

THERE'S ALWAYS  
SOMEBODY WORSE  
OFF THAN WE ARE.

# THE CARROLL RECORD

PATIENCE — AND  
KEEPING AT IT — US-  
UALLY WINS.

VOL. 38

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1931.

No. 7

## INTERESTING LETTER FROM DETROIT.

Our good friend John J. Reid gives  
Review of Recent Trip.

It has been so long since I have written anything for the Record, that I hardly know how to begin, or what to say. But on our recent visit we were asked so many times to write something, and received so many compliments on our previous attempts, that this, coupled with a request from the Editor, has caused me to try to give a little account of our so-called "Holiday trip."

It really was an enforced holiday, as our shop closed down completely for two weeks, thus giving us a chance to make the visit "back home."

I need not say we all enjoyed it. Only those who have been living in a community as long as we did, and then suddenly leave it for a strange place as far away as Detroit is from Taneytown, and then after years make visit "back home," can truly appreciate the glad feeling we had when we met old friends, and were so cordially received by them. It really seems as if every one was glad to see us and I take this means of thanking them all for such a kind reception.

Our trip from Detroit to Taneytown may not be a novelty to those used to making it, but for us it was a new experience. For one thing, it showed us just how small the world is, and how the means of travel have changed since our boyhood days, and even only a few years ago.

When I was a boy, the Detroit Free Press, was a wonderful paper to us, and everybody laughed at its humor, but we all thought of it as being published in the far end of the world. And a trip to this city was an event in any common man's life. It was the "Far West," but we made the trip in about 16 hours, over two mountain ranges and four states, and without being greatly fatigued.

Of course, the good roads all over the country have made possible such long trips in so little time. Our speedometer showed 568 miles, and the whole route was over paved roads; and I want to say that Maryland roads need not take a back seat, as they were in every way equal to those of the other states we passed through; in fact the road from Taneytown to Littlestown is one that all others can pattern after, as it was the best we passed over in our trips around the country, as well as on the route to and from Detroit. To one who remembers the old road to Piney Creek, it seems a miracle that such a fine road now runs through that formerly dreaded spot.

But if we want to give a little description of our trip we must hurry on. We left at 2:45 A. M., Saturday morning, and the first part of the journey, made in the darkness, was not new to us, as it was to Toledo, Ohio, over a route we have often taken on visits to relatives in that state. From there on we had daylight the whole way, and seen much beautiful

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## WITHEROW REUNION.

The fourth reunion of the David Witherow family was held Aug. 11, at Highland Park, near Fairfield. The very inclement weather spoiled not only the attendance, but the pleasure of those present.

Of the Sarah Witherow Black family there were five present: Jos. W. Witherow family, thirty-eight; Washington Witherow family, ten; Stewart Witherow family, two; visitors six; making a total of sixty-four.

Officers elected for the following year: President, Chas. W. Witherow, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, Robert Witherow, Gettysburg, Pa.; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Thurlow W. Null, Taneytown; Historian, Miss Flora Witherow, Fairfield, Pa.

Two deaths were reported: Richard Hill, of Richmond Furnace, Pa., and Mrs. Daisy Witherow Bercaw, Mason, Ohio. There were two births reported; a son to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Phillips, Littlestown, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hahn, Taneytown.

A letter was read from James Witherow, an attorney of Moorhead, Minn., in which he traced the connection of the two branches of the family, to their ancestral home in county Londonderry, Ireland.

A committee was appointed to make plans for printing the family history in pamphlet form, the committee consisting of Mr. John W. Black, Miss Flora Witherow, and Mrs. Thurlow W. Null. It was decided to hold the next reunion at the same place.

## CASHMAN FAMILY HOLDS RE- UNION.

The Cashman family held its 6th. annual reunion Sunday at Arendtsville Park, Pa., 199 descendants of the first Cashman family and 19 guests attending. Dr. W. A. R. Bell, Frederick, was elected president of the Cashman association, with Chas. Cashman, Taneytown, vice-president; Harvey Cashman, Pines Church, Pa., treasurer; Miss Vergie Musser, Gettysburg, Pa., secretary, and Mrs. Roy Zinn, Gettysburg, assistant secretary.

The program included scripture reading by H. P. Hartlaub, Heidersburg, Pa.; prayer, Luther Cashman, Heidersburg; address of welcome by Rev. Charles Shull, Doubs; quartet by Helen, Margie, Alice and Betty Cashman, Taneytown; reading by Richard Fidler, Heidersburg; piano solo, Miss Eleanor Zinn, and reading, Mary Jane Wolff.

## MANY TOWNS WITH TREES.

Their Natural Beauty Impresses  
Treeless Town Visitors.

A visit to the Eastern Shore, last week, but confirms an opinion that we have held for a good many years with reference to the value of trees as a means of beautifying the streets of a town. We have visited the towns of Elkton, Chesapeake City, Galena, Chestertown, Centerville and Easton, quite a number of times in mid-summer, always carrying away the same impression—that without their many large old trees these towns would be much less attractive, but that with them they are remembered for their shade, and their general home-ishness.

Some places sacrifice exact grading, the regularity of their curb lines, and severe geometrical lines of their sidewalks, but in our judgment they have retained more than they have lost—a distinctive characteristic that impresses itself on the minds of visitors.

The Philadelphia Ledger in one of its issues last week entered an emphatic protest against the proposed removal of certain trees due to the construction of a new sub-way. We give sentences from that protest.

"The destruction of a beautiful tree for any cause is the destruction of so much loveliness which required years to bring to perfection, and in many cases not even years can replace it."

"The loss of such natural beauty is one of the prices of what is commonly termed progress."

"The whole history of development and urbanization is marked with sacrifices of natural beauty."

"The growth of cities is always marked with conflict between natural beauty and man-made utility. That this is so, is often a shame to mankind," etc., etc.

It is rather late to protest against severe grades and the glare of concrete in Taneytown. Many of its sacrificed trees were hardly beautiful ones, and unfortunately tree planting by the older property owners was more or less of the hap-hazard class; but even so, our street and sidewalk grading has almost been of the class that shows enmity to, rather than real desire to see and preserve natural tree beauty.

This is a gratuitous criticism, and of no particular use or value; but it may not be too late yet to start some tree planting on not forbidden ground by those who care for trees. Likely we do not have many tree lovers—but more who consider roots and leaves a nuisance. And yet, it would be difficult to imagine anybody who would not admit the improvement they make to towns that have them, and care for them, and would fight against their removals; and one need not go to the Eastern Shore to find such towns.

East Baltimore Street is now especially open to tree planting improvement. The regular planting of good trees on this fine wide street would in ten years begin to make it the handsomest street in Carroll county; and it would be remembered as such by the many tourists who pass through, as well as be of lasting value to the properties.

## J. P. SAYS "SAVE YOUR MONEY."

Justice of the Peace Caleb D. Rogers, Ellicott City, has issued a warning to motorists to observe a "stop" sign at an entrance to that town, the substance of his warning being, "Save Your Money." He says the sign is in plain sight to all who take proper care, but warns that violators will be fined from \$5.00 to \$50.00, under the law.

This is likely the attitude of the majority of Justices. They are not laying in wait for the reasonably careful driver, for the sake of a fee; but there is a class of drivers who deserve little leniency, and who perhaps consider laws of this sort a nuisance, not entitled to respect.

The two stop signs at the square in Taneytown might be made more conspicuous, we think, but that is the job of the State Roads Commission. As the two roads at this point are concrete, strangers may easily run past these signs, especially when parked cars may help to cut off clear view of the signs.

## FLAGS FOR DECEASED VETER- ANS.

The Postmaster General of the United States has authorized the postmasters at county seat postoffices to assist the Veterans' Administration in the issue of flags to drape the caskets of deceased war veterans.

Each Regional Office of the Veterans' Administration has been designated a "distributing point" and each county seat postoffice in its regional territory an "issue point" for the distribution of burial flags.

An initial supply of these Burial Flags has been received by the postmaster at Westminster, Md. Also have on hand forms "Application for Burial Flags" which will be furnished upon request.

H. M. KIMMEY, P. M.,  
Westminster, Md.

## TOO MANY BANANAS.

The Baltimore market is overstocked with bananas. About 100,000 bunches have been arriving weekly, for some time, and as a result the fruit has been sold to peddlers and retailers, for as low as 25 cents a wagon load, and one steamer is reported to have dumped 3000 bunches at sea, rather than take the trouble of orderly unloading at a wharf. The shipments come from Cuba and Jamaica mainly. Two additional cargoes of some 40,000 bunches, are due the last of this week.

## RAIN HELPS DROUGHT BUT NOT THE FAIR.

Big Attendance on Thursday Saves  
Heavy Financial Loss.

The Fair on Tuesday—opening day—was seriously interfered with by showers that fell at different times during the day. Tuesday always attracts a small attendance, but the showers reduced even that, and the free attractions were called off as a consequence.

The exhibits of cattle are unusually numerous and fine, the capacity for their housing being insufficient for the demand for space. About 100 head of Guernseys, Holsteins and Jersey made up the exhibit, all fine pedigree stock. Among the exhibitors were: Charles J. Hull, Westminster; McKendree Walker & Sons, Gathersburg; Lone Meadow Farm, Germantown; Carlton Fleming, Middleburg; Charles F. Bowers, Union Bridge, J. F. Snyder, Union Bridge.

Fine hogs were exhibited by Geo. R. Sauble, Taneytown; Donald Bohn, Westminster; J. H. Snyder and Chas. F. Bowers, Union Bridge; John D. Roof, Linwood and Ralph Stuller, of Westminster. The poultry house was filled with attractions, as it always is, most of the awards going to George C. Gorsuch, Westminster; Edgar K. Fleagle, Mayberry; Lloyd H. Roberts, Hanover; H. R. Wagner, all of whom had large exhibits.

The showing of fruits, vegetables, canned goods, and home exhibits generally, was better than last year. The out-door exhibits of machinery, automobiles, etc., were good but not extensive. Radios, furniture, musical instruments, refrigerators, electrical supplies were also shown.

Wednesday was unfortunately gloomy, but without rain except very early in the morning; still it was depressing and uncertain enough to keep down the attendance, and it was found necessary to call off the racing features on account of the soggy condition of the track. The attendance picked up a bit in the afternoon and at night, but it was below normal day. Fireworks were set off at night.

An airplane Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, did a considerable business taking passengers for short-trips circling around the town, giving them a thrilling experience with Lindbergh's favorite sport.

Thursday was something like old-times for attendance. We do not know the count, but both afternoon and night the managers were gladened by a well filled grandstand, and the life and color that a throng of people gave the whole ground. The various concessions serving refreshments were at least reasonably busy, while the midway attractions seemed to have more time than customers to dispose of.

The free attractions and races of Thursday were fine exhibitions. From a track too wet for racing on Wednesday afternoon, there was dust on Thursday, but not enough to be objectionable. The fireworks at night were an attraction.

If the expected good attendance today (Friday) shows up, even the bad start due to rain on the first two days will largely be made up for, financially. The Taneytown I. O. O. F. Band was present each day except Tuesday.

## THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Monday, Aug. 10, 1931.—Letters of administration on the estate of Everett Harris, deceased, were granted to Clara B. Harris, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Mary E. Haines, administratrix of Milton T. Haines, deceased, received order to transfer title.

Cecelia F. Bosley, administratrix of Samuel Spafford Davis, returned inventory of debts due.

Atlee W. Wampler, administrator of Ary P. Wampler, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Distribution of the assets of the estate of Willoughby Allport, deceased, among the creditors, was filed, and the Court issued an order nisi thereon.

Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1931.—R. Blaine Murray and Claude A. Abbott, executors of William A. Abbott, deceased received order to sell securities.

Daisy A. Yingling, received order to withdraw funds.

Laura E. Panabaker, administratrix of Emma I. Panabaker, filed assignment of interest, received order to sell personal property, reported sale of personal property, settled her first and final account and received order to transfer stocks.

The Birnie Trust Company, executors of Robert B. Everhart, deceased, received order to sell real estate.

Elizabeth Schrade, executor of George Schrade, deceased, returned inventory of debts due.

William H. B. Anders, executor of Ella Collins Buckley, deceased, returned inventories of current money and personal property, and received orders to sell personal property and securities.

The Union Bridge Banking and Trust Company, executor of Elmer A. Wolfe, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and money, and received order to sell stocks.

William H. B. Anders, executor of Ezra A. C. Buckley, deceased, received orders to sell real estate and stocks.

Allen L. Brown, guardian of Walter J. Brown, infant, received order to re-invest funds.

Maurice E. Dutterer and Alvin G. Dutterer, administrators of John T. Dutterer, deceased, received order to file corrected inventory of debts due, returned corrected inventory of debts due, and settled their first and final account.

## ROAD BIDS CONTESTED

Injunction Against Commissioners  
Finally Withdrawn.

John S. Teeter, of Taneytown district well known contractor for the building of roads, has filed an injunction against the County Commissioners, Thomas, Bennett & Hunter, and T. E. Russell, as defendants, alleging that the County Commissioners awarded two separate road contracts, one for about two miles on the "Sullivan" road to Thomas, Bennett & Hunter for \$12,960, and the other to T. E. Russell for about one mile on the "Sandy Mount" road for \$8750, or a total of \$21,710, while he, Teeter, had submitted a bid for the two roads as one contract for \$21,000.

It appears that the contracts had not been advertised, but that bids had been requested verbally from a number of contractors, Mr. Teeter being of that number. It is said to be claimed by the Commissioners that they had asked for two separate bids, while Mr. Teeter did not understand it that way, and that in any case his combined bid, being the lowest by \$710.00, he should have been awarded the contract.

The case was heard on Monday, when Judge Parke sustained a demurrer of the Commissioners, but granted leave to Mr. Teeter to amend his petition to accord with the court's views on the demurrer.

Mr. Teeter alleged that the County Commissioners in telling him of the specifications required said that the base course stone would be furnished by the community to the extent of one mile and Teeter made that condition a part of his bid. It appears that the other contractors did not write that condition in their bids. For these reasons the court held that the demurrer should be sustained but with leave to Mr. Teeter to amend his bill within fifteen days. The Court intimated also, but did not pass upon the matter, that the injunction could only be granted, if at all, against the board of County Commissioners and not against the contractors to whom the County Commissioners had awarded the two pieces of road for construction.

Upon considering the matter further, Mr. Teeter determined to dismiss his petition for an injunction.

## CARROLL COUNTY FARM ELEC- TRIC PROJECT FIGURES.

A study is made in Carroll County by the agricultural engineers of the Extension Service of the University of Maryland, for the purpose of determining the amount of electricity used by various pieces of farm equipment. Electric devices on several farms have been equipped with separate meters. These meters will be read each month to determine the consumption of electricity.

During the last twenty-four days of July the household refrigerator of Mr. R. G. Sporlein, New Windsor, used 84.4 kilowatt hours of electricity. This is at the rate of 104.6 kilowatt hours per month. This refrigerator is one of the larger models and during July was extensively used in making frozen desserts.

During the same period Mr. C. M. Nusbaur's refrigerator which is a smaller model used 53.1 kilowatt hours or at the rate of 66.0 kilowatt hours per month.

From July 7th. to August 1st., Mr. George Devillbiss, New Windsor, milked 800 gallons of milk with his motor driven milking machine. This operation consumed 16.1 kilowatt hours which is at the rate of 2.01 kilowatt hours per 100 gallons of milk. 475 gallons of this milk were cooled and stored over night by Mr. Devillbiss' electric milk cooling storage unit. This used 38.3 kilowatt hours which is at the rate of 8.06 kilowatt hours for each 100 gallons of milk, cooled and stored.

Studies similar to the above are being carried on in five counties in addition to Carroll. The figures from all of the counties are in the office of the county agent.

L. C. BURNS, County Agent.

## DEATH OF SUPT. OF FREDERICK COUNTY SCHOOLS.

G. Lloyd Palmer, Superintendent of Schools for Frederick County died suddenly in his office in the Court House, Frederick, last Friday shortly before noon from a heart attack. He had been at work, as usual and appeared well and cheerful, but complained several times of the heat, and following an expression of this kind, fell to the floor and died instantly.

His age was 61 years, 9 months, 28 days. He had been associated with school work for about 40 years, and had supervisory connection with Frederick county schools for twenty years. He also had committee relations with the State Board of Education under State Superintendent, Albert S. Cook.

He was a graduate from the State Normal School, had studied at Columbia University, and held a degree from Johns Hopkins University. His home was in Lewistown, from which place his funeral was held on Monday morning, followed by interment in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick.

## WHAT THE "MORATORIUM" MEANS TO THE U. S.

We are giving a great deal of space in this issue, on our editorial page, to a Radio talk by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce on "America's Stake in European Stability," that covers the "Moratorium" concerning war payments growing out of the world war. The subject is one of importance in this country and Mr. Klein has made the understanding of it comparatively simple to the average reader, who feels any interest in it.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION PROCEEDINGS.

Teachers Appointed, and other im-  
portant Transactions.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was called to order in the office of the Board, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1931, at 10:00 A. M. All the members were present. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved. The lists of paid and unpaid bills presented to the Board were approved and ordered paid.

A delegation from Pleasant Gap appeared before the Board, requesting that a group of about eight high school children be granted transportation facilities to take them to the Mechanicsville High School. Due to the fact that it involves a lot of other children in the county, who would claim the same privilege, and because no funds have been provided for the purpose, the Board did not grant the petition.

The Superintendent called the attention of the Board to a petition received from the citizens of the Woodbine community, requesting that transportation facilities be provided for their high school children to the Sykesville and Mt. Airy schools. For the same reasons given above, the Board did not grant the petition.

The following vacant scholarships were filled with the indicated appointees: Western Maryland College Senatorial, male, James Bopst; female, Mildred Sullivan; Western Maryland College District No. 1, Nadine Ohler and Amelia Annan; No. 2, Reba Snader; No. 4, Woodrow Raver and Evelyn Miller; No. 5, Estelle Williams and Jack Ruby; No. 7, James Lockard; No. 8, Margaret Frederick; No. 9, Dorothy Barnes and Margaret Barnes; No. 11, George Babylon; No. 13, Margaret Routzahn; No. 14, Frank Clarke; Blue Ridge College, county, Elizabeth Hyde; Charlotte Hall, county, Elizabeth Hyde; Charlotte Hall, county, Elizabeth Hyde.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## "CATARACT" EYE DISORDER.

The term "cataract" to indicate a disorder of vision is a misnomer and originated from the fact that such a disorder frequently gives one the impression of a mist or fog falling down before their eyes, hence the term "cataract."

There are over eighty listed causes of cataracts but three-fourths of them may be summed up in this one heading—"incorrect use of the eyes." Those who are the greatest sufferers now are often those who have abused or neglected their eyes the most in the previous years. Any type of eyestrain will hasten or encourage the development of this disorder. Self-selected glasses purchased in a store as merchandise; wearing the discarded glasses of some other member of the family, using incorrectly fitted glasses, or in some cases, using none at all will cause the disorder to rapidly develop.

The woman who persists in using her eyes for extremely fine work for long periods of time, as well as those who put off the wearing of glasses, are good prospects for "cataracts" for, after all, more cataracts develop from strain and abuse of the eyes than from any other cause. It is so often observed by eye examiners, that the possessor of cataracts has been guilty of neglecting the care of her eyes, that every means possible is taken to encourage frequent and periodic eye examinations.

Some people are predisposed to "cataracts" by their physical characteristics. Defective kidneys or any condition which tends to prevent the proper elimination of the body poisons will aid or hasten the coming of cataracts.—J. Fred Andrae, St. Board of Optometry.

## CARROLL COUNTY HOME-MAK- ERS' PICNIC.

The annual Carroll County Homemakers' picnic was held on Wednesday, August 5, in Smith Snader's woods, near New Windsor. Four hundred Homemakers' Club members and friends attended the picnic. Middle-run with forty members and friends present had the largest percentage of attendance. Eighteen Home-makers' Clubs were represented.

Picnic lunch was enjoyed by all those in attendance after which the recreation chairman from each of the clubs had charge of the games, contests and stunts. Peanut races, balloon races, relays, and other picnic features were enjoyed by the participants. Miss Irene Caulford, Westminster, won the prize offered for the general guessing contest for the day.

## ENGLAR'S HOLD REUNION.

Due to the heat and the illness of some members, only about 150 attended the reunion at Pipe Creek Church of the Brethren, Sunday afternoon; but a very interesting session and program was held, including a number of solos by the well known barytone, John A. Englar, Jr., of Baltimore, who has been frequently heard over the radio. Owing to the heat and physical discomfort that usually prevails in August, the reunion next year will be held on the first Sunday in October, as an experiment.

## MOSER FAMILY REUNION.

The fifth annual Moser-Hollenberry reunion will be held Friday, Aug. 28, at Mt. Tabor Park, Rocky Ridge. All relatives are invited to attend. Basket lunch will be served.

## THE ARRINGTON CASE

Jury of Inquest Blames Wife for  
Shooting Husband.

The inquest held over the death of Daniel H. Arrington, Marriotsville, near Sykesville, on Thursday of last week from a gunshot wound, resulted in the verdict that "Daniel H. Arrington, we believe, came to his death from a shot fired from a gun in the hands of Mrs. Hattie M. Arrington, (his wife) whom we believe to be of unsound mind."

The evidence was to the effect that the man was found lying on a bed with his arms folded across his chest, and a double barreled gun balanced across his abdomen, with the barrel pointing to the left; that the shot was evidently fired from the left, piercing the throat and spinal cord, and could have been inflicted by a left-handed man, but that as death was instantaneous he could not have folded his arms and balanced the gun in the position it was found.

Mrs. Arrington gave the alarm to a neighbor, saying her husband had sent her for a glass of water, and when she went after it "the gun went off," and that she did not go up stairs to see what had happened, but came at once to the home of the neighbor to give the alarm.

A short time after the shooting Mrs. Arrington attempted suicide by slashing her throat with a razor, but was not very seriously hurt. She was taken to St. Agnes Hospital for treatment, but is now lodged in jail at Westminster.

One of the dead man's sons said his father gave no intimation of any intention to take his life, also that his mother had not been well, mentally or physically. Another witness testified that Mrs. Arrington had made predictions during the day that something terrible was going to happen, but did not go into details.

At an inquest held at the Court House, Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Arrington was found guilty of murdering her husband while insane, and that she is now insane. She will probably be committed to the Spring Grove State Hospital, at Catonsville.

## UPLAND GAME LAWS.

The first open season for the hunting of game of any species in Maryland for year 1931 will be September 1st. The Acts of 1931 provide an open season on rail birds September 1st. to September 30th. inclusive.

The open season on Dove is Sept. 1st. to Sept. 30th.; then closed October 1st. to November 14th.; then opened November 15th. to December 15, inclusive.

The open season for squirrel is September 15th. to October 15, inclusive; then closed October 16th. to November 14th. inclusive; then opened November 15th. to December 24th., inclusive. Except it shall be unlawful to hunt squirrels or doves in Allegany, Garrett and Cecil counties only between the dates of November 15, and December 24th.

There is no open season on any other species of game until November 1st. when the open season arrives on wild fowl.

It is unlawful for any person to hunt any game birds or game animals which are protected by law without first procuring a hunter's license. (Except landowners and tenants and their children may hunt on property owned or tenanted by them without a license.)

The law requires every person to have his hunter's license in possession and tag displayed on outer garment between shoulders while hunting. We request every person to secure his hunter's license early and avoid the rush as the first open season for hunting game birds arrives September 1, during the last week of August there will be a grand rush at the offices of the clerks of the courts in the counties and the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City, and you can avoid this rush by procuring your license at once.

The bag limit on squirrels is 10 per day; Doves, 25 per day; Rail Birds, 25 per day. Be sure and do not exceed your bag limit and violate the Conservation laws as it is to your interest to protect our game whereby your future sport will be assured.

E. LEE LE'COMPTÉ,  
State Game Warden.

## THE DROUGHT BROKEN.

The light rains of Sunday afternoon and night, and the very heavy one of Monday afternoon—the heaviest of the summer—completely broke the drought in this section. Some of the corn had been injured beyond help, but these rains will greatly benefit the later plantings of both canning and field corn, tomatoes and vegetation in general.

The fall of Monday afternoon was attended by severe thunder and lightning, and in places with considerable wind. In northern and central Frederick county, considerable damage was done by flooding, the washing of corn fields and roads, and trees were blown down. The drop in temperature between noon and 8 P. M. was about 20 degrees.

Tuesday followed with light showers, but added to the general drought breaking conditions over a wide area.

## FLOHR FAMILY REUNION.

The Flohr reunion, of which J. E. Flohr, of Taneytown, is Treasurer, will be held at Mt. Tabor Park, Rocky Ridge, on August 23. Members of the various families, and their friends are cordially invited to attend. Bring a basket luncheon.

Brevity is desirable, of course, but no man ever became famous by compressing a 40-chapter novel into a 10-line synopsis.



## THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th. Pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

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.

Entered as Second Class matter in the Postoffice at Taneytown, Md., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1931.

### WHAT WILL YOU HAVE?

Much of what we read in the newspapers, on topics of political or public general interest, is furnished in response to what the public, or the managing editor, directs. We are served with mental food much as we are served at a restaurant with physical food—we get what we order, or is ordered for us, and the same outfit can supply all tastes. The chefs are in business to satisfy all comers.

We have special writers who are in fact professional debaters, and can on short notice produce a work subject to specifications; and the next day, if need be, erect another structure of words that will partly demolish the structure built only the day before. We call them versatile writers, the most of whom work for mere pay and are not bothered about their own conscientious convictions—if they have any. They "know their onions," as our slang goes.

Lawyers, politicians, political platforms—even candidates—are in this same versatile class. All are in business, to supply demand, and to win what is profitable for them to go after. But, the people? Well, they get what they want too—or think they do—and, if some are fooled at the end—it's only part of the game and, there's no hard feeling's.

But this rule in most affairs does keep some folks guessing as to whether they are being given honest-to-goodness facts, or merely smart talk. There are some who still take serious things seriously, and innocently think that because something is "in the paper," or is said by one in whom we have confidence, "it must be true." There are some folks left who are as credulous as that.

And, while we are considering exceptions, it is but true to say that there are a few men—and newspapers too—who actually do believe what they preach; and there may be candidates of this kind too, but as a rule we think this kind remain mere candidates, or rarely reach their attempted goal.

Even in our attempts at sarcasm, however, we ought to be reasonably fair, or we can be accused of producing a lot of drivel—more expressively known as "bunk." And this must be acknowledged; that when we speak of "the rule," we must also be speaking of the majority, and what have we to say when we are out-argued and out-voted? There seems to be only this answer—that the majority is wrong, but we can't prove it.

### DEPRESSION—PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL.

The present summer has been one of great physical discomfort due to the long continued heat and the excessive humidity. There has hardly been a whole week since the middle of June that has not carried with it a depressing influence, causing lack of energy and disinclination toward work; and this, with the prevailing depression in business, has led to a feeling of discouragement, and lowered interest in almost all lines of activity.

This situation has been helped along by the great drought of last year, from which the country has not recovered, either financially or physically; and the late in the summer drought of this year, and the abnormally low price for wheat, are sorely trying the courage and fortitude of everybody, especially in farming sections.

The saving feature of the whole situation is that these low-pressure conditions are world-wide. No political party nor group of leaders, and no policy of government, nor fear of future government, has anything to do with it. If there is any one fault that stands out as a contributing factor to the depression in this country, it is the fault of individual and public providence—recklessness in expenditures, the contracting of unnecessary personal debts, the lavish expenditure of public money for costly improvements which the public does not want to wait a while longer for, that is responsible for a large

percentage of our mental depression and discouragement.

Weather conditions and reduced incomes taken together, merely add to the general and self imposed burdens, either of which, taken simply, would be sufficient in itself to bring about an unusual feeling of discouragement, country wide and world wide. Of course, time and patience, and the exercise of remedies within our control, will eventually bring about better times and renewed courage. They will not come otherwise.

And in the meantime, it will be necessary for all to maintain an abundance of faith in the future; place responsibility where it belongs; realize our own part in the economy of things, and not be misled into the belief that somebody, or some policy, or some system of doles or pensions by the government, can, and should, bring about a condition of safety and contentment. We, "the people," are "the government," and whatever is done in the way of relief, must be done, at least indirectly, by ourselves. Let us carefully scan the skies and the signs, but keep our feet on the solid ground of facts.

### "AMERICA'S STAKE IN EUROPEAN STABILITY."

(A Radio talk by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, July 27, '31.)

"For weeks the newspapers have been carrying columns of important-looking dispatches about highly complicated things called moratoriums and payments in kind and reparations and other evidently large questions of world importance. But I suspect that after trying sincerely to find out just what it was all about, you have at times been tempted to turn those closely printed pages with a sigh to the effect that this seems to be something for big bankers and government officials to worry about.

But let us not be so sure that it does not affect very directly a lot of the rest of us as well. We can not escape the knowledge that very swift and important international action has been brought about, involving huge sums of money and the welfare of many nations. And out of it all have emerged these formidable achievements in the interests of world recovery.

(1) We know that Germany has been saved from almost certain chaos—economic and political—by being relieved of the necessity of paying to other nations this year \$450,000,000 in cash, and that the United States has agreed to postpone for a year the collection of half that much from her debtors, helping them to that extent.

(2) We know, as well, that the ominous credit panic as to Germany's solvency, inside and out the country, has been stopped; her banks and traders and manufacturers are not now faced as they were a few short weeks ago with the impending withdrawal of the \$1,400,000,000 which they had borrowed abroad subject to repayment on demand of the lenders—who were all set to make just the demand with all its appalling consequences.

(3) Germany's central credit institution, the Reichsbank, has during the past three days been able for the first time in months to check the flowing out of its gold. At the same time the beginning of a rush to draw away gold from the Bank of England, occasioned by German difficulties, has also subsided.

These items, which I shall explain in detail in a moment, involve tremendous sums and present unmistakable evidence of genuine and huge accomplishment, the results of which are cumulative and will gain increasing momentum. That is the answer to the question as to whether this epoch-making event got anywhere except into the headlines. It steadied, at a gravely crucial moment, the trembling economic structure, not simply of a nation but of a continent, and in so doing it helped our own business prospects immeasurably.

But, you ask, where is our individual concern with such lofty figures and distant transactions? Are there any elements in Germany's plight which might involve, not simply high finance and international politics, but the average man and woman of this nation? How can the success of these resolute, far-sighted endeavors of the President help us, not as big bankers, but as grocery men and school teachers, clerks and farmhands, cotton planters and fruit growers, lumberjacks and railway firemen? That is a fair question; let us try to get at some part of the answer.

That there is a very close and intimate association between our fortunes here in the United States and the outcome of this world endeavor for Germany's salvage, I do not think anybody will deny now. We have had all the practical evidence on the point that any sensible man can demand. When President Hoover last month proposed a tangible and substantial step by all civilized nations to prevent the social and economic collapse of Germany there was an electric flash around the globe, which shot up confidence as to the business future in every conceivable security and commodity market, which stirred every business circle. Men realized that the first real check to the sullen downward trend of world wide business depression had been administered. Now, why?

We shall have to look at a bit of history to get any grip on the reason. After the World War, Germany's debts for reparations were fixed at the almost unthinkable amount of thirty-three billions of dollars, payable at about \$750,000,000 a year for an indefinite period. But this proved to be excessive, and so the whole sum was greatly cut and the payments fixed at \$450,000,000, or thereabouts, to be paid annually for 59 years, with some added items. All this scheme for collecting money from Germany was arranged without the participation of the United States Government although American experts had a good part in the job as individuals. So much for Germany's war debt to the Allies. In turn, most of the Al-

lied governments owed the United States for heavy loans which our Treasury made their governments, not only during the war but after it. Terms of payment as to these have been settled with each of them, upon the basis of the capacity of each debtor to pay—irrespective, please note, of its reparations receipts from Germany. The scheme was working fairly well on all sides until the business depression set in and deranged every financial adjustment that existed around the globe. The burden of war debts, which had been continually becoming rather lighter as wealth increased and the volume of international trade expanded, suddenly tended to increase appallingly in every quarter.

Particularly with the great fall in world prices for the commodities Germany could offer in payment, her powers to settle the account were weakened by just that much. And so she had to draw upon her fast-dwindling gold supply, imperil her banks; then came the runs, wild fear, and impending ruin. Now, here is where we come into the picture. American producers were quickly and sharply affected. In 1929, our farmers sold to German consumers about \$32,000,000 worth of pork products; while in 1930, Germans were able to buy barely \$15,000,000 of such food.

Some of that cut was due to price declines, but most of it was due to the sharp shrinkage in Germany's buying power. And the same is true of German imports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States, which in 1929 amounted to \$7,000,000, and dropped to about \$4,500,000 in 1930. Her cotton purchases from us fell nearly 30 percent in the same period from about \$170,000,000 to \$123,000,000. She bought \$15,000,000 worth of American fruit in 1929, and but \$12,000,000 worth in 1930. Our mines, like our farms, were feeling the recession as German buying of copper and zinc fell off.

Moreover, her condition got worse this year. American sales to Germany of three of these commodities—pork, wheat and cotton—in 1929 reached a total of about \$209,000,000, but for 1931, if they keep on at the same rate to which they have dropped during the first five or six months, they will be but \$118,000,000, a loss of trade to our farmers on these three products alone of nearly \$100,000,000. Now, those things are supplied to Germany from all over this country, and our people everywhere are correspondingly damaged when the demand for them disappears. If our wheat and cotton and pork growing farmers lose \$100,000,000 of their income, their purchases of Detroit automobiles or California oranges or New England hardware will be just that much less. That's the kind of cancerous growth that feeds on depression.

Every quarter of German political and economic organization was creaking ominous warning of approaching breakdown when, at the crucial moment last month, President Hoover took action. His proposal was simple but most effective, and adopted with a speed altogether unprecedented in international affairs. Incidentally, that point of the speed of the action, which was so vitally necessary, brings up the large part played in the negotiation by the radio telephone, with sometimes as many as six officials "sitting in" on a single round table, or a rather "around the ocean" conversation. The thing would have been pretty nearly impossible if that device had not been available.

In spite of the great success of the President's proposal in redressing economic hope, in clearing the financial atmosphere of the world, regrettable delays developed as to its acceptance. It would hardly be proper for me to discuss the causes of those delays, but their effect was to foster a panic among the German people, and among their commercial creditors, who feared that the promised deliverance might be lost. Runs resumed on Germany's banks; her people began anxiously to hoard gold and foreign currency; thousands of them even began to move out, in dread of a bolshevik revolution. The result was a second crisis, involving the whole structure of German credit and finance.

The German business community, like all others, sells goods on credit, and is therefore constantly in debt for capital which it puts to useful work. In that way this spring her business men owed perhaps \$1,400,000 to foreigners, payable on demand of which Americans have advanced possibly one-third. There is nothing unusual or alarming in this sum; the United States, for instance, though a creditor nation, probably is in debt to the extent of \$3,000,000,000 to foreigners in the same way, which they could recall from our banks and business houses on short notice.

As Germany's creditors began to withdraw these funds very hurriedly during the prolonged discussions of the President's first proposal, her bank reserves sank below legal limits; her gold was exhausted; her currency system endangered. Thereupon the President intervened again; and last week in London a meeting of representatives of all the governments concerned, including those of Germany, was brought about. Here the means of effectively combating the second crisis were devised, in co-operation with Germany herself. She has put rigid restrictions on the financial conduct of her own citizens—she is requiring them to bring back property and money shipped out of the country; she has concentrated the transfers of foreign exchange through a single bank in order to use national resources solely for the purchase of necessary raw materials and the payment of outstanding obligations. Foreign banks, under the terms of the President's suggestions to the conference, prolonged the periods of their loans to German banks, and the runs on Germany have been stopped.

And so the crises now seems to be over. But the important thing, it seems to me, is that the great fear and apprehension which has paralyzed world economy for the past six months has been lifted. The factor most retarding general economic recovery thus far has been the dominance of fear—lack of faith in the payment of obligations, lack of willingness to take any normal reasonable business hazard, fear of the loss

of means or the loss of employment. Mostly these fears have been irrational, but that does not reduce the damage they do. In this matter, the President has been successful in lifting the influence of fear from one great domain of world interest, and the proof of the possibility inspires general hope that the cloud will pass from other zones.

Frequently it is said that now that the big foreign problems have been cleared up, it ought to be time to tackle the big ones left at home. Quite right; but remember that this foreign problem has, let me repeat, a direct bearing on the status of our difficulties right here in the United States—that the evils issuing from it attack all our farm and factory producers.

During the period of difficult negotiations, some people seem to have been somewhat alarmed lest the country be drawn into European political tangles. But the President and the delegates of the United States at the London conference succeeded in holding all the endeavors to apply strictly and solely to the economic rescue of Germany. We made no political engagements—we stuck solely to the one vital job of economic co-operation. We followed a course dictated by the vital interest of our people as producers and as investors.

The degree of our concern here in the United States over restoration in Europe can be measured several ways. For one thing, our farmers and manufacturers miners and lumbermen sold to Europe in 1929 goods valued at \$2,375,000,000. For 1931, our European sales, if their decline keeps on at the present rate, will sink to \$1,400,000,000. That is a loss of a billion dollars since 1929. Even allowing for the price—decline factor, obviously, it behooves us to use all possible means to stimulate a recovery of European buying power.

Next, we know that American investors have lent nearly \$5,000,000,000 to Europe, nearly a quarter of it to Germany. Do not for a moment believe that these holdings are in the hands of our big bankers or financial institutions. They have been spread out all over the country. German securities, for example, are in the hands of about three-quarters of a million Americans, people in all walks of life. Germany's European neighbors hold a similar sum in her securities—and the value of the whole collection depends upon German stability. If that fails, then hundreds of thousands remote from that country will feel it severely. And so, in a very real sense, this is not a German crisis; it is a European peril which vitally concerns all our relations with that continent to which our annual exports, our long-term investments, and our short-term business credits, together, aggregate well over eight billion dollars.

That is our stake in the stability of Europe; and do not let anyone tell you it is not a big one. With fears allayed, we can expect reassured capital to flow back to German accounts, supplying that nation with the necessary equipment of its vast reconstructive job. The enlightened self interest of mankind is the most powerful incentive toward the establishment of workable economic arrangements, and the President has skillfully guided its application at this juncture. The outcome of his efforts, the fruits of his achievement, will be garnered presently for the benefit of our industry and agriculture.

### Washington Always the Idol of the Populace

On the day that John Adams was inaugurated as President, Washington was greeted at the Capital, then in Philadelphia, with a volume of cheers and enthusiastic acclamation which even exceeded the demonstration which followed the appearance of the newly elected President.

Having taken the oath of office, Mr. Adams, in his inaugural address, spoke of his predecessor as one "who, by a long course of great action, regulated by prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude, has merited the gratitude of his fellow citizens, commands the highest praises of foreign nations, and secured immortal glory with posterity."

At the close of the ceremony, as Washington moved forward toward the door to retire, there was a rush from the gallery to the corridor that for a time threatened serious injury to many of the spectators in their eagerness to catch a last look of one who had so long been the object of public veneration.

When Washington was in the street, he waved his hat and returned the cheers of the multitude, his gray hair streaming in the wind. The crowd followed him to his door; there, turning round, his face assumed a grave and almost melancholy expression, his eyes were bathed in tears, his emotions were too great for utterance, and only by gestures could he indicate his thanks and convey his final blessing.—Kansas City Times.

### First Elephant Billed as "Natural Curiosity"

It may interest some folks to learn that the first elephant, the "celebrated Buffon," made its debut in this country in the spring of 1799.

On exhibition at the Essex Institute, a museum at Salem, Mass., is the original poster announcing that "the greatest natural curiosity ever presented to the curious" will be on display at the Market house "from sunrise to sundown, every day in the week." The date on the poster is August 29, 1797.

The elephant was brought to this country from Bengal aboard the ship "America," commanded by Capt. Jacob Crowninshield, a famous Sales shipmaster. Landed at New York in April, 1797, it was sold by Captain Crowninshield for \$10,000.

Though referred to in the announcement as a "mere colt," the elephant was four years old and weighed slightly more than 3,000 pounds.

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# POULTRY FACTS

## SANITARY RANGE NEEDED FOR EGGS

### Green Feed and Some Shelter Help Pullets.

A sanitary ranging ground with a plentiful supply of green feed and some kind of shelter is needed for pullets to grow into well developed hens that lay well in early fall.

"After removing the cockerels from the flock as soon as the sex can be determined, the pullets should be placed on a good range," advises N. W. Williams, poultryman at North Carolina State college. "Usually the growing birds should be placed on this range when from ten to twelve weeks of age. Not over 300 birds should be placed on one acre of land. A good shelter is needed as birds suffer from heat more than most poultrymen realize. The most economical house or shelter that can be built is a frame structure with an even span top. This provides good ventilation, furnishes a shade and protects the birds from heavy rains and other unfavorable weather conditions."

Mr. Williams says the birds will not forage very far from shelter if conditions on the range are favorable. This means that the shelter should be built so that it might be moved from time to time onto fresh ground and pasture. If there is not some natural shade in the range, this might be provided by a frame covered with tow bags to shield the birds from the mid-day sun.

Do not feed the birds with a heavy protein ration so as to force them into lay before the body has been fully developed under range conditions, cautions Mr. Williams. Small, under-developed pullets do not have the reserve body strength that the large, well grown mature pullets have, he says, and therefore are not as good breeders and layers. He also suggests keeping the mash before the birds at all times and a good grain feeding at night. Water is also important to range stock. When the weather is warm the birds consume great quantities.

## Keeping Up Egg Quality in Late Summer Months

There are two or three things that can be done during the summer that will very materially aid in keeping up the quality of eggs. The most important of these is eliminating roosters. After the hatching season is over the rooster is of no benefit. His selling price generally decreases. Therefore, retaining the rooster merely increases the expense without any returns.

Fertile eggs spoil much quicker than infertile ones. During hot weather fertile eggs often start incubating before they reach the market so that they are a complete loss. Infertile eggs simply show an enlargement of the air cell if they are not properly gathered and stored.

The second important step in keeping up egg quality is to gather the eggs at least twice daily during hot weather. When gathered they should be stored in a cool place where there are no odors. Proper care of nests and careful eradication of mites and lice will help to keep hens from stealing their nests. Eggs found in stray nests should be thoroughly candled before being offered for sale, as many of them will be found unfit for food. The sale of inedible eggs is prohibited by law in most states.

### Eggs Need More Care

Extra care given to eggs during hot weather will produce quick, sure returns, since it will result in better quality and higher prices for the product. Miss Cora Cooke, extension specialist in poultry of Minnesota, suggests particularly keeping the eggs clean. This can best be done by keeping the henhouse clean, by supplying plenty of nests and gathering the eggs often. If eggs should get dirty, however, they should not be washed as this will remove the protective covering from the shell.

## Poultry Notes

Turkeys should not be exposed to dampness.

Roughly figured eggs are grain concentrated from five pounds of feed to one pound of eggs.

To buy more than four chicks for every square foot of brooder house space is a risky investment.

If evidence is found of heavy worm infestation among the young birds, give each a worm capsule before placing them in the laying house.

The old theory that turkeys must have plenty of range is not false but more expensive than rearing them in confinement.

A dry mash feeder in the henhouse and a regular feed of grain twice a day for hens kept in a yard is a far more profitable practice than letting the hens hunt for their summer feed.

## Children Enrolled in Old English Colleges

A curious possibility of the turning of the wheel is suggested by the plea which is being made for an earlier entry into the universities, partly in order that distressed modern parents may be relieved a little earlier of the cost of maintenance of sons and, presumably, daughters. It is true that at present boys enter the university at an age when, over a long period, they would have been ready to leave. John Milton had only just passed his fifteenth birthday when he went up from St. Paul's school to Cambridge, and he was nineteen when he took his bachelor degree. Sir John Denham was sent to Oxford at sixteen, though he seems to have behaved himself there very much after the fashion of some young fellows who have matriculated at a later age, for the future poet is described as a "dreaming young man, given more to dice and cards than study." But even fifteen or sixteen, which seems very early to us, would have seemed very late to the authorities of an earlier age, when "thousands of boys, huddled in bare lodging houses, clustering round teachers as poor as themselves, in church porch and house porch" took the place of "the brightly colored train of doctors and heads." It was in those days that scholars like "Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury and saint in later days, came to Oxford, a boy of twelve years." The most ardent advocates of change would scarcely advise a return to those days.—Manchester (England) Guardian.

## Demand for Ambergris Greater Than Supply

Treasure trove was recently thrown up on a Pacific coast beach in the form of a piece of ambergris; at least that was what its finders called it. Ambergris, always scarce and now even scarcer, has been a coveted possession for centuries in view of the high price it commands. It has figured in history and in fiction, and from time to time it has brought a measure of wealth to those who have been fortunate enough to find a piece of it.

This strange substance comes either from the stomach or the intestines of the sperm whale and frequently contains the beaks of cuttlefish, on which the whale feeds. It is a grayish substance, often mottled with darker streaks. Whalers after a kill sometimes found large pieces of it floating in the water. Long ago chemists discovered that ambergris could be melted in boiling alcohol and used in the manufacture of perfumes. Hence it became a valuable commodity. It is much rarer than it used to be, because of the scarcity of sperm whales. In the early days of American whaling the sperm whale was plentiful, ranging into the North Atlantic for its food.

### Ruins of Old Roman City

Timgad is a ruined city, 23 miles southeast of Batna, in the department of Constantine, Algeria. Timgad, the Thamugas of the Romans, was built on the lower slopes of the northern side of the Aures mountains, and was situated at the intersection of six roads. The auditorium of the theater, which held nearly 4,000 persons, is complete. A little west of the theater are baths, containing paved and mosaic floors in perfect preservation. Ruins of other and larger thermæ are found in all four quarters of the city, those on the north being very extensive. There are the remains of seven churches. Numerous inscriptions have been found on the ruins and from them many events in the history of Thamugas have been learned. Thamugas passed from history after the defeat of Gregorius, governor of Africa, by the Arabs in 647.

### Road Versus Rail

It is now many years since the expresses of the railway companies running England to Scotland services used to race against each other, and there is today very little "sporting interest" in connection with trains. On the continent, a new form of railway racing was growing up some time ago, touring cars being run against expresses. This road versus rail racing is now discouraged in Europe. However it is catching on so much in New Zealand that a recent race between a car and the Wellington-to-Auckland train was broadcast throughout the country. The race took place at night and, despite the handicap of bad and very hilly roads, the car won by half an hour.

### Had Daughter's Sympathy

Iris had been sitting with an absorbed look on her face, gazing at her father.

"Why did you marry mother, dad?" she suddenly said.

"Because I was a fool, I suppose," he replied.

"Poor Mums," said Iris softly.

"What do you mean, miss?" asked father sharply.

"I mean that it was sad for mother to marry a fool, dad," explained Iris seriously.

### Ray Baths for Horses

Race horses and dogs are being treated with artificial sunlight just before they go on the track in England. Some stalls are fitted with four powerful lights, and in the rays from these the animals stand quietly while taking their "baths." Among those in the know the sunbath is considered a factor when deciding racing odds.

# DAIRY FACTS

## CAREFULLY CLEAN DAIRY UTENSILS

### Vital in Production of All Sanitary Milk.

The careful cleaning of utensils is vital in the production of sanitary milk. Vessels should first be rinsed with lukewarm water or ordinary well or cistern water to remove the milk, then washed with moderately hot water, containing a small quantity of an alkali cleaning solution, after which they should be scalded in hot water and inverted to dry. They should not be dried by wiping with a cloth since that will cause contamination. Wiping is not necessary when scalding water is used, as the heated vessels will dry of their own accord.

While many dairymen depend upon the kitchen stove for heating water, a more dependable plan is to have a two-hole coal oil or gasoline stove or laundry stove on which fits a copper or tin boiler. Ample water can thus be quickly and economically heated. For larger dairies a small vertical steam boiler may be used. Such a boiler has the advantage of providing live steam by which the utensils may be more quickly and effectively sterilized.

Milking should be done with dry hands. A pail of clean water and a clean towel should be placed convenient to the milkers and they should wash and wipe their hands frequently.

Bacteria are minute, single-celled plants, so small as to be visible only under a powerful microscope. Twenty-five thousand averaged-sized bacteria placed end to end, would measure only an inch in length. A single drop of sour milk contains as many as forty millions of them. Under favorable conditions, one of these germs divides into two every half hour. Milk is an ideal medium for their growth. The bacteria commonly found in milk grow best at temperatures between 80 and 98 degrees Fahrenheit.

## Buttermilk Excellent Feed for Dairy Calves

A reader who lives near a creamery that usually has a surplus of buttermilk to sell at a few cents a hundred, is anxious to know if buttermilk will take the place of skim milk in calf feeding. It will, says the Montreal Star. If very little wash water has been added to the buttermilk in the making of the butter, it will have the same feeding value as normal skim milk. Its value as a feed was well demonstrated by Mr. William Newman, Lorneville, Ont., almost a score of years ago. This leading creamery man was operating in a section where there was very little improved dairy stock. He conceived the idea of going to the cheese districts further east where there were good herds of grade Holsteins and buying a carload of calves that would otherwise be slaughtered, feeding them on the buttermilk from his creamery, with grain and roughage, and selling to his patrons. We do not know just how successful the plan was in improving the dairy stock of the community, which was the main objective, but we do know that the calves grew wonderfully well on the buttermilk and with less bowel trouble than would have been experienced with the same number of calves on skim milk.

## Dairy Hints

Prevention of waste is accomplished in several ways by the use of silage.

When buying a bull to raise heifers from, look for proven milk production in the pedigree.

The feeding value of silage is due in large part to its succulence and palatability as well as to its actual content of food elements.

Calf scours are frequently caused in summer by unclean pails. Tin pails should be used and they should be washed every day and set out in the sun.

Animals eat silage almost completely, though they would refuse a large proportion of the forage from which it is made, if it were given them in the dry condition.

Cool the cream after skimming and keep it cool by setting the can in cold water, which is changed two or three times daily. Stir the cream at least twice a day and don't mix warm cream with cold cream.

The wide and growing use of silage is accounted for by its feeding value, its prevention of waste, and its convenience.

The silo is now considered an essential in economical dairy feeding, and has taken an important place in the feeding of beef cattle and sheep.

The cows that are obliged to fight flies by day and mosquitoes by night on short, burnt pastures, are the ones that will go dry and prove unprofitable.

## Milton High in Ranks of Lovers of Liberty

Milton combined in his temperament the artist and the reformer. His love of beauty was excited only by his love of duty, William Lyon Phelps writes, in the New York Evening Post.

The watchword of his life was liberty. Milton was so staunch a fighter for political liberty that in many parts of Europe he was regarded as an anarchist. His "Defense of the English People" was publicly burned at Paris and at Toulouse. When King Louis XIV required his ambassador at London to report on all the distinguished writers in England, the report contained "one named Miltonius, who has made himself more infamous by his dangerous writings than the murderers and assassins of the king."

Milton always stood for civil, domestic and religious liberty; and, like many sincere lovers of liberty, he had a magnificent talent for the inopportune. Nearly all the poets wrote odes in praise of Cromwell during his reign; but when King Charles II returned, these poets hastened under cover and saluted in verse the new regime. But in the very year of the king's return, 1660, Milton published a pamphlet called "A Ready and Easy Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth."

## Benefits of Sanitary Science to Human Life

There has been no increase in the life span. It is probably the same today, even in Europe and America, as it has been during the entire historical period. As individuals we have no greater capacity to enjoy a long life today than had our ancestors, not to mention the mythical age of the Old Testament patriarchs. On the other hand, the average duration of life has greatly increased during the last century as the result of the application of sanitary science. Extraordinary gains have indeed been made, not, however, in making more centenarians, or even more nonagenarians, but rather in bringing more people safely through the hitherto dangerous period of infancy and having them survive into childhood, early adult life and maturity. The average duration of life, or as it is often called, the expectation of life, is, consequently, today eighteen years more than it was a century ago.—Louis I. Dublin in Current History.

### Streets of Pompeii

One of the unique charms of Pompeii is the view it gives of the civic and domestic life of the Romans. Here you may see the temples, courts, theaters, baths and fountains, but also the humbler evidence of human life, such as the homes, stores and streets, the latter even possessing ruts in the stone, made by generations of passing chariots. You may visit the stone mills and the jar store, the bakery and the soap shop. The treasures of Pompeii are now in the National museum at Naples, but to actually walk the streets of the destroyed city is much more interesting than viewing curios in glass cases. It is hard to escape the feeling that it is a city being built and that the builders have simply left for lunch and would soon return.

### Lives in the Past

Cracow, the heart of Poland, is one of those places rarely found today that actually gives the visitor the illusion of living in another period of history. It is a mossy old university town reminiscent of the days when Cracow was the cultural center of Europe and the University of Cracow one of the foremost institutions of learning in the world. Copernicus, the great astronomer, whose discoveries revolutionized the scientific world, was a student here in 1490 and the visitor here today may see the old book where his name is registered along with other students. In the old library are dusty, vellum-bound books accumulated through the centuries.

### Catalan Language

It is generally assumed that the Catalan language was imported from Roussillon into Spain during Carolingian times, but there is a contrary view that it was originally developed in Spain and introduced into Roussillon by Catalan immigrants. It is a Romance language, an offshoot of Provençal. Philologically Catalan differs from Spanish in that it lacks the characteristic diphthongs. One of its distinctive features is its tendency to suppress many of the consonants and unaccented vowel endings so common in Spanish.

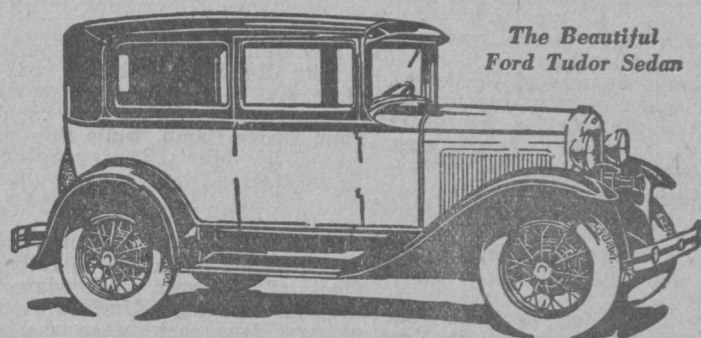
### Name an Inspiration

The name, "Peter Pan," was invented by Sir James Barrie and used as a title for his play so entitled, says Pathfinder Magazine. The name was suggested by Pan, a god in Greek mythology. "Peter Pan" is "a kind of poetical pantomime" and was produced in 1904. In 1911 Barrie produced "Peter and Wendy," a sort of sequel to "Peter Pan." Peter Pan became part of the folklore of the nursery and the statue to Peter Pan in Kensington gardens, London, by Sir George Frampton is very popular with child visitors.

### The Bitter Truth

When our favorite radio announcer, who has a deep, full-bodied speaking voice, sang a tenor solo the other night, we don't know that we've ever been more surprised and disillusioned, unless it was the time a pet cat, known and esteemed as Tim Collins, had a litter of seven kittens.—Ohio State Journal.

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## Crude Eyeglass Frames in Use in Olden Days

The people of the world would be very much upset if they were compelled to wear the kinds of frames used in the olden days for eyeglasses. History tells us the earliest corrective glasses were mounted in crude shell frames which were held in position by strings extended to the ears. Some were made without ear pieces and were held in the hand, much the same as the modern lorgnette.

At one time in Spain, glasses were attached to the hat, a very inaccurate and insecure manner. About 1600 in England, glasses were fastened to hoods, which fitted the entire head. These were later discarded for leather holders with string attachments for ear pieces. In later years, metal frames, principally steel and gold, replaced all others.

Among the old-time glasses in America is a pair worn by Washington in 1779, which are now on exhibition in a museum at Philadelphia. It is said that America's first glasses came over on the Mayflower and cost about \$75. Naturally, at that price, only a few could afford to own them.

### Don't Worry

Once we have mastered worry, we have added another world to our life, a world in which fear and trembling of the spirit has no existence.

How we long sometimes to be free of worry. It weighs us down, and in our weakness we give way to it. Then worry becomes jubilant. It gloats over our misery. Yet, if we give the matter a moment's thought, worry is absolutely and completely inept.

We are creatures of habit. We easily form habits that are not good for us. Worry is the prime one. Habits of happiness are just as easy. Try pushing worry aside, out of your mind, out of your life, the next time it comes up. It may beat you. When the next worry pushes its way into your thought, try again. You'll find resisting it is not so hard. Eventually, worry will give you up as a bad job.—London Tit-Bits.

### Few Really Think

In his "Art of Thinking," Abbe Dimnet says that nineteen out of twenty people do not think, but live like automata. He holds that most people do not think "even ten minutes a day."

This is analogous to a thought of Montaigne's: "The majority of people are too lazy to attack a problem with more than a charge or two." Of course, there are subjects too vast for even studious minds to master. Taine studied human society in the attempt to arrive at some acceptable principle of government. At the end of twenty years of such study he said he had found only one principle—that society is a vast and complicated thing.—Exchange.

### Bartholdi's Famous Statue

The sculptor, Bartholdi, has left a record about the execution of the Statue of Liberty. He says that first a statue which measured from head to foot 2.8 meters and in its entirety, 2.85 meters, was executed. It was done with rigid precision and then reproduced four times as large by the ordinary process. The model which was the result of this work measured about 11 meters in total height. It was divided into a large number of sections destined to be reproduced separately at four times their size. The sections were packed and shipped to New York, where they were assembled.

### Mendelian Law Long Known

The famous Mendelian law on which rests the modern science of inheritance was perhaps known in part to the Japanese in the year 1300. Dr. Louis Blaringhem, of the University of Paris, returned from a visit to Japan, has described an old screen representing poppies whose colors follow to some extent Mendel's law. There are five red, white and five mixed or hybrid on the screen. Blended offspring of a white and a red poppy might produce five white, five red and ten mixed, according to present-day science. So though the ancient Japanese were not quite accurate, they had the main idea.







## SPECIAL NOTICES.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted under the heading at One Cent a word, each week, counting name and address of advertiser—two initials, or a date, counted as one word.—Minimum charge, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE for sale, Two Cents each word. Minimum charge, 25 cents.

APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE ads not accepted—but will receive sealed replies. No personal information given.

THIS COLUMN is specially for Wants, Lost, Found, Short Announcements, Personal Property for sale, etc.

ALL NOTICES in this column must be uniform in style.

**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.—Francis E. Schaum's Produce. Phone 3-J 8-23-tf

**TOM'S CREEK S. S.** will hold their annual Picnic and Festival, Saturday, August 22nd. Baseball and other games in the afternoon. Chicken Supper served from 4 to 7 o'clock. Supper 25 cents. A program and music in the evening. 8-14-2t

**CIDER MAKING**, on Wednesday of each week.—Frank H. Ohler, Phone 48F11. 8-14-2t

**WANTED.**—Woman to do general House Work. Residence in Woodsboro.—H. V. Pipping. 8-14-2t

**L. O. F. RALLY** on Sept. 12th, at the Fair Ground. Everybody invited. Look for posters later. 7-17-1t & 8-14-4t

**BARLEY WANTED.**—At Donelson's Mill, Phone 43F11, Taneytown. 8-14-2t

**VINEGAR** for sale by Mrs. Jones Baker, near Bridgeport.

**FOR SALE.**—One 1931 Chevrolet Coupe demonstrator, new car; Title and guarantee. Several Model T Fords.—Keymar Garage, Keymar, Md.

**WANTED.**—Loan from private party, first Mortgage on new residence, in Westminster. No loans on property now. Address Record Office.

**GARDEN VEGETABLES**, all kinds; also Celery Plants and Plums, for sale by Mrs. F. P. Palmer, Taneytown, Phone 40-R. 7-24-1f

**FOR SALE.**—Small Farm of 56 Acres. All new buildings. Sell cheap to quick buyer. Apply to Record Office. 8-7-1f

**COMMUNITY PICNIC.**—The Emmitsburg Community Association will hold its annual all-day Picnic and Fair, Wednesday, August 26, in E. R. Shriver's Grove, 2 miles east of Emmitsburg, along the Emmitsburg-Taneytown road.—Emmitsburg Community Association, W. H. Troxell, Sec'y. 7-31-1f

**THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC** of Barlow Community Assn., will be held Aug. 20th., in Chester Shriver's Grove. 7-24-4t

**FOR SALE.**—Farm of 70 Acres good buildings, near Taneytown. Apply to Mrs. Lydia Brown, 27 W Moreland St., Westminster. 7-24-1f

**RADIO REPAIRING.**—All makes and Models adjusted and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Vernon L. Crouse, Taneytown. 6-12-1f

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**—New Victor Records, 50c each. Several used Radios, Battery and Electric Sets; 1 Victrola and Radio combination, all very cheap.—Sarbaugh's Jewelry & Music Store. 5-8-1f

**FAT HOGS WANTED.**—Who has them? Stock Bulls loaned to reliable farmer.—Harold S. Mehring. 1-24-1f

**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-tf

## A BIG PEACH CROP.

Maryland's peach crop, that will be ready for marketing between now and Sept. 1, is estimated at 600,000 bushels. In addition, the Southern Pennsylvania crop will be proportionately large, as will that of West Virginia. Maryland officials urge the plentiful buying and use of peaches within the next few weeks, in order that the crop of this most desirable fruit may not go to waste, but bring a fair low price.

Canning the fruit in large quantities is urged, and a suggestion is that charitable organizations should buy peaches liberally for distribution among the poor.

## Beneficial Effects of

### Mate Long Recognized

Brazil is the land of coffee, but Brazil is also the land of Brazilian tea or mate, and there is no reason, the Brazilians think, why the United States imports of more than \$25,000,000 in oriental tea cannot be in large part supplanted by the infusion made from the leaves of the mate tree.

What coffee is to the humans north of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude, mate is to those south of this line, and it is consumed by more than 20,000,000 people. The name comes from the gourd which the Indians have used for the beverage from earliest times.

Many years ago the remarkable effects of mate were noted among the Indian tribes, and it has been scientifically established that the infusion is beneficial to the nerves and to intellectual and muscular activity. One may go for a considerable time on mate without food. The amount of urea is reduced one-fourth, and oxidation of the tissues retarded.

Mate grows on large trees. The branches are cut off and dried and passed under a roller which crushes the leaves. The latter are then baled and sent to factories for further processing. Curitiba, Brazil, has the most extensive plants and is the commercial world center for the product.

## 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.

**Taneytown Presbyterian.**—Pastor being absent on vacation there will be no Preaching Service; Sabbath School 10:00; Christian Endeavor, 7:15.

**Piney Creek Presbyterian.**—Sunday School, 7:30 P. M.

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

**Silver Run Lutheran Charge.**—S. S., 9:30; Preaching, 10:30; Evening Service, 7:30.

**Reformed Church, Taneytown.**—No Services. Regular morning Service, Sunday morning, August 23rd.

**Keysville.**—No Service; Sunday School, at 9:00 A. M.; Regular Service on Sunday, August 23rd. Also woods service in Stonestifer's Grove, on Sunday evening, August 23rd., at 8:00 o'clock.

**Baust Reformed Church.**—Saturday, Aug. 15, 1:30 P. M., Children's Division. Sunday, Aug. 16, 9:15, Sunday School; 10:30, Morning Worship; 8:00, evening Service. Tuesday, Aug. 18, 8:00, Orchestra Rehearsal. Wednesday, Aug. 19th., 8:00, Family night.

**Taneytown U. B. Charge, Harney Church.**—9:30, Sunday School; 10:30, Preaching Service.

**Taneytown Church.**—9:30, Sunday School; 7:00, C. E. Society; 8:00, Preaching Service.

Tent Meeting will be held from Aug. 23 to Sept. 6, at Harney, Md., Slough Sisters, York, will be the evangelistic singers. Services will be held nightly, at 7:45 P. M.

**Manchester U. B. Charge, Mt. Zion.**—S. S., 9:30; C. E. Service, at 7:30.

**Miller's.**—S. S., 9:30; C. E. Service, 7:30. The Aid Society will hold a chicken-corn and chicken-noodle Soup supper, on Saturday evening, Aug. 15, at the church hall in the grove.

**Bixler's.**—S. S., 9:15; Worship, at 7:45. The Aid Society will meet on Wednesday evening, Aug. 19th., at the home of Mr. Dallas Barnhart. This will be a public meeting and everybody is invited.

## Authorities Made Poor

### Guess, in This Instance

The hundredth anniversary of the death of Bolivar, the great liberator of South America from Spanish rule, uncovered a number of amusing yarns concerning this famous character.

The story goes that on one occasion Bolivar sent a messenger ahead to a small town where he and his party were to spend the night. In it the liberator directed the town authorities to have food and quarters ready for his men and horses and added that there should be for himself shelter, food, etc., etc., etc.

The town authorities promptly got everything ready except the three etc.'s, which troubled them considerably. "What," they asked, "did the great liberator mean?"

Finally one of them, aware of Bolivar's reputation with the ladies, decided he had solved the problem.

It happened, however, that he was wrong and three of the town's prettiest girls were sent home at the direction of the highly amused Bolivar.—Los Angeles Times.

## Beautiful Madeira

The little Portuguese island of Madeira is known for its picturesque beauty, its pleasant climate, and for its world-famous wine. Situated off the northwest coast of Africa and having a population of about 200,000, Madeira is called "The Flower Garden of the Atlantic" because of its brilliant vegetation. No spot, it would seem, could be less fitted for political troubles and military demonstrations.

Madeira is oval in shape and has a mountainous surface, with a number of steep ravines radiating on all sides from the central ridges. Its highest peak, Pico Ruivo, is 6,059 feet above sea level. Wooded summits, dripping rocks and rippling streams add to the island's beauty and grandeur.

## Ginkgo Tree Has Long

### and Interesting Past

The Ginkgo tree's native country was unknown to scientists until it was recently discovered growing wild in remote districts of western China. It has been under cultivation for many centuries and is now widely planted as an ornamental tree in all the civilized countries. Just when it was brought to this country isn't known, but it has long been cultivated in the eastern United States as far north as the Great Lakes.

This tree has a very long and interesting geological ancestry. It is the sole surviving representative of the numerous ancient group of gymnosperms called ginkgoales, which were abundant during the Jurassic period. It has a vile-smelling plum-like fruit, the seed of which is parched and eaten by the Chinese. The name is pronounced Gink-go, short "i," accented on the first syllable.

## Remains of Fossil Whale

Attempts by a dog to bury a bone in ocean sand at Pacific Beach, Calif., led to the uncovering of the fossilized remains of a whale which scientists believe swam in the Pacific 500,000 years ago. Part of the head of the huge mammal, several ribs, a hip bone, three vertebrae of the tail two from the neck and other bones have been uncovered.

## Architect Who Planned

### White House Forgotten

James Hoban, native of Ireland, citizen of the United States and faithful servant of the infant city of Washington, devoted 27 years of his life to the design and construction of the White House, together with that of other public buildings in Washington.

From a purely biographic point of view James Hoban's work and personality are well worth remembering. His genius, combined with a singleness of purpose, is a thing too fine to be forgotten. For his service to the city of Washington alone—in the capacity of architect, councilman and general supervisor of important construction work—he should have a place among our national figures. Yet in the length and breadth of the land today not so much as a stone has been raised to his memory, not a street, not a highway bears his name. Save for a modest headstone erected by members of his own family over a bit of ground in Mount Olivet, there is nothing of permanence to show that such a man as James Hoban ever lived.

Of Hoban's life before he came to America little is known, except that he was born in Dublin, Ireland, educated at Maynooth college, Dublin, and had become fairly well known in his own country as a rising young architect before his departure for the new country soon after the Revolutionary war.—Corinne Reid Frazier, in the Washington Star.

## Mice That "Sing"

The singing mouse has been immortalized by Emerson Hough, who wrote about these peculiar little animals that make a sound that resembles singing. Much has been written about them, and the fact that they do sing is supported by the evidence of trustworthy witnesses. Mice are unquestionably fond of music, but it is not fully determined whether their ability to make it is normal or is an individual peculiarity. Some writers have gone so far as to assert that it is due only to a diseased throat.

## Concerning Kisses

Kisses are sometimes given by simply kissing hands (throwing a kiss, or blowing a kiss). A man should not throw a kiss to a girl unless she is a good catch.

The kiss indirect, or the kiss at a distance, may be described as a natural extension of the direct, capable of development by any people independently. But it is a curious fact that it can be traced from Graeco-Roman civilization to that of modern Europe, where, however, it appears to be instinctive in children.—Exchange.

## "Little Stories for Bedtime" by Thornton W. Burgess

### FLATHORN'S TROUBLES

"DID I understand you to say that Flathorns, the Moose, is having troubles?" asked Buster Bear of Honker the Goose, who had just come down from the Great Woods of the North to the pond of Paddy the Beaver in the Green Forest.

Honker nodded. "I see your ears are just as good as ever they were," said he. "That is what I said. Flathorns is having troubles aplenty. At least he was when I left on my way here. It seems queer that such a big fellow as he should have anything to worry about, but when I last saw him he was so worried that he was think-



"Are You Afraid of Him?" He Asked Innocently.

ing of leaving all his favorite places because he didn't feel that they were safe any longer."

"Why not?" demanded Peter Rabbit, his eyes round with curiosity and his long ears standing straight up with interest. "Is he afraid of traps?"

Buster Bear, Honker, Paddy the Beaver, Prickly Porky, and Jumper the Deer laughed right out. "What do you think Flathorns is like?" asked Honker.

"I haven't the least idea," replied Peter quite frankly. "You said he is big, but so is Buster, and he is afraid of traps. I don't see anything to laugh at."

"There isn't," replied Buster kindly. "It just struck us as funny to think of anyone setting traps for old Flathorns, but as you've never seen him, of course you wouldn't understand. He's bigger than me. He's the biggest of all the people who live in the Great Woods."

## Meteor Tombstone Over

### Grave of Ohio Farmer

What is believed to be the world's strangest tombstone is on a grave in Long View cemetery at New Athens, village south of Cadiz, Ohio.

This tombstone is a huge meteor and it reposes at the head of the last resting place of Rezin Holmes, who before he died stipulated that the visitor from the stars be so placed.

Years ago, the story runs, Mr. Holmes was sitting in his back yard one evening when he heard a tremendous swishing noise and saw a blinding flash across the sky. He noticed a terrific heat, as did his neighbors. Then there was a crash at the far end of his farm.

He went there and found a hole in the ground about 15 feet across. Two weeks later he dug out the meteor. Then he decided to make a grave marker of it for himself. He found the material composed of granite and iron, and he labored over it a number of years.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Famous Negro Physicians

The first negro physician of any standing, in this country, of whom there is record was James Derham, also a slave in Philadelphia, 1767. He was taught by his master to compound medicines and attained such skill that he was sold to another doctor, who used him as an assistant. He was enabled to purchase his freedom and moved to New Orleans, where he built up a lucrative practice. The celebrated physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, published an account of "Derham and gave high praise to his skill. The first accredited physician was Dr. John V. De Grasse, who became a member of the Medical Association of Massachusetts in 1854.

## Cracker Bar'l Refinement

Norman Hapgood tells how, in conversation, Mark Twain commented on the tendency of people in New York and the East in general to talk all the time about money matters, and contrasted it with his own home in the West, saying:

"Now, in Hannibal, Missouri, where I was brought up, we never talked about money. There was not enough money in the place to furnish a topic of conversation."—Christian Register.

## A Secret

Life is enriched when you have many interests. But there is one that should be outstanding. No better rule for a profitable education was ever set down than this: "Know much about many things, and all these is about one thing."—Grit.

## MOHAIR AN AID TO QUIETER AIRPLANES

### Sound Absorbing Qualities of Fabric Makes It Air Worthy.

Safer, swifter and more silent planes are objectives of manufacturers to meet the increased demand for air travel. Acoustical research with different kinds of materials has done much to curb the unpleasant noises inside cabin jobs and the day when passengers can talk in normal tones while flying is at hand.

Not long ago, Dr. William R. Barrs, consultant on acoustics of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made a series of tests to determine the sound-absorbing properties of mohair velvet. Using leather as a basis and considering its measure of sound-absorption as 100%, a flat fabric upholstery was found to be 146% sound-absorbent, cotton plush 192%, chevron, a mohair velvet plush, 254%, and mohair, another grade of mohair velvet, 308%.

These tests were recently further substantiated by noise tests inside a moving railroad train. Dr. William Braid White, director of acoustic research of the American Steel and Wire company, took actual photographs of the noises arising in a moving suburban car of the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee railroad, when the car was equipped with seats covered with rattan, and then took corresponding photographs in the same car after the rattan seats had been removed and ones upholstered in mohair velvet installed. Comparison of the two sets of photographs showed that the velvet was decidedly more sound-absorbent. This was largely due to the fact that the many spaces between the fibers of the material act as "noise traps" to keep the reverberations from mounting to as high a level as they do in the case of hard, sound-reflecting materials. Mohair velvet for the inner lining of the cabin plane, for the seat cushions and other parts gives something that the same sound-absorbing service that it does in a train and so affords a quieter and more enjoyable ride.

## Proper Position for Safe Driving



This young lady, posed by Dr. Dudley B. Reed, director of health service, University of Chicago, is showing how the "perfect driver" sits behind the wheel for safety and comfort. Dr. Reed pointed out that mohair velvet upholstery, which has a pile surface, grips the clothing and helps maintain proper driving posture.

## MOHAIR AN AID TO SAFE DRIVING

### Scientist of University Tells How Pile Surface Keeps You From 'Slumping.'

In the last eighteen months, more persons have been killed in automobile accidents in the United States than our country's army lost in soldiers during the World war! This is an alarming fact which is receiving the careful attention of public officials everywhere and challenges the thought and action of every citizen. What can be done to reduce this huge death toll?

Safety measures are being effectively applied in many ways but the problem rests largely with the automobile driver. What can he do to further protect himself and others from accidents? Helpful suggestions in this connection have just been offered by Dr. Dudley B. Reed, professor of hygiene and director of the health service of the University of Chicago.

Doctor Reed calls attention to the fact that sitting properly while driving is not only an aid to the person's health but it is a direct help to safety as it places the body where immediate response in emergencies is easier, where fatigue that too often promotes carelessness is prevented, and where the driver's vision is least likely to be obscured. It is not difficult to assume the correct driving position but it is sometimes hard to keep such posture, especially if the automobile seat is covered with a material that encourages slipping and sliding about. These difficulties are more easily avoided,

## Revolver Not Needed to Rout that "Burglar"

Monte slept well because he needed the rest after a hard day, but he was wide awake in an instant when he thought he heard a noise in his front parlor. He came to this realization only a moment before his wife prodded him in the back: "Wake up, Monte," she commanded. "There's some one trying to get in below."

Monte sat up. "Well, what are we going to do?" he asked his wife in a whisper to avoid detection. "I guess you'll have to go downstairs and call the police," she offered.

Monte had to hold himself up in dignity to his better half, so he crawled out of bed, quietly grabbed a bathrobe and went to a dresser where, after much fumbling, he obtained a rusted old revolver.

Fortified, he started down the stairs stealthily. Half way down, when he could peer through a door into the living room, he saw a shadow. Not much like the shape of a man. He grew braver. At the bottom of the staircase he switched on the living-room lights. There was no one there.

He listened and the noise was repeated. Turning his eyes to the window from where the sound emanated, he noticed a large German police dog trying to get in. Seizing an overshoe he opened the door and let it fly, with inaccurate aim, but successful effect. The burglar disappeared.—Brockton Enterprise.

## History of "Jazz"

Strictly speaking there was no jazz music before the World war. At least, it was not known by that name. The word jazz was in use, however, in New Orleans, where its origin has been traced, perhaps twenty years before the end of the Nineteenth century. But it was used in the verb form and applied to a rudimentary syncopated type of music as a cue to speed it up, or to enliven it. Some years later orchestras on the west coast began developing this type of music, and in 1914 a complete jazz orchestra composed of two saxophones, cornet, trombone, violin, banjo, piano and drums, played at Los Angeles. A year later this music gained popularity in Chicago and a banjoist and orchestra organizer there named Bert Kelly made an adjective out of jazz and called his own orchestra Bert Kelly's Jazz band. This appears to be the first use of the term "jazz band."

Doctor Reed points out, if the seats are upholstered in a fabric like mohair velvet or velmo, the fibers of which grip the clothing, giving support to the occupant of the seat and reducing the tendency to slip and slide.

One of the most common faults in driving, Doctor Reed explains, is to slump down in the seat. This is easy to do if the upholstery is slippery but not so likely to happen on mohair. In a slumped position, the motorist cannot quickly respond when an emergency demands quick operation of the controls, his arms and legs are cramped, the lungs do not have an opportunity to expand and other internal organs are restricted. Most important of all, the spine, nature's best shock absorber, is bent in such a position that shocks and jars strike it at an angle instead of in a vertical plane, as was intended so that the efficiency if the spine is greatly reduced, the person becomes fatigued more easily and is soon in condition that invites accidents.

Here are Doctor Reed's posture suggestions, especially helpful during these vacation months when long automobile drives are taxing the endurance of the motorist. Have the back well against the back of the seat with the weight resting mainly on the seat bones. There should be support for the back at a point below the shoulder blades and at the top of the hips. Do not recline too much, slightly more than ninety degrees is enough and there should be no weight or pressure under the knees. The feet should be able to reach the pedals and the floor without stretching or straining. In this position, which is well illustrated in the accompanying photograph, the driver has the greatest relaxation and freedom of movements, he enjoys the greatest comfort and he is kept in a position where he can most efficiently handle the car in time of danger.



## PETER THE GREAT

By FANNIE HURST

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)  
(WNU Service.)

THE thing that broke Peter Tarbell's spirit was a ringing blow across the right cheek, administered to him, within full view of a crowded back-stage, by an extravagant queen then in the full glory of her monarchistic reign.

As doorkeeper and general guardian of the constant rattle of traffic of one sort or another through the small office that led to the wings of the theater, Peter constituted a one-headed cerberus who stood guard against claimants for the attention of the high-handed musical comedy despot of the moment, Hilda Tappay.

A riot of colorful naughtinesses, temperamental outbursts, generosity, tempers, affabilities and nonsense of a brand that had captivated Broadway, to be in her troupe or associated in any way with her in the theater, was to be victim of her despotisms as well as recipient of her repentant favors.

Those who played with her, however, feared her more than they loved her, and it could not be said, even in the indulgent mood of wildest charity, that Hilda was kind to the lesser people about her. Impressed by greatness, she was capable of paying constant homage to those whose professional rank towered above hers. Little people she despised because, apparently, to be able to express her contempt emphasized her sense of power.

Thus it happened that on a spring morning during a rehearsal, Peter, admitting to the wings a young man whom he had been instructed by the great Tappay never to deny admission, found himself suddenly the public victim of her great wrath.

"How dare you," she screamed at Peter, hurling a distaff which she had been carrying in a dance number at him—"how dare you admit that swine to my presence? I never want to see him again!" and there in the full view of the assembled company, swung out an arm, full width, and let her hand bang resoundingly against the young doorkeeper's cheek.

It was one of those events that can come to a sleeper during nightmare; it was public humiliation of a sort that can cause the throat to close and the eyes to flash into blindness. There, in the presence of at least sixty people, many of the stage hands his personal friends, a woman, without the slightest just provocation, had slapped him in the face.

For an instant his impulse had been to leap at her and crush his fingers into her ornamental throat, but that impulse died almost as it was born. Aside from the impregnable solidity of her throne, and the power of her slightest word, there was only further indignity and humiliation and self-abasement to be gained by letting go of his wrath.

Peter Tarbell, then thirty, well-salaried, ambitious, eager for advancement, turned without a word on his heel and walked out, while to the strain of the interrupted melody, extravagant's darling, prancing distaff in hand, resumed rehearsal of the dance number she had been practicing.

There were fifty dollars for a half month's wages due Peter, which he never claimed. There were personal objects, books, papers, small baggage lying about the office which he never returned to collect. The one idea was to get away securely, permanently, quickly from the scene of his humiliation, to forget, if possible, the fiendish onslaught against his dignity and his peace of mind.

The theater and everything pertaining to it became anathema to the quiet-faced, unobtrusive young man, who from that day, for many a year to come, was to carry the sting from a woman's hand across his face and heart, and whose fingers, throughout the years, were to itch to throttle the white neck of Hilda Tappay.

It is, of course, difficult to hypothesize what would have been the destiny of Peter Tarbell had he remained in the atmosphere of the theater. It is, however, fair to assume he had been on the way to higher position, since his rise had been steady from call-boy to general manager of affairs of rear stage.

Be that as it may, from the day Peter walked out, his destiny fell along lesser lines. At forty he was superintendent of a huge apartment house on the residential upper west side of New York. Eleven men worked under him, electricians, janitors, elevator boys and furnace-room men, but in reality, Peter's position, while the salary was practically that of the stage-door regime, was little above that of a managing janitor. His jobs were chiefly menial chores. Locks to be repaired on apartment doors; foyers and elevators to be kept in show state; vacant apartments to be shown to prospective tenants and altercations of one sort or another to be adjusted between his help.

There were compensations, of course. He had married, meanwhile, a quiet, enormously strong and quite personable girl who had been employed as housemaid in one of the apartments of the building in which

he was employed. There were no children. Peter would have liked it, had there been. With the strange pride of the frustrated, strong Tessa would never admit her disappointment. At fifty, Tessa, with one of those quick corrosive changes which can sometimes attack the strong, began to succumb to a cruel form of rheumatism which knotted her joints so that within a period of two years she became practically bed-ridden. It was terrible to be forced to behold the slow disintegration of the magnificent body that had been Tessa's, and with the physical, there began slowly and surely to sink into desuetude the mental. A companionable, sweet-natured and helpful woman began to slump into a querulous, bed-ridden invalid, half frantic most of the time with pain; intolerant of it, all of the time.

Poor Peter! The spectacle of Tessa, slipping into her invalidism was one which he could only watch with a sense of helpless despair. More and more, her predicament became a drain upon his time and energies.

At fifty-five he had lost the position of superintendent over the large upper west side apartment house, and on smaller pay, and in quarters much more cramped, was presiding over the tawdry destinies of a six-story tenement house on the lower east side. This time his living quarters were two rooms below the level of the sidewalk, and his monthly stipend less than half of what it had been in the larger building. And yet in some ways life was easier. The little apartment he shared with the now completely bed-ridden Tessa, meant fewer hours to devote to the chores of keeping the household moving.

And yet, there was about the environment of this house something so depressing that it seemed to Peter, struggling always with the problem of keeping afloat the sinking spirits of Tessa, as if the rows of days were simply too drab to face. It was not alone his own plight, but day after day there marched before his troubled eyes the woes of the poverty-stricken, the lame, the halt, the blind, who dwelt around them. Evictions, for reasons of poverty or sickness, were not unusual in the house where he acted in the capacity of janitor-of-all-work. Usually this unsavory task fell to him.

It was a grim, bitter job, this business of being janitor to the poverty-stricken families of the building. Sickness lurked under that roof, crime, grime and sometimes even hunger. One old woman, as a matter of fact, had been found dead in her rear apartment of a simple complaint easily diagnosed. Hunger. Little wonder that Tessa, who had always been sensitive to pain of others, lay there not only drenched in her own misery, but seeming to feel, with the antennae of her intuition, the poverty that lay everywhere around her.

Babies cried in the tenements at night. Late unsteady footsteps lurched upstairs. Women in labor pains cried out in the agony of bringing more life into these lusterless homes. From time to time there sped in horror through the dank and narrow house news of a child run over by a truck; the wage-earning head of a household falling from a scaffolding; the son of a household turning gangster and facing the death house.

Lean mean years filled with terror of one sort or another, but through it all Peter and Tessa clinging fast to the murky nest of the two rear rooms they called home and as time moved on Peter becoming more and more obsessed with the fear of losing his job through having to give more and more time to the task of tending Tessa.

The night that he found a ruin of a woman propped up against the door as he was about to enter his apartment proved a memorable one. She was a gin-forged creature with deep roots of suffering and dissipation down the still white flesh of her face. A wreck of a woman with a strange suggestion of splendor left to her.

It was while he was picking her up to carry her out to the curb and turn her over to the mercies of the corner policeman, that recognition came to Peter. Recognition, and a flash of anger so blinding that it seemed to him for a moment that here, now nothing could prevent his digging talons into the throat of the creature before him. Pent up in him, all through the years, were passions about to be released. Here in his arms a derelict, a remnant, a skeleton of comic opera, was the object of his lifetime of hatred.

Somehow again, once more, it did not work out that way. Peter's talons did not sink in to blench that last remnant of the beauty of Hilda's throat. He has given her roof, and in her befogged way she knows that a janitor, whom at heart she despises for being a menial has come to her succor.

There are two women for Peter to tend now. The helpless Tessa and the curious temperamental derelict whom they have taken into their home. Sometimes she sings and creates the furor of cracked melody and pitiful dance in the little tenement they all share together.

Sometimes she rises in wrath and strikes the old janitor whose humble lot she shares.

### Splendor for Dogs

Dogs that are paraded by women owners along Park avenue, and other thoroughfares are usually clad in coats of many colors, brushed and groomed to the nth degree. The latest in sartorial elegance, recently observed, is a dog's coat having a small side pocket from which a neatly folded, protrudes a monogrammed handkerchief. Its utility is puzzling.

## THE KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

How sweet and gracious even in common speech,  
Is that fine sense which men call courtesy!  
Wholesome as air and genial as light,  
Welcome in every clime as breath of flowers—  
It transmutes aliens into trusting friends,  
And gives its owner passport round the globe.  
—James T. Fields.

### BUILDING THE BODY

We may liken the growing of the body of a boy or girl to the building of a house. First we must have a good foundation, which comes from healthy ancestry, then comes the choosing of the materials to build the bony structure and the muscular system which must develop at the same time.

During the early years the bones need lime and other minerals to stiffen them and make them strong to carry on the work of the body. In the teen age the diet must furnish adequate amounts of building types of foods.

A diet which supplies daily one pint to a quart of milk taken in various ways, two eggs, one-fourth head of lettuce or its equivalent in cabbage, from one-half to one pint of orange juice daily, with the juice of a lemon. Using the juice of the lemon to add to the drinking water without sugar gives the water life and adds the required vitamins needed. This gives a diet which will furnish good firm bones and teeth.

For fuel foods which are the carbohydrates (sugars and starches) we need not be exercised about them, as the youth usually eats enough of sweets, which he needs to supply energy, and starches are eaten in fairly good amounts. The fats consumed, which is taken in oils, nuts, butter and yolk of egg, should be in proportion of one to four in carbohydrates. In athletics candy gives a quick energy food. For children, if given after a meal or long enough before it not to dull the appetite for the proper food, it is now considered quite a part of the daily food. A growing boy needs twice as much food as his father. Overweight is better than underweight, since it gives a reserve to draw upon in time of illness or strain.

## Nellie Maxwell

### Ice Cream Italian?

There is no definite date that can be assigned for the invention of ice cream, but it seems probable that it originated in Italy about the Fifteenth or Sixteenth century. It is stated that a variety of frozen compound was a common delicacy in Italy during the Sixteenth century, also that when Catherine de Medici became queen of France in 1533 she took with her from Italy her apparatus for making ice cream. It was introduced into England, Germany and America before the end of the Eighteenth century. The wholesale ice cream business in this country began with the establishment of a factory by Jacob Russell of Baltimore in 1851.

### Old Roman Theater

About 20 miles from Donzere, or 12 miles from Avignon, is Orange, where the famous Dutch family, the house of Orange, rulers of both Holland and England, had its origin. Here are Roman remains, including a famous arch of triumph, under which many a Roman victor has passed with his legions, and a theater which will seat in the open 40,000 spectators. The acoustics are about perfect, and if you are on the topmost row, you can hear the voices on the stage distinctly. Every summer, at the end of July or early in August, the famous Comedie Francaise presents a series of Greek tragedies there.

### Davis' Final Interment

Jefferson Davis died December 6, 1889, and was buried at New Orleans. On May 27, 1893, his body was removed from the tomb where it had remained since his death to Memorial hall in the city of New Orleans, where it lay in state until the next day. It was then taken to Richmond, reaching that city on Wednesday morning, May 31. The body was taken to the capitol, where it lay in state through the day, and in the evening was interred with impressive ceremonies in Hollywood cemetery.

### Idea Was Emerson's

Elbert Hubbard said of a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door. The Roycrofters said Mr. Hubbard had in mind the following lines from Emerson, but, having no copy of Emerson handy at the time, he quoted as above: "If a man has good corn, or wood, or boards, or pigs to sell, or can make better chairs, or knives, crucibles or church organs than anybody else, you will find a broad, hard-beaten road to this house, though it be in the woods."

### Cake Always Prominent at the Wedding Feast

The custom of serving wedding cake and bride's cake is a survival of the early practice of feasting. The custom is world-wide and exceedingly ancient.

The origin of the wedding cake (the original holds little resemblance to the cake as we know it today) is found among the traditions of the Fiji Islanders and some tribes of American Indians. That first "wedding cake" was a meal cake that the new bride always offered to her husband. The early Romans went so far as to break a salted meal cake over the bride's head as a symbol of plentifulness. Still many other nations followed the same custom by having the guests drop wheat cakes upon the wife's head and then eat the fragments for good luck.

The demand for such bits of cake became so great that in early Britain huge baskets of small, dry crackers were baked for every wedding and no guest thought of departing without one. The next development of the modern bridal cake was a small, square and richly spiced bun which guests brought literally by the hundreds of pounds. These were not thrown at the bride, but were heaped at the head of the table in one great mound, over which the bride and groom attempted to kiss each other. This feat was supposed to bring lifelong prosperity.

### Gorilla's Foot Like Man's

The gorilla has a foot more like man's than have any of the other primates. Dr. William L. Straus, Jr., of the Johns Hopkins university, has reported as a result of extensive studies on the foot of a gorilla. Both the muscles and the bones of the gorilla's foot are more like those found in men than are the chimpanzee's feet. Doctor Straus attributed this greater similarity to the gorilla's way of living. Chimpanzees and the other great apes live much more in trees, but the gorilla because he is so large, lives chiefly on the ground as man does. Consequently he uses his feet more like man than do the other primates, and the bones and muscles have developed accordingly.

### Eskimo's Impediments

A great deal of genuine interest was shown in an exhibition of Eskimo life, shown at Montreal. There were specimens of tools and weapons, ancient and modern, made use of in the Arctic regions. There were snow glasses made of wood with small slits for vision; curious drills which the Eskimo holds in his teeth while he presses the point into the ground or the ice; a leather belt with an ivory buckle; fine combs delicately carved out of ivory; ivory needles and toys; carved miniatures of bears, walrus and seals; ivory rattles and draughts.

### Height of Waves

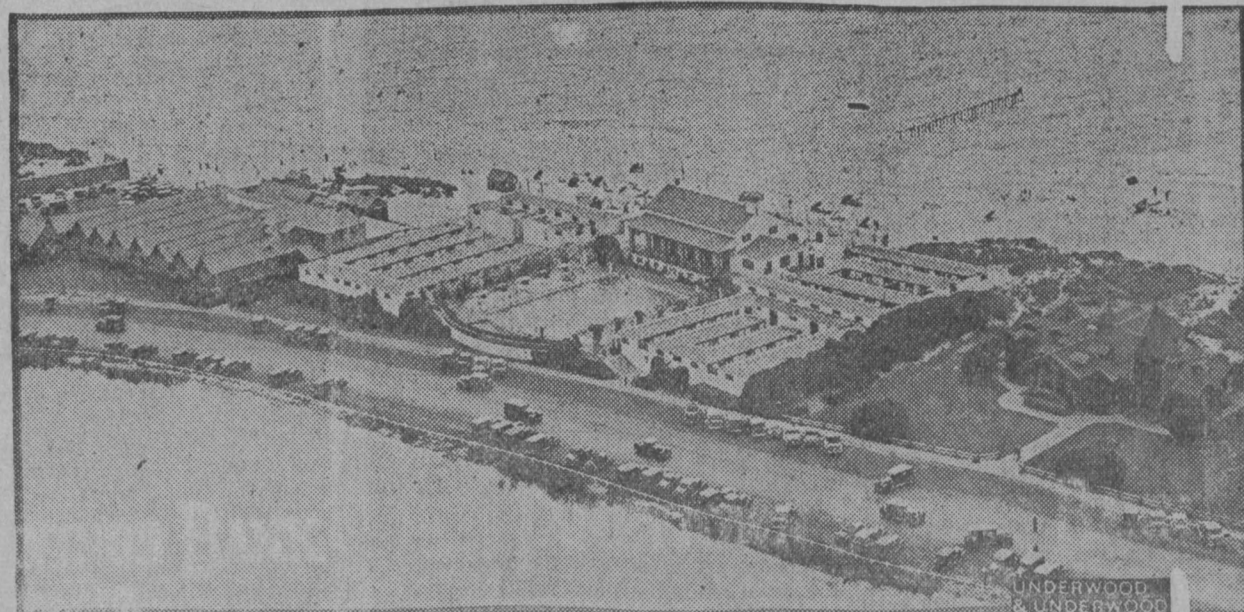
Waves rarely have a greater height than 50 feet, but they appear to be much higher when seen from a ship in the open ocean. These waves frequently have a greater height, however, in breaking upon a rocky coast. The highest wave reported by the hydrographic office of the United States Navy department was encountered in the North Atlantic ocean, December 22, 1922, by the British steamship Majestic. Its height was estimated at 80 feet.

## The Old Gardener Says:

Rock gardeners searching for choice plants should not overlook the lilies, for there are several low-growing kinds that are perfectly at home in such gardens. One of the best is the Siberian coral lily, which rarely exceeds a height of two feet and has lovely deep scarlet, although very small, flowers. Groups of the Elegans Lily, particularly the dwarf variety, Prince of Orange, are excellent in the rock garden, and Lilium concolor is so hardy that it will thrive in Canada. These lilies should be planted the coming autumn.

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## Here Is One of Society's Summer Playgrounds



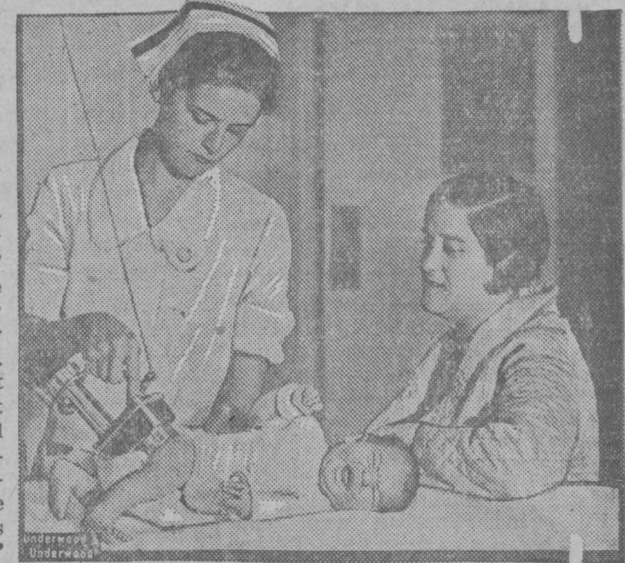
THIS photograph taken from an airplane gives an excellent view of the Beach club at Southampton, Long Island, one of the favorite resorts of society folk of New York and vicinity.

## "Branding" Babies Ends Mix-Ups

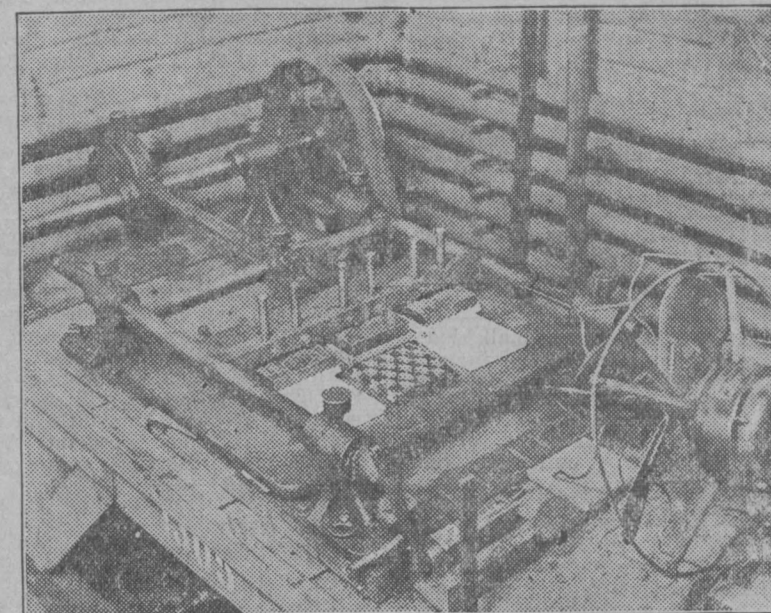
SCIENCE, through the ultra violet ray, has discovered a means of safeguarding the identity of new-born babies and it was tried for the first time when the initials of two baby girls were "burned," by means of the ray, upon their thighs immediately after their birth. The experiment was performed at the Shore Road hospital in Brooklyn, where the initials also were placed on the arms of the babies' mothers to make doubly certain that there would be no mix-up in the identity of the babies.

The rays of a large violet ray machine are directed upon a tin disk in which have been cut the proper initials, which is placed against the baby's thigh. It requires four minutes to bring out the identification marks, which remain for ten days.

The illustration shows Nurse Therese Marc-Aurele "branding" Baby Irma Wagenfeld, daughter of Mrs. Jeanette Wagenfeld, who is looking on.



## Science Tests Fabrics for Durability



This is a "wear testing machine" used in a recent rubbing marathon to find out how long different kinds of motor car upholstery and other fabrics would wear. Mohair velvet and velmo were consistent winners.

## MOHAIR WINNER IN RUBBING MARATHON

### Scientific Tests Show Durability of Different Kinds of Fabrics.

In the laboratory of a large seat manufacturing company, a flat plate slips back and forth, back and forth across a square of upholstery material which has been securely attached to a solid base. A strange endurance contest is under way, a scientific and accurate test to show how long the sample of fabric will resist the constant wear of the sliding plate. Count is kept of the number of "runs" the sample receives and when the piece begins to wear out, the machine is stopped and another "racer" is entered in the interesting endurance "marathon."

This, briefly, is one of the tests applied to mohair velvet or velmo as well as to other materials before the manufacturers select the kind of upholstery they wish to place on the seats they are making. Previous experience has already told these men much about the durability of the materials considered but the chief object of the test is to do in a brief time what would otherwise require months and years so that selections can be made more readily and inferior materials quickly eliminated.

Of all the upholstery fabrics entered for these strange "marathons," mohair velvet or velmo has been con-

sistently among the dependable winners. "Racers" are given wear numbers to indicate how well they stand up under the test. Some of the materials are so fragile that they win a score of fifty or less while practically all the mohair samples submitted for test score a count of 6,000 to 8,000. These wearing tests help explain why automobiles upholstered in mohair frequently bring from \$25 to \$100 more than similar cars upholstered in other fabrics at the time of re-sale or trade-in. The upholstery is in good condition after years of service. It is clean and bright, the colors have not faded and the mohair upholstery helps assure the prospective purchaser that the car is good for many more miles of duty.

Mohair is made from the hair of the Angora goat. Mohair velvet or velmo is a pile fabric, that is, it is composed of thousands of small fibers so woven that they stand on end, thereby presenting a soft, resilient but durable surface that will withstand years of hard service. In case the pile flattens down after severe and prolonged use, it is quickly and easily refreshed by placing a damp cloth over it and allowing the cloth to dry or by steaming.

For years, velmo has been the favorite travel fabric in automobiles and in railroad cars. It is especially suitable to summer use in vehicles and on furniture as well for its fast colors do not fade or rub out even when moistened by perspiration so that garments are not stained in hot weather. An added reason for its summer popularity is the fact that it is cooler than other materials. The spaces between its many fibers permit a certain amount of air to circulate between the person and the seat, thereby reducing excessive body temperatures.



## Improved Uniform International Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. E. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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### Lesson for August 16

#### SOWING AND REAPING (Temperance Lesson.)

LESSON TEXT—Galatians 6:1-10.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—Obeying the Law.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Obeying the Law.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Sowing and Reaping (Effects of Alcohol).  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Sowing and Reaping (Effects of Alcohol).

In chapters three and four Paul presented in a masterful way the heart of Christianity; namely, that justification is by faith in the atoning work of Christ rather than by the works of the law. In chapters five and six he made practical application of the doctrine to the affairs of life. Gracious justification by faith is the dynamic for right living. Those who are freely justified in Christ will manifest the fact by the following conduct:

1. Restore the Sinning Brother (v. 1).  
1. Who he is. "The one overtaken in a fault." The idea expressed by the word "fault" is not to minimize the sin, but to show the suddenness of the temptation. One's spirituality is shown by his willingness to help in such a case.  
2. What is to be done. He is to be "restored." Restore is a surgical term which means the placing back of a dislocated member to its normal place. Christians are members of the body of Christ. Therefore, the sinning of a brother should as really give us pain as the dislocation of a member of our body.  
3. How it is to be done. "In a spirit of meekness." Harshness has no place in the life of a Christian. The fruit of the Spirit is love, meekness, etc. The believer must show his right to claim the life in the heavens by stooping down to help the brother crippled and beset in the dirt of earth.  
4. The incentive. "Lest thou also be tempted." No one is immune from temptation. The surest way to be fortified against temptation is to go sympathetically to the rescue of the fallen.

11. Bear One Another's Burdens (v. 2).  
Many are the burdens of life: burdens of weakness, temptations of a fallen nature, sorrow, suffering, and sin. Some have more temptations than others. Since believers are inseparably bound together, the strong should bear the infirmities of the weak. Christ is the supreme burden bearer. When we bear one another's burdens, we fulfill the law of Christ. Many have inherited the appetite for intoxicating liquors, and the spirit of burden bearing will move us to make our utmost endeavor to remove far away the temptation to strong drink.

111. Bear Our Own Burdens (vv. 3, 5).  
There are some burdens which can be borne alone by the individual. Personal responsibility cannot be escaped. In a most real sense every man lives his life alone. Helpful as is sympathy, human and divine, greatly as we need the helping hand of our brother, the individual must live his own life. The law of God which is in harmony with the law which controls the individual declares, "The soul that sinneth it shall die."  
IV. Support Teachers of God's Word (vv. 6-9).  
It is incumbent upon those who are taught in God's Word to give of their means for the support of the teacher. To repudiate this obligation is to mock God (v. 7), for God has ordained that they who preach the gospel shall live of the gospel (I Cor. 9:14). The declaration, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," sets forth a law which operates in all spheres of life.

- V. Be Earnest in Well Doing (v. 9).  
The harvest is sure. Sow good seed and patiently wait for the reward. The same unyielding law which eventuates in a harvest of corruption to those who sow to the flesh will bring life everlasting to those who sow to the Spirit.

- VI. Work for the Good of All Men (v. 10).  
The believer in Christ who realizes his freedom will have sympathies and interests as wide as the race. While especially endeavoring to help those in Christ, he will be reaching out to all men. He will be seeking to win them to Christ. This obligation to work for the good of all men applies in such matters as the abolition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

- The Righteous  
The righteous are as trees of life; the fruits of their piety and charity, their instructions, reproofs, examples and prayers, their interest in heaven and their influence on earth are like the fruits of that tree, precious and useful, contributing to the support and nourishment of the spiritual life in many.—Matthew Henry.

- When Learning Is Useful  
Education is useful, but when it ignores God it is destructive.—Babson.

## Picturesque "Home" for Wild Life in France

There has been constituted in the south of France a national reserve for wild life which, in some ways, is the most picturesque natural home for bird and beast to be found in Europe. It is situated on the Camargue, the island famous in old French history and legend and well known to visitors to Arles in Provence. Really the delta of the River Rhone, entirely formed by alluvial deposits, it is in great part a savage region of marsh and prairie.

The Societe Nationale d'Acclimatation, which has charge of the reserve, protects about 50,000 acres as tenant, and it is proposed to increase the area ultimately to 100,000 acres. Even after a relatively short experience, however, it has been observed that the migratory birds of many species which have always used the island as a landing station are increasing in numbers. For many it is the last hopping-off place for Africa. Besides every sort of wild duck in immeasurable numbers—storks, herons and egrets—there are many rare birds which cannot be seen elsewhere in Europe. Perhaps the most astonishing are the pink flamingoes, which are to be found in flocks of 3,000 or 4,000 together.

## Little-Known Men Who Are Worthy of Honor

It is suggested that a statue be erected to the memory of the man who first introduced the orange to Great Britain. Japan already has a statue to its first orange bringer. France has put up a statue to Marie Harel, the inventor of Camembert cheese, and Offenburg, in Germany, boasts a statue to Sir Francis Drake for bringing the potato from the New world to the Old. But nobody knows who brought the oranges to Britain. They came from Spain about the year 1290, but beyond that there is no record. The first man to import oranges in quantity was Benjamin Bovill, a London fruit broker, the centenary of whose death recently occurred. The man who first brought bananas to Britain is just as worthy of a statue as anyone connected with oranges. Worthiest, perhaps, of any is Sir Richard Weston, who flourished in the reign of Charles I. Though very few people have heard of him it was he who introduced turnips, clover and other sown grasses into Britain and so laid the foundation of modern agriculture.—London Mail.

## Blinds Not "Venetian"

Venetian blinds, now becoming popular in America, are not, and never were, really Venetian, Home and Field says.  
"While the roller shade is purely an American invention, the use of venetian blinds, or tilting slats, dates back nearly 300 years to the West Indies," the article says. "The blinds now in use are quite similar, but with added improvements. Apparently there is no authoritative information as to why they are called venetian. Careful research shows that they were not seen in Venice until many years after they had been in use elsewhere. It has been suggested, however, that they may have been invented by a Venetian trader making his home in the West Indies and named in his honor."

## The Three of Them

The following incident is reported by Mrs. A. M. G.:  
"A little five-year-old girl was added to my class last Sunday, and when the lady who brought her introduced her to me she said: 'She was born in Egypt.'  
"I thought no more about it, and when class work began, I told the little tot about Moses. The little newcomer said she had heard about Moses; and then, to interest her, I said, 'Moses was a Jew, but he was born in Egypt.'  
"Yes,' exclaimed the new child, 'all three of us were born in Egypt: my sister, and I, and Moses.'—Kansas City Star.

## Make Life a Battle

Young people like to be doing things. A keen student of youth has said that the average young person gets a far greater thrill out of hewing his own pathway through the world than in rolling along in a luxurious car over a roadway that other hands have prepared. But, after all, no one can wholly remove from us all responsibility or fight all our battles for us. Nobody has a right to find life uninteresting or unrewarding who sees within the sphere of his own activity a wrong he can help to remedy, or within himself an evil he can hope to overcome.—Montreal Family Herald.

## Says New Buildings Ungodly

"There is a saying that God made the country and the devil made the towns," said Sir Thomas Conyn-Platt in an address before the council for the Preservation of Rural England, in London recently. "When I walk in London and see the buildings they are erecting I can quite believe they are not the work of the Almighty. England owes everything to the country."

## Health in Economy

In order to determine the effect of a special diet, nine young women, students at the Washington Missionary college, lived four weeks on food costing 28 cents a day apiece. At the end of the period physicians pronounced them fitter, fatter and fairer.

## Mother's Cook Book

He is indeed rich and enjoys the fruits of his riches, who summer and winter forever can find delight in his own thoughts.—Henry D. Thoreau.

### HOT WEATHER EATING

DURING the hot sultry days of mid-summer and early autumn the less of heat producing foods we eat, the cooler and more serene we will be, both physically and mentally. Calories produce fat, heat and energy. We need some to keep us pepped up for the ordinary activities, but it is safe to cut down on the heat producing foods. Vitamins we need, and so we should eat freely of fruits and green vegetables, serve cooling drinks and keep the body as tranquil as possible.

Children who don't like milk will often take it in the form of malted milk chocolate, if straws are used. The combination of straws and foam on the top of a glass seems to be irresistible, to the youth as well as those older.

A fresh tasty sandwich with a cool drink of fruit juice or milk in various forms is a lunch which will sustain and soothe the tired and heated body on a hot day. The lazy summer appetites can frequently be stirred to action by the sight of an ice-cold dessert.

**Boiled Chocolate Dessert.**  
Scald one pint of milk with four tablespoonsful of sugar and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Cook twenty minutes over hot water. Add one-half ounce of bitter chocolate, melted, two beaten egg yolks, cook until the mixture coats the spoon. Chill, strain and add flavoring of one-half teaspoonful of vanilla or a pinch of cinnamon. Set in a cold place to chill and serve with whipped cream.

**Macaroon and Chocolate Pudding.**  
Dissolve one tablespoonful of gelatin in two tablespoonsful of cold water and stir until dissolved in one-fourth cupful of boiling water. When cold add to one pint of cream whipped. Divide the mixture into two parts and in one-half stir in one-fourth pound of sweet chocolate grated and in the other half six macaroons, broken in bits. Put into a dish in layers and set in the refrigerator for several hours to chill and harden.

**Fresh Cabbage Salad.**  
Shred a tender juicy cabbage and mix with it one finely shredded green pepper, one chopped onion, a carrot or two finely shredded, and add plenty of good rich mayonnaise dressing. The following is a good appetizing dressing and one that is quick to prepare and always good. Keep a jar in the ice chest to use on various salads.

**Quick Mayonnaise.**  
Into a deep quart bowl break one egg, add one cupful of vegetable oil, one tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt mixed with half a teaspoonful of mustard. Do not stir or mix. Add one-fourth of a cupful of vinegar. In a saucepan measure two tablespoonsful each of flour and cornstarch, add one cupful of water cool or lukewarm, stir well and set over the heat to cook until smooth and thick. Remove from the fire and pour at once into the mixture in the bowl and begin to beat slowly with a Dover egg beater. Continue beating until the oil mixture is well blended, then put in a jar, keep covered in a cool place.  
(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

### Sophisticated Hens

Adirondack hens have become so expert at dodging motor cars and they have so perfected their technique as not only to save their lives, but also to obtain free rides. A motorist passing through Westport on his way to Elizabethtown, in the American Adirondacks, was sure he ran over a hen. He stopped his machine to look back, but could see nothing of the chicken. Upon arriving at the county seat a hen thrust her head through the spokes of one of the front wheels with a triumphant cackle. She then hopped to the road from the front axle where she evidently had been throughout the six-mile ride. Going to the side of the road she awaited the approach of another car going in the direction of the home road.

### Anne Hathaway

Little is known concerning Anne Hathaway. She lived at Shottery, a village near Stratford, where her thatched cottage still attracts thousands of pilgrims. On the settle, where it is said that she and Shakespeare courted, many young travelers now sit in conformity to the tradition that sitting thereon will insure a happy marriage. Anne is mentioned in Shakespeare's bond for license of marriage, dated November 28, 1582. She is known to have remained in Stratford during the years Shakespeare lived in London. Anne Shakespeare survived her husband seven years.

### Parting Shot

An Irish mistress who had the reputation of being very mean in household matters had engaged a new cook, and in order that she should not compare notes with the outgoing girl, she arranged that they should have separate vehicles to and from the station.

But the girl who was leaving was equal to the occasion, and as the two cars passed each other on the road she stood up in hers and shouted at the top of her voice: "If ye can't eat scraps, Heaven help ye!"

## Good Reason Found for Giving Youth a Chance

It is hard for a parent to realize that youth can solve some of its problems and make some of its decisions without adult interference. The inability of adults to give a youth a chance to assume responsibility is of old standing. Most of us are unable to note the growing maturity of a boy. We keep on coddling and fathering him far beyond the point when he can make some of his decisions.

Thackeray found the same condition in his day, and out of the accumulation of wisdom gained in his study of mankind, wrote:

"We should pay as much reverence to youth as we should to age, there are points in which you young folks are altogether our superiors; and I can't help constantly crying out to persons of my own years, when busied about their young people—leave them alone; don't be always meddling with their affairs, which they can manage for themselves; don't be always insisting upon managing their boats, and putting your oars in the water with theirs."—Richmond Palladium.

### Prison on Rock

There is probably no spot on earth which is more desolate and uninviting than the southern tip of South America. The land is barren and the natives are miserable specimens of humanity, stunted, ill-fed and dirty with no ideas of morality.

A large rock in the ocean to the south of the cape is the tip of a volcano and is used as a prison for long-term convicts of Argentina. There are about 800 prisoners with a guard of 100. As escape is impossible on account of the rugged character of the country a large company of guards is not regarded as essential. The convicts are compelled to work and are given opportunity to learn a trade with the possibility of accumulating money so that they may start a new life when released.

### Ohio's First Capital

Chillicothe was the first capital of Ohio. In 1800 the seat of government of the Northwest territory was removed from Cincinnati to Chillicothe, and in that year the statehouse was commenced for the accommodation of the territorial legislature and courts. It was finished the following year and the legislature held its session in it for the first time. The convention that framed the constitution of Ohio was held in the new building, and the first state legislature met here in April, 1803. The legislatures continued to meet here until 1810. The sessions of 1810-11 and 1811-12 were held at Zanesville, and from there removed back to Chillicothe, where they were held until 1816, when Columbus became the permanent capital. The first settlement in Ohio was made at Marietta.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Talk About

A mother who was distressed over her young son's actions with his small guests, said:

"I don't like your petulant ways with the other children."

"When I am at their house I have to mind them because they are their mamma's pets, too," replied the defendant.

## That Church Romance Romance Buds in Church Pew; Girl Asks How She Can Make It Bloom.—Headline.

Here are just a couple of suggestions for any girl in such a situation:

(1) Catch a sunbeam with your make-up mirror and shine it on his hand. As he lifts his eyes from his prayer-book, apply your lipstick.

(2) Keep on singing at the end of a hymn and he will know that you take your devotions rather seriously. From which he will conclude you might take him seriously.

(3) Accidentally run into him in the vestibule. You should thus have him on his knees all over the place picking up your things; and you can keep right on dropping them as he hands them up.

(4) Pray your head off that he'll lose his.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

### Conscience Money

"The chancellor of the exchequer in Great Britain acknowledges the receipt of £2,876 from 'Conscience.' This notice appeared in the 'Personal' columns of the newspapers recently. In a government office, so outside the usual channels of the officialdom that few civil servants are aware of its existence, is the department of guilty consciences. 'Conscience money' that finds its way to this department varies from a few shillings to thousands of pounds. Few members of the public realize that all 'conscience money,' no matter how small the sum, must be acknowledged. As an official of the department said, 'It serves as an encouragement to the prodigal who has paid, and a reproach to those who haven't!'

### "Rogue Spawn" of the Pike

An English paper recently printed a communication dealing with the "mysterious" appearance of pike in a pond where only trout had been placed. Other cases came to light. In one instance a large lake was drained, scraped and dressed with quicklime to kill any remaining pike spawn. Then the lake was stocked with salmon-trout; but now it is full of pike again, and there are no trout. This correspondent places this strange recurrence of "rogue" spawn in the same class as weeds in cultivated land. "To say there is no pike spawn in a lake is like a gardener saying there are no weeds in his garden when it is freshly dug over," he adds, "but the first warm days give the lie to his statement."

### Beautiful English Village

The leafiest of leafy English villages is Shanklin in the Isle of Wight, less than ninety miles from London, and right beside you when you land at Southampton. Its "Olde Village" is known for its beauty, wherever England's beauty is known. Keats came and extolled its loveliness. Longfellow came and wrote a poem about it. Its one village street of beautiful thatched cottages covered with climbing flowers is usually the picture your friends send you on postcards from England, for there is nothing else quite like it. It looks too pretty to be true, and it is hard to believe you have seen anything as lovely after you have left.

## FOR SALE TWO BIG FARM BARGAINS

No. 1—Farm 173½ Acres, located 1½ miles West of Taneytown, just north of hard road, improved by a (11) room House, Summer House, Spring House, large Bank Barn, 90x45 ft.; Wagon Shed, large Hog Pen, Hen-nery for Chickens, all buildings running water, good roofs and paint; 80 Acres fine Timber, stream of water; land nice to farm with tractor.

No. 2—Farm 75 Acres. Improved by a 2-story Frame House and Attic, Summer House, good Bank Barn 50x38 ft., with Wagon Shed attached; 10 Acres Timber, stream of water, 10 Acres permanent pasture located along fine state road.

I would be willing to name the price of each of these farms, but in my opinion the price is so low that it might affect the price of hundreds of other farms. So, for price and other information consult—

D. W. GARNER,  
Real Estate Broker,  
TANEYTOWN, MD.

8-7-26

IF YOU ARE SICK OF BEING SICK  
Why not make your appointment for  
HEALTH RIGHT NOW?



DR. A. J. MORRELL,  
Vice-President National Chiropractic Association, Inc.  
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Phone—175-117 W. Main Street  
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## 666

### LIQUID OR TABLETS

Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days  
666 Salve for Baby's Cold.  
6-5-39c

## POTATO DIGGERS

The "Success Junior" for the small grower. Especially well adapted for digging the early crop with least skinning. The Two-horse Elevator Digger for both large and small growers. Does excellent work in hard, clayey, stony or mellow soils—on level ground or hillsides. Also horse or tractor drawn Engine Diggers. Let us help you make more money from your potato crop.

Ask for description of these Farquhar and Iron Age Diggers.  
A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited, York, Pa.



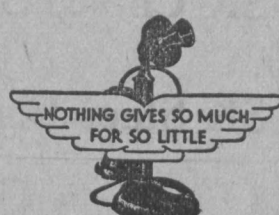
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.. the more valuable it becomes!

Low in cost at the very start—you can have a telephone in your home for only a few cents a day—there is nothing that grows in value with increased use like Telephone Service.

In these busy times, the telephone has a thousand and one uses—that make living more pleasant, more secure, more comfortable in every respect.

We keep the price of the service as low as we possibly can in order to put it within reach of the scantiest lined pocketbook.

Ask about residence service  
at our Business Office today



THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY  
OF BALTIMORE CITY  
(Bell System)



## 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.

This column is not for use in advertising any money-making program, fair, supper, party or sale; except for non-denominational charities or special benefits. Fire Company or Public Library support. Churches, Lodges, Societies, Schools, etc., are requested to use our Special Notice Department for money-making events.

Miss Sadie Anders and brother, Luther spent Sunday at Bay Shore, near Baltimore.

Charles Martin, of Philadelphia, Pa., spent last Friday and Saturday with his aunt, Mrs. N. B. Hagan.

Mr. and Mrs. Quinsey Jacobs, of Fairfield, Pa., were visitors at the home of Mrs. Sarah Albaugh, on Saturday.

Mary Ellen and Nancy Weaver, of Baltimore, are spending some time with their grand-mother, Mrs. Nettie Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Kehn, of Baltimore, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George I. Horman, this week.

Charles Witherow and Charles James, of Washington, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Wantz, near town.

Mrs. Bernard Weber and two children, of Olney, Ill., are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Chenoweth.

Mrs. S. H. Mehring, spent last Sunday with Mrs. George Hiltbrich and family and Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Sell and sons, Sterling and Homer, at Littlestown, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Marker, of Littlestown, and Mr. and Mrs. Merwyn C. Fuss and family, of town, returned home on Tuesday after spending a week at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield Buffington and daughter, of near Washington, D. C., visited at Roy B. Garner's, on Sunday and Monday. They were accompanied home by Master Fred Garner.

Oneida, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hiltbrich, near town, who was taken to the Hanover General Hospital, last Thursday and operated on Friday for appendicitis, is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Mary Stover, Paul Koontz, Mary Koontz, Mrs. Sarah Albaugh and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Crouse were entertained at dinner, on Sunday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Hare, at Mummasburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Edgar Yount and daughter, Helen, of Tampa, Florida, are visiting at the home of Mr. Yount's mother and sister, Charles B. Kephart's near town, and renewing former acquaintanceships in town.

Mrs. Paul Hilbert received word that her twin brother, Stewart Sites, of Fairfield, Pa., is in the Warner Hospital, Gettysburg, in a serious condition as the results of injuries received while playing baseball. At this writing he shows some improvement.

John Wooden, a teacher in the Mt. Airy School, has been appointed principal of the Taneytown High School. Mr. Wooden comes well recommended. Other teachers for Taneytown and district, will be found named in proceedings of Board of Education in this issue.

Mrs. Margaret (Englar) Nulton has resigned her position with the Lutheran Settlement House, Philadelphia, after six years service, and came home to Taneytown last Friday evening, where she will remain indefinitely, unless she makes other plans, later on.

The Waynesboro Firemen baseball players are coming back to Taneytown, on Saturday afternoon, with a better team, as several of their regular players were absent last Saturday. As Taneytown will also likely be a little stronger, a real game may be expected. Don't miss it.

The A. W. Feaser Co., commenced canning corn, on Wednesday following a large delivery of corn on Tuesday, notwithstanding unfavorable weather conditions for entering fields, the ground being very wet and soft. The quality of the corn is reported somewhat disappointing, due to the drought, but the later crop is expected to be much more perfect.

Careless driving on Baltimore St., in front of The Record Office, on Monday afternoon caused a car driven by two strangers to side-wipe the car of John H. Shirk going in the same direction, forcing it off the street with the result that it bumped into the rear of a car standing in front of The Birnie Trust Co. Both the front of Mr. Shirk's car and the one bumped were slightly injured, the costs being paid by the driver of the first mentioned car.

Mr. and Mrs. Loy Hess and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Hess and family, spent Thursday sight-seeing in Washington, D. C.

Miss Margaret Hart, of Baltimore, has been the guest of Mrs. Geo. H. Birnie this past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Veit, of Philadelphia, a son and grand-son, spent several days this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David M. Mehring.

Misses Elise and Isabel Currell, of Columbia, South Carolina, spent Thursday night, with Mrs. Geo. H. Birnie, on their way by automobile, to New York City.

There may be a few Dwellings in town for rent. Why not advertise them in our Special Notice column? We had an inquiry at our office, this week, for a good sized dwelling.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Davidson, Miss Irene Schaszberger, and Mr. Samuel Hinkle, of York, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Airing and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown are spending some time with their sons, Mr. and Mrs. Omar Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brown, at Kane, Pa. They were called to Kane, Pa., due to the illness of their son, Howard who is a patient at the Kane Hospital.

One of the fine features about baseball games in Taneytown, is the fact that fair upirng has been the rule all season. And, this is necessary, or games lose all of their interest to fair spectators—home, or away from home. Games not won honestly, had better not be played.

### SCHOOL, AND VACCINATION.

While you are planning for Bobby and Betty to enter school in September with the rest of the first-graders, remember that they must be vaccinated against smallpox—if that has not already been attended to—before they can be enrolled in any public school in the State.

Last year, one out of every two of the white children and two out of every three of the colored, who were old enough to go to school, and who were examined at the child health conferences held throughout the counties during the summer, in preparation for their admission to school, were found to be unprotected against small-pox. The proportion of unvaccinated children attending this year's child health conferences, has been equally large.

In reminding parents of the State law concerning vaccination, Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health said: "The family doctor is expected to vaccinate the young children under his care, at any time after the babies are a few months old. Until the child is ready to go to school, the responsibility for having him protected against small-pox rests with the parents. After that it is shared by the teachers. The law says:

"No teacher in any public school in this State shall receive into such school as a pupil any person who has not been successfully vaccinated—any teacher neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this section shall on conviction—be fined ten dollars for each and every offense."

Maryland has had practically a clean slate with but one entry on it so far as smallpox is concerned, for over two years. During the last five years 45 cases have been reported to the Bureau of Communicable Diseases of the State Department of Health—5 in 1926; 9 in 1927; 22 in 1928; 8 in 1929 and one in 1931. The disease is prevalent in other states and in many countries abroad, and serious outbreaks are continually occurring in places in which vaccination is not required. The weekly reports of the U. S. Public Health Service show just where the disease is appearing throughout the world. During a single week of the current summer—the week ending July 4, 569 cases were reported from different parts of the United States. You can estimate from this the amount of smallpox in this country during an entire year. In 1928, 38,432 cases were reported; in 1929, there were 41,705.

"Smallpox is an unnecessary disease. We have an effective weapon against it in vaccination. Maryland's comparative freedom from it is due to the way our people have co-operated in the observance of the State vaccination law, and of course, we are depending upon their continued co-operation."—State Department of Health.

### "INSIDE" INFORMATION FOR WOMEN.

To remove chewing gum from a washable dress, soften the stain with egg white and then wash.

Liver and cucumber salad is a good combination. Mix 2 cups of cold chopped cooked liver, ½ cup of diced celery with mayonnaise dressing and serve on lettuce leaves.

All preserves should be cooked rapidly until they are clear and tender, and the fruit should hold its original shape. The finished product should be bright, sparkling, and with the plump fruit easily distinguishable throughout. Slowly cooked preserves are dull, dark, and not nearly so attractive.

Pear salad is unusually good. Either fresh or canned pears may be used. If using canned pears, drain the fruit, but save the pear juice for a fruit punch, with lemon or orange juice added. Wash and chill the lettuce so that it will crisp. Arrange the pears on the lettuce, sprinkle with grated cheese and garnish with salad dressing. Pared fresh pears will discolor on standing. They should be pared and cored just before serving or must have lemon juice added.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

G. Kenneth Conover and M. Roberta Brown, Littlestown, Pa.  
Donald H. Harmon and Mary E. Heldbridge, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Patrick Kelly and Rolena Sowers, of York, Pa.  
Harry Lerew and Mardella Hyser, Glen Rock, Pa.  
Roy W. Grimes and Cora A. Harrison, Taylorsville, Md.  
Harvey C. Crawford and Carrie I. Clem, Rocky Ridge, Md.  
Carl T. Bemiller and Sarah K. Yealey, Hanover, Pa.  
Earl Hoy and Helen Gassaway, of Mt. Airy, Md.  
Clarence Lau and Pauline Simpson, York, Pa.  
James G. Pumphrey and Margaret W. Wenzel, Baltimore, Md.  
Oscar C. Krumrine and Treva I. Stewart, Union Mills, Md.

"It isn't wicked to have a good time, but it may be to have too much of one."

## BASE BALL

**WAYNESBORO FIRE CO.**  
VS.  
**TANEYTOWN**  
Saturday Afternoon,  
at 2:30 P. M.  
**HIGH SCHOOL GROUND.**

**BROADCAST**  
**Christian Science**  
**Service**  
**First Church of**  
**Christ, Scientist**  
**Baltimore, Md.**

Branch of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

**SUNDAY MORNING**  
**AUGUST 16, 1931**

at 11 A. M., over Station WCAO, Baltimore, 499.7 W. L., 600 K. C. Christian Science Services will be Broadcast the first and third Sunday of every month.

## EMMITSBURG COMMUNITY PIC-NIC

The Emmitsburg Community Association will hold its annual all-day community pic-nic in Mr. E. R. Shriver's Grove, 2 miles East of Emmitsburg, on the Emmitsburg-Taneytown State Road, on

**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26**  
Refreshments, a delicious supper will be served in the afternoon and evening.

**Tournaments, Foot-races,**  
Horse Shoe tourney and other amusements. Live stock and poultry exhibits. Music by DETOUR BAND. The public is invited to attend. Should weather be unfavorable picnic will be held the following day. 8-14-26



## QUALITY MEAT SPECIALS

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

**SK Smoked Hams** lb. 25c  
10 to 12 lbs. Whole or Hock End Half  
"The Ham of Hams"

**SK Pure Lard** 2-lb Cartons 2 lbs 25c  
Open Kettle Rendered  
Adds to Goodness of Foods

**SK Picnics** lb. 17½c  
Lean and Tender 6 to 8 lbs

**SK Boneless Bacon** lb. 22c  
Whole or Half Piece 4 to 6 lbs  
Healthful, Nourishing—and Economical too

**SK Franks** lb. 25c  
Pure All Meat  
When you eat Esskay's you know how good a Frankfurt can be

**SK Choice Steer Chuck Roast** lb. 15c

**SK Choice Steer Three Corner** Roast lb. 23c

**SK Steer Plate Beef** 3 lbs. 25c

## GROCERIES.

3 Rolls Pleezing Toilet Paper 17c  
2 Cans Pink Salmon 21c  
3-lbs Soup Beans 21c  
3 Cans Pleezing Lye 22c  
2 Boxes Pleezing Corn Flakes 15c

17c Large Box Mothers Oats 28c  
21c 3 Cans Peas 23c  
21c A good 5 String Broom 40c  
22c 4 String Broom 27c  
15c Sweet Pickles 15c doz

at **TROXELL'S FOOD STORE**

## TANEYTOWN 10—WAYNESBORO 1

The game last Saturday between Taneytown and a Waynesboro Fire Co team, was one-sided. The visitors tried three pitchers, none of whom were very efficient, and very unfortunately their regular catcher had a finger badly injured early in the game and was forced to retire.

Taneytown has no dependable pitcher and always has to secure one from outside, who this time was B. Shilling, Westminster, who struck out 13 men, and batted a home run and two two-base hits.

The visitors made 6 hits to 9 for the home team. Shilling's home run brought in two runs ahead of him. The last pitcher for the visitors was the most effective, only 2 hits being made off his delivery in three innings while he was credited with four strike-outs. The home team was the best that has been in a game this season. The score by innings follows:

Taneytown 3-0-0-3-2-0-2-0-x=10  
Waynesboro 0-0-0-1-0-0-0-0=1

The Waynesboro boys are coming back, this Saturday, with a better team. The game will likely be the best played on the home ground this season.

## ASSIGNEE'S SALE

— OF A —  
**VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY**  
near Taneytown, Maryland.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed of Jacob F. Sell and wife to Samuel Galt, bearing date December 20, 1917, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County in Liber E. O. C. No. 69, folio 524 etc., default having occurred in the payment of the mortgage debt and in other covenants in said mortgage deed contained, the undersigned Assignee will sell at public sale on the premises, on

**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1931,**  
at 1:00 o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land situated on the Westminster and Taneytown State Road, near Taneytown, Md., containing

**135 ACRES, 1 ROD & 16 SQUARE PERCHES OF LAND,**  
more or less, and being the same land described and conveyed in the deed of Elizabeth Sell and others to Jacob F. Sell, bearing date March 31, 1906, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County in Liber D. P. S. No. 103, folio 459, etc.

This property adjoins the lands of the Carroll County Agricultural and Fair Association, and Messrs. Harry Flockinger, Frank Williams and Tobias Harner and Mrs. George H. Birnie, and is improved by a two and one-half story brick dwelling house with metal roof and contains 8 rooms and halls and basement. The house is lighted by electricity. Bank barn 40x75-ft, hog pen, wagon shed, and corn crib combined, 2 large hen houses, and other necessary outbuildings. There is running water at the house and a well at the barn. About 20 acres are in timber and the residue under a good state of cultivation.

This farm is conveniently located and offers an exceptional opportunity to anyone desiring a good farm in the vicinity.

**TERMS OF SALE**—One-third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

**JAS. E. BOYLAN, JR.,**  
Assignee of Mortgagee.  
**J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.** 8-14-26

## Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat ..... 45¢ @ 45  
Corn ..... 75¢ @ 75

## Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)  
**Taneytown, Md.**

## A Complete Line of Seasonable Merchandise at Low Prices.

**UNDERWEAR**  
Dimity Check, Gauze, Rayon or Pure Silk Vests, Bloomers or Union Suits for women and children. Balbriggan or dimity check Union Suits, Shirts or Drawers and also Broadcloth Shorts for Men and Boys. Excellent quality Merchandise at very low prices.

**DRESS PRINTS**  
A pleasing assortment of yard wide quality Dress Prints to select from. For school or house dresses; you cannot select anything any better than that for a moderate priced good looking dress. They come in 36-in widths and sell at 15c and 19c.

**MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS**  
A fine assortment of White, Blue and Tan, Broadcloth Shirts with collars attached; also white Broadcloth and fancy patterns of neck band shirts at 98c, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

## Our Grocery Department

Is well stocked with everything in the line of Groceries to meet the season's needs. Fresh clean merchandise at low prices.

**1-LB. CAN CRISCO, 22c**  
Quart Can Wesson Oil 55c  
1-lb Can Calumet Baking Powder 32c  
Package Corn Starch 8c  
2 Packs XXXX Sugar 13c

**LARGE PACKAGE RINSO, 19c**  
3 Cakes Life Buoy Soap 20c  
3 Cakes Lux Toilet Soap 20c  
Large Package Lux Flakes 23c  
2 Packages Baho 25c

**LARGE CAN BARTLETT PEARS, 20c**  
3 Tall Cans Milk 20c  
3 Cans Campbell Beans 19c  
3 Packages Corn Flakes 20c  
Tall Can Salmon 10c

**1 PACK PALMOLIVE BEADS & 3 CAKES PALMOLIVE SOAP, 20c**  
2-lbs. Good Prunes 19c  
1-lb. Good Coffee 15c  
Pack Swansdown Cake Flour 27c  
Can Coco Malt 25c



## SAFE REFUGE

A percentage of your income deposited regularly with this Bank will build a safe refuge for the days to come. Begin now.

**4% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts.**

## TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

TANEYTOWN, M.D.



## DON'T STOP FEEDING GROWING MASH TO YOUR

Pullets until they are fully matured and are beginning to lay. To do so will result in great loss of profits for you.

When Pullets are fed Laying Mash before being fully matured they start to lay early and when you should be getting plenty of high priced eggs, they break down under the laying strain and go into a neck molt.

Keep feeding Growing Mash until your Pullets are fully developed and they will keep on laying, once they start. Don't be penny wise and pound foolish. Keep feeding Growing Mash.

