials of questionable endurance.

Many years from the time of installation, copper as the material in these usually troublesome locations will be rendering the same effective service in protecting the home.

American Parks

America has a long way to go before it obtains all it should have in the way of public parks and recreation grounds, but it has done rather well as far as it has gone. A survey by the Playground and Recreation Association of America shows that the parks in the United States represent an outlay of one billion dollars and cover an area of 250,000 acres in 1,681 municipalities. In mere space, New York claims to lead the country, but Philadelphia still holds its supreme position in possessing the largest per capita park area. Fairmount was originally bought and laid out as a means of protecting the city's water supply, but its great expansion and the addition of park areas in many other parts of the city have been in direct obedience to the universal recognition of a public need.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Consider the Driveway

Although walks and driveways may be made decorative, the builder should not lose sight of the fact that both should be strong, sound and provide a level, clean surface.

This thickness is the same that is used for driveways, of which several types have been developed. Where the driveway is to be subjected to hard service, or is to be used by several cars, a pavement covering the entire width of the drive area will give best satisfaction. Where the driveway is to be used only occasionally, narrow, parallel strip of concrete will provide a satisfactory approach. These strips should be grooved to keep the wheels of the car from running off and digging into the adjoining lawn.

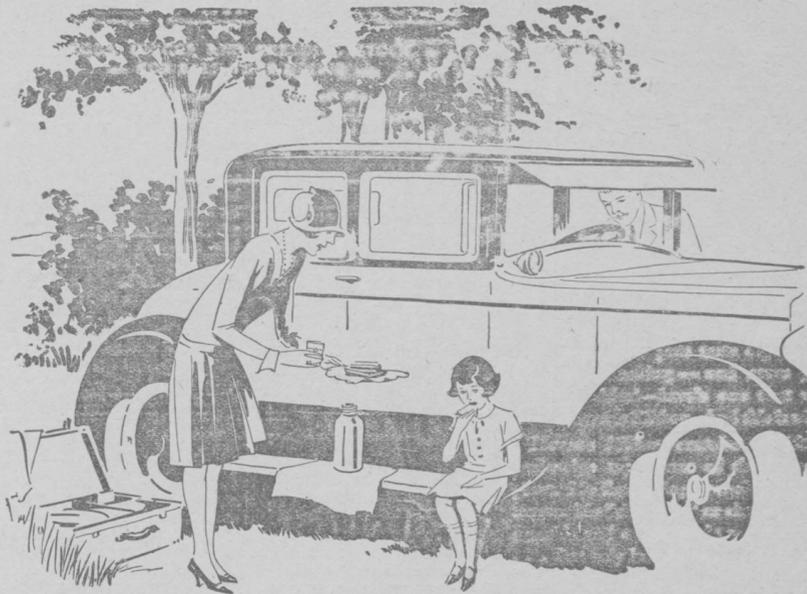
Paint Wooden Shutters

Painted or stained wooden shutters offer one of the most convenient means of effectively balancing or enhancing the effect of the exterior decorative scheme. Their original purpose of protection against marauders and against excessive heat and cold has been somewhat submerged of late years in their almost entire utilization for decorative purposes, but it is now again being recognized that shutters can serve a practical as well as an ornamental function.

Spread of City Zoning

Thirty million people or more than 55 per cent of the urban population of the United States now live in zoned cities. The thirty million people live in 553 cities, towns or villages scattered throughout the country.

MOTOR REFRESHMENTS



"LET'S GO!" is the slogan of the man who owns one and owns also four perfectly good tires and a spare. Whether the goal is into the next county or across the map seems to make little difference to the motor enthusiast—just so he's going.

But whether or not he gets there on a time schedule that he can brag about, depends largely on the number of stop-overs he makes during the day. The experienced motorist has learned that a kit packed with sandwiches and fruits and a thermopack with some delicious iced drinks saves many a quarter of an hour otherwise spent at "hot-dog and lemonade" stands along the road.

These foods should really be in the nature of "refreshments" rather than heavy foods, for part of the pleasure of the trip is dinner at the roadside inn or a campfire dinner in the woods and the appetite must be keen to enjoy these events.

Eat, Drink, and Drive

Here are some sandwiches and iced drinks that will make the motor trip a merry one. They come out of cans, largely, so if the supply runs out along the way, the hostess may take along some additional

cans and make more if the trip be a long one. Plenty of oiled paper used in wrapping the sandwiches will keep them fresh and appetizing.

Tongue and Mushroom Sandwich: Shred one can cooked tongue, one-half cup chopped canned mushrooms, two tablespoons chopped dill pickles and three tablespoons prepared dressing. Spread between buttered whole wheat bread.

Salmon and Egg Sandwich: Chop two hard-cooked eggs and add to one small can of minced salmon. Add one tablespoon anchovy paste, one-eighth teaspoon salt, one tablespoon lemon juice and four tablespoons mayonnaise. Chill and spread on thinly sliced and buttered white bread.

Piquant Ham Sandwich: Mix together one small can deviled ham, one teaspoon chopped mustard pickles, one tablespoon chopped walnuts, and one tablespoon mayonnaise. Spread between buttered rye bread.

Tuna Salad Sandwich: Mix together one small can tuna fish, two tablespoons chopped green pepper, one tablespoon chopped pimiento, one-half cup chopped celery, one-fourth teaspoon salt and four tablespoons mayonnaise. Spread between thinly sliced buttered bread.

Pineapple Stuffed Eggs: Cut six hard-boiled eggs lengthwise. Remove yolks and mix with one cup crushed Hawaiian pineapple, one tablespoon vinegar and one-half teaspoon salt. Pile pineapple mixture in the eggs and hold the two halves firmly together with a toothpick.

Some Drinks and a Salad

Tomatoade: Heat two cups strained tomato juice and one-fourth cup sugar to boiling to dissolve the sugar. Add one-fourth cup lemon juice and one-half teaspoon Worcestershire sauce. Chill thoroughly and pour in thermos bottle.

Pineappleade: Mix one cup water and one-half cup sugar. Boil ten minutes and chill. Add three cups ice water, two cups syrup drained from crushed pineapple and one-half cup lemon juice. Chill thoroughly and pour in thermos bottle.

Instant Fruit Salad may be made by opening a can of fruits for salad and putting the contents in paper cups (which the motorist keeps on hand while traveling) and then topping with either a prepared mayonnaise or some home-made mayonnaise which has been packed in a small screw-top glass jar.

HIS MISTAKE

The telephone operator was spending a holiday by the sounding sea. On the first morning, however, she had occasion to rate the maid of the lodgings for real or imagined negligence.

"Why didn't you call me as I told you, this morning?" she demanded. "I did, miss," replied the maid, with an injured air. "I called out 'Seventhirty' and all you ses was 'Line's busy!'"

Too Realistic

During the making of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," they naturally came to the scene where Simon Legree has to whale the tar out of Uncle Tom. Everything was ready, the lash lifted and about to fall when Uncle Tom let out a yell.

"Hold everything," he bellowed. "I forgot to put on the cork undershirt."

EASILY MADE UP



"I can make up my mind in a moment, Miss Sharpe."
"No doubt, Mr. Sapp—it shouldn't be much of a task."

Genius

My faith in genius great and good occasionally must relax.
I don't believe John Milton could have figured out his income tax.

Has More of It

He (worried)—I don't feel right about this powder of yours on my coat.
She (nonchalantly)—It's quite all right. I have plenty of more in my compact.

Wonderful

Johnny—I'd like to live in Iceland.
Mother—Why?
Johnny—Teacher says that up there the days are six months long—and just think how big an all-day sucker would be!

The Why of Telephone Progress

"It is fundamental in our plan of organization to have at headquarters and in our laboratories several thousand people whose sole job it is to work for improvement."

WALTER S. GIFFORD,
President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company
(Bell System)

Research, invention, development—this sequence in unvarying order has been responsible for every advance in the art of telephony.

Fifty-two years ago there were only two telephones in the world—the crude but entirely practicable models of the inventor. Today, the world has over 29,000,000 telephones, more than 18,000,000 of which are in or connected with the Bell Telephone System in this country.

Every step in the development of this giant industry has presented its problems—problems that can only be solved through exhaustive research and experimentation. Since the day of its invention a constantly growing organization of scientists have been devoting their entire time toward perfecting the telephone art.

Today, this organization, known as the Bell Telephone Laboratories has grown until it numbers 3700 people. Hardly a month goes by but the world is astounded by some new and marvelous result of their labors—some new and important advance in the art of communication.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City—which serves you—is one of the associate companies of the Bell System, and as such is entitled to, and has at its disposal the results of these scientists' labors as soon as they are perfected. Thus, we are enabled to make continuous progress toward the realization of our aim to give the most telephone service and the best at the least cost to the public.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY

Use the RECORD'S Columns for Best Results.

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.

Sauble's Inn entertained 508 guests last Sunday, largely automobile parties.

Mrs. Margaret Nulton, of Philadelphia, spent the past week at her home here.

Miss Mary Martin, of Philadelphia, spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. N. B. Hagan.

Miss Elizabeth R. Elliot, E. Stroudsburg, Pa., visited relatives in town, last Saturday.

The local Fire Company went to Emmitsburg and Fairfield, on July 4th, to take a part in the parades.

Miss Ethel Wolfe, of Baltimore, is spending her vacation with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Fuss.

Mrs. Joseph B. Elliot who returned home from the St. Agnes Hospital several weeks ago, still continues to improve.

Mrs. Sarah Albaugh and Mary Koontz visited Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Overholzer and other friends at New Midway, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stover and children, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Holtzapfel, at Hagerstown. Dorothy Eyer remained for the summer.

Rev. W. B. Duttera, D. D., Dushore, Pa., was elected president of the Sullivan County, Pa., Sunday School Association, at the recent annual convention of the Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Baker entertained at dinner on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon T. Brown, of near town, and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Overholzer and Miss Larene Baker, of town.

Mrs. Louisa Fuss, of near Emmitsburg, spent several days of this week with Mrs. Mary Stover and family. Mrs. Fuss expects to spend several weeks in town with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Overholzer, Mrs. Sarah Albaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Crouse and daughter, Margaret, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Jacobs, at New Oxford, Pa.

Rev. S. R. Kresge, of Baust Church, and Rev. John H. Hollenbach, of Manchester, are not visiting, Florida, as stated last week, but are attending a convention in California, making the trip by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. William Martin and family, of Hagerstown, visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wantz and family, on Saturday. Miss Jane Dern accompanied them home after spending several weeks in town.

Mrs. Minnie Hefestay and Mrs. Rosa Reifsnider, of Baltimore, spent Wednesday and Thursday visiting their brother John E. Mort and family. Mrs. Raymond Sharrer and daughters, Mary Louise and Evelyn, also visited Wednesday at the same place.

The Editor received a copy of the Detroit Free Press, this week, from B. O. Slonaker. As it was not marked we do not know what it was for, unless to notify us of the nomination of Smith and Robinson whose pictures appeared on first pages. Thanks, Brad, but we had heard about that.

Those who spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. John Stouffer, were: Mr. and Mrs. George Nau, of near Carlisle, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Nau, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keefer, of Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. Steiner Englebrecht, Mrs. Helen Engelbrecht, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bankard, and son, Robert

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Fringer, son Guy and two grandchildren, of York; Mrs. Louisa Fuss, of near Emmitsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Crouse; Mrs. Mary Stover, Mrs. Sarah Albaugh, and Miss Mary Koontz, of town, visited Mr. and Mrs. John Eyer at Ladiesburg, this week. Mrs. Eyer who had been sick is slowly improving.

William Anders and family entertained at their home, on Sunday: Mrs. J. A. Anders, daughter Sadie, and son, Luther, of Taneytown; Harry Anders, wife and daughters, Mary and Thelma, and sons, Charles Robert and Raymond; Joseph Frounter, wife and daughters, Norma and Dorothy, of near town; J. Samuel Boyd and wife, of Keysville; Samuel Aulhouse, wife and daughters, Edna and Martha, and son, Paul, and Edw. Duttera, of Littlestown, Pa.; Ralph Aulhouse and wife, of Hanover, Pa.

Miss Grace Bucher, of Hanover, spent the week-end with Misses Vallie and Carrie Myers.

Misses Mabel Leister and Elizabeth Wilt, spent the week, in Baltimore, visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Helen Engelbrecht is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. George Nau, near Carlisle, Pa.

Miss Helen Bostian, of Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, spent Thursday evening with her mother, Mrs. Charles Bostian.

Isabelle Shaw, of University of Md., Baltimore, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi D. Frock.

Mrs. Sarah Little, of Xenia, Ohio, is visiting relatives and friends here. She has not visited to her old home for quite a long while.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther A. Zimmerman, son Martin, spent Sunday afternoon, with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nall and son, of near Tom's Creek.

Dorothy Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilds, of Marysville, Pa., is spending some time with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. S. Gilds.

Mr. and Mrs. Lum Buffington and Mr. Howard Buffington, and Mrs. — all of Baltimore, visited at the home of Mrs. Nettie S. Angell, last Thursday.

Don't miss the Baltimore Evening Sun's Newsboy Band concert on the Brining lawn, at 2:30 Thursday, July 12th. See other notices in this issue. An absolutely free to all entertainment.

The farmers celebrated the 4th. in their waiting fields, some ploughing corn, and making hay and a few cutting wheat, until the rain in the afternoon put an end to their operations for the day.

Porch building seems to be taking the place of house building, in Taneytown, this Summer. The one new dwelling on York Street, by Allen W. Feeser, seems to the limit for dwellings, but a number of new porches have appeared.

A drum corps has been organized by the Taneytown Jr. O. U. A. M., with the following officers: Roy Baker, president; Guy Warren, vice-pres.; Raymond Ohler, sec'y; Luther R. Harner, treas., and drum-major; Newton Six, leader.

Over thirty of the descendants and marriage connections of the late Henry and Mary Reindollar, spent the afternoon of the 4th. at the Gettysburg battlefield, and enjoyed a picnic dinner at the Natural Spring along the Lincoln Highway.

Farmers have pretty generally commenced to cut wheat; but the showery weather is making their work very hard and uncertain. What they need is at least ten days of sunshine and no rain, in order to harvest the grain and hay and cultivate corn, all of which are needing attention at the same time. The wheat shows indication of a crop considerably below the average.

(For the Record.) Those who were entertained at dinner, Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hahn and family, near Hahn's Mill, were: Mr. and Mrs. Earl Tasto; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Thompson, son Vincent, and daughter Arlene; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hahn, sons Donald and Billy, daughters, Estella and Edith Hyser, all of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Myers, sons, Nevin and Preston, and Miss Evelyn Zimmerman, of Harney; Mr. and Mrs. David Hahn, son, Robert, of Bachman's Valley; and Miss Louise Hahn and John Kemper, of Littlestown.

New Theatre PHOTO-PLAYS

SATURDAY, JULY 7th.
KEN MAYNARD
— IN —
"Somewhere In Sonora"
COMEDY—
"Going Crazy"

THURSDAY, JULY 12th.
Paramounts Big Picture
"Beau Sabreur"
The answer to
"Beau Geste"
BY PERCIVAL C. WREN
— WITH —
GARY COOPER
EVELYN BRENT
NOAH BERRY
WILLIAM POWELL
PATHE NEWS
ADMISSION 10c and 30c.

LAST PAGE EDITORIAL.

The Last of the Season.

Owing partly to the increased demand for "last page" advertising space, we will, for the present—perhaps only during the summer months—discontinue our "Last Page Editorial" feature. We have had many favorable comments on these little essays on more or less every-day topics, and their writing has taken but little time, but for a while we will use the space for other purposes.

Our attempt was partly for the purpose of trying to interest readers in our regular editorial page—which we are convinced is read by only a small percentage of our subscribers. Indeed, we have at times been almost converted to the plan followed by many country papers, of abandoning the feature entirely; not because we do not believe in its worth, but because there is much wasted time and effort connected with it.

Anyway, for the coming few months, we shall give the "Last Page Editorial" feature a rest; and will determine later on what shall be done about it.

THE BALTIMORE EVENING SUN'S NEWSBOY'S BAND

will give a Free Concert

in Taneytown, Thursday Afternoon, July 12, at 2:30 o'clock.

Come out and give the boys a big Welcome!

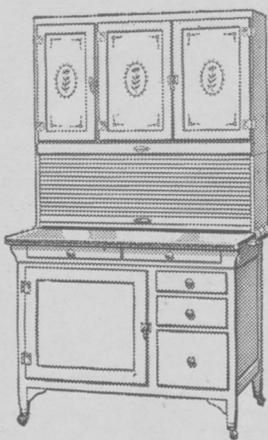
See article on First Page.

LOST Certificate of Deposit

Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Deposit No. 40636, for \$22.00, dated Feb. 24, 1928, drawn to the order of Naomi Bowers, on The Birnie Trust Co., of Taneytown, has been lost, and application has been made for the issue of duplicate of the same. 7-6-3t
NAOMI BOWERS.

FRESH FEEDS ARE SAFER.

No need to feed green food if you use Rein-o-la Growing Mash for your chicks. It is made fresh every week and contains Barker's Mineral Mix. No feed is made better, few are as good. Price \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Use it and save money.—Reindollar Bros. 6-15-tf
Advertisement



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

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,
Taneytown, Md.
6-15-4t

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-tf
—Advertisements.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.
Wheat, old\$1.60@1.60
Corn, old\$1.20@1.20

Now! Cleaner Clothes

with
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.

SPECIAL PRICE \$89.50

Reindollar Brothers & Co.
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

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 vests, pants or union suits and Seal pax union suits, etc. A large variety at low prices.

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS

A very nice assortment of Men's Dress Shirts in all sizes with collar attached or neck bands at from 98c to \$3.50 in white broadcloth or fancy patterns of madras and pongees. They are a reliable make, full cut and servicable.

TAYLOR MADE SUITS FOR MEN.

An extra pair of trousers free with a Suit for a limited length of time. Select a Suit from an assortment of 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 wonderful opportunity, or you may be sorry.

HOSIERY.

Our stock of hosiery for Men, Women and Children is most complete. Fine quality hosiery and silk hose in pleasing colors, and combinations for Men. An assortment of all the leading colors of hosiery, fiber silk and pure thread silk (Humming Bird, Silver Star and Kayser) hose for ladies. Half and three-quarter lengths in good colors and fancy patterns for boys and girls.

SHOES

This department is always stocked with a fine line of the best styles of dress shoes for Men, Women, Boys or Girls. Constant Comfort Shoes for the ladies tired tender feet. Star-Brand—the better shoe for dress or work. Our prices are right and our shoes are guaranteed to give service.

MEN'S WORKING GARMENTS.

A complete line of Shippensburg—the garments of merit, working garments, shirts, overalls, blouses, pants and Unionalls always on hand. The name Shippensburg insures you a full cut, well made serviceable working garment.

GROCERIES

Here you will always find a complete stock of high-grade reliable Groceries at the lowest prices.

3 Cans Pork and Beans, 20c.

Stringless Beans, per can 10c 3 Cans fine quality Tomatoes 25c
Heinz Spaghetti, per can 13c Heinz Kidney Beans, per can 15c

5 Cakes P. & G. Soap, 16c.

Palm Olive Soap, per cake 7c 4 Cakes Octagon Laundry Soap 25c
4 Cakes Ivory Soap 25c 4 Cakes Life Buoy Soap 25c

1-lb. Jar Fine Quality Peanut Butter, 21c.

Eastons Sandwich Spread 10c and 23c Tall Can good quality Milk 10c
2 Bottles Sweet Pickles 25c Small Can good quality Milk 6c
Baker's Cocoanut (either style) 16c ¼-lb. fine quality Orange-Peko Tea 25c

3 Packs Corn Flakes, 19c.

Stuffed Olives 10c, 14c and 23c Shredded Wheat 10c
Post Toasties, per package 7c Pabset Cheese, per pack 25c
3-Pks Jello any flavors or Assortment 25c Del-Monte Peaches, No. 2½ can 21c

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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.

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A Farm Hand to run a Tractor.
Apply to---
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REFERENCE---
Garner Bros., Owings Mills, Md.

Use the RECORD'S Columns
for Best Results.