

Do not peddle what THEY say, unless YOU are willing to be responsible for spreading untrue reports.

THE CARROLL RECORD

Be as cheerful as possible, even when things go wrong—our troubles are made worse by worrying over them

VOL. 38

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1931.

No. 17

THE ANNUAL RED CROSS ROLL-CALL

Will be held in Carroll County from Nov. 11 to 26th.

The annual Red Cross Roll Call will be held November 11 to 26th. A great number of faithful volunteers are giving their time to this work. It should not be necessary to urge people to join this great organization this year, for certainly every one who knows of the promptness with which Red Cross responds to those who have suffered disaster, and this fact should appeal to man, woman and child.

The Carroll County Chapter wishes to give everyone an opportunity to join, so if you are not at home when the solicitor of your district calls, will you please send your contribution to the nearest chairman. One Dollar is a small sum to ask for so great a cause.

MRS. GEO. K. MATHER, Chairman Carroll County Roll-Call.

The Regional Conference of Baltimore Chapter, American Red Cross, will be held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, from 10:30 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., on Tuesday, October 27. Luncheon will be served in the Ballroom at 12:30. Reservations \$1.00. Addresses will be delivered by Mayor Jackson; Mrs. E. M. Whitcomb, field representative; Judge John Barton Payne; Mrs. Julius W. Freeman; Brig. Gen. Reckord, and others. All interested in the work are invited.

A TRESPASS NOTICE DATED IN 1820.

The following is a copy of a printed notice handed to us by Mrs. Robert L. Annan, the same having been used by her grandfather. The Notice was printed by John P. Thompson, Frederick-Town, and is in a fine state of preservation.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has been customary for evil minded persons to trespass on my property by breaking down fences, as I suppose to let in their stock, to walk, ride and drive their teams through my land, to fish, hunt, cut down trees, pull down houses and carrying away the materials, steal fruit, and commit other unwarrantable depredations that are by no means agreeable to me.

Now in order to put a stop to such proceedings, I take this method of making it known to all who may be concerned, that in future I will prosecute with the utmost rigour of the law, all such as stand charged with being guilty of committing any of the aforesaid evil actions, or those of a similar kind. And I hereby promise a REWARD OF FIVE DOLLARS to any person who will inform on, and prosecute to conviction, any person or persons that may be guilty of committing such felonious, unneighborly and illegal depredations. Dated at Bear Branch, near Taney-Town, this 17th. day of May 1820.

C. BIRNIE.

THE RECORD'S "DIFFERENCE."

We don't like to mention it; but honestly now, isn't there something about The Record that's just "different"? Not very important perhaps, nor very wise, but isn't it a "difference," worth the cost of your subscription? Oh, yes, The Record clips a lot of articles; it prints news you have read somewhere else a few days before you see it in The Record; and there are a lot of things in it that don't interest you.

In fact, there are features and opinions in The Record that you disagree with; and there are things left out that you would like to see in; and the price hasn't been reduced—for reasons you don't know about—but, we are calling attention to what we think a "difference" that we hope is "worth the money" to you.

You know, there are not many perfect things in this world, nor in any small part of it and of course The Record isn't perfect. We know it, but do our little best to make it worth while, any way; and, we are hoping that you feel that way about it, too. So, we trust you don't seriously feel like "doing without" The Record. Of course, you can, but we are just keeping on, with the hope that you won't, because of this "difference" we are imagining, and may be wrong about. But, should you agree with our imagining, perhaps you will not only "keep on," but give The Record a boost by encouraging others to follow your lead.

The Record, you know, is published in a little town. Its capital and income are necessarily limited, because its circulation is mostly local; so it hasn't any chance to compete on anything like fair equal terms with wealthy publishers, and does not aim to. But for over thirty-seven years it has just been doing the best it can with its income and opportunities—and hard work; and—this is about all. It is just a little heart-to-heart talk that is "different" too, and quite unethical. We would like to say more, but—thank you for reading this much.

THOMAS A. EDISON DEAD.

Thomas A. Edison, world renowned inventor of electrical appliances, died at his home at West Orange, N. J., early Sunday morning, aged 84 years, following a lengthy period of declining health. He is survived by his wife and six children. His great career of work and service, that has benefited the whole world, is at an end but will live forever in its influence.

NOVEMBER TERM JURORS.

Will Dispense Justice at the Coming Term of Court.

Jurors for the November term of Court were drawn, on Tuesday, as follows:

District No. 1—Milton A. Koons, Albertus G. Riffe, Martin E. C. Valentine and Samuel C. Ott.
District No. 2—Maurice E. Bankert, William J. Flohr, Charles O. Dickensheets, Lewis D. G. Wantz.
District No. 3—William E. Frock, Eugene A. Pence, Edward Kehr.
District No. 4—Percy D. Warehime, John H. Hoffman, Andrew J. Long, Obediah Buckingham.

District No. 5—Benjamin H. Hungerford, Beverly B. Bennett, William W. Dulany.

District No. 6—George E. Smith, Ephraim M. Reed, George M. Tracey, Edgar L. Nagle, John E. Class.

District No. 7—Charles E. Brehm, Theodore T. Massicot, Paul M. Weimert, William N. Keefer, John D. Whitmore, A. Herbert Kiler, Meade Ohler, Edward P. Brundige, Edward Hwig.

District No. 8—Calvin R. Kexel, George A. Ruby, J. Milton Benson.

District No. 9—George H. Magin, Charles W. Barnes.

District No. 10—Roy E. Baumgardner, John W. Crabbs.

District No. 11—Weldon B. Duvall, Edward G. Richardson, Charles Nicodemus.

District No. 12—William C. Rinehart, C. Edwin Engel.

District No. 13—Earl D. Brandenburg, Marshall O. Boone.

District No. 14—Charles E. Harrison, Richard R. Bennett, Jf.

OLD-TIME METHODS.

Boots and Shoes.

XI.

The changes in foot wear—boots and shoes—have been perhaps greater within the past 60 years, than in any other wearing apparel. In these days men and boys know nothing about boots, except those made of rubber; but in the older days there were more high top leather boots, than shoes worn by men during the most of the year. Men's boots were of four weights, or grades, of leather—upper leather, kip, calf skin and split leather.

The calfskin grade was higher priced and lighter weight, and was used for "Sunday" boots, a pair of them lasting many years. In those days there was considerable competition between the local shoemaker "hand-made," and "store" boots, the former costing the most, but were better made and better fitting. Also, the hand-made ones were often higher in the top and sometimes had fancy leather fronts to the top.

Wearing the pantaloons inside the boot tops was largely the rule, and this encouraged the fancy fronts, usually of a lighter colored leather, boys especially delighted in the "red-top" variety. Boots were of considerable value to both men and boys when wading through snow. They were frequently half-soled and patched, and made wear as long as possible, and "greasing" boots to keep out water was a frequent practice.

During the winter, with snow on the ground, and in the slushy and muddy spring season, boots would become well soaked, and shrink. The "boot jack" was therefore a household necessity at times to help in removing the boots at night, as it was often almost impossible to pull them off by hand; and fully as hard in the morning to pull them on again. It was quite a common custom to rub soap on instep and heel—both of the boot and the foot—in order to facilitate the slipping on process.

Ladies and children's shoes were also very limited as to variety. Women too, wore "calfskin" shoes for every day, and "moreoco" for Sunday wear. There were a few other varieties, but these were standard. A half-dozen or more widths, and heels were unknown, and the "styles" were very limited. Pebbled goat and dull finished soft "kid" leathers had a limited use, and shoes made of "lasting" cloth were worn to some extent by the wealthier class. There were slippers, but no oxfords.

There were no rubber shoes to be had until perhaps early in the 1870's. During deep snows, heavy shoes were worn along with leggings and in general the shoes of ladies and children were of the substantial class, and went to the cobbler often for repairs.

Men, women and children, wore home-knit stockings made of woolen or cotton yarn, and the earlier machine knit kinds were woven tight for wearing qualities, and not for style or show. Stockings so thin they could be seen through, were unsalable at any price. Both boys and girls went "barefooted" to school and during the summer, more so than now. Even on Sunday, the younger folks who walked to church or Sunday School, would often go without shoes until near the church, when they would stop and put them on, the object being to save the Sunday shoes from wearing out so soon.

GETTYSBURG COLLEGE GIVEN \$10,000 LIBRARY.

Gettysburg College has received a donation from the Carnegie Foundation, of \$10,000 for the purchase of additional books for the College library. The payments will cover five years, \$2000, being paid each year. The gift is considered an acknowledgment of the high status of the College, and the excellent rating it commands among the institutions of learning in this country. The appropriation was secured through the efforts of Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, president of the College.

THE DECLARATION OF INTENTION LAW.

Important to all who came into State the last two years.

November 6th. is the last date for new residents of the state to appear before the County Clerk, or his deputies, and receive a certificate that will entitle them to vote at the election next year, after they register. By "new residents" is meant all who come into Maryland from some other state, who have not declared their intention to reside here. An attempt was made by the legislature to repeal this law, but the repealer has been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

This includes a large number of persons whose name were placed on the books in 1930 without declaring intention; but it is likely that those who have so registered, need not register again, providing they now declare intention, before Nov. 7, that they expect to reside in the State.

While voters whose names were not legally entered may never be challenged at the polls, the possibility remains on the other hand, that they may be challenged, as no agreement to the contrary has been announced by party leaders.

The Declaration of Intentions law, long effective in this State, requires that a new resident in Maryland must appear at the county clerk's office and declare his intentions to reside here, one year before he can vote. Consequently no person who thus declares his intention this year, should do so later than November 6, to be sure that he can vote on November 7, 1932.

This law does not affect persons who have long lived in the state, nor to residents now becoming of age.

A HISTORIC OLD PICTURE.

Mrs. Frank Wantz, George St., showed at our office on Wednesday, what is likely a reproduction of a large oil painting, showing the triumphal entry of George Washington and a portion of his army into New York City, on November 25, 1783, "Evacuation Day."

The picture is in colors, mounted on canvas, and is in good preservation. The picture belonged among the effects of her sister, the late Miss Annie Dern, and is evidently of considerable age. Mrs. Wantz would dispose of it at a fair price.

In Nov. 1783, the American army was disbanded in New York City, and Washington took leave of his brother officers. This event was over two years after the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, that occurred Oct. 19, 1781—the 150th. anniversary of which was celebrated at Yorktown, Va., this week.

However, the final evacuation of the British troops, in New York City, did not occur until Nov. 25, 1783, and this is the event celebrated by the picture. Mrs. Wantz has no information as to its age.

FARM WOODLOTS A SOURCE OF FARM INCOME.

Mr. L. C. Burns, county agent for Carroll County is planning to start a campaign during the last week in October for the purpose of making the farm woodlands of Carroll county more profitable. He will be assisted in this work by Richard Kilbourne, extension forester, University of Maryland.

Mr. Burns states that there are approximately 47,960 acres of woodland on the farms of Carroll county according to the recent census report, which means that 14% of all the farm land in the county is wooded. Mr. Burns feels that the farm woodland owners of the county have an unusual opportunity to greatly increase their income from this area of woodland, through cuttings which will increase the rate of growth and improve the quality of the stands.

It is the purpose of the campaign to provide information, through demonstrations and other means, in the various cuttings, marketing and other phases of woodland management which make for increased profit.

KNEW IT WITHOUT LOOKING.

Dr. Jones had almost succeeded in dismissing a talkative patient when she stopped in the doorway, exclaiming: "Why, doctor, you didn't look to see if my tongue was coated."

"I know it isn't," said the doctor wearily. "You never find grass on a race track."

What Can Be Done About It?

The Fall and coming Winter, there will likely be many door-to-door applicants for financial help. Hard luck stories will be told. Perhaps little children will make the appeals for older ones, in order to be more effective. These applicants will of course be strangers. Their stories may be true, or may not be.

What can be done about it? Most folks are inclined toward being charitable, but do not want to be imposed on. The appeals can not be quickly verified as to their worthiness—only the story of entire strangers, who may be dressed and coached to play their part, is heard.

There should be some way of determining a proper course of action. Just giving to every beggar a nickel or dime, in order to get rid of them, is unsatisfying and in course of time, costly. Even subscription lists, or cards certifying to the needs of the individual presenting them, can easily be "faked."

Insisting that each community take care of its own needy; and that entire strangers be turned down as a fixed rule, may be the best way of treating such cases; but that is too easy a plan to be always surely right.

Might it not be a wise plan for every town and its community to hold a public conference, to consider the situation and try to reach a conclusion to be followed, at least in most cases?

We are going to be called on soon by numerous bodies organized for the relief of the unemployed and the needy; and our churches may act along the same lines; but there will still be this floating army appealing to us. What can be done about it?

LUTHERAN S. S. CONVENTION

To be Held in the Waynesboro Church October 29th.

The fifth annual convention of the Sunday School Association of Maryland Synod, Lutheran Church, will be held in Waynesboro Lutheran Church, on Thursday, October 29, morning and afternoon. An excellent program, has been provided, as follows:

MORNING.

10:00. Devotional Service, led by Rev. Henry Mankin, Washington, D. C.
10:15. Greetings from Convention Church.
Mr. Chas. D. Speck, Supt. S. S., and Rev. W. A. Wade, President Synod Response, Rev. Ralph C. Robinson, Lansdowne, Md.
10:35. President's report and appointment of Committees, Rev. M. A. Ashby, Boonsboro, Md.
10:45. The Sunday School as a factor in the U. L. C. Rev. E. P. Pfattheicher, D. D., Pres. Ministerium of Pa.
11:30. The challenge of the Sunday School to the Church, Rev. J. L. Morgan, D. D., Pres. Synod North Carolina.
12:00. The place of the "Christian Life Course" in the S. S., Rev. Paul Hoh, Philadelphia.

AFTERNOON.

1:30. Devotional, Rev. Paul F. Curfman, Smithsburg.
1:45. Conference: Building a Worship Program for the S. S., Rev. Chas. P. Wiles, D. D., Phila. How one layman can be instrumental in building up a S. S., Mr. George S. Yost, Baltimore.
2:30. Christian Leadership in the S. S., Business Session: Reports of Committees; Election of Officers, etc.

Banner prizes for the largest attendance of schools at the convention will be awarded; one to the counties (Waynesboro not included) one to Baltimore and one to Washington. Each school will be entitled to delegates, who in addition to Pastors and Superintendents, will be eligible to vote on any of the business questions coming before the convention. Everybody is requested to register.

Dinner will be served by the local Sunday School, in the dining room of the church, following the morning session.

The officers of the Association are: President, Rev. M. A. Ashby, Boonsboro; Vice-President, Rev. Ralph C. Robinson, Lansdowne, Md.; Secretary, Walter C. LeGore, LeGore; Statistical Secretary, Calvin C. Keeney, of Walkersville; Treasurer, John S. Renn, Frederick.

THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Monday, Oct. 19, 1931.—Minnie M. Wisner, guardian, received order to withdraw funds.

J. Webster Ebaugh, administrator of the estate of Laura V. Ebaugh, deceased, settled his first and final account.

Edward F. Caylor and Manetta G. Fowler, executors of Ezra C. Caylor, deceased, received order to transfer title.

Jesse F. Close, executor of Annie M. Close, deceased, returned inventory of debts due.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph T. Hook, deceased, were granted to Elsie Hook, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Ellen S. Elseroad, deceased, were granted to Mary A. M. Elseroad and Laura V. Davidson, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Edward Basler, executor of Frederick Basler, deceased, reported sale of personal property, received order to transfer stocks, and settled his first and final account.

Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1931.—Letters of administration W. A., on the estate of Mary Elizabeth Klee, were granted to Henry Klee, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Horatio T. Wentz, administrator of Edward J. Kopp, deceased, settled his first and final account.

The sale of the real estate of Geo. F. Morelock, deceased, reported by Julian F. Williams and Theodore F. Brown, executors, was finally ratified by the Court.

Gladys M. Wimer, administratrix W. A., of the estate of William L. Seabrook, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Clarence E. Smith, deceased, were granted to Carrie E. Smith, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

THE "Mayflower" the yacht used by presidents beginning with Roosevelt, has been sold to Leo P. Coe, of Chicago, for \$16,105. All he will get is the dismantled hulk. The vessel originally cost \$430,000. During the Spanish-American war it was used as a gunboat, and later did duty in West Indian waters.

PROTECTION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

A Carroll County Case used as an Illustration.

According to expectations, the epidemic of diphtheria, which has caused so much trouble in Frederick county, has reached over and developed at a new place in Carroll county. A child at Mount Airy, who did not take the protective treatment, apparently developed the disease about the 6th, or 7th, of October. There were no marked symptoms, so that the child continued in school the rest of the week, but he felt so badly that he stayed home on Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday he was back in his class but has been out since. This is not at all an unusual history. You will remember that I have called diphtheria a "Sneaking" disease that very often does terrible damage before its presence is suspected.

We are going to have an excellent chance to see just how valuable is the protective treatment against the disease. This boy was in his class of little children (second grade) for a week with "virulent" germs about him all the time. Most of his class had been protected, so we do not fear an outbreak among them, but do fear that these protected children may become "carriers" and take the germs home to the preschool children members of the family. As previously mentioned, it is the children who are between one and six years who are most susceptible to the disease, and who are most likely to suffer severe consequences as a result of the disease.

There has been a very satisfactory response by the parents along the western border of the county to get their children's protection started. The parents in the central part of the county are showing something like 10% activity; and when we get over to the eastern sections of the county, the parents are treating the matter with almost complete indifference.

This, however, will probably all be changed. When we have cases to develop in the central and eastern section there will be a grand clamor for the treatments. But it takes at least six weeks for the treatment to become effective, so the people who are waiting until the disease develops in the house next door, are just going to be "out of luck." The farmer, who is selling milk, is going to be hit particularly hard, as it will mean his milk as well as his family will be under quarantine.

All the doctors in the county are supplied with material to give this protection. All parents of young children, who have not been previously protected, are advised to take their children to their doctor at once, and get this protective treatment started.

W. C. STONE, M. D., Deputy State Health Officer.

"INSIDE" INFORMATION FOR WOMEN.

Chopped raw celery may be added to many dishes, such as stews, hashes, creamed vegetables, and salads, to improve their flavor.

To clean burners on a gas stove, take them out of their sockets and brush off all loose dirt. Boil for half an hour in a solution of washing soda made by adding ½ pound of soda to each gallon of water. Rinse and wipe dry, put back, and then light the gas to finish drying off.

Lye hominy is made by soaking the whole grain in water that contains lye, until the hulls are loosened or softened, then washing the hulled grains in clear water and boiling them. Lye hominy has a distinctive flavor which many enjoy and is used in the same ways as other coarse hominy.

Buttermilk contains most of the vitamins B and C present in whole milk, but since the butterfat has been almost entirely removed, vitamins A and D, which are soluble in fat, will be limited in amount, depending on how much butterfat remains. The buttermilk is valuable as a food in spite of this lack, but when it is necessary to include larger amounts of vitamins A and D in the diet, whole milk should be used.

A simple remedy for scorch stain is to moisten the stain with water and place in the sun. For more serious cases a piece of cloth moistened with hydrogen peroxide may be placed over the stain, covered with a dry cloth, and the spot ironed with a medium hot iron. If the hydrogen peroxide soaks through, replace the upper cloth. Be careful to see that the hydrogen peroxide does not touch the iron as it will cause it to rust very rapidly. Rinse the garment thus treated before ironing. This method must be used carefully on colored fabrics as the dyes may bleach out.

MISSIONARY INSTITUTE IN TANEYTOWN.

The Woman's Missionary Society of Maryland Classis of the Reformed Church, will hold an institute at Taneytown Reformed Church, Thursday, Oct. 29th. The morning session will be at 10:00 o'clock and the afternoon session at 2:00 o'clock.

Miss Carrie Kerschner, of Philadelphia, Executive Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society of General Synod, will speak at both sessions. Rev. Ben Stucki, of our Indian School at Neillsville, Wisconsin, will speak in the afternoon, on his work at the Indian school.

The public is cordially invited to attend both sessions.

MRS. JOHN C. SHREEVE, Pres. of Taneytown W. M. S.

PRESIDENT AT YORKTOWN

Appealed to the United States to Win Victory Again.

President Hoover, on Monday, at Yorktown, Va., in a speech received the importance of the victory at Yorktown by the American army, and its French allies in our country's struggle for independence. It represented the surrender of Cornwallis to the Colonial forces, and the end of the Revolutionary War, 150 years ago after a long struggle.

The President briefly reviewed the war, and spoke in commemoration of the courage and sacrifice of all the armies that fought there, and to appraise in the light of history the true value of sacrifice and its effect on the destiny of this and other nations. His address was not boastful of undue national pride, but was a calm appraisal of results in an effort to advance the ideals of representative government.

He said "In these ideals are the soul of the American people. No American can review this pageant of progress without confidence and faith, without courage, strength and resolution for the future."

He made no mention in his address of the struggle now going on in this country because of the world-wide depression, except when he mentioned "temporary dislocation" that came to us because of the world war, reminding his hearers that "four fore-fathers met similar obstacles to progress time and again, and yet the Nation always swept forward to ever-increasing strength."

But on another occasion during the four-day event he spoke briefly over the radio, and then called for nation-wide contributions to local funds to the end that there be no hunger or cold among our people, and voiced the hope that by Thanksgiving Day sufficient funds will have been raised to allow all to say "we are our brother's keeper."

PICTURE OF FREDERICK CHILD WINS \$3000.00.

A most attractive picture of two year old Patricia Mary Haller, granddaughter of John M. Haller, 15 East Third St., won the \$3,000 grand award for the United States in the Eastman Kodak International Photo Contest, and the picture appeared Sunday in New York papers. It was taken by the mother of the little girl, who is the daughter of Prof. John Fessler Haller, and Mrs. Haller, of Middlebury, Vt. Prof. Haller is professor of chemistry at Middlebury College, and was for many years a resident of Frederick, being a graduate of the Frederick High School in 1917.

The picture is now entered in the final Eastman Kodak Contest which will be judged in Geneva, Switzerland. The awards still possible for the picture to win amount to \$11,000. Although only two years old, Patricia Haller has earned enough with this prize and the interest on it to pay for her college education. As a symbol of the recognition of this fact her parents have entered her name on an application for entrance to Middlebury College in the class of 1951. She holds the record for being the youngest applicant for entrance to college.—Frederick Post.

A BIG BANKER'S ADVICE.

According to an article in the October issue of The Review of Reviews here is what the president of one of the biggest Savings Banks in New York City, advises about bank deposits—deposit of the savings character, for the depositor's best interests.

"Keep on deposit all you should have as a reserve against emergencies. If that reserve is not yet large enough (it should be equal to at least six months' salary) added to it. But if you have a surplus above all likely needs, make careful purchases of things you want for permanent use while prices remain low."

"See that your home is put in good repair. Do not let your automobile or any other property get run down. If you have long needed an added piece of furniture, shop carefully and buy it now. Buy clothing in reasonable quantities. Buy real estate if you are planning for a home of your own. Land prices have not been so low in many years, and mortgage money for buildings can be had on very reasonable terms."

"Wise spending at the right time is as much a part of good thrift as saving all you can when prices are going up."

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION AT HAMPSTEAD.

Hampstead Manchester District S. S. Convention in Hampstead M. E. Church, Monday, Oct. 26, at 7:30 P. M. Group Conference leaders are: Administration, Rev. F. B. Peck, Co. Pres.; Dr. Lawrence Little in Leadership Training; Young People's, Rev. Carlos Dunagan, of New Windsor, Co. Y. P. Supt. It is expected that at least one member of the State staff will be present. Bring a large delegation from your school and get one of the banners.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES AT HARNEY.

An Evangelistic campaign will begin Sunday night, at 7:30 in the Harney United Brethren Church. They will continue every night, except Monday, during the week.

Sunday the sermon will be delivered by Rev. Olen Moser, Keyville, Md.

Interesting features are being planned for these services nightly. Gospel sermons will be preached by the pastor.

EARL E. REDDING, Pastor.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

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

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 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, OCTOBER 23, 1931.

OUR OFFICE PASTE JAR.

An item of necessary equipment of the table of the Editor of The Record, is a jar of servicable and very sticky white paste. This paste likely looks good to eat to flies, and has a rather attractive scent, and when the top to the jar is insecurely closed, the adventurous flies crawl in, with the result that they find themselves "stuck," and unable to help themselves out even when the top is taken off.

When this happens, said flies are fished out, sometimes more dead than alive, and tossed away, giving them a chance to clean themselves up and get away if they can. At other times and in other ways, the same flies when in a healthy condition are "swatted" or purposely caught on sticky tangle-foot paper, and the purpose is to destroy them, as nuisances.

And this represents the tendency of human nature—to have sympathy for persons, or animals, and even insect life, when either class is in trouble. We help the drowning, the crippled, the ill, the unfortunate of all classes that can not help themselves. But, let the healthy ones offend us, and but little quarter is shown.

A dog that bites is clubbed or stoned away, but an equally bad dog with a broken leg, is safe from our strength and aim. It is difficult to explain; or justify, all of our courses of action with those about us. We actually come near hating some persons, but let them get into serious trouble not of their own make, and we are inclined to forget our grudges and help them if we can. We do not admire their character, nor their acts, but conscience says to us, let the unfortunate cuss alone.

All of us have paste jars before us. It is best to keep them tightly closed, and not invite trouble even for our enemies; for when we fail to close them we invite trouble to those about us, and it is right that we should not take advantage of anything, or anybody, who is led into a trap through our own bad example, or habit. As one of the old poets said:

"He who will not mercy show to others, how can he mercy ever hope to have."

PROFITABLE ECONOMY.

The practice of economy does not necessarily mean scant spending of money, for it is by spending money, very often, that we save in the end. For instance, it always pays to spend money for the protection of health; for enough food; for proper clothing and the comfortable heating of homes; for the purchase of things that are very low in price that are of general use; for things that cost little, but help to make life more pleasant.

We should not make mistakes in making up our list of things we think we are sure that we can get along without. We should not selfishly consider ourselves alone, but take in every member of the family.

All homes need a reasonable supply of reading matter. Maybe the home weekly paper can be done without, but we believe the home will profit by considering it a necessity. In many ways the use of it can be made actually pay, in dollars and cents; and this is not merely a self-interest statement on our part.

It always "pays" to keep up contributions to our church, as liberally as possible. It "pays" to help—if only a little—those worse off financially than we are. We can not do anything in the way of helping worthy "home" folks and "home" interests, without directly or indirectly receiving help in return.

THAT "VICTORY FUND."

The Democratic National Committee has launched a drive to collect \$1,500,000 that largely represents paying the debts of the 1928 campaign of the party. Mr. Raskob has subscribed \$100,000 with the proviso that the whole amount be raised; which subscription, it is intimated, would merely be a striking off of that much from a much larger amount loaned by him in previous campaigns.

This proposed fund is called "A

Victory Fund," presumably meaning that if the old debt is paid, "victory" in 1932 will be the more sure. Those who delight in figuring, say the raising of \$1,500,000 would merely mean the giving of one dime by every person who voted for Smith in 1928, which seems to make the big task an easy one, notwithstanding the "tight" times.

The Republicans are said to be better off, financially, with no old debt worth speaking of—some say an actual balance on hand. But the Republicans will have trouble a plenty, according to the present view, not of a financial character, and as yet appear not to have staged a money-getting campaign.

How the wealthy Democrats of the country will respond to the call, will be interesting to follow. Already it is claimed by some, that it will be best to wait and see who is nominated, which would seem to belittle the importance of the old debt, as the new campaign, no matter who is nominated, will require plenty of the "sinews of war."

MEASURING RELIEF NEEDS.

The estimate by the Association of Community Chests and Councils that \$170,000,000 will be required for emergency relief next winter in 314 cities having a combined population of 46,000,000 is based on a careful survey undertaken for the President's commission headed by Mr. Gifford. Of this sum, \$142,000,000 will be needed for direct aid in the form of food, fuel, clothing and shelter. The general estimate is exclusive of the usual local welfare funds for hospitals and other institutions.

It is figured that about sixty percent of the \$142,000,000 must come from official sources, State, county and city, the remainder to be supplied by private generosity.

The remark is frequently heard from those who remember past depressions that there has never been such a concerted, comprehensive effort to mobilize the Nation's resources of relief. This survey exemplifies the "scientific" approach to the problem. With approximate knowledge of the needs to be met, this great national movement can proceed with confidence in its entire success.—Phila. Ledger.

FOREST FIRE TOWERS OPEN.

The forest fire lookout towers throughout Maryland were opened last week in readiness for prompt detection of fall forest fires. At the direction of the State Forester's office, the 18 lookout-watchmen prepared their observation stations for activity. Recent cool weather has started the usual seasonal fall of leaves which will create the autumn period of forest fire hazard annually experienced in the Eastern States. Accumulating leaves, coupled with the proverbial Indian summer, produce a real hazard to Maryland's forested areas. Fires which may start during this period will be promptly discovered by the lookout-watchmen and reported by telephone to State forest wardens.

State Forester F. W. Besley says that Maryland is entering the fall fire season better prepared for promptly detecting fires than was true last spring. He says this is due to four splendid new forest fire towers of all steel construction which have been built during the summer. Three of these are 100 feet high and are located in Caroline, Prince George's and Wicomico counties. The Caroline county tower is situated exactly on the Maryland-Delaware State line and was erected in co-operation with the Delaware Forestry Department. The fourth tower erected during the summer is situated on the crest of Town Hill, Allegany County, and is 80 feet high. It is situated 1760 feet above sea level and provides admirable protection for newly purchased State Forest areas and the Billmeyer State Game Refuge. These structures are efficiently equipped with telephone connections, maps, instruments for locating fires, organization directories, powerful binoculars, and other special instruments. Every effort is being made to discover fires quickly, locate them accurately, and report them promptly to fire control officials.

The watchmen employed to operate the new structures were selected by the Department of Forestry because of special training or particular knowledge of the country which the new employees are to serve. The Town Hill tower in Allegany county is to be operated by Clement Wigfield, of Flintstone. The other new employees, although selected, have not been announced.

The Department of Forestry has announced a considerable economy effected in the erection of the new towers due to the use of a specially trained construction crew of department employees which was able to erect the new structures in a more efficient manner than towers erected in previous years. Gratifying contributions from woodland owners, civic organizations and county commissioners have also been helpful in extending

the construction funds so as to protect effectively greater areas of woodland than would have otherwise been possible this fall.—State Dept. Forestry.

CUTS IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

President Hoover has authorized a cut of \$50,000,000 in Navy budget, and has issued further orders for drastic cuts in all departments of the government. Some of the projects were worthy, and some otherwise, but the worthy ones not so urgent must wait. He again renewed his attack upon demands by special interests for increased congressional appropriations, and means it.

What Congress may do, is another matter, especially considering the near approach of another Presidential election, and chances to bid for votes by opening the treasury wider. He made no comment on the big Navy cut, after merely mentioning it in an interview with representatives of the press. "I fully realize," the President said, "that while governmental economy as a whole is strongly desired by the public, yet every variety of expenditure has its adherents throughout the country, all of whom are naturally solicitous that their special project be continued even in times of national difficulty, and they are impatient of reduction or deferment or delays of their projects."

"The essential services of the Government must and will be maintained, but these are times when, with the large deficit facing the country, even meritorious projects can, must and will be deferred."

WASHINGTON'S GOOD-WILL VISIT THROUGH NEW ENGLAND.

Throughout New England, October of this year will bring historic reminders, for in that month in 1789, George Washington, seven months after being sworn in as First President of the United States, began the first Presidential "swing around the circle." That is, on October 15, President Washington set out from the national capital, then New York City, for a good-will tour of the New England States.

President Washington's purpose, we are told by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, in this visit, was to give the people a sense of the fact that they now had a national government, and he thought it a good thing for himself to note the condition of the country and its people.

As usual, Washington himself is the best authority for what happened to him on this journey. Methodical in all his actions, he jotted down in his diary every fact and figure that struck him as worthy of note. From what he did record, it is clear that either he was not interested in the feeble stirrings of politics, or else chose not to set down his observations. His concern was rather for the material than the political progress of the country, and not a detail escaped him as to the condition of New England's farms, industries, shipping, fisheries, and habitations.

President Washington set out from New York at 9 in the morning of October 15 and proceeded along what was then, and still is known as the Boston Post Road. Covering 31 miles the first day through lower Connecticut, over a highway that he notes as rough and stony, he found the country thrifty and well-tilled, but in some places still bearing the marks of British destruction. Stamford had a mill dam which interested him, and Norwalk then was a busy shipping port. Curiously enough, we learn from President Washington the size of Yale College in 1789. Pausing at New Haven, he took the trouble to learn that it numbered 120 students.

From there he struck northward through Wallingford to Hartford on his way to Springfield and Massachusetts, where he immediately noted a fact that struck him. That was the prevailing equality of fortune among the people. In Massachusetts there were neither the very rich nor the very poor.

At Brookfield, Massachusetts, a few miles beyond Springfield, President Washington was met by couriers from Governor Hancock, inviting the President to be his official guest in Boston. The President had no intention of permitting the Governor of any State to assume, even as a host, a position superior to that of the Chief Executive of the United States. To carry out the intention he insisted on stopping at public quarters, the first official call to be paid by the Governor upon the President.

Let George Washington himself tell what happened. In his diary he records the triumphal arches under which he passed on arriving at Boston, with inscriptions such as "To the Man who unites all hearts," "To Columbia's favorite son," and "Boston relieved March 17, 1776."

"The Streets, the doors, windows and tops of the houses were crowded with well dressed ladies and gentlemen," he goes on. "The procession being over, I was conducted to my lodgings at a widow Ingersoll's, (which is a very decent, and good house) by the Lieut. Governor and Council—accompanied by the Vice-President (John Adams), where they took leave of me. Having engaged yesterday to take an informal dinner with the Governor today, but under a full persuasion that he would have waited upon me so soon as I should have arrived—I excused myself upon his not doing it, and informing me through his Secretary that he was too much indisposed to do it, being resolved to receive the visit."

That was on Saturday, October 24. On Sunday, President Washington attended two churches in Boston, and between the two visits received the belated visit from Governor Hancock. The Governor appeared swathed in bandages and alleging a serious attack of gout. Probably he fooled no one but himself, and "gout" or no gout, President Washington had compelled him to pay the first call and thus render homage to the higher sta-

tion of the President of the United States.

Yet while Washington could thus, by his cool aloofness, enforce respect for his office, he showed another side at Cambridge, before arriving at Boston. General Brooke, commander of the Middlesex Militia had there requested President Washington to review that body. Washington declined, on the excellent ground that while the President of the United States was Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the States' militia during a state of war, he would not establish a precedent in giving the President military rank above the Governor of a State over State troops in time of peace. If he meant the Presidency to be respected, he was equally scrupulous in regard to a Governor's prerogatives.

During his stay in Boston, Washington visited textile mills, inspected the harbor and its shipping, and was gratified to note everywhere a promising industrial progress. He even listened to an oration in King's Chapel and received an address from the President of Harvard College, which he visited in person. Among the official attentions paid him was what he described as "an elegant dinner" in Faneuil Hall and Washington himself paid the assembly the courtesy of a visit.

A cold and an inflamed eye interfered at the time with his projected ride to Lexington, scene of the first bloodshed in the Revolution. He struck out along Boston's famous "North Shore" through Lynn, Salem and Beverly, in each of which towns he paused to be shown through textile mills and to receive enthusiastic attentions. From Newburyport he went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he had the pleasure of being welcomed by his old comrade in arms, General Sullivan, then chief executive of the State.

He visited Exeter, New Hampshire and Haverhill, Massachusetts. From there he passed through Andover, and at last satisfied himself with the delayed visit to Lexington. On the way back through Connecticut he went out of his way to call on another old comrade of the Revolution, "Old Put," otherwise General Israel Putnam, but found him at too great a distance off the road, and so missed this pleasure. On November 13 he was back in New York, rejoicing. Mrs. Washington, whom he found in good health, and the Government functioning in good order. In one month less two days this most indefatigable traveler of his time had finished his first Presidential tour, richer than before in popularity and himself the gainer by knowledge of the people.

Next year it will be just 143 years since President Washington made this tour of New England. It is to be hoped that in 1932, when the whole nation celebrates the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his birth, every New England city that he then visited will reenact the scene or otherwise mark the occasion, as part of the tribute which the entire world will then render to the greatest American and one of the loftiest figures in human history—From the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Paris Claims Treasure

The city of Paris is to have an unexpected item added to the receipt side of its budget owing to a discovery made in the Bois de Boulogne last August, writes a correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. A railway worker who was making mud pies to amuse his child unearthed a casket containing a number of gold and silver medals and 77 gold coins bearing the effigy of Louis XVI. Taking his find to a police station, he was informed that if no one claimed the treasure for a year and a day it would become his property.

But the city of Paris has now stepped in to register a claim on the coins and medals. Its case is that as the owner of the Bois de Boulogne it is entitled to a half share in anything found there.

Excursion Into Crater

After so many centuries of blighting and blasting human life, one would not expect that the old volcano outside of Naples would interest tourists. Yet that is where we can go today and right into its mouth. It will grumble and puff in spasms of rage while you enter, but that need not annoy you. It may even jerk out jets of brown steam or with muffled roars throw up beautiful gold vapors, while wicked-looking vents of hot air will lick up in flame any paper you hold to them; but, apart from the uncomfortable feeling that you are walking on ashes and molasses, breathing sulphur the while, you will return safely to the plain.

True to Form

"He looked so stupid when he proposed to me."
"Well, darling, look what a stupid thing he was doing."

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666 Salve for Baby's Cold.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

EDWARD P. MYERS.

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of April, 1932; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate.

Given under my hands this 25th day of September, 1931. MARY M. MYERS, Executrix.

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Novelty English Prints, fast colors, new assortment for Fall, lower priced, Outings, Dark and Light colors; Table Damask, Sheet- ing, and Bleached and Unbleached Toweling and Muslins.

Blankets and Comforts
New Plain and Colored Plaids, in Single and Double Bed Blank- ets. Very much lower in price.

Women's and Misses' Hose
Women's full Fashioned Silk Hose, in the new Fall colors. Chil- dren's Short and Full Length Stockings.

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Real values in Rayon Step-ins, Bloomers and Vests, and Cotton Underwear.

Stylish Pumps and Oxfords
for Women and Children, in Dull Kid and Patent Leather, Cuban and French Heels. At cut prices.

in new styles and colors.
Men's Plain and Fancy Negligee Shirts

in Imported Broadcloth and Mad- ras, with collars attached. A new assortment of Plain and Fancy 4- in-hand Ties.

Plain and Fancy Underwear
Union Suits and two-piece Shirts and Drawers, in Silk and Madras, and Heavy Underwear for Fall. All lower in price.

Men's and Boys' Shoes and Oxfords

Genuine Calf Oxfords, in Black and Tan. The Friendly 5 Ox- fords, with style and quality. Men's and Boys' Heavy Work Shoes. At popular prices.



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Poultry

BEST TO "CUT OUT"
TUBERCULOUS HENS

Safest Method Is to Raise
New Flock.

It is generally conceded that the fowl tuberculosis germ is not carried in the eggs, and, therefore, eggs are perfectly safe to use, even though the hens laying them are in the earlier stages of the disease. The tuberculosis germ is one that is quickly killed by heat, hence cooking would destroy such germs even if they were present.

We doubt if it is advisable to keep a flock of hens having tuberculosis to any considerable extent. Avian or fowl tuberculosis affects chiefly the liver and other digestive organs. The disease is communicated by food or water contaminated by bowel discharges; hence when a large number have the disease, keeping the healthy looking fowls usually means perpetuation of the disease, for one by one those that have the germs in them will reach the consumptive stage and scatter more infection. If you want to keep pullets or healthy looking young hens you should confine them to a yard that can easily be made safe by changing the top soil. Let the disinfection of the range begin at once.

There is a tuberculin test by which the disease can be weeded out of a flock in the course of two or three years, but unless the flock is a valuable one the better plan is to change completely, beginning with chicks and raising them on clean ground. —Nebraska Farmer.

Cut Out Non-Producers and Save Cost of Feed

According to the poultry department of the New York State College of Agriculture, feed is about one-half of the cost of keeping a hen, 90 pounds being required per year for slightly better than average production. During the past 11 years the number of eggs per hen to pay for her cost of feed has ranged from 48 to 72 per year, averaging 62. In 1930, it required 69 eggs per hen annually to pay her feed costs. About ten dozen are required per bird to pay the entire cost.

On this basis you can easily estimate what your own flock is doing. Now is the time to cull the old hens. As with the dairy so with the poultry, this is the year to weed out the non-producers mercilessly. Fortunately, the ratio between feed and eggs is relatively good, so that if you do cull closely and then exercise more than usual care your poultry business may come through fairly well during the next year. —American Agriculturist.

Sanitation Pays

Illinois poultry men who used sanitation and otherwise practiced good management got a return of 31 cents an hour more for their labor last year than flock owners who did not use sanitation, according to a summary of their records by H. H. Alp, poultry extension specialist of the University of Illinois. He cites this as further evidence that the difference between success and failure in poultry raising is largely one of good management, since sanitation is always part of good management. Flocks handled under the recommended sanitation system paid their owners a return of 76 cents an hour for labor, while nonsanitation farms paid only 45 cents an hour. —Indiana Farmer's Guide.

Watch Flock's Condition

Fowls should be handled frequently if one is to know their true condition. They are disturbed least by doing this at night after they have gone to roost. If too fat, reduce the feed and increase the amount of bran. If results are still poor, increase the amount of animal feed, such as meat, scraps, etc. Hens with too much fat are not in good laying condition because the fat prevents the egg from passing through the egg duct. It takes some experience in handling to detect the "pink of condition" in a laying hen, but it is a knack that can be easily acquired.

For Good Hatch

The older, and better known essentials of a good hatch are these: (1) Eggs must be fertile. In the breeding flock there should be one vigorous male to every eight hens in the heaviest breeds, and one to 15 in the Rocks and Reds, and one to 20 in the light breeds. (2) Eggs must be gathered same day as laid. (3) Eggs must be stored in a temperature between 52 and 68 degrees Fahrenheit, and should be turned daily. (4) Eggs should be selected normal in shape and size.

Poultry Facts

Chickens need at least four square feet per bird in small houses.

It is claimed that a hen's eggs reach maximum size during her second year's laying.

When wild turkeys appear near a tame flock they greatly excite the domesticated birds, and a wild gobbler will attack a tame one, usually being victorious over the barnyard variety.

Andorrans Stand for Nothing "New-Fangled"

It was Charlemagne, according to tradition, who gave the valleys of Andorra their sovereign independence; it was the deep snows and the high mountains that made it possible for an isolated community of 5,000 souls to retain its individuality for a thousand years; and it is the Andorrans themselves who with scythes and shepherd's crooks defend the ancient republic today.

Spain invaded Andorra—Spain, in the person of a road gang of 400 swarthy laborers who thought that the exigencies of road building rose superior to the existing channels of telegraph and telephone communication. The Andorrans, one gathers, were not very clear as to what the Spaniards were doing, but they resented it anyway, and their scythes and crooks sent the shovel men downhill at top speed.

So the valleys remain free, and almost as roadless as before. Life is uncomfortable in Andorra, and doubtless a good macadam road would bring in its train softer beds and bigger radios and aluminum saucepans and picture postcards and all the other triumphs of modern civilization. But, for our part, we rejoice in the victory of the scythe men. It elates us to think that there is still one mountain corner without good roads, where stout mountaineers, with neither cruisers nor tanks to defend them, still wield their scythes as freemen, like their ancestors a thousand years ago. —New York Herald Tribune.

Before Silk Stockings Came Into Common Use

Gumuchain, Parisian American book dealer, has unearthed the first silk stocking poster used in France. It is dated 1560 and was executed for "Pierre Baudeau, a merchant."

Baudeau was one of the first silk hose makers in France. The poster is 12 by 15 inches and is a finely engraved wood cut, says a United Press dispatch. It has an architectural border, composed of cupids and grotesques, holding in their arms certain objects for sale. The majority of merchandise is silk stockings. There are some hats.

In the center is an oval containing the tradesman's mark—a maple in a tree, surmounting a circular medallion on which is the inscription "Rex et regina casti legio arag si G." proving that Baudeau was a purveyor to Philip II of Spain. The approximate date of the poster coincides with the entry of Philip II into France, where he signed the treaty of Cateau-Cambresis. Hitherto, the wearing of silk stockings had been a custom confined solely to the courts, and this poster practically dates the popularization of silk stockings.

Caul Superstitions

The vell or caul is a little membrane encompassing the head, found on some newly born children, and forms part of the amnion or fetal membrane. Superstition makes it a good omen to the child itself and also to the person who obtains the caul by purchase. An old Scotch name for it was the "haly or sely how," meaning "holy or fortunate hood or cap." Besides having a reputation for preserving against disease it was also considered a sure preservative against drowning, and sailors bought cauls for this purpose. Brand's "Observations on Popular Antiquities" quotes numerous authors who have mentioned the various superstitions attached to the caul. It is stated that in the primitive ages of the church this superstition was very prevalent and that St. Chrysostom inveighed against it in several of his homilies.

Pan's Pipes in Pyrenees

Almost in any of the mountain towns between Biarritz and Andorra in the Pyrenees of southern France, you may be awakened in the morning, and soon after dawn, too, by the piping of the goatherds. On homemade pipes, a lad and a maid will announce their arrival in the street, and the housewives will come to every door with crock or heavy brass pitcher, into which the goatherds milk their charges. It is certified milk of a kind unknown in the milk markets of the West, but prized in the Pyrenees as in many other sections of Europe. Southern France simply makes the milk man musical in addition to useful.

Time Sky Lark's Song

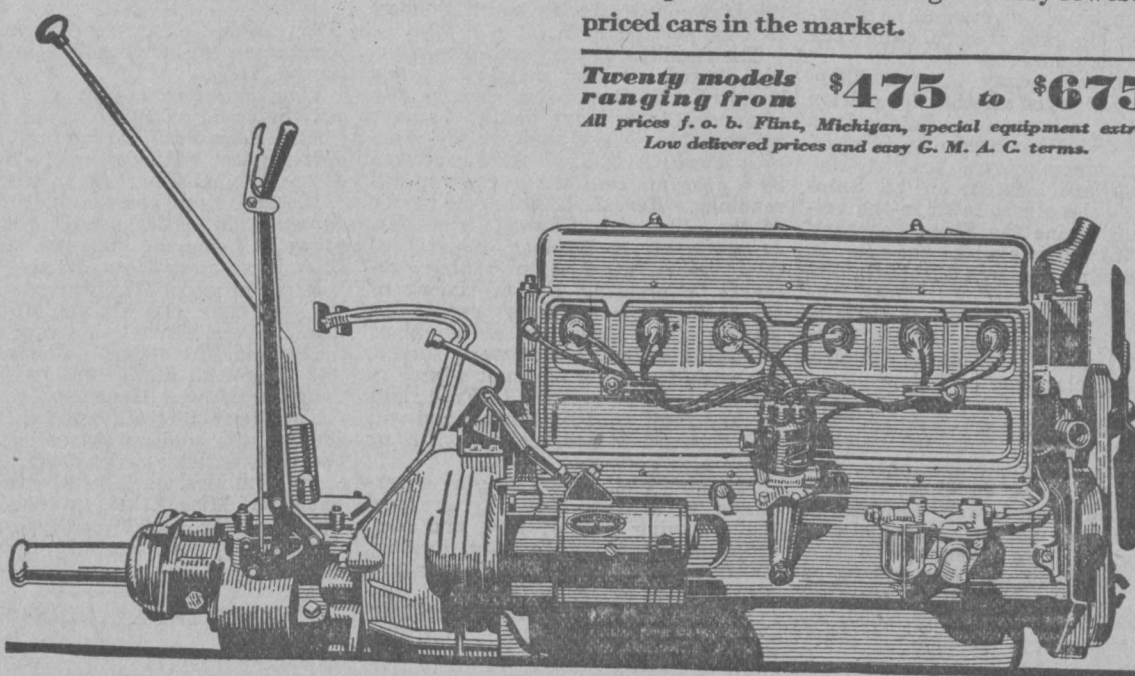
Nature Magazine published the following reference to the length of the song of the wonderful British skylark. "There have been many opinions expressed as to the length of time occupied by the song of a skylark. Opinions would have been fewer and more consistent had each observer taken the trouble to time more than a thousand songs, as Noble Rollin did before writing a short paper on the subject. Variations in length occur according to the time of day, the month of the year, and the idiosyncrasy of the birds themselves, so that the range runs from one to 19 minutes. But the average length was only 2:22 minutes."

Getting It Right

Little Leona was sent to the store for milk and was just given the bottle. Somehow we forgot to give her the money, so the woman at the store thought we wanted to charge it. She did not know Leona and asked her what her daddy's name was.

"Well, mother calls him 'John,' but his real name is 'Luther'." —Indianapolis News.

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CHEVROLET The whole question was settled long ago—as to how many cylinders it takes in a motor car engine to give satisfactory smoothness. Science definitely established the fact that at least six are necessary. And today, the public accepts the multi-cylinder engine in the same way that it accepts 4-wheel brakes, parallel-mounted springs and every other principle of proved and acknowledged superiority. Everybody knows that nothing less than a six can give you built-in smoothness.

Today, six-cylinder smoothness is within reach of every new car buyer. For Chevrolet has produced a quality car, powered it with a firmly-mounted six-cylinder motor—engineered it to run with unsurpassed economy—and priced it down among the very lowest-priced cars in the market.

Twenty models ranging from \$475 to \$675
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan, special equipment extra.
Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms.

Used Private Funds to Refurbish White House

When lace curtains in the White House became torn or unrepresentable during the occupancy of President James Monroe, he, despite his rather impecunious state at the time, dug down in his pocket and purchased new ones.

This piece of news as well as the fact that President Monroe was forced to use his own private funds to replace furniture, carpets and other household articles, necessary to the comfort and dignity of the Presidential home, were revealed in a recently discovered manuscript penned by Mr. Monroe when he was President.

This manuscript, of 48 closely written pages, rolled and neatly tied with a faded blue silk ribbon, deals with an assortment of White House matters. At the top of the first page, President Monroe wrote the title "Observations on Matters of Public Interest."

Among the interesting subjects and incidents related were the complaints about having to spend his own money for properly furnishing the White House. Mr. Monroe's complaining tone was made all the more woeful by his mentioning the fact that at the time he was very short of funds himself and that he needed the money for other necessary purposes.

Life of Swedish Queen Full of Contradictions

The life of Queen Christina of Sweden (1626-89) is full of pictorial splendor. Queen from the age of six, taking eagerly to her boyish upbringing, a lover of learning, and fearless, as became the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, she had many of the qualities of the ideal ruler. Yet, once she had been magnificently crowned, she chose to reign only for a few years, during which she provided her country with a succession, not of heirs, but of galvanic shocks.

From the first, we see her staid ministers bewildered by the contradictions in her nature—her brilliant statecraft, alternating with violent enthusiasms for philosophers, for a French quack doctor or a handsome Spanish envoy. She loved display, fine horsemanship and physical beauty; yet herself she dressed carelessly, often in male attire, with not too nice a regard for personal cleanliness, and with a disconcerting indifference to food and sleep. She could be truly royal, yet she could make a gouty and important savant dance in public for her amusement. What wonder that most of her counselors breathed a sigh of relief at her abdication. —London New Statesman and Nation.

Danish Flag Oldest

The Stars and Stripes is the second oldest established flag, the Danish flag being the only one which dates farther back in an unchanged form. The cross of the Danish flag was adopted as the national emblem in the year 1219. The changes in our flag are not figured, as the law establishing the flag provided for them. At the time the United States flag was officially adopted, on June 14, 1777, there were a good many national flags which had been in use for a considerable period of time, but through changes in government these flags have all since been changed in one way or another. The present British national flag, or "Union Jack," was not adopted until 1801, the date of the union of Great Britain with Ireland.

Popular Inauguration

President Van Buren's was the first inauguration without a party for the populace. And the populace was pretty peeved about it. But a few terms later, the Buchanan inauguration party, held in tents in Judiciary square, made up for everything. The cake was four feet high, with the arms of every state on it. The wine bill was \$3,000. Here are a few of the items: 400 gallons of oysters, 500 quarts of chicken salad, 1,200 quarts of ice cream, 500 quarts of jellies, 60 saddles mutton, four saddles venison, eight rounds of beef, 75 hams, and 125 tongues.

Bargain Hunter

Don received a penny for candy. He went to one of the two neighborhood stores and asked:

"How many of those do you get for a penny?" and he pointed to some candy.

"Five," was the reply.

"Is that all?" said Don, and he walked out. He went to the other store and asked the same question.

"Three," was the grocer's reply.

Don went back to the first store, tossed his penny on the counter and said:

"Well, gimme 'em."

Fat Men Not Criminals

Fat men may not be regarded with approval by modern doctors, but one consolation is theirs—prison authorities, at any rate in Japan, look upon them with considerable respect and esteem. A medical officer at one Japanese jail has just received a diploma from the Imperial university for a thesis on the proposition that fat men are rarely criminals and the most crime is committed by the lean and slender sort. —Manchester Guardian.

Still See Significance in Signs and Portents

Although most people in these days disclaim a belief in signs, one who watches closely will find almost every one making occasional remarks on the significance of this or that happening, most of which, sifted down, prove to be remnants of old superstitions, or folklore, of ancient days, some reaching back even to the Dark Ages, when the world was commonly supposed to be peopled by various demons, whose voices were heard in the beating of the rain, the whistle of wind, rolling of thunder, and all unusual noises.

When the Evil One visited the earth he was supposed to take the form of a black cat, or a black dog. He was also credited, upon occasions, with taking the shape of a black pig on the ridgepole of a dwelling. A branch cut from a mountain ash, or a horse-shoe nailed over the door, was commonly believed to keep out witches. Picking up a pin with the head toward one was supposed to insure a ride.

When the sole of the foot itched, one expected to step on strange land. When the sun shone through the limbs of apple trees on Christmas day it was claimed there would be a good crop of fruit the next year. "Plant a bean with the eye up, and it will grow straight down through the earth to China," was a common belief. —American Agriculturist.

Religious Unbelief

Infidel is a term given to disbelievers in religion by those who do believe, rather than by themselves. An infidel is one who does not believe in religion, or, often, in the particular religion of those about him. An atheist is one who denies the existence of a God; while an agnostic is one who professes ignorance as to whether, or not there may be a God, a future existence, etc., and who often holds that man cannot possibly prove the matter either way. The inventor of the term agnostic was Thomas Huxley. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Divisional Line

The Continental divide of North America consists of a continuous line extending north and south from the Arctic seas to the boundary between Panama and Colombia. In the United States it follows, as a rule, but not always, the most elevated portions of the Rocky mountains. Water falling east of this line flows into the Pacific. The term "Great Divide" is a popular one, but rather indefinite in meaning, and applies to a vast region in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado traversed by the Continental divide.

The DAIRY

EXHIBITS HELP TO
BRING OUT POINTS

Fall Fairs of Benefit to Dairy
Cattle Breeders.

Comparative judging of live stock brings out the weak as well as the strong points of the animal judged and helps the breeder to develop a better grade of stock.

"This is one reason why we advise breeders of dairy cattle to exhibit their animals at the fall fairs," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist. "The show ring is a good place for breeders of pure-bred cattle to compare the merits of their animals. Added to this is the advertising value of a good fair exhibit, which often results in many sales of breeding stock."

Mr. Arey suggests that dairy breeders prepare for showing at least two months before the cattle are to be exhibited. This amount of time is necessary to fit and properly train the cattle, even when in good condition to start with. Each animal should be taught to lead well; to stand squarely on its feet, and hold up its head. Animals that are not well trained and properly fitted usually receive low placings, though they may be good individuals.

It is not difficult to fit an animal for the ring, if it has received good care and feed. Plenty of balanced grain and a mixed hay is needed for feeding. If the hair is long, the animal should be clipped all over six weeks before the first show. Washing about once a week improves the condition of both hide and hair. Neat, shapely horns add much to the appearance. It is also advisable to brush and rub the animal each day. This gives a glossy appearance to the hair.

Mr. Arey further suggests that the switch be washed clean and braided the night before the show. Combed out the next morning it gives a striking, fluffy appearance.

Above all, he concludes, be courteous and a good sportsman.

Calves Make Good Use of All Water Supplied

Seven pounds of skim milk fed twice daily to calves do not contain sufficient water for maximum development, according to Prof. F. B. Morrison of the animal husbandry department of Cornell university. In two trials carried on while he was at the University of Wisconsin there was a striking difference in those calves which had all the water that they wanted twice a day, in addition to skim milk, compared to those having skim milk only. The calves receiving the water had better appetites and ate quite a little more concentrates and hay. For the average of the two years, the calves fed 14 pounds of skim milk daily to six months of age, with a good concentrate mixer and hay, but without additional water, gained only 1.36 pounds daily. Those receiving, in addition, what water they cared to drink twice a day, gained 1.84 pounds. Running water, when available in the barn, makes it easier to give the calves better care and in this way secure cheaper gains.

Care of Pails and Cans

Normally, milk pails and cans are not used immediately after washing. They are generally set away to drain and to dry for a time. This is all right, especially if they are thoroughly dried, for bacteria cannot grow and multiply where there is no moisture. They need air, moisture and food for their growth, the same as other plant life. Remove any one of these factors, and the germs cannot multiply.

The important thing for the dairyman who sells milk or cream or converts these products into butter or cheese on his own farm is to provide a convenient place and an abundance of hot water for washing and rinsing all utensils. Unless this is done, will be difficult to produce a superior product.

Pasture Not Sufficient

Dairy calves under six months old will not do well on pasture. It takes some time to develop the digestive system of a calf sufficiently to enable it to get a large proportion of needed nutrients from roughage. Grass is a succulent roughage relatively high in water content and therefore relatively low in nutrient content for its bulk. It takes some time for calves to learn to graze pasture grass to the extent that they are able to satisfy their requirements from this bulky roughage. There is advantage in giving calves a grass paddock for exercise but one should not depend on the grass to supply any great portion of needed nutrients.

Eliminating Bacteria

The first two or three streams of milk from each teat contain large numbers of bacteria. Since this milk tests low in fat, it may as well be discarded. A method frequently used is that of milking these few streams into a milking cup fitted with a false cover made of 100-mesh screen. Any traces of "garget" are thus easily detected in the curd particles remaining on the screen. By eliminating these first streams, the initial contamination is greatly reduced.

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1931.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

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

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. G. W. Baughman, who has been the business manager of "The Lutheran Woman's Work," in Philadelphia, for eleven years, has resigned her position, and is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. H. B. Fogle and family, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Slonaker, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. John Ulrich, of Washington, visited at G. W. Slonaker's, Sunday.

Miss Audrey Repp, Clear Spring, spent the week-end at D. M. Englar's. Mrs. J. P. Reese, Lutherville, Md., was a guest at H. B. Fogle's, several days last week.

Miss Mary Eyster, of Hood College, spent the week-end at the Lutheran parsonage, with her aunt, Mrs. Kroh and Rev. Kroh.

Dr. J. Newton Gilbert, Annapolis; Mrs. M. Kuhlman, Baltimore; Mrs. J. Eyer, Union Bridge; Cleveland and Herbert Anders, were visitors at G. F. Gilbert's, on Sunday.

Holy Communion was celebrated at St. Paul's, Sunday morning. Rev. Kroh received seven new members, two by confirmation, one by baptism, four by letter from other congregations.

Miss S. E. Weaver is spending the week with Miss Anna Baust.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Devilbiss, spent several days visiting Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Smith, Newark, N. J. While there, they visited New York and other places of interest.

Mrs. Annie Stoner and Mrs. Mollie Selby, New Windsor, visited at Geo. Selby's, and other friends in town, on Monday.

Tuesday, word came from Philadelphia, of the passing away of one of our former citizens, H. H. Weaver at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jos. Ellis. Several weeks ago he left his daughter's in Philadelphia and intended staying in Philadelphia for the winter. He lived his life here, and was a son of the late Harrison and Cassandra Weaver. The body was brought here for burial, on Thursday, services in the M. P. cemetery, by the Masonic Order and the I. O. M. Rev. M. L. Kroh had charge at the grave.

Mrs. Lucy Smith, Mr. and Mrs. White Hutton, Chambersburg, visited their aunt, Mrs. Martha Singer, on Sunday.

Mrs. Annie Oral, Chevy Chase, was a guest at A. Zolickoff's, on Thursday.

Dr. J. J. Weaver and E. K. Fox, of Washington, were here on a business trip, Wednesday.

CLEAR DALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. James and family, had as their guests, on Sunday evening: Mr. and Mrs. Geo. James and daughter, Mary, and son, Merl; Mrs. Hattie Groff and Mrs. Ada James, of Hanover, and H. E. James, of York.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Stair and daughters, Marie, Ruth and Margaret, and sons, LeRoy and Sterling, of Centennial, spent Sunday at the home of the former's cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Stair.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Stear and daughter, Gladys, and son James, spent Saturday evening at Westminster.

Mrs. Clara Staveland and Jno. Spangler, of near Hoffman's Orphanage, were entertained on Friday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spangler.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Myers had as their guests, on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Nevin Myers, of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. William Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Myers and daughter, Lorraine; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wildasin and daughter, Arlene, and son Junior, of Littlestown, and Lewis Lippy, of near Littlestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hargett and Ray Hawk, of Mt. Vernon; Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Crouse, of Littlestown, were entertained on Friday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. James.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stair, spent Sunday at the home of their son-in-law and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Kelley, of near Pennville, and Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Bair, of Pennville.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Heiser, of this place, and Mrs. David Fissel, of Littlestown, spent Sunday afternoon at Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Stear and daughter, Gladys, and son James, spent Sunday evening as the guest of the former's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Sentf, of Hanover.

Those who spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spangler were: Mr. and Mrs. John Spangler and daughter, Nancy Jane, and Mrs. Levi Stallsmith, of Gardner's Station.

MAPLE HOLLOW.

Recent visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Crushong were: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pippinger and Mrs. H. Pippinger, of Linwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Crushong and family, spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Susie Baker, who has moved to the home of her son, Charles Myers and family, near Crouse's Mill.

Little Relia Green has been sick with grip for a few days.

Raymond Crushong, of Broadbeck, Pa., and Viola Gladfelter, of Hanover, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Baker, of Bark Hill.

Abbie Crushong spent Sunday with his parents.

FEESERSBURG.

Now that the "World Series" is over, and we've become acquainted with "Pepper Martin, of Oklahoma." We can settle down to hard work, to make up for lost time.

Twelve women met at Mt. Union Church, on Wednesday of last week, and gave it a general cleaning, adding much to its appearance and general comfort. Admission of new members and the Communion service will follow S. S. on Sunday morning.

Mrs. J. P. Reese, of Lutherville, returned with Miss Lizzie Birely from the Missionary Convention, at Waynesboro, for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Addie Crumbacker, with Mr. and Mrs. Harrison McKervin, Baltimore, called on Dr. Hitchcock and family, in Woodsboro, on Sunday.

The 3rd. quarterly report of Mt. Union S. S., gave an average attendance of 59; number of persons present every Sunday, 25; number absent once, 8. The annual ingathering for the Deaconess' Mother House has been postponed until Nov. 8, when Mr. George Mather will present his illustrated lecture, entitled, "My Father's World."

Mr. and Mrs. Bucher John took a truck load of tomatoes to Baltimore market, last Thursday, visited agricultural College Park, near Washington, and brought home a Holstein Guernsey calf.

Corn husking and pumpkin gathering—such big ears of corn, and the largest ever pumpkins.

Yes, we ran away for a little while, and enjoyed another long drive through the beautiful Cumberland valley, from Waynesboro to Chambersburg, where Wilson Academy and Penn Hall are located; on to Shippenburg—the oldest town in the valley, and contains the State Teachers' College; to Carlisle with the R. R. trains passing through the Main St. and full of history—for it was the home of three signers of the Declaration of Independence: George Ross, James Wilson and Thomas Smith. The first Declaration of Independence was passed here, July 12, 1774, and the original documents are in the First Presbyterian Church, where George Washington worshipped. For a number of years, the U. S. Government Indian School was located at Carlisle, but at close of the world war the buildings were taken over by the War Department, and now known as General Hospital No. 31 for wounded American Soldiers, housing 5,000, including patients, physicians, and nurses. Here too, we find Dickinson College (M. E.), the tenth oldest education institution in the U. S., which graduated some of America's most famous and professional men, among them President James Buchanan, General Horatio C. King, and Chief Justice Taney. Next we arrived in Mechanicsburg, the home of Irving College; then on to Camp Hill, where we found our friends, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Swann, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Horich, and Mother Adams, living side by side, all well, and nicely located; then across the wide Susquehanna, with its marvelous bridges, lovely river drive and sunken garden, around the grand State House, across the splendid memorial Legion Bridge, to see the farm show buildings, very large, with a wide border of farm animals and fowls, done in white around the top outside of main building; past the State Institution for the insane; then home by way of Lemoyne, where we saw the best kept school grounds in Pennsylvania; stopping for a look at the 16 acres of ground being prepared for an air-port, not far from Newville, and watched the signal lights, located every ten miles for air service.

We are seeing things. An unusual variety of squash from the garden of Albert Rinehart, measures 4-ft. and weighs 6½ lbs.; snake like and bent at one end, but said to be very palatable when creamed or fried.

Now the fall flowers are doing their best—dahlias, cosmos and chrysanthemums; but Jack Frost is putting the finishing touches on the first.

BARK HILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright and son, Fern, were entertained to dinner, at the home of Raymond K. Wright and wife, in Union Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graham, sons Norman and Charles, Jr., spent Sunday with John Graham and family, at Taneytown.

Recent visitors at the home of the Misses Garner were: Mrs. Robert James and son, Miss Florence Garner, of Frederick, and C. O. Garner.

Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Eyer, sons Robert and Paul, spent Sunday with C. D. Fleming and family.

Miss Ella Graham spent the week-end with her brother, A. J. Graham and wife.

Edward Caylor and wife, spent Sunday evening with John Starr and family.

Thelma Nusbaum spent Saturday in Baltimore.

Ervin Myers, wife and daughter, Margaret, spent Sunday with Martin Myers and family, at Uniontown.

Mrs. Margaret Davis, spent the week-end with the Coe family, near New Windsor.

Mrs. John Starr, Mrs. Edward Caylor, Mrs. Paul Crouse, Thelma Nusbaum and Thelma Jane Crouse, were in Westminster, Monday, on business.

Misses Esther and Pauline Zentz and Ruth Reifsnider, spent Sunday with Evelyn Miller.

John Eckard, wife and daughter, Ruth, spent Sunday with H. A. Lambert and family.

David Miller, wife, sons, Woodrow and David, Jr., spent Sunday with Charles Fogsong and family, at Mayberry.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Delaplane over the week-end were: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cash, of Baltimore.

The Keysville-Detour Home-makers' Club met at the home of Mrs. Frank Alexander, at Keysville, Tuesday. A very interesting talk was given by Miss Agnes Slindlee, on clothing suitable for all occasions, and remodeling clothing. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. L. Warner.

Dr. Marlin Shorb and Mrs. Fisher, of Baltimore, visited relatives and friends in town, on Sunday.

DETOUR.

LINWOOD.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gorrell, Mr. and Mrs. Alonza Sheats, and Mrs. Sadie Sheats, of Baltimore, were entertained on Wednesday, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Quesenberry. In the evening they attended the revival services at the Linwood Brethren church and in their usual manner brought some lovely messages in song.

Mrs. Katherine Genary, who spent the summer in the Drach house, returned to Baltimore, last Saturday.

Rev. Homer Kent, pastor of the Brethren Church, of Washington, D. C., with a delegation from his church, had charge of the services Tuesday evening at the Linwood church. Rev. Kent delivered an inspiring message. After the service they were invited to the parsonage, where supper was served.

Miss Lola Binkley, entertained the Sisterhood girls, on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Joseph Thomas, of New Jersey; Mrs. Katherine Genary, of Baltimore; Mrs. Jennie Myers and Mrs. Hallie Graves, were entertained to dinner, last Friday, in the home of J. W. Messler.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Messler, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Englar, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. Joseph Englar and John L. Englar and family, of Baltimore.

Communion service will be held at the Linwood Brethren Church, Sunday Oct. 25, at 7:00 P. M.

The families of Linwood, Mrs. Jennie Myers' nearest neighbors, gave her a "Farewell surprise," last Friday evening. After being met at the door by Mrs. Myers and comfortably seated, we sang "Auld Lang Syne," followed by a program consisting of songs and readings. Rev. J. L. Bauman, pastor of the Linwood Church, and Mr. Jesse Garner, a life-long friend of Mrs. Myers, gave some fitting remarks, expressing the sentiment of the entire crowd of their regret in losing Mrs. Myers as a neighbor. Tempting refreshments were served. We wish for her a pleasant winter in the home of her brother, Dr. Fred Englar and family, of Baltimore, and will look forward to her being with us again next spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Englar entertained to supper, Saturday evening, the following guests: Rev. and Mrs. Culp, of Union Bridge; Rev. Pardev, Baltimore; Mrs. Minnie Englar and son, Fenton, of New Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Englar, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Englar, and son, Clay, of Baltimore, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Jennie Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. L. U. Messler, Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Messler and son Charles, attended the funeral of Mrs. C. H. Rohrer, of Hagerstown, Friday afternoon.

Rev. J. L. Bauman went to Waynesboro, Sunday morning, preached for Rev. Benchoff, pastor of the Waynesboro Brethren Church, and assisted with the communion service in the evening.

TOM'S CREEK.

Elias Welty is spending some time with his sister and friends, in Clayton, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Birely and family, and Lester Birely, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Birely.

Howard Miller, of Emmitsburg, spent Sunday with Jacob Valentine.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dalfin returned home, Thursday, after spending a few days in Massachusetts. Mrs. Dalfin's mother returned with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Birely and Mrs. B. R. Stull is spending a few days with friends in Baltimore.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Bertus LyMBERG and Hazel E. Durham, Cockeysville, Md.

Gilson L. Moon and Elizabeth F. Spangler, Littlestown, Pa.

Donald McSherry and Hilda Flickinger, Gettysburg, Pa.

Kenneth Herman and Hazel Anderson, York, Pa.

Walter H. Bitzel and Dora V. Clark Westminster, Md.

Chas. F. Clay Bowman and Grace E. Wood, Sykesville, Md.

Peter J. Stang and Eva Jenkins, of Eldersburg, Md.

Melvin A. Snook and Naomi Hartung, Baltimore, Md.

Sez You!

The shots in golf That ring our soul Are the almost puts That rim the hole!

Keeping the Home Cheerful

"Who won the game?" asked the woman.

"We did. Are you a baseball enthusiast?"

"Not exactly. But I make it a rule to find out about the game so as to know whether to mention it to my husband when he gets home."—Washington Star.

Making It Easier

Nervous Patient—For weeks I've been fighting a terrible desire to kill myself.

Doctor—Tut, tut!

Nervous Patient—But I've decided that suicide is a sin; so I've come to you.

Good News

Young Composer—I've had great news today.

Friend—Sold your new song?

Young Composer—No, I discovered a publisher I hadn't sent it to!

Sometimes Necessary

Reid—Do you believe it had luck to put up an umbrella in the house?

Lewis—It's going to be bad luck for my landlord if he doesn't fix our roof so we won't have to!

No Trouble

"Tommy gets along with his wife very well."

"Why shouldn't he? His dad owns a millinery house."

HIGH SCHOOL NEWS

TANEYTOWN.

A reception to the new teachers and a welcome to those who were here last year will be given by the Parent-Teachers' Association at the High School building on next Tuesday, Oct. 28, at 7:45 P. M.

The annual school supper is scheduled for Friday, Nov. 6th. A soccer game between the teams of New Windsor and Taneytown will be played just before the supper.

The boys of the Taneytown Soccer team played a splendid game at New Windsor on Wednesday of this week, when they met a team that has been very successful this season. The team hailed from Mt. Airy, Mr. Wooden's home team. Taneytown scored a victory of 5 to 4 over the Mt. Airy team.

State Supervisor North and County Superintendent Unger, visited the school on Tuesday.

The Faculty of the High School and the members of the Athletic Association greatly appreciate the splendid patronage by the people of Taneytown of the recent performance by Galleys the Magician.

School was closed Friday because of the State Teachers' Association which was held in Baltimore.

HARNEY.

Mrs. Allen Kelly, New Oxford, spent Wednesday night, with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly.

Preaching Services at St. Paul's, next Sabbath, at 10:00; S. S., 9:00.

Miss Edna Stull, Bridgeport, was a dinner guest Saturday, and also called on Mr. and Mrs. Gipson Harner.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman R. Hess and daughter, Miss Catherine, spent Saturday at Lemoyne, Pa., with the Rev. L. A. Bush and wife and sons.

Miss Margaret Waybright is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Sentman Shriver, near Gettysburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Conover visited their son, Merle and wife and daughter, Joyce, Hanover, Pa.

The Men's Bible Class of St. Paul's Church will hold an oyster supper in the Hall, Saturday, Oct. 31st.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Leatherman and daughter, Miss Ethel, were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Wilson and family, Mummansburg, Pa., Sunday evening.

A BIRTHDAY DINNER.

(For the Record.)

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith gave a birthday dinner on Sunday, in honor of his mother's 76th birthday which was on Oct. 16. A delightful dinner was served, and a beautiful birthday cake was presented by her daughter, Mrs. William Schroader, Mrs. Smith received many presents from all.

Those present were: Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Schroader, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bankert, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Dutterer, Mrs. Retta Ohler, Mrs. David Fogle, Miss Bertha Namsen, Thelma Smith, Dorothy Thompson, Marion Schroader, May Lambert, Virginia Smith, Harry Smith, Charles Baker, Scott and Geo. Smith, Grant Lambert, Thomas and Martin Smith, Elwood Dutterer.

DIED.

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

MR. JACOB NULL.

Mr. Jacob Null, well known citizen of Frizellburg, died at his home in that place on Sunday morning, after an extended illness, aged 87 years, 2 months, 23 days.

He is survived by his wife, and by seven children by a former marriage, as follows: John E. Null, Frizellburg; Rev. Arthur Null, Baltimore; Charles Null and Mrs. Levi Zahn, Westminster; Mrs. Ernest Shaeffer, Littlestown; and Harry Null, near Taneytown.

Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon, at Kriders' Lutheran Church, of which he was a life-long member, Rev. J. E. MacDonald, pastor, in charge. Interment in Kriders' cemetery.

MR. WILLIAM H. H. WEAVER.

Mr. William H. H., familiarly known as Harry Weaver, former citizen of Uniontown, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Ellis, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, aged 83 years. He had been in failing health, but was seriously ill only a few days.

His home, recently, had been with another daughter, Mrs. S. Norman Otto, but was visiting at the time of his death in Philadelphia.

He is survived by three daughters: Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Otto, and Mrs. A. S. Bankard, Long Island; and one son, Carroll Weaver, Baltimore; also by one sister, Miss Sallie Weaver, Washington.

Funeral services were held on Thursday, at noon, in the Methodist Protestant cemetery, at Uniontown, in charge of Rev. M. L. Kroh, and the Masonic Lodge of Westminster.

(Also see Uniontown correspondence.)

MR. JAMES RODGERS.

Mr. James Rodgers, well known and long-time tenant on the Calvin T. Fringer farm, near Taneytown, died at Frederick Hospital, on Wednesday, following an operation on Tuesday morning. He came through a very severe operation apparently in excellent condition, but died very suddenly from a condition of the heart. He had been complaining only since last Friday.

He had lived on the Fringer farm, as laborer and tenant from his early boyhood, and was known throughout the neighborhood as a good farmer and citizen.

He is survived by his wife who before marriage was Miss Emma Jane Brown, and by two brothers, Frank and Tolbert Rodgers, living near Woodbine. Funeral services will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the home, in charge of Rev. Guy P. Bready. Interment will be in the Reformed cemetery, Taneytown.

TYRONE.

William H. Marker and family entertained to dinner, Sunday; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Weaver, of Gettysburg; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown and daughter, Catherine, of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, daughter, Helen, and son Melvin; Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Harman, daughter, Margaret, and sons, John, George, Paul and Allen, of Silver Run.

Miss Mabel Lovell, spent the week end with Miss Alice Rodkey.

Mr. and Mrs. Sies, of Cranberry Valley; Mrs. Susan Anna Bankert, of Union Mills and Mrs. Dr. Marshall, of Hampstead, visited at the home of Samuel Crouse and family.

Mrs. Ira Rodkey, who was taken ill last Thursday, is better and able to sit up.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stuller, daughter, Catherine, of near this place, and Ralph Marquette, of Baltimore, visited at the home of Mrs. Ida Marquette, on Sunday.

MANCHESTER.

Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Rehmeier, Mrs. Charles Miller, York St., and Mrs. Maurice Zumburn, attended the State Council of Religious Education Convention, at Hagerstown, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Barber and two sons, of Lansford, Pa., called at the Reformed Parsonage, recently. Mrs. R. W. Barber also accompanied them and is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hollenbach.

Mrs. Thomas Simmons and Mrs. George Snyder, of Snyderburg, and Mrs. George Leese and Dr. John S. Hollenbach attended the convention of the Maryland-Delaware Council of Religious Education in Hagerstown last Thursday.

KEYMAR.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Koons, Baltimore, is spending some time at the home of the Misses Koons.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Galt are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Galt, New Windsor.

W. F. Cover & Co., are the champion sweet potato growers in Keymar. They have some that weigh from four to four and half pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben H. Alexander of Taneytown, spent last Sunday afternoon in the Sappington home.

Mrs. John Forrest and Miss Cora Sappington spent last Saturday in Baltimore, at the home of the latter's daughter and son-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. George Halley. Dr. and Mrs. Halley and son, Billie, and Dr. mother and Mrs. Halley returned home with them and spent Saturday night and Sunday at the Forrest home.

David Leakins and Annie E. Hawk, accompanied by Mrs. Roy Saylor, of Taneytown, took a day's outing on an auto trip. They left Keymar at 7:00 o'clock, and headed for Conowingo by way of Green Spring Valley; made several stops and arrived at Conowingo at 11:00 o'clock. We went through the power house which was very interesting; then we crossed the bridge. By that time was lunch hour. Then we headed for Lancaster; there we turned to the left, drove 15 miles, went through Millersville, Pa., then to Safe Harbor where 400 men are building a dam across the Susquehanna, which is worth the time to go to see. We came to Lancaster, then to Columbia, crossed the Columbia-Wrightsville bridge, which is beautiful. Then went to York, Gettysburg, Taneytown, Keymar, covering 243 miles. The trip was enjoyed by all.

TO THE HOUSEWIFE.

Flour is the cheapest commodity today. We have flour from our own mill fresh at all times. We exchange (1) barrel flour for (5) bushels of wheat, and also have flour in 1-8 and 1-16 sacks. We have just received a shipment of "MOTHERS FLOUR" made from spring wheat, by the QUAKER OATS COMPANY, at a low price.

USE MORE FLOUR, AND KEEP THE COST OF LIVING DOWN.

THE REINDOLLAR COMPANY,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

COMMUNITY

PURE FOOD STORES

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted under the heading of 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.—Frances E. Shamm's Produce. Phone 3-J 8-23-1f

TURNIPS, for sale by Edgar Brown, near Taneytown.

TURNIPS AND KIEFER PEARS, for sale by Harry Flickinger.

APPLES AND APPLE BUTTER, for sale by Percy Bollinger, along Taneytown-Littlestown road, 1 mile from Taneytown. 10-23-2t

AN OYSTER SUPPER will be held by the Men's Bible Class of Lutheran Church, in Hall, at Harney, Md., Saturday night, Oct. 31. Everybody welcome. 10-23-2t

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY and Saturday—Homemade Sausage and Scramble and Pudding, 15c lb.; Pan Ham, 10c Pan; Fresh Sausage, 20c lb.; Chops and Ham, 20c lb.; Shoulder, 15c lb.; Boiling Beef, 10c; Chuck Roast, 15c; Steak, 25c. Come in and give them a trial.—At Troxell's Store

FOR SALE.—One fresh 7-gallon Holstein Cow, one young Jersey, and one Guernsey, all T. B. tested. For information apply at Record Office.

TURNIPS FOR SALE, 40c bushel.—Robert Hiltebrich, Taneytown, Md.

FOR SALE.—Apple Butter and Kieffer Pears.—John A. Yingling.

FARM FOR RENT.—23 Acres, all good buildings.—Harry Freet, near Taneytown. 10-23-2t

THREE COLLIE PUPS and four White Chester Pigs for sale by Jas. Hoy, near Otter Dale School.

FEMALE DOG, has white stripe on face and neck, came to my place. Owner call and get her.—Mrs. Ellen Heltebride, near Mayberry.

LOST.—Between my place and town, or in town, the last of August, Octagon Cast-steel Plunger, about 4 1/2 ft. long. \$1.00 reward if returned, or notified.—Hickman Snider, Taneytown. 10-16-2t

THE TOM'S CREEK AID Society will hold an Halloween Social, on Thursday evening, Oct. 29, 1931. Admission 10 cents. Everybody welcome. 10-16-2t

AUCTIONEERING!—Having recently moved into this vicinity—the former Scott Smith property—I offer my services as auctioneer. I will call all kind of sales. Have called sales in York, Adams, Dauphin and Lebanon counties, Pa. Give me a call—satisfaction guaranteed.—J. H. Sell, Rt. 3, Taneytown. 10-9-3mo

FOR SALE QUALITY APPLES.—Paradise, Delicious, Grimes Golden, Jonathan. Prices 25 cents per bushel and up. Will take orders for Stayman, Rome and Black Twigs at same price. Give us your order for Sweet Cider and Apple Butter.—Detour Fruit Farm, Detour, Md. 10-9-4f

BAZAAR.—Will be held in the Opera House, Saturday night, Oct. 24, for the benefit of Taney Lodge No. 28, I. O. F. Bingo, Spill the Milk, Sandwiches, Soft Drinks. The I. O. F. Band will furnish music. Everybody invited. 10-2-4t

HALF OF MY HOUSE for rent. Possession Nov. 1st. Light, Water, Garden and Garage. Also, my Confectionery Store for sale. Price right.—Earl R. Bowers. 9-25-1f

PREMIUM PAID on strictly fresh eggs, left at J. W. Fream's Store, in Harney, or see M. O. Fuss. 8-23-1f

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. 10-5-1f

NO TRESPASSING

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

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

Baumgardner, Clarence F.
Baumgardner, Roy E.
Birnie Trust Co.
Diehl Brothers
Fogle, Harry B.
Graham, John
Hess, Raymond
Hotson, Mrs. R. C.
Humbert, Fannie B.
Keilholtz, Grier
Koontz, Mrs. Ida B., 2 Farms
Mayer, A. J.
Mehring, Luther D.
Null, Thurlow W.
Shoemaker, Carroll (2 Farms)
Whimer, Anamary

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.

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

Taneytown Presbyterian.—Sabbath School, 10:00; Preaching Service, 11:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:45; Brotherhood, Monday 26, at 7:30.

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

Keysville.—Sunday School, at 1:00 P. M.; Holy Communion, at 2:00; Preparatory Service, this (Friday) evening, at 7:30.

Uniontown Lutheran Church, Mt. Union.—S. S., 9:15 A. M.; Holy Communion, 10:30 A. M.; C. E., 6:30 P. M. Winter's—S. S., 1:30 P. M.; Divine Worship, at 2:30 P. M.
St. Paul's—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.

Trinity Lutheran Church.—9:00 A. M., Sunday School; 10:00 A. M., Morning Worship; 6:30 P. M., Intermediate and Senior Luther League Rallyes; 7:30 P. M., Evening Worship. Young People's Choir Rally. Special music by Y. P. Choir.

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 Church.—S. S., 9:30; Preaching, 10:30; Evening Service, 7:30.

Baust Reformed Church.—Friday, Oct. 23, 8:00 P. M., Preparatory Service. Saturday, Oct. 24, 1:30 P. M., Children's Division; Sunday, Oct. 25, 9:15 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 7:30 P. M., Evening Service. Tuesday, Oct. 27, 8:00 P. M., Orchestra rehearsal.

Manchester Ref. Church, Lineboro.—Church School, 9:00 A. M.; Worship, at 10:00.

Manchester.—Church School, 9:30; C. E., 6:15; Worship, at 7:00.

Manchester U. B. Church, Bixler's.—S. S., 9:15 A. M.; Worship with sermon by Rev. R. R. Rhodes, of York, Pa., at 10:15.

Miller's.—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; the Aid Society will hold their annual oyster supper at the Hall, on Saturday evening, Oct. 24th.

Mt. Zion.—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; C. E., 7:00 P. M.; Worship with sermon by Rev. R. R. Rhodes, at 7:45. The Aid Society will meet on Tuesday evening, Nov. 3rd, at the home of Mrs. Amanda Wertmiller. They will also hold their annual oyster supper at the hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, Oct. 30th, and 31st.

Taneytown U. B. Church.—Sunday School, 9:30; Preaching Service, 6:30; C. E. Society, Thursday, Oct. 29, Sewing Circle.

Harney Church.—6:30, Church School; 7:30, Evangelistic Services begin for an indefinite period. Sermon will be preached by Rev. Olen Moser, Keysville. Services every night next week except Monday, at 7:30 P. M.

Church of God, Uniontown Circuit.—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:30 A. M. Theme: "Sins Against the Holy Ghost." C. E. and Preaching Service at Wakefield Sunday evening.

STATE FOREST NURSERY ACTIVITY.

The State Forest Nursery at College Park is now in the midst of its fall shipping season, having completed shipment of all evergreen trees prior to the arrival of frost. 80,246 prospective forest trees have been distributed to the citizens of Maryland this Fall at the actual cost of production. Trees have been sold as low as 1/4c apiece, ranging upward in price according to size. Deciduous trees, those that shed their leaves each winter—are not dug for shipment until after the leaves begin to fall, as the trees stand the shock of transplanting much better after growth has stopped for the season. Recent frosts have brought down many leaves, causing Nursery Superintendent Silas Sines to turn his attention to shipment of the broad leaved species.

The State Department of Forestry has announced that fall shipment from the Nursery will probably result in the planting of 100,000 young trees throughout the State as forest and windbreak plantations. Every effort is being made by the State Forester's office at Baltimore, as well as the Extension Forester's office at College Park, to insure the success of the plantation regardless of whether the trees are planted on private property or state forest areas. Purchasers of young forest trees are carefully instructed in approved planting methods and where large plantations are established, supervision at the time of planting is frequently given by State Forestry officials.

According to the Department of Forestry, county agricultural agents are giving increased attention to forest planting as a profitable means of utilizing idle farm land. Many areas which formerly produced crops are now of low fertility, have suffered erosion, have proven too stony or for other reasons cannot be profitably cropped. Such areas are receiving the attention of foresters and agriculturalists, alike, in an effort to make them income producing through forest plantations. The State Forest Nursery is supplying the means for this type of farm improvements.

The production of gold in the United States during 1929 totaled \$42,514,300.

The most pitiful object is the fellow who has let the world lick him. He is like the wounded wolf in the pack. Once the fact becomes known that he is wounded the pack turns on him and tears him to pieces. The fellow who refuses to be licked always has a chance for his white alley as the boys say.—Berkeley (Calif.) Courier.

LIGHTS BY WALTER TRUMBULL of NEW YORK

He is a big, thick-set, powerful figure of a man, with that complexion which comes from the kiss of ocean winds. His name is Capt. Karl Spindler and he is the German naval officer who tried to land the guns and munitions in Ireland for Sir Roger Casement. I met him the other evening and he told me about it in English which carried a strong trace of accent. Roger Casement, he said, went to Germany and formed the plan with the German admiralty. He was an enthusiast, a visionary, said Captain Spindler, one who might arouse men but not a practical leader or a man for the job he tackled. After all the arrangements were made, he lost faith in his own scheme, and did not much want to go through with it. But by that time all plans had been perfected. He was to sail on the vessel with the arms but changed his mind and the German government gave him a submarine.

Captain Spindler had on board 20,000 Russian rifles—he says they were a fine arm—and a lot of German machine guns. Either Casement was to meet him with the submarine and give him instructions for landing his cargo or he was to be met by an agent. He went to the Arctic and came down, running the blockade by what he described as the "back door" and reaching safely the harbor of Tralee. This harbor had been picked because Casement had said it had no signal stations and no batteries. He was wrong on both counts. Either he had been misinformed or the harbor had been fortified since he had seen it. Spindler's orders were to wait one hour, but he said it seemed a pity to come all that way without landing his cargo, so he stayed around for twenty-two hours. That proved a mistake.

Posing as some sort of Scandinavian vessel, he aroused suspicion and, when he finally tried to get away, British destroyers were waiting for him. He says, Casement sighted him from the submarine before he got into harbor, but did not communicate with him, and that there was nobody to meet him or tell him what to do with the guns. The destroyers signaled him to accompany them to Queenstown and there was nothing for him to do except obey. There he and his crew put on their German uniforms, ran up their flag and blew up their ship. At first he thought he was to be shot but instead he was put in a prison camp. He was a prisoner for two years, although on one occasion he escaped and made his way toward a flying field at Nottingham, where he planned to steal a plane, having taken an aviator with him for that purpose.

The story of his recapture is rather interesting. He and his companion had managed to get some workmen's clothes and saw posters describing them as escaped prisoners dressed in uniform. As they entered Nottingham, they noticed a rapicker but thought nothing of him. Coming to a guarded bridge, early in the morning, they waited for men to come to work, hoping to slip past in a crowd. Suddenly the rapicker appeared with other men and arrested them. He was an intelligence man. Spindler asked him how he had known them and found that what had given them away was that they kept a military step and if one of them happened to get out of step, he quickly picked it up again. The intelligence man said ordinary workers didn't do that. The two Germans thought they had taken every precaution, but habit was too strong for them. I should like to talk to that intelligence man. I'll bet as keen an observer as he must have been could tell a lot of good stories.

Captain Spindler's recital of his prison camp experiences made me think of the first German prisoners I saw after we disembarked in France. They were huge, blond fellows, and appeared to be very contented with their lot. About all they had to do was a little policing of the camp and their only guard was a little, old Frenchman in a sort of blue frock coat who carried a rifle with a long bayonet, which was taller than he was. When he wished to smoke, he would hand the rifle to a prisoner to hold, light a cigarette, and then take his gun back again and resume the business of the day.

(© 1931, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

Triplets Celebrate

Their 72nd Birthday

Millford, Ill.—Two brothers and a sister, believed to be the oldest triplets in the world, celebrated their seventy-second birthdays here recently. The trio are William Understock and Mrs. Josephine Understock Blessing, both of Kankakee, and John Understock, Conde, S. D.

John Understock, who resides on a farm in South Dakota, makes it an annual event to drive here for the celebration of his own and his brother's and sister's birthday.

The triplets were born in Naperville in 1859.

More Deaf and Blind

Washington.—The blind and deaf are more numerous in the United States than ten years ago, according to 1930 census figures.

There are 63,489 blind persons, an increase of 10,922 since 1920, and 57,084 deaf mutes, or 12,199 more than in 1920.

NAVY FLYERS GIVE PLANES RIGID TEST

Kept Busy Trying Out Many New Models.

Washington.—If you want to know what can be done with an airplane, the Navy department recommends its flight test section at Anacostia, D. C., just across the Potomac from here.

Here a group of flying experts, two aeronautical engineers and a crew of mechanics conduct the strenuous tests on all new aviation developments submitted to the navy. By the nature of their work they probably come to know as much about the behavior of planes as any group in the country.

42 Different Types.
During the past year, according to Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, aeronautics bureau chief, tests have been conducted on 42 different types of planes, including nine fighters, ten observation planes, six transports, six patrol, or "flying boat" types, two bombers, four training types, one scouting plane and three miscellaneous craft.

All experimental machines, and the first plane of each production contract, are put through the Anacostia testing laboratory before being accepted, Moffett said.

A new plane brought to the field is first flown by one of the contractors pilots, just to prove it will leave the ground. Then it is turned over to the test section. The machine is then weighed to determine the center of gravity, and photographed.

This done, the machine is ready for flight testing.

The navy pilot climbs in. A board, equipped with paper on which to make notations and a specially designed chronometric stop watch recording down to tenths of a second, is strapped to his leg.

The plane takes off. It flies back and forth over a measured course to determine the maximum, the minimum and landing speeds, and to calibrate the air speed meter.

Climbing Speeds.
These tests concluded the plane is ready for its climb test.

In these tests the plane is brought close to the ground and the stop watch started. The machine is shot up at steady speed, the pilot recording his readings, until the service ceiling is reached. Similarly during the descent he records the maximum speeds at varying altitudes.

Still more complicated are the higher altitude tests for the small high-powered fighting planes. At a temperature of approximately 40 degrees below zero he not only must record with unerring accuracy the readings of seven instruments every two minutes, but must constantly regulate the mixture control of the engine and the amount of oxygen he breathes.

By the time these tests have been concluded both machine and pilot have probably gone through every test that might arise in actual service.

Switzerland Takes on

Its Fourth Language

Geneva, Switzerland.—Switzerland, which already has three official languages—French, German and Italian—has just decided to indulge in a fourth.

The latter, which is known as "rhetoromanche" or "romanche," is regarded as Switzerland's only native language. It is believed to have been used originally by fugitive Tuscans when they sought refuge at the time of the first Roman kings.

The language is spoken principally in the ranton of Grisons, and especially in the Engadine, although its use also is found in other portions of Switzerland.

The canton of Geneva has just decided to create a special chair at the University of Geneva for furthering its study and use.

Ocean Liners to Wage

a Real Speed Battle

London, England.—Tank experiments, with a scale model of the new 70,000 ton Cunard liner that is being built on the Clyde, indicate that the new vessel, which is designed to recapture transatlantic speed honors from the Europa, will be capable of crossing the Atlantic at between 29 1/2 and 30 knots an hour.

From France, however, comes word that the gigantic new liner which is under construction at St. Nazaire for the Cie. Gen. Transatlantique, will be capable of a steady sea speed of 29 knots an hour, with something in reserve for attempts to establish record crossings of the Atlantic.

Rivalry for speed honors between the two liners will be keen.

Kite Flyer Claims

Endurance Record

Enid, Okla.—For lack of competition, Clay Mathers brought his kite-flying endurance contest to an abrupt close.

Several of the boys started out with Clay, but lack of sleep, inadequate food and constant attendance on a tugging string put a damper on their enthusiasm. Clay's kite had been aloft 38 1/2 hours when he was left alone in the contest.

"I'm the champ," he proclaimed. "Why go further?" and he pulled down the kite and went home.

Allenby's Great Victory

Justified Arab Proverb

An old Arab proverb says that "not until the Nile flows into Palestine shall the prophet from the West drive the Turk from Jerusalem."

But that is exactly what took place when Allenby's British army of 96,000 fighting men with 46,000 horses, 40,000 camels and 13,000 mules fought its way north from the Suez canal. It defeated and drove out the Turkish army, which opposed every step of the advance.

The British forces were closely followed not only by a swiftly laid railway, providing commissariat facilities, but also by a huge pipe line to water that host. That Nile water drawn from a canal in Egypt was filtered at the Kantara water works and then pumped underneath the Suez canal to reservoirs on the east bank. Here it was chlorinated and then, thanks to seventeen auxiliary pumping stations, carried through the pipe over 200 miles of arid desert.

In order to realize how completely the terms of the proverb were satisfied you must know that the word prophet in Arabic is Al Nebi which you will admit is pretty close to Allenby, the name of the brilliant strategist who came from the West and who did drive the Turk from Jerusalem.—Charles H. Sherrill, in the American Review of Reviews.

Word "Grimace" Matter

for Scholarly Dispute

"Grimace" is a word with which our scholars have loved to play. One of them derived it from grim. Menage claimed for it agrimensor, a land surveyor. Thomson looked to the Italian grimaccia, and if this be reliable, then it may come from the Spanish gimio, monkey, in Latin simia, but it should not be forgotten that grimaces were formerly a company of artists whose duty was to carve the fantastic heads used in architecture, such as are frequently to be seen in our gargoyles, and Randle Cotgrave draws attention to this fact. But, in Old Saxon we have grima, a mask, whence hergrima, a war-mask, including the vizor of a helmet that concealed the warrior's face.

Despite this explanation, modern scholars claim that its origin is unknown. Undoubtedly it came into our speech from the French, and the French trace it to the Spanish grimazo, an extraordinary position in a picture. Dietz drew it from the Anglo-Saxon grima, a mask, a phantom, yet it may come from the Italian grimo, wrinkle.—Literary Digest.

Why Is It

My radio works perfectly
When we are at home alone,
But if a skeptic happens in
The wave lengths moan and groan.

Quite Popular

Movie Actress—Any mail for me today?
Secretary—Only an advertising circular from an electric fan company.
Movie Actress—How wonderful! I've received some fan mail at last!

Not His Fault

Minister—I see from your black eye, Williams, that you have been fighting again. What you need, my poor friend, is self-control.
Williams—What I need isn't self-control—it's wife control.

Expensive

First Farmer—That rainmaker is going to charge us \$1,000 for that shower yesterday.
Second Farmer—H'm. I suppose that's what they mean by saving up for a rainy day.

Making History

"That man is one of those who make history."
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum; "but he insists on trying to make it to suit himself."—Washington Star.

Prices Effective Until Close of Business, Wednesday, October 28th

It's Our Birthday

This week we're seventy-two, and we're celebrating. It's a great effort for us to be our age and not shout "Bargains, Bargains!" from the street corners.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Lucky Strike, Camel Chesterfield	Cigarettes Carton \$1.29
SUNNYFIELD	PILLSBURY or GOLD MEDAL
Flour 12-lb Bag 27c	Flour 12-lb Bag 37c
5-lb 13c	5-lb 19c
24-lb 53c	24-lb 73c
ENCORE	UNEEDA BAKER'S
Macaroni or Spaghetti	ENGLISH STYLE
pkg 5c	BISCUITS
NOODLE3 pkgs 19c	lb. pkg 29c
1 pkg. PHILA. CREAM CHEESE	
1 pkg. UNEEDA BISCUIT	
BOTH FOR 13c	
Karo Syrup	BRER RABBIT
Blue Label	MOLASSES
No. 1 1/2 Can 10c	Green Label
	No. 1 1/2 Can 14c
GULDEN'S	
MUSTARD	
Jar 12c	
SHREDDED WHEAT.....2 pkgs 19c	
MOTHER'S or QUAKER OATS.....2 pkgs 17c	
WALDORF TOILET TISSUE.....6 Rolls 25c	
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER.....3 Cans 20c	
SLICED PINEAPPLE.....large Can 17c	
CRUSHED PINEAPPLE.....2 Medium Cans 31c	
PEACHES.....2 Large Cans 33c	
OCTAGON SOAP.....6 Cakes 29c	
P. & G. WHITE NAPHTHA SOAP.....10 Cakes 33c	
LIFEBUOY SOAP.....3 Cakes 17c	
PALMOLIVE SOAP.....4 Cakes 25c	
IVORY SOAP.....3 Medium Cakes 19c	
CHIPSO.....Large Pkg 18c	
RINSO.....3 Small pkgs 22c; large pkg 19c	
RAJAH SALAD DRESSING.....8-oz Jar 10c; Pint 19c; Quart 35c	
Add to any Salad, Try It!	
LEAN FRESH HAMS.....pound 15c	
LEAN PIC-NICS.....lb. 11 1/2c	

OBSESSION— TRAGEDY OF THE CAUSE

By Fannie Hurst

(© 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
(WNU Service.)

THE blazing August fitted down like a red hot stove lid over Clancey street.

In its way, it reminded Etta of the blazing kind of fanaticism her father brought home to the ground floor, four-room apartment they occupied in a dingy brown tenement. Etta was sure, had you taken her father's temperature any of the twenty-four hours of the day, he would have registered fever heat. The dingy four walls of their apartment rang with the haranguing, the invective, the argument and the diatribe of his fanaticism on the subject of better conditions for day laborers in the building trade.

Of course, Etta agreed with him. Her father himself was a living argument. He dragged a leg from a steel beam that had felled him while working on a scaffolding of one of the most spectacular office buildings in New York. One of his lungs was half eaten away from pneumonia contracted while working on a building whose foundation had oozed wet slime over his feet for half a winter.

Etta Rourke had plenty of reason to resent the perils, the long hours, the exposure of a trade such as her father's. But his haranguing was so relentless. Every spare hour was spent at the meeting hall, at union headquarters, at organizing camps. The neighbors in the gaunt brown tenement shied away from him. The children made blab-blah noises with their tongues when they saw him coming.

With the whole of her heart, Etta, who was thirty-five, tired and disillusioned, came to hate the very name of the Cause to which her father was devoting so much of his time, his vitality and his strength. For twenty years, while her girlhood had slipped from her and her devotion to her father had dulled her eye and broken her spirit, Etta had lived rebelliously in the narrow slum.

After all, man had always been man's oppressor. There would always be day laborers hurling from scaffolding and carrying down with them the entire destinies of helpless families and little children. There would always be men who would never live to see the interior of the beautiful homes they created. There would always be men forced to live in the squalor of airless tenements while others lived in the beauty of the homes their manual labor had constructed.

Rourke was tilting at windmills, and Etta who had yearned and yearned over a period of twenty years to coax him into the country where he could ply his building trade at the more placid work of carpentry, grew older and bitterer and more disillusioned as the merciless winter and the merciless summers lashed their way into the narrow aisle of Clancey street.

Earlier, when her own spirit was higher and there had been a youth who had finally tired of waiting, there had been something idealistic and noble and exciting about Rourke's loyalty to the cause of his fellow laborers. All that was gone now. Rourke was a garrulous old fanatic. He butted whoever would listen to him, he prattled of capital and labor, unions and vested interests. Meanwhile, the men who had worked side by side with him on the scaffolding for a number of years had grown wealthy; had become foremen and even master builders on their own while Rourke prattled and prattled of a dim Elysium, which, while it remained very bright in his obsessed eyes, grew dimmer and dimmer in the dimming eyes of Etta.

The summers were even more terrible than the winters. The one that came in this particular August was as hot as a mask to the face. The narrow tenement street oozed smells. Babies lay naked on fire escapes. Fruit rotted and dripped on the pushcarts. The apartment which Etta shared with her father was rancid with stale air and, to top it, it was necessary because of lack of windows to keep the gas burning all day or indulge in the alternative of sitting, sweltering in the hot darkness.

Hate began to smolder in Etta. Not against the Cause that was keeping her father, fanatic that he was, in the swelter of meeting halls when he was not at his work, not against the stifling tenement, but against her father himself. Fanatic. Fool.

The old dream of a place in the country, even a one-room shanty on a river front, began to press against her blazing eyelids with a pain that was scarcely endurable. The time had come, Etta realized to herself, when it was either a matter of escaping the turgid horror of those terror-ridden days or going mad. Her father was sacrificing his life to a cause that thanked him not—sacrificing his sanity, because sometimes it seemed to Etta that the madness of frustration lay in pools in the old man's eyes, the same madness of frustration that might be said to lie in the pool of Etta's heart.

The days were unbearable. The nights were unbearable. The comings and goings of Rourke, mumbling of rights, mumbling of widows and children, mumbling of pensions, mumbling of organized labor, made day and night alike a nightmare.

One night Etta, in a frenzy of what might have been actual madness, caught her father by the coat lapels as he came staggering in from a meeting around midnight and screamed out, between sobs of agony and moans of pain, her inability to prolong their kind of life. For the first time, Rourke seemed to realize some of the mental agony and deprivations that had been his daughter's. The years of her dining it at him had apparently left him unmoved and now, suddenly, looking at her frenzied eyes, hearing her tormented cries, he seemed to understand.

After he succeeded in quieting her that night, Rourke agreed to sacrifice the uppermost interest in his life—better conditions for the day laborer—and move with his daughter to the country. He admitted defeat. He admitted to the need of the change of environment for them both.

And the next day, in the midst of an impassioned and what he announced was a final plea for a pension bill for the wives of laborers who had been widowed by accident in the trade, Rourke toppled over and dropped dead.

It was as it should have been. On the rostrum of his Cause, Rourke had surrendered only to death.

Etta felt that way about it and secretly blessed the destiny that had not permitted her father to live to surrender.

Etta still occupies the tenement in Clancey street. Taking up where her father left off, she is the moving spirit in the movement to obtain better working conditions for the day laborer. Every day she lectures in some meeting hall or another and, by night, she harangues.

The neighborhood children, when they see her coming, stick out their tongues and cry, "Blah-blah."

Many Names Proposed for Thirteenth Month

If a thirteenth month is added to the calendar, as many who favor calendar reform propose, what shall its name be? As yet the thirteenth-month calendar is only a subject for discussion, but already George Eastman, chairman of the American committee on calendar reform, has received forty-four suggestions of names for the extra month and has forwarded them to the League of Nations, which will hold an international conference on the subject.

Some propose that the new month be called Between, Middlemonth, Central, Medial or Mid-estival—names apparently chosen because, according to some plans, the additional month would be placed between June and July. And since other positions for the new month have also been proposed, such names as Primavera, Primo, Ultimo and Annular have been suggested.

Many are in favor of Sol or Hella, which are Latin for sun and a Greek derivative, respectively but others prefer Lunar, Lune, Lunes or Luno, after the Latin for moon. Some would follow the precedent already set in naming the months by giving the new one the name of one of the Roman goddesses Minerva, Venus or Ceres—and others by giving the month a number in Latin; included in these are Trecentum, Septem, Undecim, and Sexto.

Again, it has been pointed out that the new name might serve to symbolize a new spirit and to that end, Liberty, Pax and Progress have been proposed. Others favor Christ, Christus, Salvador, Vincent, Benedict and Plus.

Other names proposed thus far are: Remador, Meton, Treizer Maxime, Evember, Avent, Vacance and Woodro.

—New York Times.

Hard to Explain Moods

The cause of moods lies usually too deep to be casually determined. Possibly we all keep spiritual and invisible company which lifts us up or down to its level. Else there is no easy explanation for the fact that sometimes the future looks promising, amusing and worth its price, while on other days the view is so hindered by hurdles, obstacles and holes in the road that we are tempted to give up the journey and sit down by the side of the road holding out a tin cup for whatever fate may put into it.—Exchange.

Atmosphere Part of Earth

The atmosphere is considered as an envelope of the earth and just as much a part of the earth as the rocks are. It goes with the rest of the earth through space and is essential to the life of the earth and to most of the processes in operation on the earth's surface. A balloon suspended in the air, even though it is not connected with the surface of the earth, is being carried through space by the rotation of the earth and by its revolution around the sun. This, of course, is in addition to the winds or movements of the air due to other causes.

Monarch Expert Archer

Henry VIII was a great sportsman and patron of the chase, wrote W. W. Greener in "The Gun and Its Development," says the Detroit News. He was a great archer, and although generally using a long-bow, he frequently made use of the cross-bow when shooting for wagers. At the Field of Cloth of Gold he shot his long-bow against the French cross-bow men and won their applause, putting his arrows successively in the center at twelve-score yards whilst they with their cross-bows were unable to hit the target.

Fruit in Breads



WHEN Marie Antoinette was told that the people had no bread she is said to have answered: "Why don't they eat cake?" Had this flippant Queen lived in a later epoch, she might very well have recommended a fruit bread to the hungry peasants. For certainly there is no more nourishing or appetizing form of the staff of life than tasty fruit muffins or biscuits. Here are some excellent recipes.

Blueberry Biscuits: Sift together two cups flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt and two tablespoons sugar. Cut in four tablespoons shortening, or work in with finger tips. Add seven-eighths cup diluted evaporated milk to make a dough soft enough to drop. Add

two-thirds cup well drained canned blueberries quickly and carefully and drop by spoonfuls on a buttered baking sheet or in muffin tins. Bake in a hot oven (450 degrees) for twelve to fifteen minutes.

Try This for Breakfast

Apple and Date Muffins: Beat two eggs and add one cup milk. Sift together two cups flour, three tablespoons sugar, four teaspoons baking powder, and one-half teaspoon salt, and add to first mixture. Add one-half cup canned apple sauce and three tablespoons melted butter. Add one-half cup chopped dates, and pour into buttered muffin tins. Bake about fifteen to twenty minutes in a hot oven (400 degrees). This makes eight to ten muffins.

How Schliemann Found

His Perfect Helpmeet

Schliemann (the excavator of Troy) went to Greece, a middle-aged man, believing in the simplicity of his heart that he would find the manners of Acadia. He was to begin married life over again after an unfortunate experience in Russia. What more fitting than a Greek wife? It is hardly fittable, but he asked his old Greek tutor to find him one. It is not incredible that the tutor found one for the wealthy foreigner among his own relations!

Before they were betrothed he gave her a viva-voce examination, including the reciting of passages from Homer by heart. She passed! The marriage was nearly broken off when the millionaire asked her why she was ready to be his wife. She replied: "Because my relations have told me that you are a rich man." And he had come to Greece sure of finding simplicity of heart.

Yet the marriage took place. And it succeeded. Mme. Schliemann survived to see her husband's reputation established beyond the reach of ridicule. She made a perfect helpmeet to the grown-up boy. His instinct had been right in matrimony against all the probabilities, as it was in archeology against all the antiquarians.—London Saturday Review.

Few Corpulent Bad Men

in Life or Literature

Doctors say that the man of middle age and beyond who is underweight has a better chance to live out the year than the man who has too much poundage. Doctors look askance at the individual of large girth and excess weight. His days are likely to be fewer in number than are those of the skinny man with a natural site for a belt.

A medical officer at a Japanese prison has been studying the physical aspects of his charges and he gives his approval to fat men. They are not lawbreakers or if they are they avoid the expected results of a lawless life. They do not go to prison.

Wilkie Collins apparently did not know that fat men are not criminals for he made the villain of his "Woman in White" a fat scoundrel. He is the only fat villain in literature so far as the records go. On the theory that there are exceptions to all rules this fat villain can be accepted in spite of the Japanese medico who asserts that the plumpitudinous lawbreaker is rare.—Miami (Fla.) Herald.

Noted Educator

William H. McGuffey, author of McGuffey's school reader, was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1800, and graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1825. He was professor, first, of ancient languages and later of moral philosophy in Miami university in 1830-1839, president of Ohio university in 1839-1843 and professor of moral philosophy in the University of Virginia from 1845 until his death, in 1873. He compiled the so-called "Eclectic Series" of readers and other school books, of which immense numbers were sold.

Moncton Tidal Bore

The famous tidal bore, near Moncton, N. B., is the inward rush of waters up the Petitcodiac river of New Brunswick from the bay of Fundy, which has one of the highest tides in the world. The waters enter the estuary of the Petitcodiac in the form of a bore, or tidal wave, from four to six feet high. The difference between extreme high and extreme low tide at Moncton is 30 feet.

Livingstone Worthy of

Stanley's Fine Tribute

The finding of a letter written by David Livingstone in the heart of Africa is a reminder that the boys who went marching off in '61 also knew the inspiration of an adventurous hero. Seldom mentioned today, that mild Scot who entered a cotton mill at ten and the Dark continent's wastes in his twenties, was to the Civil war bugle boys what polar armen are to their grandsons. The letter is of particular interest because it was written shortly after he discovered Lake Nyassa and contains an enthusiastic description of that "great water." His thirty years of explorations took him through a third of Africa—no other man did so much. He worked not in haste for publishers back in London, but carefully for the advance of civilization, and accordingly progressed slowly, living with the natives and noting down everything worthy of record. His were the first white man's eyes to see the Victoria falls. He sounded the slave trade's death knell, he stirred the imagination of James Gordon Bennett. In the end he left a record of accomplishment which led Stanley to write: "We look in vain among the nationalities for such a name."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MAYBE TRUE

Walter Damrosch was praising negro spirituals.

"Our negroes are wonderful," he said. "Their talk is as good as their music."

"I heard two colored porters quarreling in a railroad station. 'Ah knows wot Ah's talkin' about,' said the first porter. 'Does yo' fink Ah ain't got no brains?' 'Brains, huh?' said the second porter. 'Niggah, if brains was dynamite yo' couldn't blow off yore cap.'"

Metallurgic Changes

Since the discovery of radium by Professor and Mme. Curie in 1898, the enormous importance of this and other metals which behave in a similar way has been more and more strongly realized. Radium, thorium, uranium, and one or two other metals, have extraordinary properties. They are never at rest, but are always flinging off parts of themselves and changing as they do so into something else. In the course of millions of years radium, by far the rarest and the most valuable of metals, turns into lead, one of the commonest and cheapest.

Beautiful Constellation

The Southern Cross constellation is situated near the Antarctic circle, and therefore is never visible in northern latitudes. It consists of four bright stars, to which fancy, aided by Christian associations, gives the cruciform shape. The two brilliant stars which mark the summit and foot of the Southern Cross have nearly the same right ascension, and the constellation, therefore, is almost vertical when passing the meridian so that these two stars act as pointers to the South pole.

One of World's Wonders

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon are said to have formed a square with an area of nearly four acres and rose in terraces, supported on masonry arches, to a height of 75 feet. They were irrigated from a reservoir built at the top, to which water was lifted from the Euphrates by a screw. Fountains and banqueting rooms were distributed throughout the numerous terraces; groves and avenues of trees, as well as parterres of flowers, diversified the scene, while the view of the city and neighborhood was extensive and magnificent.

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Vinegar, 25c gal
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Fresh Beef, 9c lb.

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Gun Shells, 39c box
Quart Jar Mustard for 19c
\$1.00 Watches, 79c
Fire Shovels, 5c each
Table Oil Cloth, 19c yard
4 Pair Men's Gloves for 25c
Gallon Can Syrup, 49c
Bed Blankets 98c
Bed Ticking, 8c yard
Floor Coverings, 39c yard
Bed Comforts, \$1.39
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Pure Pepper, 19c lb
Men's Rubber Boots, \$2.39 pair

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Leather Halters, 98c
Bed Sheets, 39c
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Composition Books, 3 for 10c
Pencil Tablets, 3 for 10c
Ink Tablets, 3 for 10c
4 Cans Lye for 25c
Boys' Rubber Boots, \$2.39
Youth's Rubber Boots, \$1.98 pair
Stove Pipe, 19c joint

Outing Flannel, 8c yard

9 Bars Cocoa Palm Soap for 25c
Middlings, 95c bag
Wash Boilers, 98c
Coal Stoves, \$4.98
Wood Stoves, \$1.39
Child's Sweaters, 98c
School Companions Free
2 Bottles Vanilla for 5c
Envelopes, 3c package
Leather Soles, 5c pair
Men's Sweaters, 98c

Gasoline, 8c gallon

Oyster Shells, 59c bag
Women's Sweaters, 98c
Men's and Boys' Overcoats, \$4.98
4 Boxes Oatmeal for 25c
Galvanized Roofing, \$2.98 square
Seamless Pails, \$2.48
Cow Chains, 19c each
Pepper, 19c lb
3-lbs Candy for 25c
Women's Shoes, 98c
Horse Collars, \$1.39
9x12 Rugs, \$2.98 each
2-lb. Mint Lozenges for 25c
Roofing, 98c roll
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3-lbs. Ginger Snaps for 25c
Store Closes, 6 o'clock every day
Coffee, 10c lb
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Coal Buckets, 25c
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Bed Blankets, 98c
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New Raisins, 10c lb
Sterns, 5c Can
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The undersigned, will sell at public sale, at his premises in Harney, Md., on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1931, at 1:30 P. M., the following personal property consisting of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
1 dresser, 2 beds, 1 extension table, 12 ft. long; 1 spring, chairs, 3 stands, 2 room stoves, washing machine, 1 wringer, lawn mower, lamps, carpet, matting, queensware, also many other articles not mentioned.

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TERMS CASH.
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J. W. FREEM, Clerk. 10-9-31

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. H. PUTZWEGER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for October 25

PAUL IN CORINTH

GOLDEN TEXT—And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.
LESSON TEXT—Acts 18:1-17.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Paul Working for Jesus in a Great City.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Paul Working and Preaching in a Great City.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Working for Christ in a Great City.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christianity in a Cosmopolitan City.

The establishment of the church at Corinth is an example of missionary endeavor for all ages.

1. The True Missionary Method (vv. 1-3).

Paul came to Corinth a stranger. He did not have an advance agent to do his advertising, neither did he have his photograph put in the daily paper with a sensational announcement upon his arrival at Corinth. His method of gaining a foothold in Corinth was:

1. Finding a home (v. 2). This he found with Aquila and Priscilla, Jews who were recently expelled from Rome by the cruel edict of Claudius.

2. He toiled for his daily bread (v. 3). He was of the same craft with his hosts, who were tent makers. Every child among the Jews was taught some trade by means of which he could gain a livelihood should occasion require.

11. Preaching in the Synagogue at Corinth (vv. 4-8).

1. Though compelled to toil for a living while getting a foothold in Corinth, he did not lose sight of his main work (v. 4). He reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath, persuading the Jews and the Greeks.

2. His activity was increased when Silas and Timothy came (v. 5), which resulted from three causes:

a. They brought good news from the church at Thessalonica (I Thess. 3:6).

To hear of the steadfastness of those who had confessed Christ under his ministry put new vigor into his labors.

b. They brought pecuniary gifts from the Macedonian church (Phil. 4:15; II Cor. 11:9). Being relieved from the necessity of toiling for a living, he could now devote more time to the preaching of the gospel.

c. Silas and Timothy became assistants to Paul in the work.

3. Paul opposed (v. 6). His increased activity was met with increased opposition. As the Lord's ministers become more aggressive in their work, the ministers of Satan put forth corresponding efforts in opposition.

4. Paul announces his purpose to turn to the Gentiles (v. 6), because of the blasphemy and opposition of the Jews.

5. He did not go far away (v. 7). He remained sufficiently near those whose hearts God had touched so that they could easily find him.

6. His success (v. 8). Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, was converted. Perhaps Paul's severity in turning away from them moved Crispus to act. Pressure to an immediate decision is helpful to some. They realize that it is now or never. Many others followed the example of Crispus. Paul varied from his usual custom and baptized Crispus, who was an important man (I Cor. 1:14).

III. Paul's Vision (vv. 9-11).

His experiences since coming to Europe were very trying. He needed encouragement at this time. It is just like the Lord to come at the time of the servant's greatest need. Note the Lord's words to him:

1. "Be not afraid." When one is executing the commission of the Lord he need not be afraid.

2. "Speak and hold not thy peace." The one who has heard the voice of God cannot refrain from speaking.

3. "I am with thee." The Lord is with everyone who faithfully carries out his command.

4. "No man shall set on thee to hurt thee." The one sent by the Lord to do a work is immune from harm until his work is done.

5. "I have much people in this city." It is most encouraging to know that in the great cities the Lord has his own people and that the one who goes in his name shall have fruit for his service.

IV. Paul Before Gallio (vv. 12-17).

1. The charge against him (v. 13). They accused him of persuading men to worship God contrary to the law.

2. Gallio's decision (vv. 14-16). He decided that it was not his concern to settle disputes concerning matters of the Jewish law.

3. Sosthenes beaten (v. 17). In all probability he was leading the attack upon Paul. The Greeks seemed to have sympathized with Paul. Therefore, they turned against his enemy.

The Will of Christ
If, then, the will of Christ is not being fulfilled through us, if there is good that it belongs to us to do, but which remains undone, then the point of juncture with Christ is the point that needs looking to . . . the reason of our fruitlessness is the simple one, that we are not closely enough attached to Christ.—Marcus Dodds.

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

Look Forward to Much Immunity From Disease

Mankind of the future probably will develop immunity against many communicable diseases that are now considered most fatal, says the Public Health service.

Some racial groups already are able to develop partial immunity to measles, mumps, chicken pox and similar diseases of childhood after once coming in contact with them, it is pointed out, although several centuries ago these maladies may have been very deadly.

The human body develops immunity against disease either by normal contact with the disease or by artificial contact through use of antitoxins and vaccines.

Measles, for example, though not highly dangerous among people of the civilized world, still is fatal to persons who have not come in contact with the disease sufficiently to build up immunity against it.

Similarly with other ailments which have lost their severity on the white race, peoples exposed for the first time are notably of low resistance.—Detroit Free Press.

Big Western White Pine Tree in National Park

A grand old western white pine tree, believed to be one of the largest of its kind in the world and estimated at more than one thousand years of age, is in Crater Lake National park, Oregon. It is 23 feet, 2 inches in circumference, the measurements being taken breast-high in accordance with the Spalding rules of measurements. Its height is 140 feet. The pine is located in a canyon on the middle fork of Anna creek, two and a half miles south of government camp. The east side of the gorge has been subject to heavy erosion, causing the roots of trees in that section to become almost trunks in their own right. But this great tree, growing on the west side of the canyon, has never suffered from the effects of such action. The great size of this giant tree is particularly amazing because Idaho, and not Oregon, is recognized as the real home of the western white pine.

Moors Changed Greatly by Their Stay in Spain

When the decree of expulsion was first issued against unconverted Moors in 1502 by the then powerful Catholic Inquisition, Moors and Jews probably formed nearly half the population of Spain. When the Moors returned to Africa they had become so changed from the native Berber tribes that they were called Andalusians, but the name Moors has continued to be applied to all this Arabic population in the country occupying the coast towns and extending from Morocco to the Senegal and to the Niger as far east as the Sahara at Timbuktu.

The Moors, while their cultural attainments today do not hold the same relative place in the world that they did in the Fifteenth century, are intelligent and not unlettered. They have the features of Europeans and in manner are dignified and courteous, yet when roused are revengeful and cruel. They remain, of course, fervent Moslems. The national fault is held to be gross sensuality, the women having a position little better than that of pampered slaves.

Life Alone Had Appeal for Elizabeth Barrett

Elizabeth Barrett was no scholar. Books were to her not an end in themselves but a substitute for living. "There are few of the youngest women in the world," she wrote, "who have not seen more, heard more, known more of society than I, who am scarcely to be called young now. I grew up in the country—I had no social opportunities, had my heart in books and poetry and my experience in reveries."

She raced through folios because she was forbidden to scamper on the grass. She wrestled with Aeschylus and Plato because it was out of the question that she should argue about politics with live men and women. Her favorite reading as an invalid was Balzac and George Sand and other "immortal improprieties" because "they kept the color in my life to some degree."

Nothing is more striking when at last she broke the prison bars than the fervor with which she flung herself into the life of the moment. She loved to sit in a cafe and watch people passing; she loved the arguments and politics and strife of the modern world. The past and its ruins, even the past of Italy and Italian ruins, interested her much less than the theories of Mr. Hume, the medium, or the politics of Napoleon.—London Times.

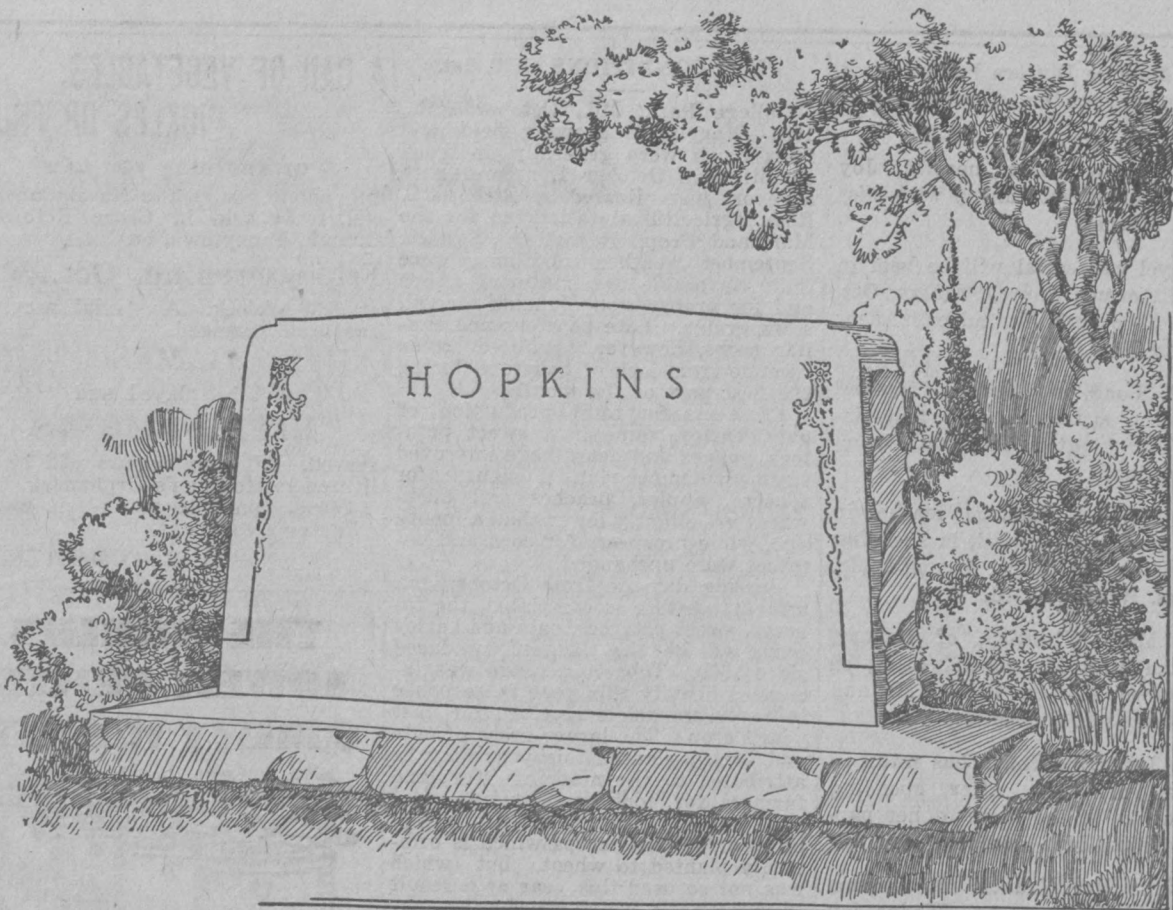
Hope

The poets are full of appreciation of hope that makes an otherwise drab life endurable. Tennyson speaks of "the mighty hopes that make us men." Milton says, "What re-enforcement we may gain from hope." "Hope will make thee young," says Shelley.

Careful Johnny

Johnny had been sent upstairs to wash his hands and face before sitting down to supper with company.

A few minutes later, from the top of the stairs, he yelled down in a voice audible to all:
"Hey! There's only clean towels up here. Will I start one?"



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Odd Claims Insurance

Companies Had to Pay

The strangeness of some accidents for which insurance companies have been mulcted in the past almost discredits human belief, says an article in Pearson's Weekly (London). Take lovers, for instance. One man recently received insurance for broken ribs caused by being hugged too endearingly by his fiancée. Another young "sheik" held his sweetheart on his lap until his foot went to sleep. When he rose to say good-by, his leg crumpled up under him, and he bumped himself severely. His insurance company paid for the damage. Take a quiet stroll through your neighborhood, and the same pookish spirit of disaster may be conspiring to work you grievous ill. At least, that is what an Exeter policeman must have thought recently, when some cough drops exploded in his pocket, and set fire to his clothes so effectively that the local fire brigade had to be called out in order to extinguish them. It was explained later that the tablets contained chlorate of potash, which had ignited through being rubbed against the lining of his pocket as he walked along on his beat.

Famous Rooms Reproduced

Rooms famous in literature were a feature of the Ideal Homes exhibition held in London. They were reproduced in detail, and were visited by large crowds. There were shown the Boar's Head tavern in Eastcheap in Shakespeare's day, with Falstaff in great form; Little Dorrit's bare garret in Southwark; Sherlock Holmes' foggy Victorian room in Baker street; a drawing room from "Pride and Prejudice"; Tribby's studio, with its long sloping window overlooking the romantic roofs of somewhere near the "Boule Mich," and the hut millions have so often pictured and longed to live in, the home of Robinson Crusoe.

Ivanhoe and Ignace

One day David, whose mind tends more to mechanics than it does to literature, said to his mother:

"Who is this Ivanhoe I hear them talking about?"

James, a few years old, overhearing him, began to laugh and said: "A great big boy like you and don't know who Ivanhoe is."

"Huh," said David, "you think you are so smart. I'll bet you don't know who Ignace Boniface is."

"Why, why," stammered James, "I think he is a writer."

"No," said his brother, "he isn't. He is a colored boy in my class at school."

Glad She Was Fooled

After overhearing a remark by his father that the age of a tree may be estimated by the number of rings about its trunk, a small boy threw a scare at his mother's party. The boy looked confidently into the face of one of the guests, who was on the further side of forty and was fondling her necklace, and remarked, "Lady, I can tell how old you are." Amid frantic attempts at hushing he managed to get out:

"You are twenty-two. I counted the number of rings on your necklace." The lady hugged the boy and the mother sighed her deep relief.

Mackinac

The place-name Mackinac is applied to the famous trading post between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. Mackinaw, representing the Canadian French Mackinac, is identical with makinak, the word for "turtle" in Chippewa, and closely related dialects of Algonkian; said also to be a reduction of Michilimackinac, a corruption of an earlier mitchi makinak, signifying "big turtle" in Chippewa. According to Dr. William Jones, the Chippewa of Minnesota claim the word to be a shortened form of mishinimakinak, "place of the big wounded or big lame person." This, however, may be an instance of folk-etymology.—Literary Digest.

Treasures in Library

Buffalo public library has thousands of dollars' worth of rare books hidden away in its shelves, according to the head librarian. Many of them are under lock and key. Irreplaceable histories of Buffalo and the Niagara frontier are included in the list. Scrapbooks of anecdotes of Grover Cleveland, Millard Fillmore and Elbert Hubbard are found alongside guide books on Niagara falls dated as far back as 1835, newspapers with 1811 date lines, and Buffalo city directories since 1823. The books are available for reference to those making a study of frontier history.

Fossil "Hunting Ground"

The single district where more different types of fossil remains have been found than any other is the district within the city limits of Los Angeles, Calif., known as LaBrea Pits. LaBrea is a Spanish word meaning "the tar" and these pits are so called because of a large yield of tar which comes from them, in which the remains of a large number of prehistoric animals were imbedded. Apparently the tar insured these animals at the time it was formed and the bones are in a remarkable state of preservation in many cases.

Instincts of Youth Told

Prof. Olive Wheeler of Cardiff university college of Cardiff, Wales, said recently that investigation showed that the instincts that most easily got out of control in the case of boys were aggressive ones, while in the case of girls they tended to be passive, tending toward lying and attempted suicide. Professor Valentine of Birmingham said that he had found half his students confessed a tendency during adolescence to suicide in the case of girls and running away from home in the case of boys.

Osmium Heaviest Element

The element osmium is the heaviest substance known. Its specific gravity, compared with water, is 22.5. Iridium, with a specific gravity of 22.42, comes second; platinum, 21.37, third, and gold, 19.33, fourth. Specific gravity is relative density, that is, the ratio of the weight of any volume of a substance used as a unit or standard. Air is generally used as the standard for gases, and water for solids and liquids. When we say that the specific gravity of osmium is 22.5 we mean that osmium bulk for bulk is 22.5 times heavier than water.—Pathfinder Magazine.

World Wants to Know

One's Best Attainment

If anyone, man or woman, knows how to bake perfect buckwheat cakes, that might be his or her life work. It is a talent as rare as painting good portraits. To quote the philosopher, "It is what life demands of us." Ah, to find that out! Psychology and psychiatry claim much, but their harvest is small.

Carlyle says, "The folly of that precept, 'Know thyself,' until it can be translated into this partially possible one: Know what thou canst work at." And again: "Hast thou a certain faculty, a certain Worth, such even as the most have not?" Therein lies the meaning of the aphorism: "The world owes every man a living—if he will convince it what job he is especially suited for. It is a great, a paramount responsibility."

We are going to quote some more: Emerson—"The only gift is a portion of thyself; thou must bleed for it." Therefore, the poet brings his poem; the shepherd his lamb; the farmer, corn; the miner, a gem." But it must be something, though it be but the best buckwheat cakes in the world.—F. H. Collier, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fox's Regard for Crow

Not Too Deeply Seated

A recent issue of a magazine pertaining to wild life, went into detail in explaining the seeming regard that Reynard the fox has for the crow, claiming as a fact that a fox will never injure a crow. But this is the story told by Peter J. Tyler, called by Lee residents, "The Saga of Frogs Landing."

"When I lived at the Landing, I had several foxes as well as a pair of tame crows. The fox run was enclosed, side and top with poultry wire. It was interesting to watch these crafty animals and their method of planning in their efforts to get a hold of some of the many chickens, ducks and pigeons outside. They would carry bones and other scraps that were inside their inclosure and place them close to the wire to induce the live stock to reach for the tempting bait. Then they would lie flat on the ground apparently fast asleep, but when a head came through the mesh, make a jump for it. One day—one crow—no head."—Springfield (Mass.) Union.

No Oil in Car

The wife of a Longmeadow man recently learned to operate their rather antique automobile. The man himself, to make his garage more clean, now that his wife would use it, placed an oldrip pan under the car. For two weeks he was gone on a business trip, of such a flying nature that he used the train, leaving the care of the car to his wife.

Last evening he returned home, went to the garage and noted the pan had been removed from under the car. Upon going in the house, he asked friend wife, How come? Said the little woman (she feels pretty small now, anyway), "Oh, I guess the children moved it. Anyway, there isn't any oil in the car. I looked a couple of days ago, and thought when you came home you could put some in."—Springfield Union.

GOLD FILLS VAULTS IN BANK OF FRANCE

Ingenious Traps Protect Bullion Underground.

Paris.—This is the story of a ride by trolley through streets paved with gold, 15 fathoms under Paris, a greater fortune than Croesus ever dreamed of.

It was no dazzling sight, not half so brilliant as the decoration of a modern palace devoted to the speaking films, yet within an arm's reach of the trackless trolley stood piled most of the nearly 59,000,000,000 francs which represents the bullion stores of the Bank of France.

The bars, most of them with Bank of England seals, do not glitter nor do they shine, but stand in neat steel cases like so many books in a library.

This great supply of gold, second largest in all the world's history, is more carefully guarded by ingenious mechanical protections than is any reigning king. A regiment of safe-blowers could never hope to steal a single bar of gold from these vaults, into which 2,000 guards of the Bank of France could retire and keep house in case of attack or war.

Visitor's Reputation Scanned.

The Bank of France outwardly looks like any other bank, except that it is larger than most others in Europe. The thrill comes only in penetrating the gold vaults, flanked by an official who has previously instructed detectives to look up your reputation.

Alongside and bringing up the rear is a platoon of uniformed guards, each intrusted with opening some portion of the great underground labyrinth. If one man is missing it is impossible to penetrate the vaults. All the keys are useless if one is missing.

The entrance to the gold vault is by one of a series of shafts, most of which are "dummies" leading nowhere. The shaft for the descent has walls 15 feet thick of steel and concrete, waterproofed and ventilated.

This shaft is sunk through solid rock over which, not far below the surface runs an underground creek. This creek is really mud and sand in motion. It is allowed to run freely over the gold vault, another protection against penetration.

Great Doors Intervent.

At various levels on the way down it is necessary to leave one shaft for another, passing through great steel and concrete doors. Some of them are revolving, others are pushed in and out like corks. These are the most ingenious barriers.

At first approach the wall appears to be solid, but an electric trolley runs up, attaches itself to a ring and backs away, pulling from the bottle-neck this great 15-ton "cork" of steel and concrete. The same trolley pushed the cork into place. There are ten such impregnable doors of all sorts, each more ingenious in conception than another, before the gold is reached 80 feet below.

There, 90 feet under Paris, are the streets of gold. Bullion is constantly arriving.

The minute anything goes wrong underground warning bells clang all the way up to the surface, and at police headquarters on near-by streets overhead a special signal rings.

If the thief tries to run special traps will open, flooding compartments and shafts with water or trapdoors in the ceilings are sprung and tons of sand crush everything beneath. Secret pipes carry gases and steam. Walls and doors are sanded so smooth that it is impossible to take hold and flooded moats from which rise slippery sanded steel walls make capture certain.

Popular Quotation Not

to Be Found in Bible

Among the many things popularly supposed to be in the Bible is the following oft-quoted saying: "The time will come when you cannot tell summer from winter except by the putting forth of the buds and the falling of the leaves." It is not in the Bible and its origin is not known, says Pathfinder Magazine. Genesis 8:22 seems to express the opposite idea: "While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease." However, like a lot of other "homespun Scripture," the quotation under discussion undoubtedly was suggested by certain Biblical passages. It may have arisen originally from a wrong construction of the words attributed to Jesus in relating the parable of the fig tree. According to Matthew 24:32 and 33 Jesus said: "Now learn a parable of the fig tree: When his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is nigh." In Luke 21:29 and 30 and in Mark 13:28 the parable is given in almost the same words.

Poisonous American Snakes

There are only two families of poisonous snakes in the United States, in each of which there are several species. The rattlesnake family, Crotalidae, has three genera—Crotalus, Sistrurus and Agkistrodon. Crotalus is the genus of the common rattlesnakes, of which there are about 15 species. Sistrurus is the genus of the Massasaugas, of which there are only three species. Agkistrodon is the genus of the copperhead and the water moccasin. The other family of poisonous snakes is the family of the coral snakes, Elapidae. There are only two species of this family common in the United States—the Harlequin snake and the Sonoran coral snake, both belonging to the genus Elaps.—Washington Star.

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.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Crouse, Westminster, spent Sunday with Mrs. Nettie Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. Fern Hitchcock and children, of York, spent Sunday with their parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Hoffacker and son, of Baltimore, spent the week-end with Mrs. Nettie S. Angell.

D. W. Garner, who has been on the sick list for some time, is rapidly regaining his usual good health.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Little and children, of Reisterstown, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William G. Little.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Boyd, and grand-daughter, visited Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Thomas, near Baltimore, on Sunday.

Chas. W. Witherow, of Washington, paid his home folks a visit, on Wednesday, and was a caller at the Record Office.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hemler, of Baltimore, are spending this week with Joseph A. Hemler and sister, Miss Mamie Hemler.

Mrs. Roy B. Garner, is improving nicely, and is able to be up and around the house and to take some outdoor exercise.

Mr. and Mrs. Merwyn C. Fuss and daughters, were entertained at dinner, on Sunday, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. G. Lewis Wetzel, at Union Mills.

Miss Sadie Anders went to the Harrisburg Hospital, on Tuesday, to have the fourth operation on the right eye with the hopes of gaining a clearer vision.

If there are any farms in the community for rent, they should be advertised, as inquiry has been made at our office along that line. Also, if any one has surplus stock for sale, this is a good time to make the fact known.

Our calendar orders for 1932 will close, Nov. 1st. Orders received after that time will be subject to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. choice, and express charges, in addition to the cost of calendars, will have to be paid by purchaser.

"The Record is always interesting to me, and particularly have I enjoyed the 'Old Methods.' I fear that I can not write or suggest a subject for their continuation, but hope they will appear for quite a while."—Mrs. Edgar Barnes, Baltimore.

Mrs. Sarah Albaugh entertained at supper, on Sunday evening: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Houck, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Houck, and Mt. Joseph Engel, of Walkersville; Mr. and Mrs. Quinsey Jacobs, of Fairfield, Pa.; Mrs. Mary Stover, Mary Kooz and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Crouse, of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark and son, Charles, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Mason Johnson, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Crebs, Taneytown; Mrs. Geo. Bowers, near Bethel Church; Miss Ida Clark, near Kump; Mrs. Alice Krenzer, Hanover; Mrs. Ervin Stoner, son Frank, and daughter Grace, near Littlestown, all spent Sunday at the home of Anamary Whimert, near Kump, Md.

Charles R. Arnold, assistant cashier of The Birnie Trust Company, attended the meeting of the Maryland unit of the National Credit Corporation, in Baltimore, on Tuesday. The meeting was held as an endorsement of the National Credit Corporation, as proposed by President Hoover, and the Maryland bankers so assembled formed an organization by selecting a chairman and committee of ten.

Two automobiles ran together at an early hour Thursday morning, at the square. The one car going south on York St., was driven by a Mr. Heltebride, of McSherrystown, and the other driven by Walter Hahn, going east on Baltimore St. Both cars were considerably damaged, and Mr. Heltebride was injured about the ribs. We have no information as to who was to blame for the accident.

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lemmon during the week were: Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lemmon and daughter, Betty, of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. William Lemmon, son Wilbur, near Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Young and children, Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Harman, Fountain Valley; Miss Margaret Rohrbaugh and Miss Edne Lemmon, Mt. Wolfe, Pa., and Grover Lemmon, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Maurice Duttera has returned home, after spending a week in Baltimore.

Mrs. Andrew Walker, near Mt. Joy Church, visited last Sunday with Miss Alveta Harner.

A novel can social will be held in Grace Reformed Church, Friday, Oct. 30, at 7:30 o'clock. See advertisement elsewhere.

C. H. Long and B. W. Crapster, visited the latter's mother and sister, at Washington, Pa., last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Helen I. Bankard, teacher in the Delmar High School, is spending the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bankard.

Miss Mary Wheatley, of Delmar, Del., and Miss Maggie Wheatley, of Sharpstown, Md., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Stoner.

Miss Josephine Smith has returned to New York City, after spending three weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Shum gave a birthday party, Wednesday evening, in honor of their son, David. The children enjoyed the occasion.

The Baltimore Sun, this Friday morning, contained a picture and brief write-up of Rev. L. B. Hafer, Gettysburg, noting his election as State President of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Gleim, of Harrisburg, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert Shorb, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wilhide and son, James Albert, of near town, were recent visitors at Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sauble's.

The Editor of The Record gathered a crop of Kieffer pears from his tree, two of which weighed 10 ounces each, and many others 9 ounces each. If you think this is easy to beat, weigh a few of your own.

Postmaster Feeser has a supply of the new 2c "Yorktown" anniversary stamps. They are unusual as they contain three heads: (Washington, Rochambeau and De Grasse and are almost twice the usual width.

The annual Fall meeting of the Maryland Classis of the Reformed Church, will be held in Hagerstown, next Tuesday. Among the officers are Elder Calvin T. Fringer, vice-president, and Rev. Guy P. Bready, stated clerk.

The Mayor and City Council will lay an 18-inch sewer on Baltimore St., from stand-pipe alley to the Railroad, that is expected to take better care of the drainage of that section of street, that in the winter time has been spreading over the surface of the street and freezing. It will also take care of the drainage on Middle St., that has been running into Baltimore street on the surface. The tile for the job were distributed along the street this week.

State's Attorney Brown and Sheriff Ray Yohn, early on Tuesday morning, seized two small stills near the former Sterner's Mill road, southwest of Haney, on the small property occupied by Kermit Music. The stills were not in operation. 11 gallons of whiskey and 10 gallons of mash were found, and after taking samples for evidence, the stills and other equipment were destroyed. Mrs. Music and several children came home after the stills were destroyed, but gave no information concerning Mr. Music, who had disappeared.

OF LOCAL INTEREST 25 YEARS AGO.

Daniel W. Bowersox, of Hanover, and Miss L. Gertrude Harman, Taneytown, were married on Oct. 16, by Rev. W. E. Wheeler and Rev. W. G. Minnick.

Mr. Harry Cutsail and Miss Maggie E. Bowers, were married Oct. 10, by Rev. E. C. B. Castle at the U. B. Parsonage.

Notice was given of the recent nomination of Hon. Jos. A. Goulden, for a third term in Congress.

Clarence Hawk and Miss Viola E. Smith were married at the home of the bride, Oct. 6, by Rev. E. C. B. Castle.

Thirty-five persons advertised their farms against trespassers.

Notice was given of the death of the noted evangelist, Rev. Sam Jones.

Mrs. F. H. Seiss and Geo. H. Birnie attended the State C. E. Convention, at Salisbury.

A local lamented the fact that the movement for electric lights had apparently died; and the question was asked—Why not try acetylene? (It was tried, later.)

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sentman Sheets had left for their new home in Dayton, Ohio, where Mr. Sheets was chosen as sexton of the First Lutheran church.

CROP CONDITIONS OCT. 1st.

College Park, Md., October 14th, 1931—Maryland's growing field and fruit crops were generally in good condition on October 1, according to a report just released by Richard C. Ross, agricultural statistician for the Maryland Crop Reporting Service. September weather conditions were quite favorable for maturing crops and for preparation of fields for fall sown grains. Late potatoes and similar crops, however, suffered some damage from lack of moisture during the first part of the month.

Prospects for total production of oats, barley, tame hay, sweet potatoes, grapes and pears have improved since September 1st. Forecasts for tobacco, apples, peaches and buckwheat are slightly lower than a month ago, while prospects for corn and potatoes were unchanged.

Barring damage from October 1st, until harvesting is completed, the tobacco, sweet potatoes, oats and barley crops will be the largest produced since 1900. Tobacco acreage was increased heavily this year in response to favorable prices received for last year's crop. The larger areas of oats and barley planted this year may be attributed to the need of Maryland farmers for additional supplies of feed this year, and to the utilization of land for these crops which is ordinarily planted to wheat, but which was not so used this year as a result of unfavorable weather and price conditions at seeding time last fall. On the basis of the October 1 forecasts the corn crop will be the largest since 1927 and the hay crop will be the largest since 1929.

FREIGHT RATES ALLOWED.

The Inter-state Commerce Commission has granted the Railroads a partial increase in freight rates, but not the flat 15% asked for.

On coal, ores, stone, gravel and certain other heavy materials, an increase of \$3.00 per car.

On pig iron, scrap iron, crude petroleum, phosphate rock, and other articles, \$6.00 per car.

On cotton seed meal, fruits, vegetables, refined oils, lime, ice, and other articles, 1 cent per 100 pounds.

On other commodities, except a list on which no increase is allowed, 2 cents per 100 pounds.

On wheat, corn, other grains, flour, mill products, fruits, potatoes, cattle, cotton, fuel wood, and many other articles, no increase.

In no event shall any increase be in excess of ten percent. The Commission's report is very much in detail, as well as explanatory, showing that the subject had been very carefully gone into, both from the standpoint of the Railroads and as it affects industry and the public.

The gain in revenue to the Railroads is estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000. The executives of the railroads will go over the decision carefully, and are given until Dec. 3 to say whether the rates are accepted, and if so, they will go into effect at once.

WHY NOT GROW TOBACCO?

Tobacco has been a profitable crop during the past two years. Might it not be possible to grow at least some grades of tobacco profitably in Carroll County? Possibly in what are commonly termed "new grounds," where the timber has been cut off? Of course, an increased acreage, and increased crop production, would soon have the effect of lowering market prices; but should this happen, the land could easily be turned back to other uses.

Talk with every good man and woman in your town. Each of them has ideas which may not have occurred to you. Even a country editor hasn't thought of everything.—Oklahoma Publisher.

A CAN OF VEGETABLES, PICKLES OR FRUIT

or anything you can will admit you to the Novel Can Social, to be held in Grace Reformed Church, Taneytown, on

Friday evening, Oct. 30th at 7:30 o'clock. A special program has been arranged.

GAMES will be played and REFRESHMENTS served. All cans or jars will be delivered to Hoffman's Orphanage.

Come, join with us in this worthwhile entertainment.

C. E. COMMITTEE.

THE WORLD'S LOWEST PRICED QUALITY WASHER



VOSS 59²⁵

The new VOSS offers every worthwhile feature found in washers costing twice its price.

It is the only washer that cleans by the hand-washing method.

It has a full-sized porcelain tub, Westinghouse motor, Lovell wringer, fully enclosed mechanism running in oil, beauty of line and finish, and all other desirable modern features.

C. O. FUSS & SON
Leading Furniture Dealers
TANEYTOWN, MD.

9-18-31

LOST Certificate of Deposit

Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Deposit No. 44368, dated April 11, 1931, drawn to the order of Mrs. C. Belle V. Dodrer, on The Birnie Trust Co., of Taneytown, Md., has been lost, and application has been made for the issue of a duplicate of the same.

MRS. C. BELLE V. DODRER.

10-16-31

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat 48@ .48

Corn, new 30@ .30

The
best time to
buy needed
printing is
NOW

FOR COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE

The facilities of this Bank are especially arranged for your comfort and convenience, and we cordially invite you to use them freely. A good Bank with which to have your Checking Account.

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)
Taneytown, Md.

A complete line of Curtain Draperies, Scrims, Cretonnes, Curtain Rods, Window Shades, Rugs of all sizes, etc., suitable for the season's demands.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE.

THE PRICES ARE VERY LOW FOR QUALITY AND THE MERCHANDISE IS BEST QUALITY.

Our Grocery Department

Here you will find a complete line of high-grade, staple groceries. It is our constant aim to supply our trade with quality merchandise at lowest prices.

1-LB. CAN CRISCO, 20c	
Quart Can Wesson Oil	50c 16-oz Jar Krafts Mayonnaise 29c
3 Packs Pancake Flour	23c 1 Jello Mould Free with 3 Packs Jello at 23c
LARGE PACKAGE CHIPS, 19c	
12 Cakes Guest Ivory Soap	49c 7 Cakes P. & G. White Naphtha Soap 25c
1-lb Soup Beans	5c 3 Cans Ritter's Spaghetti 23c
2 LARGE BOTTLES CATSUP, 23c	
2-lbs Evaporated Peaches	25c 2-lbs Good Hominy 5c
Pillsbury Cake Flour	27c Can Del-Monte Peas 16c
3 CAKES LIFE BUOY HEALTH SOAP, 16c	
3 Cans Good Lye	25c Can Sani Flush 21c
Package Steel Wool	5c Good Loose Coffee per lb 15c

COMPARE - VALUE - TONE PRICE

.PHILCO.

The World's Largest Selling Radios because—the most for your Dollars and terms to suit your pocketbook.

9 Tube Baby Grand
Balanced Super-Hetrodyne

\$69.50 Complete with Tubes

Never before such a radio—never before such prices. The greatest of all small radios. Nine balanced PHILCO tubes give great selectivity and bring in stations you have never heard before. Balanced tone control gives you pure, undistorted reception even under adverse conditions. Other PHILCO models from \$36.50 to \$169.50.

Philco Balanced tubes make a poor Radio good. A good Radio better. Insist on PHILCO Tubes for replacements and keep that noise out of your radio.

Reindollar Brothers & Co.

LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

we can give your printing that modernistic touch so popular in present day advertising

ADVERTISE your merchandise and it will sell!