

COME TO
TANEYTOWN ON
JULY FOURTH!

THE CARROLL RECORD

CARROLL CO.
BI-CENTENNIAL
NEXT MONDAY!

VOL. 39

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1932.

NO. 1

BE AT TANEYTOWN FAIR GROUND ON JULY FOURTH

Washington Bi-centennial Plans all Ready for Big Event.

All arrangements for Carroll County's big celebration of the 200th. Anniversary of the birth of George Washington, to be held next Monday at the Fair Ground, Taneytown, have been completed. The first event will be the big parade which will form on East Baltimore Street. It seems unnecessary to repeat what has been published heretofore as to the details of the parade. It will form at 1:00 o'clock on East Baltimore Street, the rear extending back toward the Fair Ground as far as may be required.

As lined-up the districts of the county will be placed in order, as follows, each district as nearly as possible, presenting its own features; Chief Marshals, First Regiment Band, First Regiment M. N. G., Official Cars, etc.; Uniontown Dist., American Legion Post, Baltimore; Hampstead Dist., County C. E. Societies; Hanover Fire Co.; Union Bridge Dist., American Legion, of Waynesboro; Freedom Dist.; Berrett Dist.; Myers Dist.; Mt. Airy Dist.; Franklin Dist.; Woolery's Dist.; Littlestown Fire Co.; Westminster Dist.; New Windsor Dist.; Gettysburg Legion and Band; Manchester Dist.; Middleburg Dist.; Taneytown Dist.

The line of march will be; East Baltimore Street, to Middle Street, to Fairview Ave., to York Street; to the square; to West Baltimore St.; to Sauble's Inn and turn to square; South on Frederick St., and turn to square; and thence direct to Fair Ground, and around the race track. The details of the program before the Grand Stand, at about 2:30, will be as follows:

MERWYN C. FUSS, Presiding.

"Washington Post March,"

Leader, REV. JOHN S. HOLLENBACH,

By a massed band, composed of all the musical organizations taking part in the parade.

Invocation,

REV. DR. ALBERT N. WARD,

President, Western Maryland College, Westminster.

"Washington's March,"

Leader, PROF. PHILIP ROYER,

Combined High School Orchestras of Carroll County.

Address,

CHIEF JUDGE FRANCIS NEAL PARKE,

of the Fifth Judicial District of Maryland, Westminster.

Unveiling of Plaque, Commemorating the visit of

George Washington to Taneytown, July 1, 1791,

MISS ONEIDA FUSS,

Taneytown.

"The Liberty Song"

"Washington's March at the Battle of Trenton"

COMBINED HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA.

Address,

MR. J. ALEXIS SHRIVER,

Chm. Md. Commission, County Celebrations, Routes and Houses Committee, Bel Air.

"Welcome, Mighty Chief, Once More"

"The President's March"

COMBINED HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA.

Address,

HON. DAVID J. LEWIS,

Member of Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, Cumberland.

Introduction of County Officers and Committee and

District Chairmen.

Song, "America"

ASSEMBLY.

Benediction,

REV. DR. ALBERT N. WARD.

Evening Program, 7:30 P. M.

REV. GUY P. BREADY, Presiding.

Concert, one and one-half hours

UNITED STATES NAVY BAND.

Closing Remarks,

MR. MERWYN C. FUSS,

County Chairman.

FIREWORKS.

FREDERICK TAXES TO BE REDUCED.

Commissioners Cut Budget and Make County Rate \$1.20

The tax rate in Frederick county for 1932 has been fixed at \$1.20, a reduction of ten cents below the 1931 rate. The details of the budget have not been announced, but roads and schools will receive the heaviest cuts, it is stated. The Commissioners have been working on the problem for the past month.

A loss of approximately \$5,000,000 on the taxable basis of real estate, is expected; also a loss of \$35,000 in revenue from bank stocks and bonds, and a loss of about \$29,000 because of the failure of The Central Trust Co., which made it extremely difficult to provide for lowered taxes.

In addition to these facts it was necessary to provide to the extent of about \$17,000 for the recent primary election and the presidential election in November and some other smaller necessary appropriations made a total of about \$47,000 not ordinarily expected to be considered in the make up of the budget. These sums it was stated, had to be provided for and the only way open to the commissioners to reduce the tax rate was to make drastic reduction in administrative expenses wherever possible.

THE RECORD, 38 YEARS OLD.

The Carroll Record begins Volume 39, with this issue. As the present editor, and two members on our force, have been continuously "on the job" for thirty-eight years, we are approaching the "antique" stage, in length of service, but we trust not in the quality of it.

One of the pleasant features attending this long service is, the fact that we are frequently reminded by some of our subscribers that they have been such during the entire thirty-eight years, and are not thinking of discontinuing their loyalty.

It is unnecessary to say that we very highly appreciate such loyalty; and we trust that many others, though not so long the readers of The Record, may nevertheless be holding the same views as to the value of our efforts.

The weekly paper proposition is becoming a more difficult one as the years go by, which means that a generous local support is absolutely essential to the continuance of the weekly, that in our unbiased judgment best fills many needs that can never be supplied by any foreign daily. Therefore, Carroll County folks hold the future of county weeklies in their charge—a future that means the continuance of their partnership with the publishers, for the best interests of both.

BEETLES THREATEN BEAN CROP

Bean beetles threaten to ruin the soup and lima bean crops, and they are hard to fight due to the fact that the eggs are laid on the under side of the leaves. Unless they are destroyed at once by spraying or dusting, the crop is sure to be seriously injured.

The treatment advised by the State Entomologist is magnesium arsenate, one pound to fifty gallons of water, or the ready-prepared Mexican bean beetle dust, known as 20-20-60, which contains twenty parts of calcium arsenate, twenty parts of mono-hydrated copper sulphate and sixty parts of hydrated lime. He urged that care be taken to get under surfaces of the leaves thoroughly coated. If the beans have formed, he cautioned, it will be necessary to use pyrethrum spray instead of the poison.

\$245. IN FINES ON DRUNKEN DRIVER CHARGE.

Vernon C. Hines, of Ijamsville, Frederick County, was before Justice J. J. Hitzelberger, Libertytown, Monday evening, charged with operating an auto while under the influence of liquor. He was found guilty, and fined \$250.00. On an appeal being taken he was released under a bond of \$1000.

Hines ran his car into one driven by Jesse Nicodemus, New Windsor, who was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Metz, their son and daughter, of Johnsville, all of whom sustained injuries. The accident occurred on the Johnsville-Liberty road at 11:30 on Sunday. Both cars were badly damaged. Hines was accompanied by his wife and two children, who were slightly injured.

ECONOMY BILL IS ADOPTED.

The National economy bill, after weeks of contention, was finally passed, Tuesday night. An agreement was also reached on the \$2,300,000,000 unemployment Relief Bill was reached by Senate and House conferees, making the bill nearer to the approval of President Hoover.

The last congressional action on the economy measure came when the Senate yielded, and by a vote of 35 to 11, accepted the conference report on the bill as amended by the House. It carries savings estimated at from \$150,000,000 to \$175,000,000.

As finally approved it carried the payless-furlough plan for Government employees, which the President sought, but carried the House provision that employees so necessary that they could not be spared from their work should take pay cuts ranging from 8 1-3 percent to 20 percent.

WARNING TO MOTORISTS.

That Should be Observed by All Auto Drivers at all Times.

Mental lapses on the part of the driver, some of which seem trivial, cause the majority of automobile accidents, according to Motor Vehicle Commissioner, E. Austin Baughman. In connection with Courtesy Week—July 3 to 9—he outlined as follows, what he termed the most serious of these:

"No. 1: When the driver engages in back-seat conversation and momentarily turns around. This is a serious distraction under present-day traffic conditions. Safety demands the concentration of one's entire attention on the operation of the car. Lack of concentration—the temptation on the part of the driver to turn around—has ditched many a car.

"No. 2: Crowding the driver's seat. The most skillful driver needs plenty of room for the safe operation of his car and with more than two on the seat, the driver is hampered, especially in an emergency. One-arm driving, also, comes under this category, as it is extremely dangerous to have an arm around a fellow-passenger and but one hand on the wheel, when an emergency arises.

"No. 3: When the driver is sleepy and fatigued. Here danger lurks, for no one can concentrate in driving while in this condition. Stop driving. Let someone else take the wheel, or park somewhere off the highway and take a nap. Dozing while at the wheel is fraught with dire results and has brought an untimely end to the driver or other occupants of a car.

"No. 4: Prolonged study of the dashboard devices. Keep your eyes on the road. An occasional glance at the indicating devices is important, but prolonged study of them often causes accidents. If anything seems to be wrong, stop the car well off the traveled portion of the highway; or turn into a side road where there is little traffic in order to search out the trouble.

"No. 5: Substitution of horn blowing for careful driving. When crossing intersections play doubly safe. The horn is for emergency use, not a device that takes the place of brakes, nor does the sounding of it give the driver the right to speed across an intersection without due regard for approaching traffic, or for pedestrians. The horn-blowing driver not only annoys, but is a menace to highway safety.

"No. 6: 'Hogging' of the road. Many lapses, some intentional, come under this classification. The driver who persists in holding to the center of the road; the one who cuts in and out of traffic lines with little or no consideration of the approaching cars; the one who, through intent or thoughtlessness, goes through a red signal light, fails to obey a stop sign or passes a trolley car receiving or discharging passengers, or over-takes a car at a curve or on the crest of a hill, either willfully or through mental lapses, contributes to the appalling toll of accidents on the streets and highway.

"Strict attention to these rules of conduct will save many lives and prevent multitudes of accidents," Commissioner Baughman said. "If every motor car operator would avoid these lapses and hold to the golden rule of the road—drive as you would have others drive—highways would be safer and there would be more pleasure and comfort in operating a motor car."

THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Monday, June 27, 1932.—Emanuel M. Arnold, received order to withdraw funds.

Letters of administration on the estate of William G. Mackley, deceased, were granted to Sarah A. Mackley, who received order to notify creditors. Clarence E. Bollinger, administrator of Minnie E. Bollinger, deceased, received warrant to appraise personal property.

Elsie Hook, administratrix of Jos. T. Hook, deceased, returned inventory of current money and debts due, and settled her first and final account. Mary O. Baker, administratrix of John F. Brunes, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Joel I. Roop, executor of William A. Roop, deceased, received order to sell real estate.

D. Eugene Walsh, guardian of Madeline Snowden, infant, settled his first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Madeline Snowden, deceased, were granted to D. Eugene Walsh, who returned inventory of money and settled his first and final account.

The last will and testament of Joanna Crooks, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon were granted to Alpha V. Bentz, who received order to notify creditors under the provisions of Chapter 146.

Tuesday, June 28th., 1932.—Sadie V. Phillips, guardian of George Franklin Stricklin, infant, settled her first and final account.

William R. S. Denner, surviving executor of John C. Denner, deceased, settled his second account and received order to transfer securities.

Henry C. Kuhn received order to withdraw money.

The last will and testament of Miles L. Long, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary thereon were granted to William H. Long and Noah J. Long, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Monday, July 4th., being a legal holiday, the Orphans' Court will be in session Tuesday and Wednesday, July 5th. and 6th., 1932.

Even when you've resigned yourself to fate, it's well to keep close to the steering wheel.

THE BIG DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Enthusiastic for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Democratic National Convention assembled in Chicago, on Monday. It represented the typical first day of all such events; effecting temporary organization, the naming of committees, the first "key note" speech by the temporary chairman, the general trying out of the convention machinery, and plenty of confusion, and noisy enthusiasm.

The speech of temporary chairman, Senator A. W. Barkley, of Kentucky, was well received. Naturally, it was largely a recital of the sins of the Republican administration, and his call for a vote on prohibition repeal was the occasion for long continued applause. "But, the interest of the body was in what was to come, rather than, in the day itself, and adjournment was accompanied with feelings of relief that the preliminaries were out of the way, ready for the bigger events to follow.

Unlike the Republican convention, the question—"Who will it be?" was uppermost. While Gov. Roosevelt had the nomination well in hand, there was enough doubt over it to admit of wide speculation, which was made all the more apparent due to the presence of numerous other candidates and their boosters. There were also a number of "fights" in prospect, and at the time of adjournment there was a highly keyed-up concern as to what was going to happen, later on.

The second day was marked chiefly by three votes that showed the strength of Gov. Roosevelt. Two of these tests were connected with contesting delegations, one from Louisiana and the other from Minnesota; while the main one was on the selection of permanent chairman. Senator Thomas F. Walsh, of Montana, was Gov. Roosevelt's choice, while J. J. Walsh, of Kansas, was supported largely by what was understood to be the anti-Roosevelt strength.

While the votes showed a Roosevelt majority, all were far short of the two-thirds vote required to nominate the candidate for the presidency. The result therefore appeared to show a victory for both sides, for the time being. The vote was, Senator Walsh 626; J. J. Walsh, 528; a majority of 98. A two-thirds majority vote would have been 770 for Walsh. Maryland's 16 votes were cast for Shouse. New York voted 67 for Shouse, and 27 for Walsh.

The effort that was threatened to be made to repeal the two-thirds rule, was abandoned, after the extent of the opposition was shown. It was generally supposed that the Roosevelt strength was large enough to have repealed the rule, and to nominate by a majority vote; but there was an element of doubt about it, as well as doubt of the effect of such repeal on the party at large.

During the day there appeared to be considerable enthusiasm for Gov. Ritchie, of Maryland, possibly stronger than for any other candidate except Roosevelt. Another proposal that gained considerable prominence, was that the nomination should be made before the adoption of a platform—that of course meant the plank on the liquor question—but this was given up as being irregular.

The attendance during the day was very large; the nominating speeches for permanent chairman were liberally applauded; and in general there was no "fight" that aroused any degree of discord.

When the convention reassembled shortly after noon, the first business on the program was the report of the Committee on Resolutions, or Platform. The Committee had been struggling most of the night, to complete its work, much of the time being taken up over the wording of the liquor plank. As the Committee was not ready to report, Chairman Walsh announced a recess until 2:00 o'clock, most of the delegates remain in their seats.

The report of the resolution committee came in late—in fact, not until the night session. There were, of course, other things in the platform than the wet plank, but they attracted little attention. The one outstanding, overpowering feature was the outright pledge of the party to back repeal of the 18th. amendment, and to work for "light wine and beer" through modifying the Volstead Act. The liquor plank was as follows:

"We favor the repeal of the 18th. Amendment.

"To effect such repeal we demand that the Congress immediately propose a constitutional amendment to purely representative conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposal.

We urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states.

"We demand that the Federal government effectively exercise its power to enable the states to effectually protect themselves, against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

"Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution, and to provide

JOHN I. STORM KILLED

The Victim of An Accident in Columbia, Pa.

John Ignatius Storm, of Columbia, Pa., formerly of Taneytown, died from a broken back and internal injuries, while engaged in the construction of a sewer, in Columbia, on Tuesday evening. Martin Musser, a fellow workman had his right leg broken and was severely bruised and lacerated. Both men were pinned to the ground under a three-ton dirt conveyer while it was being taken from one location to another.

The conveyer was a 75-foot long affair, cumbersome to handle, equipped with wheels at each end, and was attached to a low truck, with another truck at the rear end to assist its movements. A line of men were walking along the side of the moving conveyer, when its front wheels skidded on the trolley tracks causing the contraption to buckle and the front wheels to overturn, catching the two workmen and crushing them. A number of other men who saw the danger in time, ran to safety.

Storm was rushed to the Columbia Hospital, and Musser was moved to a drug store for attention. On Storm's arrival at the Hospital it was at once seen that he was fatally hurt and his family and a priest were hastily summoned, all of whom were at his bedside when he died, about an hour after he was admitted. Both men had been out of work for several months, and had gone to work on the sewer job shortly before noon on Tuesday.

Storm had been in the employ of the Keeley Stove Company where he was a sand-blaster, and had been employed at another plant until it removed to another location. His going to work for the sewer contractors was the best he could do until a better job could be had.

He was a son of the late Jerome and Catherine Storm, of Taneytown, and had lived in Columbia about twenty-five years. Surviving him are his wife, eight children, and one grand-child; also by one brother, George Storm, New York, and four sisters: Mrs. Peter Gable, Ironville; Mrs. John Gable, Bethlehem; Mrs. Sylvester Aumand, Littlestown, and Mrs. U. H. Bowers, Taneytown.

He was a member of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Columbia; the Holy Name Society, and the Foresters. Funeral services this Saturday at St. Peter's Church, followed by interment at Klinesville, Pa.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Harry Stambaugh and Dorothy Grote, Brodbeck, Pa.

Charles Rohrbach and Gladys Russell, Seven Valley, Pa.

Francis L. Shaeffer and Loretta M. Dickmyer, Lineboro, Md.

Paul A. Leight and Ida C. Bond, Finksburg, Md.

LeRoy Parks and Goldie Snowden, Marriottsville, Md.

William Elmer Wisner and Myrtle Ray Rill, Hampstead, Md.

David H. Taylor and Caroline R. Wantz, Centerville, Md.

Martin L. Flohr and Ethel M. Harchenhor, Westminster, Md.

John B. Utz and Meriam L. Baile, Littlestown, Pa.

John Clark Ebaugh and Harvine V. Myers, Westminster, Md.

Aquilla S. Wallick and Romaine L. Boyd, Littlestown, Pa.

Henry Hartlaub and Bernadine Hershey, Hanover, Pa.

George W. Weidenhamer and Olive A. Fuller, Milton, Pa.

James R. Thomas and Leila E. Seitz, Gaither, Md.

J. Oscar Armacost and Ruby A. Simmons, Hampstead, Md.

MONTGOMERY FAIR GROUND

SOLD FOR \$35,000.

The Montgomery County Fair Ground, at Rockville, has been sold to the Board of Education for \$35,000. The property included 30 acres of land. It has not been finally decided whether the Fair will operate after this year, or not. Racing will be the leading feature this year, but other features have not been neglected. The date of the fair this year is August 17-20th.

MORE FAVORABLE COMMENTS.

The Record has received, this week, numerous communications expressing praise of our Historical Sketches. One of these, especially, we should like to publish; but we do not want to capitalize such comments unduly, nor take advantage of expressions perhaps not intended for publication. We are of course very grateful for all commendation of the little book, and trust that it may recommend itself to all, after a careful reading.

WILL COME AGAIN.

The visit of the Carroll County Society to its home county, on Sunday last, was a complete success. There were sixty-three in the party that took dinner at Clear Ridge Inn. So much favorable comment was heard of the venture, that Carroll County will see more of the members of the Society in the future. Plans are being discussed for another trip either in September or October.

NOTICE.

All players in the Combined Carroll County Orchestra will assemble at the orchestra platform, opposite the grandstand, Taneytown Fair grounds, July 4, not later than 2:00 P. M. It is very important that each player bring his own stand.

He is wise who says nothing when he has nothing to say.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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G. W. WILT, Sec'y. P. B. ENGLAR,
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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, 3th, 4th, and 5th. 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, JULY 1, 1932.

CAPITALIZE DEPRESSION.

The "Pollyanna" story was written too soon to make use of the inspiration that could be had in such great quantities, out of the banks of the great "depression" that is submerging the world. The heroine of the story could now be thankful for so many more afflictions, and find out something good about them, that only a few years ago we were too busy to appreciate, and never thought of capitalizing them.

For instance, we now have the time to get really acquainted with our neighbors, by visiting around; perhaps with the result of finding that they are better fellows than we thought; and also perhaps, they may find out the same thing about us.

The depression may be giving us a vacation on the instalment plan. Instead of overlooking our own "Acres of diamonds," we may find just across a field or two, and over a hill or two, a vacation spot that we can use practically free of charge, and save the cost of going to the shore, or to the mountains.

And, there are the "pic-nics" that we haven't attended for years. We used to like them; but just because we were always too busy to attend them in recent years, we have reached the wrong conclusion that they are "not like they used to be". The depression now gives us the chance to renew our old liking for the pic-nics and to make believe that we are young again.

How about getting acquainted with relations? Do you remember away back, when Dad used to hitch up to the old carriage on Sunday, and take Mom and you youngsters five or six miles away across the country to Aunt Mary's and a chicken dinner, and what a time you had playing with your cousins? Give old depression a kick on the shins, and let your relations get a better line on you.

Suppose business isn't so good, or wages have been cut, or you can't collect the bills due you? Well, committing suicide, blaming Hoover, or scolding your wife won't help the situation. Just buck up to that little job about the house or yard that has been calling for attention for six months, and work up a good appetite. Maybe you can chase indigestion and let your doctor do the worrying about poor business.

This depression is sure to have its weak spots. Hunt them up and job a poker into them. Fight! Don't run, or cry—"I'm licked!" Misery don't love anything, except company, and all of the misery company in the world don't chase depression. Just stand up and tell old depression—"I am going to sock you some day when you ain't lookin'!"

Maybe depression is growing right in your home? Look around for its evidence. Just turn the cat loose and have it investigate all the holes for mice and rats that may at long range be eating the contents of your pocketbook on the sly, or maybe right while you are looking on. Make a sort of game out of it—yourself, the cat, and the whole family—and if you don't find anything—well, you'll have the satisfaction of knowing that you have plenty of company—in Congress and out—who don't know anything more about the remedy for depression than you do.

Husband your resources, and see that your wife takes proper care of her husband's resources. The whole family—including "the cat"—needs to get interested in capitalizing depression.

PUBLISHING NAMES.

In some sections of the country—mainly in the West, we think—weekly newspaper editors appear to be running a sort of contest to see which one can publish the largest number of names, one of them recently boasting that in a recent issue he published 2119 names, only to be distanced by another editor who came along with 3049 names in one issue.

On the assumption that everybody likes to see his or her "name in the

paper," this seems like good business to cater to the liking, for what one likes, one is apt to buy. But, we wonder, is it true that readers are so simply satisfied, and whether they like their names in the paper regularly every week, and in connection with their every visit or social movement?

We are reasonably sure that there are a good many instances in which people do not enjoy this sort of publicity, and these instances are often very real news, and no mistake about it. In fact, we have known a good many cases in which persons hurried to newspaper offices, and plead that their names be "kept out of the paper."

We doubt whether publishing as many names as possible, is always a sure cure for the newspaper man's "blues;" and also doubt whether the majority of promiscuous readers enjoy the parade. And just how must those feel whose names do not get into the papers as often as they do the names of some others?

We do not know the exact answer to the name hunt theory, as being the cure for depression in the editorial sanctum? Somehow, we think it is best not to strain any one point too hard, for there is the justifiable suspicion that any one plank in an ethical program that is a sure good thing, would not need to be wondered about at all, for it would be an essential.

We recall the old days when type was hand-set, that the Capital M's would sometimes run out, and the compositor, instead of saying, "Mr. and Mrs. John Smith," would be compelled to say "John Smith and wife." This was a case of necessity being the mother of invention, or something near like it; but now the machine type-caster has opened the way to M's aplenty for Miss and Master, the little kiddies, and everybody in the family.

So, while we do not specially solicit the publication of long lists of names of "those present," we shall continue to use them when we have the time and space; but when the news value of an article is complete without the names, we should say that simply stating the number of persons present would satisfy the average reader. Of course, the names of officials, or leaders, or principal characters in any event, should always be published. In a large measure, we are willing to let our contributors decide the question.

BEATING THE NEW TAXES.

As an extremely natural consequence the recent new tax laws will be evaded whenever possible. Visible property—such as real estate—cannot employ any side-stepping devices, and will continue to bear the heavy burdens until expenses of government are so reduced as to permit fair valuations to be assessed and reasonable tax-rates imposed. And this, unfortunately for this class of taxpayers, will be a very slow remedy.

The new postage rates, for instance will unquestionably cut down the bulk of first-class mailings. It is a sure thing millions more of U. S. Postal Cards, and private post cards, will be used; and letters of various kinds, heretofore sent sealed, will be printed and sent unsealed. They will be less personal, as communications, but in many instances the latter method of mailing will be as effective as the first.

The sending of small checks by mail will be replaced by the more liberal use of dollar bills and postage stamps, in order to avoid the two-cent check tax. This will be a very doubtful practice of economy, and one not to be encouraged, as checks sent in payment of small bills represent first-class receipts for payment.

In a good many cases, admissions to theatres and other places of entertainment, will be reduced to avoid the tax payments on admissions. In some cases, where large numbers of notices have heretofore been sent by mail within small areas, messengers will be employed instead.

Perhaps the most unfortunate feature of increased letter postage, will be the tendency toward reducing the writing of letters of a personal character. And again, this represents very doubtful economy, for any interference with the value of close and continued contact, either with friends, relatives or customers, is likely to result in loss.

In general, the mere effort to evade taxation should be most carefully considered before it is extensively employed; not only as a patriotic obligation but as one that in the end may result in more loss than the apparent saving amounts to. "Beating the government" has its drawbacks, especially when the government is merely doing the best it can for the whole country—and needs revenue in order to do it. And if the new bills do not produce the expected revenue, the public indebtedness will still remain unpaid, and eventually taxes in some other form must be paid by somebody.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN AS PERSONAL ADVISOR.

We hear endless talk today about medical specialists. Every ailment from a cold up must be treated by a "specialist."

Many young doctors, just hatched from the medical schools, take a brief course in some particular branch of medicine, buy themselves some shiny new medical instruments, put hard wood on the office floors, get a few old copies of The Sportsman magazine and the National Geographic, acquire a big coupe on the installment plan, put up a shingle and the cost of fees to ten dollars a throw and become a Specialist on throats, ears, babies or something or other.

Following is an article by Doctor Theodore B. Appel, Secretary of Health of Pennsylvania, which advises the public to stick to the family physician:

"Quite mistakenly many persons are of the opinion that the family physician is giving way to the specialist. Indeed, there are any number of persons who feel that almost any kind of an ailment demands specialized attention.

"And while there is ample justification for specialists and their splendid work, the general practitioner still represents the professional bulwark against the inroads of disease.

"If persons were standardized and their countless reactions fixed, it might be possible to become somewhat indifferent toward the family physician. But it is just here that the internist, who from experience intimately knows the physiological and psychological make-ups of you and your family, proves his worth.

"Medicine is not an exact science. It is much too individual for that.

"Your doctor, being acquainted with your particular needs, is in a position better than an outsider to give you the advice and treatment that your case demands, at least in the first instance. Moreover, being the intelligent man that he is, it is his judgment that should be relied upon when conditions are such as to demand the services of a specialist.

"It follows that the family physician should be called promptly when something is physically amiss. The pitfalls of self-diagnosis and self-treatment are thus avoided and the services of a highly trained doctor who, better than the patient himself, knows that patient's idiosyncrasies and reactions are thus obtained.

"In this age of specialization it would, therefore, be wise for the individual to specialize by sticking to the family doctor. There is nothing 'old fashioned' about him. On the contrary, he is wide awake, modern and scientific. And if a specialist's service are required the family doctor will be the first to suggest it."—Towson Union.

THE BALLYHOO IS ON.

With the political lid officially pried off at Chicago the country now enters on a four-month campaign of stump and radio speeches that will extend into every corner of every state in the Union. With radio adding to the ballyhoo it will be four months of ear-splitting activity, with the public wishing, before it has hardly gotten into full swing, that presidential elections were fewer and farther between.

Those citizens who still take their politics seriously will be in hot water from now on if they attempt to run down and verify the truthfulness of every report that reaches their ears. Others, who know that political spellbinders can easily cast their conscience aside if they think it will win a vote or two, will permit these rumors to go right in one ear and out the other, they'll not lose a minute's sleep over them.

But everyone, regardless of whether they take the ballyhoo seriously or not, will do well to remember that little is to be gained by hot-headed political argument, and there is much to be lost. The country will run along on a fairly even keel, no matter who is elected. But you can't win back the friendship of neighbors lost through hot-headed political argument.

Do your own thinking and your own voting and leave the argument to the other fellow. Then you will have less cause for regret in the event your candidate happens to lose. But don't get the idea the country is going to the dogs the day after election if "the other side" wins. It isn't going to, and neither will all our troubles disappear the moment the result is announced. So don't get "het up" during the coming four months. Keep your head and you'll keep your friends.—Ellicott City Times.

PICNICS AND POLITICS.

These are picnic days. This should be a particularly good picnic year, weather being favorable and election just in the offing.

As a social phenomenon growing out of mixed motives and cross purposes, the picnic is hard to beat. On a camping tour people dress in costumes not likely to be damaged by rude contacts and make themselves more or less comfortable under novel conditions by simple living. The picnic requires an elaborate civilized luncheon composed of materials imported from many lands; the wearing of clothes too good to permit care-free existence in the semi-wild of the picnic ground, and a cultural program

of music and declamations and oratory.

The politician finds the picnic an opportunity. There he meets his fellow citizens in a peculiarly favorable atmosphere. At the picnic, the politician assumes eagerly the old neighbor attitude. He shakes hands warmly with an emphatic "Glad-to-see-you" expression. He sits at the head of the table paternally, and kisses babies and converses generally with many groups. And he crowns the triumph by making a speech full of resounding phrases, knowing full well that in picnic surroundings sound is more important than sense. At any rate the politician has a picnic on such occasions.—Frederick Post.

THE GARDENS AT MOUNT VERNON.

Visitors to Mount Vernon are sure to be impressed with the dignity and serenity which pervades the entire estate. The design for Mount Vernon, planned in 1783 is supremely simple and at the same time most interesting and a rarely original scheme, according to the Division of Information of the United States George Washington Bi-centennial Commission. It is gracious and warm and inviting, and was all of this when its trees were young and the ancient boxwood was just beginning to grow for it is not entirely to time that this garden must lay its charm.

The symmetry, or to be more literally exact, the formality of the general design is preserved with the scrupulous care which we should expect in so fastidious a man as Washington. General Washington could not have made a garden that was informal than he could have descended to act the clown in cap and bells. His matchless poise and grave and beautiful majesty could only reflect in a creation of similar balance and stateliness. By studying Mount Vernon both in its plan and in its endless beautiful perspectives and vistas, it is possible to come nearer to an understanding of that quality in George Washington which made all men stand a little in awe of him. One sees in Mount Vernon, as well as feels the bigness of his mold, physical, mental and spiritual, that set him apart from all his kind and yet made him to be so greatly loved.

In his own plan for the place Washington calls both gardens, "kitchen gardens," but the enclosed garden on the north side of the lawn is the flower garden and the famous garden of boxwood. The kitchen garden lies opposite on the south, back of its similar brick wall, topped with white palings. Situated here, on the gentle slope where the land begins to fall away towards the river, this garden is terraced into two levels its entire length. The gate in the wall which leads in from the lawn is met by a walk that crosses the upper terrace to steps which descend to the common vegetable level. This upper terrace entertains only the finer herbs, the salads, simples and small fruits, with the fine tree fruits against the wall as it faces the south. Apricots, nectarines, peaches, fine plums, pears—all these were trained against the wall in Washington's time, as is the English custom; and the General's table enjoyed the earliest and richest delicacies as a consequence.

The upper terrace is a charming garden. In addition to its herbs and wall fruits, there are grapes trellised along the terrace edge, and shrubs here and there. A border of venerable, unkempt boxwood incloses the walk from the lawn to the steps, and there are old flowers, both annual and perennial, brightening the sober beds of salad and savory. Poppies, sweet peas, hollyhocks, sweet Williams, gillflowers, stocks, mingle in the oldest garden fashion with the cabbages, lettuce, cucumbers, the sage, marjoram, lavender and thyme. Although this garden is actually only a little more than one hundred years old, it might easily be three centuries old so consistently does it conform to the earliest modes, before purely "pleasure gardens" of flowers alone, were made.

In the finer flower garden at Mount Vernon, opposite "kitchen garden" are old-fashioned flowers which would be considered extremely modern when compared to the sweet south garden. Backing this are the great greenhouses where many rare exotics found a home. Gifts such as these came to the idolized general, and of course, continued to come to the President in even greater numbers. He was never too busy to thank personally the giver. "With much sensibility I received your polite letter," he writes to one from Philadelphia, in 1795, "I thank you, Sir, for the plants which are mentioned in the list which accompanied. When my situation will allow me to pay more attention than I am able to do at present to situations of this kind, which combine utility, ornament and amusement—I shall certainly avail myself of the liberty you have authorized me to take, in requesting a small supply of such exotics, as, with a little aid may be reconciled to the climate of my garden."

The United States George Washington Bi-Centennial Commission is sponsoring a campaign for planting flowers in every vacant strip of available soil during this summer. Lists of Colonial flowers, annuals, perennials, etc. with color combinations, will be sent free upon request. Please address the Garden Editor, United States George Washington Bi-Centennial Commission, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

Throws Away Diamond; Was Tired of Seeing It

Omaha, Neb.—Tired of looking at her mother's \$1,500 diamond ring, four-year-old Myrtle Ann Van Roy, threw it away.

While her mother was in Washington she took two other rings and hid them in a sand pile, where they were found. No trace of the diamond was discovered in a long search.

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very newest styles in Black, Tan and Back and White in Friendly (5) and W. L. Douglas, best leather.

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Sturdy super values and longest wearing.

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Extra fine finish Toyo, Fibre, and white sennet straw; latest styles at lowest prices.

MEN'S SUMMER SERGE SUITS

Prices and fit guaranteed.

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All New Spring Patterns at about 1/2 former Prices. Look them over.

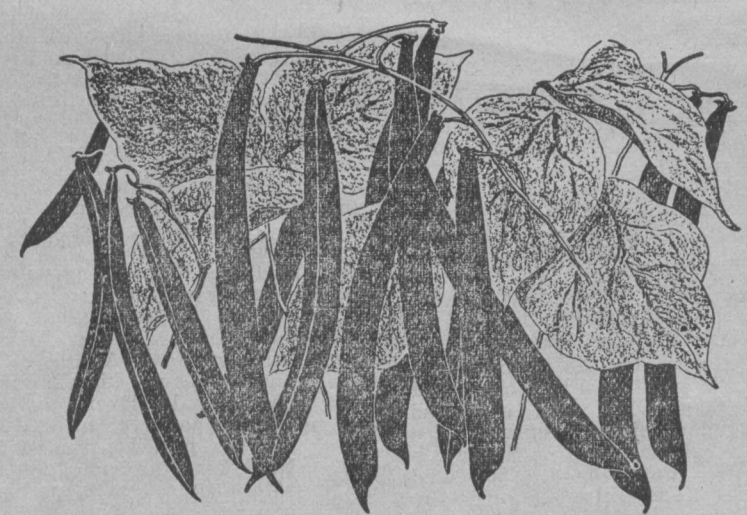


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Baby Beans Any Time



YOU can buy fresh lima beans and stringless beans in the market all year around, but those delicious tiny tender baby lima beans are available for only a very short season once a year. But cheer up! You can get them all year around in cans, picked at just the moment they should be and perfectly preserved. So, in case you rush out and buy a can the instant you read this, here are some recipes for their use:

Parsley Lima Beans: Heat the baby lima beans from a No. 2 can for five minutes in their own liquor, then drain. Add four tablespoons butter, two tablespoons lemon juice and two tablespoons minced parsley, and toss until well mixed and the butter melted. Serves six.

Spanish Lima Beans: Dice two long slices bacon, chop one small

onion, and fry together. Add one diced canned pimiento and the drained baby lima beans from a No. 2 can. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and pour into a buttered baking dish. Add enough of the bean liquor from the can to moisten (about half a cup), and place in a hot oven until brown on top. Serves six.

In Made Dishes

Lima Beans en Casserole: Mince one small onion and shred one-half a green pepper, and sauté them in one tablespoon fat for five minutes. Add one can of tomato soup and the baby lima beans from a No. 2 can. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Pour into a buttered casserole, and bake thirty minutes in a moderate, 375°, oven. Serves six.

POULTRY

FEED FOR POULTRY IN WINTER MONTHS

Laying Ration Proved Good by Experience.

What are the best methods of handling the farm flock of laying hens during the winter?

Suggestions are given by O. O. Urford, extension poultryman at the Colorado Agricultural college, as follows:

Water is cheap and a very necessary food. Keep the laying flock always supplied with an abundance of clean water.

A good laying ration may include a scratch feed mixture of 40 pounds of cracked or shelled corn to 60 pounds of wheat. Experience has shown that the following approximate number of pounds of grain should be fed per 100 hens daily during the different winter months: Heavy breeds, 13 pounds in November, 14 in December, 15 in January, 16 in February, 14 in March and 13 in April; light breeds, 12 pounds in November, 12 in December, 12 in January, 12 in February, 13 in March and 13 in April.

Keep the laying mash before the hens all the time in non-waste hoppers.

As green feed, the following may be used: Cabbage when the price will permit, alfalfa, beets, carrots, etc.

Keep a box of gravel in the laying house in winter time. Lime is furnished in the form of oyster shell or calcite.

Feed one-third of the grain in the morning and two-thirds in the evening, in straw litter at least an hour before dusk. Fill the mash hoppers with fresh mash in the morning, if needed. Regularity of feeding and care are important for securing the best results.

Over-Early Production of Eggs Not Advisable

Pullets should be full grown and well up to standard weight before they begin laying, advises Miss Cora Cooke, poultry specialist of the Minnesota agricultural extension division, University farm. Egg laying is a heavy strain, Miss Cooke explains, and if the pullets begin laying before they reach the proper maturity and condition, it is a cinch they will not hold out long and the eggs will be undersized.

Pullets that attain full weight before they begin to lay will produce bigger eggs from the start and will not be so likely to molt in the fall or early winter. Pullets should be in good flesh when they start laying. Any that are even slightly thin are likely to lay for only a short time. Those of the yellow skinned breeds, and this includes all except Orpingtons, should have beaks and shanks that are a deep orange when laying commences.

If pullets shown signs of laying too early they may be held back by giving them lots of scratch feed, Miss Cooke says. As summer advances, scratch feed should be steadily increased and when pullets go into laying quarters they should be eating about twice as much scratch as mash. Good fleshing will be promoted if the scratch feed consists of at least one-third yellow corn.

Cull Out Poor Pullets

Some interesting figures have been secured from a large number of Rhode Island flocks. Nearly 10,000 birds returned between March 1 and September 30 a profit of \$1.91 over feed costs in the case of pullets and \$1.64 over feed costs for the hens. The average egg production was 100.9 eggs for pullets and 94.3 eggs for hens for the seven months.

One lesson learned was the importance of culling out pullets that do not pay their way. A suggestion here is that these nonproducers be culled out when the pullet flock has reached about 2 per cent in egg production. At that time, those that are unduly slow in maturing can be easily identified. Those that are not producing can be removed to another pen, fed stimulating ration, and then if they do not respond can be disposed of as unprofitable.

Poultry Notes

A damp house is the cause of many poultry troubles.

Poultrymen must learn to be good feeders. Anticipate the needs of fowls and feed accordingly.

The poultry ration should contain all the elements required in body maintenance and the manufacture of eggs.

It is not advisable to hold eggs for hatching purposes more than ten days before putting them in the incubator.

In 92 New York state poultry flocks the average mortality was 23 per cent. Flock depreciation is the third greatest expense in producing eggs, and dead hens are responsible.

An ample water supply should be kept before the hens at all times. Make sure the hens will drink all they need. In winter the water should be warmed to about 60 degrees.

RICHEST MAN LIVES LIFE OF FRUGALITY

Indian Prince Is Called "The Miser Maharajah."

Hyderabad, India.—The world's richest man watches his pennies and wears old clothes.

Wealthiest and most powerful of India's 700 maharajas, ruling prince and tribal chiefs is his exalted highness, the Nizam of Hyderabad, largest state in India.

He is owner of the renowned Golconda diamond fields.

With the subterranean vaults and caves of his great palace here bulging with several hundred million dollars' worth of gold bullion, diamonds, rubies, sapphires and other treasures, and with an annual income from his estates of something like \$25,000,000, the Nizam is said to be much richer than John D. Rockefeller, or any of the American multimillionaires.

The Nizam is described by his friends as the only "billionaire" in the world.

In the war he gave many millions to the British cause, in recognition of which King George of England gave the Nizam the title of "exalted highness" and allowed him to sign himself "faithful ally of the King-Emperor." All the other 700-odd princes in India have the title only of "his highness."

The Nizam comes from one of the most illustrious families in India, claiming descent on his father's side from Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq, the first Khalifa of the Prophet Mohammed, and on his mother's side from the prophet himself.

The Nizam is one of the most romantic figures in the modern world. He is just past forty-five. He has eleven palaces in India and is reputed to keep a harem of fifty wives.

It would be natural to assume that, in view of the Nizam's staggering wealth, he lived in the most luxurious magnificence. It is almost the opposite.

America would call him "stingy." Indeed, he is known throughout India as "The Miser Maharajah," for he counts the pennies and lets the dollars take care of themselves.

Many stories are told of the Maharajah's penuriousness. Certainly the Nizam himself is most frugal in the matter of dress. He may be seen any day at the palace in an old faded and threadbare coat.

Orient Is Largest User of Silver, U. S. Reports

Washington.—The largest single annual movement of silver is across the Pacific ocean from San Francisco to the Orient, the Commerce department has announced in a world survey of silver production and distribution.

Silver today is mined chiefly in North and South America and is consumed principally in the Far East. The reason for this is adherence to a silver instead of a gold standard by many oriental nations.

The flow of silver from continent to continent is affected by the existence of an important silver market in London and the existence of refining facilities in Germany.

Mexico is the largest world producer of silver at present and exports practically all silver mined. Most of this is shipped through San Antonio, El Paso, San Francisco and Arizona custom posts. During 1930 our imports from Mexico through San Antonio totaled 27,254,000 ounces.

Low silver prices have resulted in a decrease of world production. In 1930 318,300,000 fine ounces of silver were mined. Last year the total dropped to 255,000,000 fine ounces.

No Ban Is Now Placed on Movie Stars Flying

Los Angeles.—In sharp contrast to a few years ago when movie stars' contracts prohibited them from riding in airplanes is a general use of this form of transportation by film celebrities, shown in a compilation of prominent movie people who travel by air. Among recent travelers were:

Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Richard Barthelmess, Will Rogers, Ann Harding, Everett Horton, Wallace Beery, Lil Dagover, Lawrence Tibbett, Nancy Carroll, Dolores Del Rio, Bebe Daniels, Lupe Velez, Zazu Pitts, Victor McLaglen, Claire Windsor, Harry Langdon, Sally O'Neill and Marie Duncan.

Boston Firemen to Be Trained as Sea Divers

Boston.—Diving apparatus and a squad of firemen specially trained in deep sea diving were recently added to the Boston fire department. The new equipment can be utilized in freeing persons trapped in submerged vehicles.

Ring Lost 25 Years

Found in Lawn Sod

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A plain gold band ring lost for 25 years was found here recently when Louis Manz turned up the sod on his front lawn.

The ring was untarnished and in good condition, and Manz at first thought it had been lost only recently. His wife, however, recognized it by its peculiar engraving. The ring had been lost by a member of the family.

TRUSTEE'S SALE —OF—

Live Stock, Farming Implements and other Personal Property.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court, for the District of Maryland, in bankruptcy, the undersigned, Trustee of the estate of Albert P. Smith, bankrupt, will sell on the premises now occupied by the said Albert P. Smith, being the Frank Carbaugh farm, located near Fairview School-House, in Uniontown District, Carroll County, on the road leading from Uniontown to Taneytown, on

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1932,
at 1:00 o'clock, P. M., the following
LIVE STOCK AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY,

to-wit: Lease of farm; Holstein cow and calf; Guernsey heifer; Guernsey cow; black cow; Holstein bull; 2 Guernsey heifers; 2 Holstein cows; 1 black mare; 1 bay mare; 1 bay mare mule; 1 sow; 7 shoats; 1 chop chest, one 1925 Chevrolet coupe; 1 1924 Chevrolet truck; 1 1925 Ford coupe; 1 2-horse wagon, lot empty sacks; 1 hay carriage; 1 manure spreader, 2 triple trees; 3 single trees; 1 block and tackle; 1 pair check lines; 1 digging iron; 1 shovel; 6 iron wedges; 2 corn choppers; 1 rope; 2 pitch forks; 1 dung fork; 1 stock wagon; 1 riding corn plow; 1 roller; 1 harrow; 1 plow; 1 shovel plow; 1 corn worker; 1 Moline binder; 1 sprayer; 2 buckets; odd lot of harness; 1 hay rake; 1 mower; harrow; 1 road drag; 1 spring wagon; 1 ham; 1 shoulder; 2 axes; 1 wood saw; 1 gasoline barrel; 1 lawn mower; 1 sprinkling can; 1 bucket; 1 step ladder; 1 pair hames; 1 crosscut saw; 1 washing machine; 1 gasoline engine and belt; 1 wheelbarrow; 1 ice box; 1 Oriole milk cooler; 2 milk buckets, two 7-gal. milk cans; 5-gal. can; 1 strainer, 1 tub; 1 scythe; 1 mattock; 1 scoop shovel; 2 jacket sticks; 1 dung fork; 4 sets harness; 1 saddle; 3 collars; 1 lead line; 3 bridles; 2 housings; 80 bushel yellow corn in ears; one-half interest in 27 acres growing wheat; one-half interest in 16 acres grass; one-half interest in 12 acres growing corn; interest in potato crop and garden; one-half interest in 2 acres growing oats.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

CHARLES R. ARNOLD,
Trustee of Albert P. Smith,
Bankrupt.
A. EARL SHIPLEY, Attorney.
J. N. O. SMITH, Aucr. 6-17-32

Roughage Foods Essential In Diet



WHAT are "bulk and roughage" foods and why are they essential in the diet?

There are certain foods which increase the natural action of the intestines and bring about normal elimination. These foods are of two classes: those containing organic acids such as are found in oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tomatoes, rhubarb or prune juice; and those containing cellulose such as is found in bran, whole wheat, spinach, lettuce, figs or dates. When these are missing from the diet, your child becomes susceptible to one of the most common ills of childhood—constipation. And then it is that cathartics with their resultant evils, are often resorted to.

How much easier it is for mother to encourage natural elimination! With just a little knowledge of the correct foods this is not difficult. Rice flakes, for instance, make an ideal breakfast food for both child and adult. They contain soft and fluffy cereal cellulose which provides the necessary moisture-absorbing bulk, which is stimulating, yet non-irritating, offering the same benefits as many leafy vegetables do in a gentle, mild and natural way.

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samples to illustrate
our statement

MEDFORD PRICES

9x12 Rugs, \$3.98

Men's Shoes, 98c pair.
Mouldboards, \$2.39
Cracked Corn, 98c bag
2 Rabbit Feeders for 25c
2 Guinea Pig Feeders for 25c
Malt, 29c
Growing Mash, \$1.75 bag
Growing Mash, \$1.75 bag
Quart Stone Pots, 7c each
1-gallon Stone Jars, 9c each
2-gallon Stone Jars, 20c each
3-gallon Stone Jars, 40c each
4-gallon Stone Jars, 50c each
5-gallon Stone Jars, 60c each
6-gallon Stone Jars, 60c each
12-gallon Stone Jars, \$1.44 each
Cigarettes, 85c Carton
Large Can Apple Butter, 10c
Turnip Seed, 29c lb
12- pks Pudding for 25c
House Paint, \$1.25 gallon
Box of 100 Fly Ribbons for \$1.19
Girls' Rayon Mesh Bloomers, 25c

Electric Fan, \$1.98

Gasoline Irons, \$2.98 each
Women's Night Gowns, 39c
Princess Slips, 39c
Lewis White Lead, 11c lb
6 Bars Ivory Soap for 25c
4-lb Candy for 25c
Men's Work Shoes, 98c pair
Jelly Tumblers, 29c dozen
6-lb Dried Fruit for 25c
3 Cans Salmon for 25c
Maxwell House Coffee, 33c
Del-Monte Coffee, 33c lb
Boscul Coffee, 33c lb
Bliss Coffee, 25c lb
Lead Head Roofing Nails, 10c lb

Hay Rope, 3c ft

1-lb Paris Green, 35c
Large Kow Kare, 79c
Leather Flynets, 39c
Men's Work Shirts, 39c
Binder Twine, \$2.98 bale
90-day Batteries, \$4.95
12-month Batteries, \$5.95
18-month Batteries, \$6.95
2-year Auto Batteries, \$7.85
Sanitary Pails, 98c
McCormick Deering Twine, \$3.33
4 Electric Bulbs for 25c
Frankforters, 12½c
Hay Rope, 3c ft
80-rod Bale Barb Wire, \$2.22
6 Cans Pork and Beans, 25c
5 Cans Tall Milk for 25c
Cheese, 15c lb

XXXX Sugar, 5c lb

Large Chipso, 19c box
4 Boxes Wheaties, 25c
Iron Beds, \$4.98
2-lbs Coffee for 25c
Alarm Clock, 59c
5 lb Can Sliced Beef, \$1.69
11-lbs Beans for 25c
3 Bottles Root Beer, for 25c
Granulated Sugar, \$3.69 bag
3-lbs Chocolate Drops for 25c
Shelled Corn, 49c bu

Large Chipso, 19c

Men's Work Shirts, 39c
Wire Staples, 5c lb
28-gauge Galv. Roofing, \$3.45 square
Plow Shares, 39c each
Gasoline, 9c gallon
4 Cans Lye for 25c
Window Shades, 33c
Felt Base Floor Covering, 29c yd
1-gal Can Syrup, 49c
Kerosene, 8c gallon
Roofing, 69c gallon
2 Broilers for 25c
Wash Boards, 29c
Galvanized Roofing, \$3.65 roll
AC Spark Plugs, 48c
Quart Jar Pickles, 15c

Kerosene, 8c gallon

Four Cans Peas for 25c
Four Cans Corn for 25c
Four Cans Tomatoes for 25c
Store Closes 6 o'clock every day
5-gal Galv Coal Oil Can, 48c
5-gal Seamless Md. Cans, \$3.98
7-gal. Seamless Md. Cans, \$3.50
10-gal Seamless Md. Cans, \$3.98
Cork Board, 48c Sheet
6-lbs Baby Lima Beans for 25c
Prunes, 5c lb
Clothes Basket, 79c
4½-lbs Washing Soda for 15c
Chlorinated Lime, 10c box
Ready Made Solution, 25c gal
4 Boxes Lye for 25c
1-gal Can Apple Butter, 39c
9 large Boxes Matches for 25c

Binder Twine, \$2.98 Bale

3-lbs Elbow Macaroni for 19c
McCormick Deering Twine, \$3.33
Men's Overalls, 59c
Men's Work Pants, 59c
Croquet Sets, 98c
Cheese, 15c lb
Oats Feed, 60c bag
Linseed Meal, \$1.90 Bag
Pig and Hog Meal, \$2.00 Bag
Tag Tankage, \$1.50 Bag
Boys' Suits, \$3.98
Men's Suits, \$6.98
Princess Slips, 48c

Middlings, \$1.10 Bag

Soy Beans, 98c bu
200 Pigs for Sale, \$2.00 and up
7-lb Epsom Salts for 25c
Roofing Paint, 29c gallon
Oleo, 10c lb
Roofing, 69c Roll
2 Pillow Cases for 25c
Large Bed Sheets, 48c
Wash Basins, 5c each
Clothes Pins, 1c dozen
We have taken our wool to Clappers Mill to be made into Bed Blankets, they will be delivered to us about Sept. 1st. We will sell them for \$9.00 pair.

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J. DAVID BAILE, President.
Medford, Maryland.
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DAIRY FACTS

REASONS FOR "OFF" FLAVORS IN MILK

Charged to Undue Amount of Chemical Ferment.

Unusual "off" flavors and odors in their milk have been troubling several New Hampshire dairymen recently. According to examination of samples by J. M. Fuller, professor of dairy husbandry, University of New Hampshire, the milk contains an excessive amount of a chemical ferment known as an enzyme.

The remedy is to feed a laxative roughage such as silage or soaked beef pulp and give two or three doses of Epsom salts to the "guilty" cows. Reducing the amount of grain may also help, he says. The enzyme can be destroyed by boiling the milk as soon as possible after milking.

Perhaps the best way to discover which cows are responsible is to take about a half pint of milk from each animal, place it in individual clean jars, and keep it in a warm room at about 70 degrees temperature for at least 24 hours. Examination of each sample at the end of this period should indicate the cows that are producing the troublesome product.

Examination of samples indicates that the abnormal flavor and odor were not due to ordinary souring. As a rule the trouble has occurred in small herds of five or six cows. Certain cows, usually well advanced in lactation and due to calve soon, are to blame.

In some instances a cow may give milk containing an abnormal amount of ash or minerals, with a resulting bitter taste. In most cases, however, the abnormal flavor and odor are due to an excessive amount of the enzyme, lipase, in the milk. A small quantity of this is found in normal milk.—American Agriculturist.

Hard to Explain Reason for Variation in Gains

It has been experimentally demonstrated that dairy heifers liberally fed during the winter, making gains considerably above normal, will make gains considerably below normal the following summer on grass. Why this is so no one seems to have given a satisfactory explanation.

This fact was clearly demonstrated by the results of feeding trials reported recently by the West Virginia station. In four comparisons of three groups of heifers (one group for two pasture seasons) that were self-fed grain, and given free access to roughage, the average winter gain was 316.5 lbs. per head, whereas the same heifers gained only 85.2 lbs. per head on pasture. No grain was fed on pasture.

Similar heifers hand-fed averaged 152.4 lbs. per head for the winter feeding periods and 190 lbs. per head during the pasture season. No grain was fed on pasture.

Beet Pulp for Dairy Cows

Most dairymen think it is necessary or at least desirable to soak beet pulp before feeding it to cows. Investigators at the United States dairy experiment station at Beltsville, Md., found that dry beet pulp gave as good results as the soaked beet pulp. In the experiment the cows were watered twice a day. The beet pulp when fed either wet or dry was mixed with the grain ration. The ration containing the dry beet pulp was fully as palatable as that containing the wet pulp. The cows when fed the dry pulp ate as much hay and gave as much milk as when fed the wet pulp. The gains in weight were a little greater when the cows received the wet pulp than when they were fed dry pulp.

Wheat Excellent Feed

Extensive experience of practical dairymen and careful tests at several of the leading experiment stations indicate that wheat makes a satisfactory substitute for corn in a grain mixture for dairy cows. At present prices the cost of the cow's grain feed can be reduced by making the substitution. Wheat and corn have substantially the same feeding value ton for ton.—Southern Agriculturist.

DAIRY HINTS

If your creamery isn't what it ought to be, investigate yourself first, and see if you are giving it the right support, the kind it deserves.

The winter season calls for good care and feeding of the dairy cows. Careful attention should be given to proper balancing of rations, to the water supply, and the general cow comfort. Profit dollars increase with attention to details.

James Stark's 20-cow herd of Holsteins ranks first in New York state and second in the United States in the Holstein herd test. The herd averaged, under ordinary conditions, 546 pounds of fat to the cow.

The typical New York state cow gives about 5,500 pounds of milk a year. The herds in dairy herd improvement associations averaged 8,047 pounds to the cow last year. Economists say a cow must give at least 7,000 pounds of milk to pay profits.

MEMORIAL TO RISE ON FORTRESS SITE

Old French Defenses Are Discovered by Laborers.

Bar-le-Duc.—As excavations for the construction of an American monument were being made on the peak of Montafucon, in the Argonne, the foundations of an old fortress built there by Godefroy de Bouillon in 1076 were discovered.

The American monument is to commemorate the 1,512 soldiers of the United States army who were killed there in September, 1918, when the position was taken from the Germans. The old fort is said to have been destroyed and reconstructed in the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries and finally burned with the village during the Thirty Years' war by the Swedes.

Godefroy de Bouillon was a young vassal of Emperor Henry IV, from whom he received the title of Marquisate of Anvers at the death of Godefroy-le-Bossu. The fortress was dismantled when the Duc de Basse Lorraine left with the Crusaders.

Explorations are being made by Baron Renaux, curator of the Verdun museum and library, under the auspices of the ministry of fine arts, in collaboration with Canon Almond, historical savant of the Meuse, and other authorities. Among the finds so far are an entrance stairway, a series of galleries of different sizes, small rooms in one of which was a stone bench, and several piles of burned wheat, indicating the destruction of 1636. These were all discovered at a depth of eight or ten meters.

The American battle monument is to be made of reinforced concrete faced with Burgundy stone. It will be 200 feet high, overlooking the entire battlefield. Dedication ceremonies are scheduled for this summer, unless present excavations postpone the work.

Car Breaks Record With No Oil in Crankcase

Elgin, Ill.—A world's motor "dry-run" record is claimed to have been established here recently, when an automobile processed with a new lubricating fluid was driven 338.7 miles in 13 hours, 35 minutes, with absolutely no oil in its crankcase.

Mayor Myron M. Lehman and a group of Elgin business men witnessed mechanics drain all of the oil from the car's crankcase and padlock the motor hood at the start of the test.

City and state officials checked the car in at the end of the test and certified to the mileage covered. Numbers 5 and 6 connecting rod bearings were burned out but otherwise the motor was in perfect condition.

The fluid used in conditioning the car for the test is a concentrated extract, which when introduced into a motor with the regular oil and with the gasoline, penetrates the pores of the metal and then forms a thin film over the outer surface of the bearings. This provides not only a self-lubricating surface on the metal, but a built-in supply underneath which, when released by frictional heat due to an inadequate amount or total absence of oil, furnishes the necessary lubrication until its own reserve has been drawn out of the pores and exhausted.

Hospital U. S. Forgot to Light Now Has Fixtures

San Antonio, Texas.—The \$300,000 Randolph field hospital, which operated on a daytime schedule for five months because the War department forgot to appropriate funds for lighting fixtures, is now doing full time duty.

A full personnel, eight officers and 32 enlisted men, had been on duty since the hospital was completed—with the exception of lights—last November.

Emergency treatment was given from dawn to dark. The chief surgeon, however, ruled it was too dangerous for a nurse to try to find the right patient in the dark.

Scotch Clans, in Feud 200 Years, Sign Truce

London.—The Campbells and the MacLeans, two famous Scottish clans who have been battling in a feud for 200 years, have agreed to a truce. The peace was announced in a telegram sent by the duke of Argyll, chief of the Campbells, to Col. Sir Fitzroy MacLean. The occasion was the ninety-seventh birthday of Colonel MacLean. He lives in Duart castle on the Isle of Mull.

300-Year-Old Bean Sprouts in Museum

San Antonio, Texas.—A large white bean, picked up in the ruins of Grand Quivira and believed to be 300 years old, has sprouted into a living stalk at White Memorial museum here.

The bean was found in an excavation 70 feet from the surface at ruins located 100 miles south of Santa Fe, N. M. Franciscan missionaries founded a mission there in 1629, and prior to that time the Piro Indians maintained a settlement there called Tabira.

The bean was soaked in water for five hours March 19. Less than two weeks later a stalk six inches tall had grown from the seed.

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1932.

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.

CLEAR DALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Group Orner and daughters, Dorothy and Anna Louise, and son, Glenn, of near Two Taverns, spent Thursday evening as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hartlaub.

Mr. and Mrs. George James, Hanover, John and Lawrence Crouse, of near here, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. James.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Waltersdorff, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Shealer, Hanover, spent Friday evening as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Heiser.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hartlaub and daughters, Nadine and Gertrude, and sons, Charles and Herbert, and Robert Clouser were entertained on Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hartlaub, of near Hampstead.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Bair, Pennville, spent Monday evening as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Stair.

Mrs. Luther Spangler and daughter, Mary, spent Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Spangler's sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Fohl, of Biglerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Harner, of Hanover, spent Sunday evening as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Addison Stair.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Eppley and daughter, Erma Grace, and son, Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hartlaub and daughters, Nadine and Gertrude and sons, Herbert and Charles, were entertained on Wednesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bowman, of near Bart's Church.

Wilson Stair spent Monday at the home of his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Wilson, of Littlestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Heiser entertained the following guests at their home, on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Noble and daughter, Nadine, and sons, Junior and Francis, and Samuel Rebert, of Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wisensale, of Hanover; Misses Madeline, Miriam and Mildred Trimmer, of McSherrystown; Miss Grace Wertz, of near Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Miller and grand daughter, Miss Dorothy Shryock, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Spangler.

Miss Catherine Kooztz, of near Littlestown, spent Monday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Stair.

Norman, Alvin and Vernon James, John and Lawrence Crouse motored to Marsh Creek, on Sunday, where they spent the afternoon at Wolfe's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Stair and daughters, Charlotte and Shirley, and son, Clyde, of Kingsdale; Mr. and Mrs. Clair Beiler and daughter, Mildred, and son, Junior, of White Church; Miss Ruth Bair and Ray Reichart, of Pennville, spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Stair.

KEYMAR.

Rev. and Mrs. Charles Rebert and Miss Mary Hull, of Westminster, were recent callers at the Galt home.

H. A. Lindsay and daughter, Mrs. Hugh Reading, Pa., and Mrs. James Hanning, all of Washington, D. C., were recent visitors in the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Scott Koons.

Miss Erma Dorn, of New Midway, is spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. Bessie D. Mehling.

Miss Anna Galt, Mrs. Annan and George Galt, all of Taneytown, were recent callers at the Galt home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Angell and family, of Catonsville, spent Thursday of last week at the home of Mrs. Angell's sister, Mrs. Scott Koons. Mrs. Angell who remained and spent a week, left Wednesday evening for her home.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Sappington, of Hagerstown, is spending some time at the home of her grandmother Mrs. Fannie Sappington.

Recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Bell, were: Mr. and Mrs. Mannsberger and daughter, Mrs. I. R. Fields, son John, of York, Pa.; Mrs. Edwin Burnham and little daughter, Dalans, of Chicago. Mrs. Burnham is a niece of Mrs. Bell and a daughter of J. Raymond Zent.

Mrs. George Koons spent last Sunday at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Sauble, Taneytown.

DETOUR.

Naomi, Ralph and Galen Wolfe, of New Windsor, were recent visitors at the home of their grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Weybright.

The 4-H Club held a meeting in the school-house, Tuesday afternoon. Rhea and Hannah Warren were visiting Miss Bessie Darling, at Deerfield. Miss Hannah will remain for the summer.

Mrs. Lillie Rebert, who has been spending some time with Mrs. Rebecca Cushon, has returned to her home in Hanover, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Forney Young and children, Nancy May Bobbie, and Miss Nellie Price, all of Washington, were visitors at the home of Wm. Schildt and family.

Joseph Cushon, wife and son, Sparrows Point, are visiting Mrs. Rebecca Cushon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles DeBerry and daughter, Mildred, were callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hahn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nay, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Diller.

Mr. and Mrs. George Skinner, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. Lee Erb.

FEESERSBURG.

The hot, dry winds make the grain look brown, and grass and gardens dry, but light showers at night have been refreshing—and now a splendid rain.

Young George Crawford was operated on for adenoids, at John Hopkins on Saturday morning, is doing well and hopes to return to the Harry Buffington home, the last of this week.

The lawn festival at Mt. Union, on Saturday evening, was a fine success, as far as attendance, sales, music and sociability were concerned. Many friends and visitors were back for the occasion, and some remained to worship, on Sunday morning in S. School, where there was special music with three violins and organ and the Missionary meeting following.

Misses Esther and Pauline Sentz are spending a fortnight with their aunt, Amanda Bair and family, York, Pa.

A group of Angels fluttered in and out of the Birely home on Thursday of last week—Raymond K. Angel and family, of Catonsville, Mrs. Angel remained for a week with her sister, Mrs. E. Scott Koons, at Keymar, and kindly assisted with the festival at Mt. Union on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Buffington and daughters, of New York City, arrived in Maryland on Saturday night, and were visiting relatives and friends in this community the first of this week.

Isaac Buffington, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is visiting his relatives in this locality. 51 years ago he left Md. for the Middle West, where he was in the employ of the Chicago and North western R. Co., until a couple years ago, he was retired from business; since then he has been having some fine tours "seeing America." His health has been remarkably good, and he looks well and able; but many who welcomed him on his visit 4 years ago have passed on.

Doris Blacksten, near Uniontown, was a week-end guest with her grandma Gilbert, in the C. Wolfe home.

The Kemp-Slemmer families, of Frederick, were callers at Grove Dale, on Sunday evening.

James Bohn, of Washington, D. C., spent the week-end with his cousin, Frank Bohn, near Union Bridge, who joined with Clyde Bohn, Chambersburg, to render violin selections at the Bohn family Reunion, at Mt. Tabor Park, Rocky Ridge, on Sunday, where nearly two hundred relatives gathered and held a religious service, and enjoyed a picnic feast together.

Mrs. Lillie Birely Parker, of Frederick, sailed on last Friday from Hoboken, N. J., by S. S. Volendam, of the Holland-American Line, with a small group of Smith College girls, who will tour Europe by automobile, this summer. After visiting eight foreign countries, they expect to return home, early in September.

On June 26th., 1917, the first American troops landed in France, and the people shouted "The Yanks have come." We wonder how many of them lived to return? 15 years ago—and we suffer the effect of that dreadful cause—how merciless is war!

Some thoughtless or vicious persons have done injury to Mt. Union cemetery, the past season. The young trees have been cut, the fence damaged and one fine grave stone broken. If the culprits are found, they will be dealt with according to the law.

Before any wheat was cut, the threshing machine began its rounds—for the barley crop. It was at Bucher John's last week.

The Starlings and Pigeons have proven the worst enemies of the pea crop, in this region, picking all the peas from the pods and leaving the vines full of empty shells.

As we write, we are being introduced (by Radio) to some of the leaders of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Sometimes it sounds as though each state will elect its own nominee for President. Well, we've always thought the U. S. Presidency was a rather hard job for one man—but forty-eight of 'em! "Maryland, My Maryland" seems to be a popular tune, out there, and there's reason to believe some of the delegates will vote for the one "who is certainly a handsome man." One can scarcely help contrasting these political conferences with the ones of Colonial times, with courage for great understandings, under the motto "In God We Trust."

All planning for a glorious Fourth of July—may it prove a safe and sane one.

NORTHERN CARROLL

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling E. Bachman, Mrs. Milton J. Study, Mrs. Alice Thomas and George Bachman spent Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elder Spangler, Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bernard Ecker, of Stonersville; Mr. and Mrs. Amidee K. Ecker, Littlestown, were Wednesday evening visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Maus.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Bish, son Richard, Littlestown, spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Study.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Maus, son Bernard, visited Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Maggie Duddera, Oak Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Granville E. Reineker son Howard, Littlestown, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Kemper.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Gitt children Mildred, Evelyn and Bobby, near Littlestown, spent Sunday evening as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Maus.

TOM'S CREEK.

Mr. and Mrs. Lebert Weddle and daughter, Georgetta, of Thurmont, spent Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Valentine.

Miss Reatta Dorn, who has been critically ill, has not improved at this writing.

B. R. Stull returned home Wednesday, after spending a few days in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mrs. Robert Grimes and daughter, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dern.

UNIONTOWN.

The funeral of Mrs. Alice Price, of Waynesboro, was held at the Bethel, Monday morning. Her pastor, Rev. J. H. Hoch had charge, assisted by a U. B. minister from Waynesboro. She was aged 77 years, and had been a member of the church here for many years. Burial in Hill cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Devilbiss and daughter, Caroline, attended the wedding of Mr. Will Simpson and Miss Louise Booker, last Saturday evening, at Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. E. K. Fox and daughter, Miss Grace Fox, who are here now, were guests at the Taylor-Wantz wedding, in Westminster, last Saturday evening.

Misses Fidelia Gilbert and Virginia Myers, of this place, and Margaret Myers, Mt. Union, left this week for Ocean City, N. J., where they have positions for the summer.

Miss Evelyn Segafosse left on Thursday for a summer course at Columbia University, N. Y.

We gave a wrong information, last week, in saying Miss Esther Crouse entered a summer course at W. M. College. It should have been Md. State University.

While playing ball, a week ago, Evan Smith was badly hurt. A ball struck his mit and glanced off, striking him on the throat. He has been confined to bed since. It interfered with his talking, for some time.

Miss Pearl Simpson, Frederick, spent last week at Charles Simpson's.

The week's visitors—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ellis, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. Otto, Washington, at D. M. Englar's; Mrs. Elizabeth Cookson Pittinger, York, at Guy M. Cookson's; Robert S. Reindollar, son Bobby, daughter, Bettie, of Fairfield, at Mrs. A. L. Brough's; Harvey Halter and family, Silver Run, Marshall Myers and family, near town, at Mrs. Missouri Myers; Misses Charles Goodwin, Baltimore, Harry Goodwin, Littlestown, with their families, at Benton Flater's; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ward, of Sparrows Point, at Snader Devilbiss'; Mrs. Cleveland Anders, son Herbert, daughter, Margaret, of Union Bridge, at G. Fielder Gilbert's; Sgt. Strang, Miss Freida Waldman, Sgt. and Mrs. E. Vratet, Aberdeen, at Sgt. A. Flygare's.

A crab supper was enjoyed by a number of friends, at Snader Devilbiss', on Saturday evening.

On Sunday, relatives and friends from Baltimore and Westminster, who attended the dinner of the Carroll Co. Society, at Clear Ridge Inn, called to see Miss Anna Baust, on their return trip.

Mrs. Edward Eckard is spending some time with their children, in Baltimore.

John Flygare left on a hike, headed for the West, last week. He is a member of the U. S. Navy, but having some foot trouble is on a furlough for a time.

LITTLESTOWN.

Miss Marjorie Hiltbrich visited friends in Taneytown, during the past week.

Francis Linderman and J. Marker Dorn are attending summer school at Western Maryland College.

Miss Mable Gettler returned home after an extensive visit to relatives in New York and New Jersey.

The Littlestown Hardware and Foundry Company, are working four days a week, as they got several orders. The Littlestown Cigar Box Factory is putting on more hands.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Spalding and daughters, Jane and Peggy, are spending a few days in Philadelphia, with Mrs. Carrie Oster, Mr. Spalding's sister.

The new High School building is progressing rapidly. The foundation is completed, and the brick laying began Monday. The springs that were struck while digging the foundation, have been enclosed in cement.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sauerhammer returned to their home, after spending a week with Mrs. Sauerhammer's sister, Mrs. Millie Gippick, Philadelphia. While there, they attended the commencement exercises of the University of Pennsylvania, at which their daughter, Ethel, received the degree of Bachelor of Science in education.

At the present time the busiest man seems to be the Sheriff.

Littlestown has an unusually fine baseball team this season. Saturday they will play the Bachanan Club of Chambersburg, at 2:30 P. M., and on Monday, the old Timers of York, at 9:00 A. M. Both games will take place on the local play ground.

Rev. Edward O'Flynn, rector of St. Aloysius Catholic Church, has been transferred to the Sacred Heart Church, Williamstown, Pa., and will assume his new duties this Friday. Rev. O'Flynn was well known and well liked here. His host of friends wish him success in his new field.

EMMITSBURG.

Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Cadle and children are spending two weeks with Mrs. C's parents, in Abbeyville, S. C. Mrs. Walter Pepple and family, of Detroit, Mich., are spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Bruce Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Baker, Mr. George Ohler, Miss Pauline Baker, Mrs. Laura Devilbiss, spent last Friday in Washington and Mt. Vernon.

Mrs. Basil Gilson spent from Thursday until Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Betty Snively, Greencastle.

Mrs. Alice Criswell, Waynesboro, was the guest of Miss Laura Beard, over the week-end.

Norman Hoke, who has been seriously sick, is improving.

Mrs. Louise Fuss recently spent a few days with Miss Laura Beard, here.

Miss Audrey Karr, of Baltimore, is the guest of Miss Rebecca Hoke. Miss Belle Rowe and Miss Anna Belle Hartman spent a few days in Clarksburg, W. Va.

Bernard Yonkers and Miss Saranna White are attending school at University of Maryland, College Park. Miss Laura Martin visited her sister, Mrs. John Kump, Woodsboro, on Sunday.

Miss Gene Frailey and Miss Betty Ott, of Taneytown, visited Miss Helen Frailey, over last week-end.

AN "UNCANNY" POLL.

"Occasionally someone refers to the Literary Digest prohibition poll in which the wets are taking delight as "uncanny." The Century Dictionary defines the word "uncanny" as "unsafe to have dealings with, or to be dreaded, * * * mysterious; unnaturally strange, * * * ominous unlucky." There can be no doubt that the previous poll of the Literary Digest was all of these.

One uncanny result related to the ministers in the city of Washington, D. C. The Digest polled the ministers, and found 42 for enforcement, 38 for modification and 234 for repeal. The ministers felt that this was certainly "uncanny" in the sense of being "unnaturally strange" and so they took a secret ballot of their own, and the vote stood 188 for enforcement, 8 for modification and not one for repeal. Quite uncanny.

One uncanny prediction related to Texas. Two years ago the Digest poll showed the state heavily wet. But dry Democratic candidates for governor received 282 votes for every one vote polled by the wet. In the same election Senator Sheppard, dry Senate leader, gave his wet opponent a four-to-one drubbing.

In the previous poll the Digest reported nearly three wet ballots to one dry in Pennsylvania, but the state voted over four dry to one wet. Here are the figures. In the final Digest report May 24, 1930, the Pennsylvania Poll stood 379,296 wet as against 147,557 dry. But at the official primary held the same week, the vote for governor stood Pinchot, militant dry, 631,030; Brown, mild dry, 618,235, or a total of 1,249,265 for the dry candidates, while Phillips, backed by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and all the wet cohorts, polled only 264,462—over 4 to 1 dry.

In Illinois the Digest poll stood three-to-one wet. But when the primary was held the voters nominated, and in November elected, a bone dry for governor, with a dry state ticket and two dries for Congressmen at large. The Digest showed Indiana strongly wet, but Hoosiers defeated every wet or wobbly candidate for Congress, and sent a solid dry delegation to Washington. This demonstrated that the famous forecast of the Digest was "uncanny" in the sense that it is "unsafe to have dealings with."

Florida showed the poll to be "uncanny" in the sense that it is "to be dreaded." The straw vote showed the Floridians to be wet, two to one. But Ruth Bryan Owen, the fighting daughter of her fighting father, William Jennings Bryan, defeated her wet opponent with a big majority.—Mrs. Fetter B. Newbell, County W. C. T. U. Publicity Director.

BARK HILL.

Mr. and Mrs. David Miller entertained to a birthday dinner, on Sunday, in honor of Mr. Miller's and son, Junior's birthday. Rev. and Mrs. M. L. Kroh, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Keefer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fogle-song, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Shuey, Mrs. John Davis, Eva Bair, Pauline Goodwin, Mable Clabaugh, Mildred Fogle-song, Ethel and Doris Clabaugh, Jas. Bohn, Frank Bohn, Roy Clabaugh, Joseph Shuey, Woodrow and David Jr. Miller.

Mrs. Nannie Fowle, and Miss Ella Graham, of Union Bridge, spent the week-end with their brother, A. J. Graham and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stair visited in Taneytown, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lambert, Miss Mary Snyder and Ervin Crabbs, spent Sunday evening at Forest Park.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ervin Myers and daughter, Margaret, entertained to dinner, on Sunday, at their home, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling E. Zimmerman, Edwin and Vernon Zimmerman, Mayberry; Miss Helen Crouse, Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Myers, Viola, Edna and Audrey Myers, of Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Copenhaver, Mrs. Lora Ooley and Mr. Elbert Y. Olney, of Westminster.

Mrs. David Devilbiss, spent last Thursday with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Buffington and family.

Edgar Bair has returned to his home, to help with the harvesting, after working for his grandmother, Mrs. Hahn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Shirk, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Yingling, of Union Bridge, visited with Charles Buffington and family, on Sunday.

Mrs. Margaret Davis has returned to the home of her daughter, Mrs. David Miller, having spent the past two weeks with her son, Frank Davis and wife, in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crouse, children Thelma, Jane and Byron, visited the former's parents, U. G. Crouse and family, in Uniontown, on Sunday.

KEYSVILLE.

Miss Ann Richter, of Washington, called on Mrs. Charles Cluts, on Wednesday afternoon. Norman Hess and daughter, Catherine, of near Harney, also called at the same place.

Herman Baile, wife and son, Robert, of Medford, and Lloyd Wilhide, wife and children, Doris and Fred, spent Sunday at the home of W. E. Ritter, wife and family.

A number of folks from the C. E. Society enjoyed the moon light excursion of Endeavors, down the Bay, on Monday evening.

Carl Haines and wife, called at the home of Willie Orner and wife, and Miss Flora Hull, at Fountain Dale, Pa., on Sunday afternoon.

MANCHESTER.

Prof. and Mrs. James N. Hollenbach and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Knouse and son Ray, of near Selins Grove, visited with Rev. John S. Hollenbach and family, Sunday to Tuesday of last week. On Monday, all of them, together with Prof. S. E. L. Fogle-sanger and family, motored to Mt. Vernon and other historic scenes in the vicinity of Washington.

The picnic of Miller's Sunday School was pretty well attended, Saturday afternoon and evening. Mr. William Gettler is a patient in a Baltimore Hospital.

THE BIG DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

therefrom a proper and needed revenue.

The committee's report was 35 for, and 17 against, the plank. The minority report advocated a resubmission of the question to the people, along constitutional lines.

The report of the Committee was received with uproarious applause. The debate lasted three hours, the "for the report" speakers getting most of the applause. Ex-Gov. Smith, of New York, was easily the hero of the hour, his address being received with the wildest approval that amounted to an ovation lasting ten minutes.

Those who spoke for the minority report received a sprinkle of applause but the committee was so overwhelmingly for "We favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment" that anything else was boomed more than it was cheered. The convention adjourned without reaching nominations.

Thursday afternoon opened with numerous attempts to amend the report of the Resolution Committee, but all failed. Next in order was the nomination of candidates for president, which covered the entire afternoon and far into the night. The following were placed in nomination: Gov. Roosevelt, of New York; former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York; Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland; Speaker of the House Garner, of Texas; former Gov. Byrd, of Virginia; James A. Reed, of Missouri; Melvin A. Taylor, of Illinois.

The day was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations for the various candidates, which consumed a great deal of time, and prevented coming to a vote. At the close of it all, the Roosevelt forces seemed to be intact, and to have the situation well in hand. One of the greatest demonstrations, because not generally forecasted, was that for ex-Gov. Byrd, of Virginia, who unquestionably loomed up as the best bet, should Roosevelt fail to win.

JUST BE GLAD.

Oh heart of mine, we shouldn't worry so!

What we've missed of calm we couldn't have, you know.

What we've met of stormy pain And of sorrow's divining rain, We can better meet again.

If it blow, We have erred in that dark hour, We have known;

When the tears fell with the showers All alone—

Were not shine and shower blent As the gracious Master meant? With His own.

For we know not every morrow can be sad; So, forgetting all the sorrow we have had.

Let us fold away our fears And put by our foolish tears, And through all the coming years Just be glad.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Political speaker: "I'm pleased to see such a dense crowd here tonight." Voice from crowd: "Don't be too pleased. We ain't all dense."—Montreal Star.

BIRTHDAY DINNER.

Those who attended the birthday surprise dinner, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Miller's, in honor of Mr. Miller's birthday, were Rev. and Mrs. M. L. Kroh, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. William Clabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keefer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fogle-song, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Shuey, Miss Eva Bair, Mable Clabaugh, Pauline Goodwin, Mildred Fogle-song, Doris Clabaugh, Ethel Clabaugh, Joseph Shuey, Woodrow Miller, Junior Miller, James Boone, Roy Clabaugh, Frank Bohn.

MARRIED.

SHAFFER—DICKMYER. On Saturday, June 25, at 6 P. M., Mr. Francis L. Shaffer, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shaffer, of near Lincoboro, Md., and Miss Loretta H. Dickmyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dickmyer, of Glen Rock, Pa., R. D., were united in marriage by their pastor, Rev. Dr. John S. Hollenbach, Manchester, Md., at the parsonage.

DIED.

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

MRS. ABRAM J. HAHN.

Mrs. Amanda, widow of the late Abram J. Hahn, died Wednesday night at her home near Taneytown. She was taken ill while out riding in an automobile and died shortly after. Death was due to heart disease. Her age was 82 years.

She is survived by five sons; Luther J., Emmitsburg; Newton J., Keymar; William F., Uniontown; George Clarence, at home, and Chas. D., Taneytown; and by four daughters, Mrs. H. Clinton Bair, Mt. Union; Mrs. John T. Angell, near Taneytown; Mrs. Clarence Shaner, Sparrows Point, and Mrs. Roland Koons, at home, also 33 grand-children and 17 great-grand-children.

Funeral services will be held this Saturday afternoon at the home, followed by regular services in Keysville Lutheran Church, in charge of Rev. P. H. Williams. Interment in Keysville cemetery.

In Loving Remembrance of our dear

ALICE SLONAKER.

who departed this life 3 years ago June 29

Gone dear mother, gone forever, How we miss your smiling face, But you left us to remember— No one on earth can take your place.

We think of her in silence, No eye can see us weep, But many silent tears are shed When others are asleep.

The years may wipe out many things, But this they wipe out never— The memory of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

REAL ESTATE for sale, Two Cents each word. Minimum charge, 15 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. Shaum's Produce. Phone 3-J 8-23-11

FAT HOGS WANTED. Who can furnish them?—Harold Mehning, 2-12-11

FOR SALE.—125 Large Type R. O. P. Pedigreed S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, 10 weeks old. 230-285 Egg Strain Mating. Foundation stock regularly blood-tested for past nine consecutive years. Also 100 cockerels above mating. Apply before July 11.—J. Walter Speicher, Uniontown, Md. 7-1-21

FINE PIGS FOR SALE. 6 weeks old.—Apply to Wm. R. DeGroot, Hahn's Mill, Westminster, R. D. 1.

LOST.—\$20.00 Bill between Railroad and square. Reward if returned to J. Stewart Clagett, on Herbert Smith farm.

9 ACRES OF CLOVER GRASS, for sale by A. C. Eckard, Taneytown.

CELERY PLANTS for sale by Elmer W. Null, Walnut Grove.

FOR SALE.—Chickens from 4 weeks up to two pounds; and a few old hens.—Mrs. Murry Poulson.

FOR SALE.—Osborne Binder, 8-ft. cut, can be seen on the farm of Chas. Cashman, near Barlow, Adams Co., Pa.—George E. Dodder or Taneytown Savings Bank.

ALL FIREMEN wishing to go in the parade on Monday are requested to wear white shirts and white trousers, using belt only.

SPECIAL NOTICE to all Jr. O. U. A. M., members of Taneytown Council No. 99. You are requested to meet at Lodge Hall, at 12:45 P. M., Monday, July 4, to go in Bi-centennial Parade. We have our own Float and Chambersburg Drum Corps, and want all members to come out to wear Badges.—By Order of Council.

FOR SALE.—Weaver Piano, in first-class condition.—E. Henze, George St.

OUR WAREHOUSES will be closed all day, on July 4th.—The Reindollar Co., Grain & Lumber Co.

CONFINEMENT CASES cared for at my home in Harney at a reasonable price.—Mrs. L. A. Ridinger, R. 2, B 2. 6-24-21

FOR RENT.—My House on George Street. Possession any time.—Hickman Snider. 4-15-11

FOR SALE.—Fine Homes, improved by Brick and Frame Houses and all improvements, in and out of town.—D. W. Garner, Real Estate Broker. 10-5-11

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Cleveland Weishaar, Insolvent. The creditors of James Cleveland Weishaar, of Carroll County, Maryland, who were such on August 11, 1931, are hereby notified to file their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated by affidavit, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, within two months from the expiration of the publication of this notice for three full consecutive weeks in The Carroll Record, a newspaper published in Carroll County aforesaid; that is to say, on or before September 26th, 1932.

JOHN WOOD, Preliminary Trustee.

Pic-Nics and Festivals.

Notices under this heading, one cent a word, each week. When posters for same are printed at this office, no charge will be made for use of this department.

The Keysville Lutheran Sunday School will hold a Festival on the Church Lawn, Saturday evening, July 23rd. Music by New Windsor Boys' Band and Quartette, will furnish music. Everybody invited. 6-24-41

A BIG SASSAFRAS TREE.

From Carlisle County, Kentucky, comes the tale of a large sassafras tree. The tree is reported to be approximately four feet in diameter with a circumference of 13 feet and six inches. (It is estimated that the roots of this tree would yield enough sassafras tea to scald five hogs.)

VALUED REWARD

"You have labored faithfully in the service of your country."

"My country," replied Senator Sorghum, "has rewarded my efforts."

"What reward do you especially value?"

"If you are speaking in a purely practical sense, I don't know of anything I appreciate more than the special parking facilities a statesman enjoys in Washington, D. C."

Nothing Doing

"Sir, I want your daughter for my wife."

"Young man, you tell your wife she can't have her."

A Washout

Teacher—What was one of the longest reigns in history?

Student—I don't know but I guess the Flood would head the list.

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, 10:30; Light Bearers, 10:30.

Taneytown Presbyterian—Sabbath School, 10:00; Preaching Service, at 11:00; Y. P. S. C. E., 7:15; Union Services in Reformed Church, 8:00.

Uniontown Circuit, Church of God—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:30 A. M. The theme: "Some Questions about Heaven." Sunday School and Preaching Service at Wakefield on Sunday afternoon. Theme: "Some Questions about Heaven." Preaching Service at Frizellsburg on Sunday evening at 8:00 P. M. Theme: "Some Questions about Heaven."

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

Reformed Church, Taneytown—S. School, at 9:15 A. M.; Morning Worship, at 10:15; C. E., at 7:00 P. M.; Union Service, at 8:00. Sermon by Rev. A. T. Sutcliffe.

Keysville—Worship, at 8:00 A. M.; Sunday School, at 9:00.

Sunday School U. B. Charge, Taneytown Church—9:30, Sunday School; 10:30, Holy Communion Service; 7:00 C. E. Society; 8:00 Union Service in the Reformed Church, Sermon by Rev. Sutcliffe.

Harney Church—7:00 Church School; 8:00 Sunday Night Service, Sermon by the pastor. Thursday, July 7, Ladies' Aid Society at the Church.

Baust Reformed Church—Saturday July 2, 1:30 P. M., Children's Division Sunday, July 3, 9:15 A. M., Church School; 10:30 A. M., Morning Worship. Tuesday, July 5th., 8:00 P. M., Orchestra Rehearsal.

Trinity Lutheran Church—9:00 A. M., Sunday School; 10:00 A. M., Morning Worship; 7:00 P. M., Luther League; 8:00 P. M., Union Service in Reformed Church of town.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, Mt. Union—S. S., at 9:00 A. M.; Divine Worship, 10:30 A. M.; Catechetical instruction after Service; C. E., at 7:00 P. M.

Winter's—S. S., 6:30 P. M.; Sacred Concert by D. W. Hartzler & Sons, at 8:00 P. M.

St. Paul's—S. S., 9:30 A. M.

Manchester Ref. Charge, Manchester—Worship, 8:30; S. S., 9:30.

Lineboro—S. S., 9:00; Worship, at 10:00; C. E. Meeting, at 6:30.

Manchester U. B. Charge, Bixler's Church—S. S., 9:15; Worship, 10:15.

Mt. Zion Church—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; C. E. Service, at 7:00 P. M.; Worship, at 7:45. The Aid Society will meet on Tuesday evening, July 5th., at the home of Mrs. Ruth Coffell.

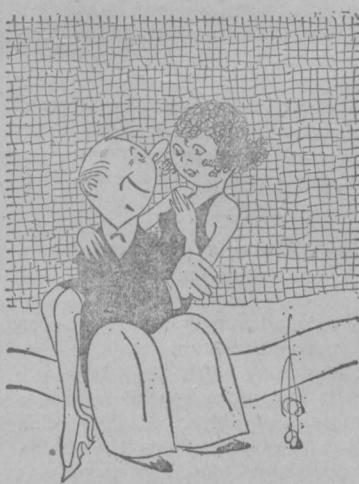
BROADCAST Christian Science Service Third Church of Christ, Scientist Baltimore, Md.

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

SUNDAY MORNING JULY 3, 1932

at 11 A. M., over Station WCAO, Baltimore, 250 W. L., 600 K. C. Christian Science Services will be Broadcast the first and third Sunday of every month.

PRESENT WORRIED



She—This is my birthday.
He—Just think we'll be married in a few months.
She—Never mind the future, how about the present?

A Keen Shopper

Wife—What's this sales tax they're talking about?
Husband—Oh, it means if you buy something for a dollar the government will get, say, three cents.

Wife—Well, it's all right as long as they don't put the tax on 98-cent items.

Sympathy

Employer—Just how would it affect you, Smithers, if we let you go?
Bookkeeper—I'd have to tend the baby, sir, and wash dishes and scrub the kitchen floor and—

Employer—Say no more. I'll let some single man go instead.

STOWAWAY ENJOYS SIGHTS OF LONDON

Very Simple the Way La Raviere Tells It.

London.—Strict as immigration officials and steamship officers are, it is still possible to cross the Atlantic as a stowaway, eat two square meals daily for seven days while mingling with the passengers and crew, and then enter Great Britain without so much as a question from the authorities.

Raymond La Raviere, twenty-eight, who says he lived at 2432 Marquette road, Chicago, did it. Travelers who have experienced the thoroughness of the European investigations of foreigners at ports and frontiers, plus the usual ticket and passport inspections of stewards and others aboard ship, merely go through formalities in no way essential. La Raviere proved it.

He boarded the Olympic in New York 15 hours before the vessel sailed, made himself comfortable, traveled to Southampton, landed, tramped to London, and was going for a walk with two newly found girl friends in Drury Lane some time later before the police called him to account. Then he was fined \$10 or given one month in Wormwood Scrubs prison for the offense of entering England illegally.

Ses the Sights.

Afterwards he restored himself to the trust of the officials and spent a month doing the tower, houses of parliament, Westminster abbey, Kew gardens, and other points of interest.

La Raviere was even given a police registration card such as all Americans and other foreigners who stay in England any length of time must have.

It all sounds easy as he explains it.

He walked up the Olympic gang-plank, stored his luggage in the crew's quarters, and went for a walk. He came back at eight, got his bag, and picked out an unoccupied third-class stateroom. Mattresses and other unused bedding were stored in the room, and out of these he built a screen to shield himself from the door. Then he made his bed behind and turned in for the night. When he woke up next morning he was at sea.

La Raviere stayed in his stateroom until evening, when he grew hungry. So he changed his clothes and went on deck. Then he learned that the night crew was about to be fed, so he dashed back and got into his seaman's clothing in time to follow the crew in to supper. He helped himself and nobody asked any questions.

He made this quick change twice a day for seven days. He ate lunch with the day crew and at night he fed with a different watch. Nobody suspected. The rest of the time he lolled in deck chairs and mingled with the passengers.

La Raviere meant to embark at Cherbourg, but found this impossible because of the landing card necessary to board the tender. So he went on to Southampton and was unlucky enough to arrive there in mid-afternoon. He saw two gangplanks taken aboard, one for the passengers and the other for the crew, who immediately began unloading laundry. Then he did his quick change for the last time. He left his bag behind to avoid customs officers and walked off the ship with the crew.

On to London.

He was unable to get out of the dock yards at Southampton because the only exit is through a gate in a high steel wire fence and this is guarded by immigration officers.

But he waited until dark and then jumped the fence, the last hurdle of his crossing taken. Then he walked to London, a fraction less than 80 miles away.

He confessed to a policeman guarding the door of an American organization in London that he entered as a stowaway without a passport. This policeman, La Raviere claims, refused to arrest him then, but when he saw him on the following day strolling with two pretty English girls he put him under arrest and took him to the immigration office in Bow street. He was convicted of entering the country illegally and on the same day they took him to Wormwood Scrubs, a prison on the outskirts of London.

There he says his treatment was of the best.

After his sentence was finished La Raviere was sent automatically to Brixton prison to await deportation. He appealed to the home office for release and to polish off his experiences he was allowed his freedom in the name of Sir Herbert Samuel, home secretary. Throughout his difficulties American consular officials were anxious to help him, but they could do nothing without proof of his American citizenship. This he could not supply without a passport, and it was necessary to write to Chicago for his birth certificate.

New Yorker Owns Goose That Lays 11-Inch Egg

Pen Yan, N. Y.—Peggy J., owned by Mrs. J. F. Goundry, is no ordinary goose.

Peggy lays eggs so large that one of them, mixed with two quarts of milk, will make enough custard for the family.

Every spring Peggy goes on an eccentric production schedule. On alternate days she lays a huge double-yolked egg weighing ten ounces. It measures 11 inches around.

When hot weather sets in, she settles down to one normal egg a day.

BLAME ORIENTAL CREED IN DEATH PACT OF FAMILY

Father, Mother and Son Sit in Auto as Deadly Fumes End Lives.

Chicago.—Facing disgrace by their son's misconduct but sustained by their beliefs in Oriental and Quaker philosophy, two retired missionaries and their son committed suicide recently.

Rev. Horace E. Coleman, sixty-four, retired Quaker missionary to Japan, his wife, Mrs. Floy Elizabeth Coleman, sixty-two, and their son, Horace E. Coleman, Jr., twenty-one, calmly clasped hands in the rear seat of the family sedan and allowed themselves to be killed by fumes from the exhaust of the running automobile motor.

Believing in both the calmness of the Quaker church and the reasoning of Bushido and Shintoism—that was the proper thing to do. For Rev. Coleman and his family had decided that death was sweet, self-destruction honorable and disgrace intolerable.

Girl Gets Warrant.

At the moment that they were dying, Clara McGill, eighteen, was swearing out a warrant naming Horace E. Coleman, Jr., as the father of her unborn child.

Twenty-five years ago Horace Coleman and his wife were sent to Tokyo as Quaker missionaries. For twenty-two years they converted the Japanese to Christianity—all the while learning more and more of Bushido, the unwritten code of ethics and morals handed down from generation to generation by the Japanese nobles, and of Shintoism, the law of ancestor worship.

Young Horace was born in Tokyo twenty-one years ago, staying there until he was fourteen and learning, perhaps, more of Japanese than of Quakerism. Later he was sent to California schools and there got his credits which brought him to the University of Chicago.

Young Horace was having difficulties with his studies preparatory to entering the consular service to Japan.

Parents Leave Japan.

Meanwhile, his parents retired from their work, leaving the Japanese to carry on the mission. They returned to the United States and visited their old home in Bloomington, Ind.

Horace has visited them there and so met Miss McGill, who brought the charges of his misconduct.

The parents and the son recently spent a Sunday with old friends, enjoying the day, and visiting the flower exhibit at the Garfield park conservatory.

But before they left for the park they went together and rented a garage "for a short time."

All members of the family, registered at the Belvidere hotel, wrote letters to their friends announcing their intention and left them to be mailed after their deaths.

The car was driven into the garage. Mrs. Coleman sat in the middle of the back seat. Her son sat on one side, her husband on the other. In the front seat was planned a note of instructions. Another note telling where to find the bodies was mailed special delivery to Dr. Ellis David Walker, 5519 University avenue.

With a Bible on the father's lap, they clasped hands and smiled. Slowly the garage filled with carbon monoxide gas. Slowly they died—still smiling.

Pals Listen on Phone While Man Kills Self

Berlin.—When Kurt Schulz, twenty-five, salesman, decided to commit suicide, he resolved to let his friends in on the tragedy.

He telephoned the cafe where he had left his friends.

"I wanted to let you know I'm shooting myself," he said.

"Listen!"

His friends heard the pistol report. They hurried to where Schulz was employed, found the doors open and Schulz on the floor dead.

Entire Crew of Russian Ship Frozen to Death

Bucharest.—A Turkish steamship which has just put in to Constanza reports a gruesome discovery on the high seas near Sebastopol. On approaching a drifting Russian vessel it was discovered that the entire crew had been frozen to death. Five frozen sailors were on deck, but the remainder of the bodies had apparently been swept overboard.

Foster Parents Prefer Blonds, Records Reveal

Battle Creek, Mich.—Foster parents, like gentlemen, prefer blonds.

The records here of the Michigan Aid society show that over a period of nine years blond babies have had the call over their brunette sisters. Also, girls are preferred by couples seeking children for adoption. And most couples wish to take a baby when it is less than a year old.

Few rich people adopt children, it would appear. The average income of those who have adopted children here is from \$1,500 to \$3,000.

10-Gallon Hat Security

Toppenish, Wash.—Henry Leonard couldn't pay a \$10 fine for liquor possession. He left his ten-gallon hat as security.

Discovers Evidence of Old Hawaiian Culture

Paved stone foot trails extending over the widest and rockiest stretches of lava, artificial fish ponds formed by building a barrier of rock across a narrow bay or cove, and playgrounds represented by prepared tracks down grassy slopes for sled coasting are among the accomplishments of a forgotten culture found by W. M. Walker of the bureau of American ethnology on the almost deserted island of Maui in the Hawaiian group.

He also found sites of 230 altar places, usually on headlands overlooking the sea and oriented towards the ocean, which evidently had a prominent place in the old religion. The largest of these were more than 400 feet long and had a terraced slope 50 feet high extending over the edge of the hill. Much of this culture, especially the paved trails, is attributed by the natives to the genius of a legendary hero.

The old chiefs, Mr. Walker found in his research carried on under the auspices of the Bishop museum of Honolulu, were buried in almost inaccessible cliffs where it is practically impossible to find their graves.

Mysterious Magnetic Rocks

Magnetic boulders may have played a part in a shipwreck, when the American liner Western World went aground off Ponta do Bol, on the Brazilian coast. According to shipping men the rocks exert a powerful magnetic attraction similar to that of the lodestone. Although the force of attraction is not nearly enough to draw a ship upon the dangerous shoal, it is known sometimes to throw compasses of passing ships as much as ten points out of true. Thus a liner may lose its bearings and be swept on the rocks by an inshore current.

Changed Meaning of Names

The meaning of words is always changing and one reason for this is because we adopt a word from another language and incorporate it in our own, giving a different interpretation to its meaning. This word "tempo" used so universally in music is an example of this. The French word tempo, means time, that is, the parts or divisions of musical notes, but we do not use "tempo," or "tempo" in that sense. Neither do the Germans. Their "Tempo wie vorker" means, the tempo primo, the former speed of the piece, not the division of notes.

Jefferson on Aristocracy

I agree with you that there is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents. . . . The natural aristocracy I consider as the most precious gift of nature for the instruction, the trusts and government of society. . . . May we not even say, that that form of government is the best, which provides the most effectually for a pure selection of these natural aristoi into the offices of government?—From a letter, Thomas Jefferson to John Adams.

Boost for Bostonese

"American Well Wisher" writes in the London Daily Telegraph, "Londonah" pays the Americans a compliment (quite unwittingly) when he credits them with giving the first letter in the alphabet its right pronunciation. A cultured and much-traveled friend, an Englishman, told me that the best English he ever heard spoken was in Boston (Mass., U. S. A.). Having lived there many years I believe this to be true."

Ideal of Truth-Telling "Hardest Thing in Life"

On the moral side an inflexible habit of truth implies most of the virtues. Courage, for example. "Without courage, for example, truth, and without truth there can be no other virtue," was one of Sir Walter Scott's infrequent ethical judgments.

It is also a social grace. There is no greater bore than the man who, from some mental twist or defect, is habitually slipshod in his statements of fact, John Buchan, writing in the London Graphic, asserts. I do not refer to the pleasant habit of making things a little more dramatic and amusing than they actually are, of giving a story "a cocked hat and a horse"; or the exaggerations and understatements which have a humorous purpose. I mean the incurable, half-unconscious inexactness which afflicts some people who have no intent to deceive.

But when we pass from the obvious duties of not telling cowardly or cruel lies and of aiming at the rough-and-ready fidelity to fact which ordinary life demands, we find the ideal of truth-telling a difficult one—the most difficult thing in life. A right conception of what truth means does not come early in education; it is its ultimate goal, and a goal not often reached.

Memphis Lawyer Has Big Collection of Sea Relics

Memphis.—Judge C. L. Marsilliot, attorney, has a large collection of marine souvenirs, which includes the pilot wheel of the ill-fated steamship Thistleroy and a boathook from the Maine. The Thistleroy sank in 1911 and the salvage captain presented the lawyer with the wheel. Friends, aware of his interest in the sea, presented him with the brass boathook from the Maine, which was sunk in Havana harbor, Cuba.

Harvard Moving Historic Bell to Memorial Chapel

Cambridge, Mass.—What might be called the official clock of the nation's oldest university has been transferred from its traditional position in Harvard hall to the belfry of the new million-dollar World War Memorial chapel in the Harvard yard. The bell, which for decades has tolled the hours, weighs 4,600 pounds and has a 100-pound clapper.

Dad Flies 1,900 Miles to Consent to Wedding

Omaha.—George W. Brown, contractor, flew 1,900 miles to give consent to the marriage of his daughter, Louise, to James W. DuBois, hotel man. Consent was needed because the girl was not of legal age. Brown was in Sacramento, Calif., when reached by telephone. Although he had never flown before, he unhesitatingly hopped into a night air mail ship and arrived in Omaha in 20 hours.

Odd Australian Animal

The jerboa, or jerboa rat, which inhabits the southern portion of Australia is an interesting little animal. Its body is three inches, its tail four inches long, the last inch of the tail being black and tufted like a lion's. The body color is gray, white underneath. The hind legs resemble those of a kangaroo, the white feet having four claws. The short front legs have five fingers. Its head is pointed, its ears particularly large, eyes small and bright.



4th of JULY SPECIALS

Grape Juice Pt. Bot 10c; Qt 19c

Rajah Salad Dressing

8-oz Jar 8c; Pt Jar 14c Qt Jar 25c

Quaker Maid Beans 6 cans 25c

Just Heat then Eat

Rajah Sandwich Spread
3½-oz Jar 5c; 8½-oz Jar 9c; Pt 17c
A delicious Sandwich filler
Contains no meat.

Lucky Strike, Camel, Chesterfield or Old Gold Cigarettes
Carton \$1.25; 2 pkgs 25c
Save! Buy a carton for over the week-end

FOR THE PICNIC BASKET

Encore Plain Olives Pt Jar 19c
5c Gum and Candy Bars 3 for 10c
Ann Page Pure Preserves 1-lb Jar 19c
Sultana Tuna Fish med can 15c
Kipperd Snacks can 5c
C. & C. Ginger Ale 2 bots 25c
Cutrite Wax Paper 2 pkgs 15c
Chip Baskets each 10c

Lang's Pickles 2 qt jars 25c qt 19c

Arrow Special 5 bots 25c
Plus bottle deposit

Uneeda Baker's
Asst'd DeLuxe 1b pkg 25c
Asst'd English Biscuit 1b pkg 29c
5c pkg Cakes and Crackers 2 pkgs 9c

The lowest price in several years
Clicquot Club Ginger Ale 2 Bots 25c
No bottle deposit

Don't forget extra Bread for over the holiday
Grandmother's Sliced Bread large wrapped loaf 7c
Pan Rolls doz 7c

Campfire Marshmallows 1b pkg 17c
Nectar Tea ¼-lb pkg 15c;

THE BLESSED BARRIER

By FANNIE HURST

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

SOMEWHERE in the heart, the mind and the spirit of young Sterling was a barrier as high, practically, as his life was long. Had you even suggested anything of this to any member of the Buhlow family, they would have met the implication with loyal and heated denial.

How could Sterling secretly feel himself an outsider in the Buhlow family, when not one of the Buhlow children, although they had quite simply been told when they each became eight, had an atom of consciousness that Sterling was not blood brother?

As a matter of fact, bending too far backward perhaps to achieve this end, Ann and Proscow Buhlow took pains to see to it that Sterling received even more than their own children of parental solicitude.

The fact that Sterling had been adopted by Ann during a previous marriage was as remote in the minds of her present husband and children as if it had never happened.

Sterling belonged. As the senior member of a remarkably alert group of children, he was the acknowledged leader of the clan.

"Sterling is too outrageously clever," Ann was wont to remark of her alleged eldest, treating him in the colloquial young fashion of the modern mother. "He sets a dreadful example to the rest of the children. They have to live up to him."

"Sterling is not clever," Ann's really eldest, Shirley, would sling out on such occasions. "He's a soulless misanthrope, an acid-flinging cynic, a misbehaviorist, and he passes off among the unworshippers of my mother's generation as clever."

"Oh, Shirley, be yourself," Terry, two years below Shirley, would retort on the fling of a soft pillow. "You know you'd give your sleepy head to be as clever as Sterling."

"What Shirley can't be, she is not going to bid for," remarked her father, dodging in turn the same soft pillow flung by Shirley toward him, that had been flung by Terry to his sister.

"Father, it is a good thing you make it a point to speak your true words in jest. Otherwise your family would never grant you a hearing."

Typical, all this, of the way Sterling stood in the admiration of his so-called parents and brothers and sisters. Not only the two older of the Buhlow children vested him thus in their full and enthusiastic approval, but the steepladder of younger ones followed suit with hero worshipping eyes.

"Sterling this," "Sterling that," "If I had Sterling's brains," "Sterling is the genius of this family," "If only Sterling would take the trouble he could be anything he set out to be!"

Something undoubtedly there was in Sterling. The something that would not take the trouble. Time after time, her sweet, anxious eyes scrutinizing this youth, Ann tried to analyze that trouble. Proscow, too. And as Ann said banteringly of her husband, as a famous alienist whose job it was to analyze the workings of the human brain, Proscow ought to be able to ferret out the way to attack the streak of cynical inertia in Sterling.

"Darling, with all your brains, isn't there anything you want to be?"

"I want my father to subsidize me with ten thousand a year as guarantee against the horrible thought of ever wanting to be anything."

"Sterling, won't you be serious just once? You're twenty now. The time has come when you simply have to decide what you want to do with your life. You're too talented! Music. Painting. Writing. I've a suspicion you can be a great person in any one of them."

"Perhaps."

"Proscow, you talk to him."

Curious, with any one of their own children, this problem would have been treated in quite another manner. In fact, the problem of Terry had already been handled with decision and the school for his medical training selected. With Sterling, just because of his equivocal position in the household, the dilemma of stimulating him to action was a subtle and troublesome one.

"You know after all, Sterling, your father, in spite of his wealth, could never be wealthy enough to encourage a dilettante in the family."

A flush ran beneath the pallor of the best-looking member of the Buhlows. Ann had struck in. Proscow, and rightly, would not permit one of his sons to live off of his largess. . . . much less Sterling, the outsider.

How to convey to these dear, warm discreet people that gnawing, sickening sense of his outsiderness. The very coloring of the eyes and hair of his five foster brothers and sisters was something Sterling could never look upon without the cold sense of being alien sweeping through the lonely inner moors of his desolation.

The Buhlows were blond, every one of them, blue-eyed, straw-haired. Dark, aloof, alone, he stood in their dear, kind world—the alien whose isolation no one dared mention. The alien, who by very virtue of the

anomaly of his position, was treated with considerations that hurt more than helped. All of his childhood, Sterling had yearned for the heartier reprimands handed out so unselfconsciously to the Buhlow children. No childish dispute had ever been settled against him. The alien deferred to!

The same way now with his retarded decision. With not one other of his children would Proscow have been so indulgent. Terry was a concrete example. Even Shirley, the only girl in the group, had never met the quality of indulgence that had been meted out to Sterling.

It made the bitterness and the hurting and the secret gnawing pain of being special, and a little outside the dear, inner group of people who were dearer than dear to him, almost too vast to be borne.

It was not alone the sense of being the outsider, it was the knowledge that their unspoken sense of it kept them all so cruelly considerate, so deferential to his special position.

Not even his foster father was to sense this out as the secret of the curious problem confronting him in this foster son of his.

Too bad. Most gifted member of the family. Brains. Talent. Will get his bearings in time, of course. But a curious licked kind of psychology to the lad. Doesn't care a great deal about anything. Fine intelligence. High strung, but not unduly nervous. Sensitive, of course. But somewhere in the machinery of the boy's fine mind, a monkey wrench.

For a while Shirley had seemed to have easiest access to the confidence of Sterling. They were so close; so filled with admiration, each for the other. Their entire childhood had been like that. Merciless in their repartee, gibe and banter, they were nonetheless closer than any other two of the children.

But then at this stage, when more than ever Sterling had become the noncommittal dilettante, even Shirley had fallen back defeated. Something was eating Sterling.

However, in the end it was Shirley who was to find her way into the

tormented labyrinth of Sterling's dilemma. The recital of his years of secret anguish and hurt and jealousies came from him one night in a torrent, on the heels of a discussion they had been having together on the subject of his refusal to compete for an art prize.

Sentence by sentence, revealing commitment by commitment, the strange secret tortures of the years lay revealed.

"I'm too jealous, Shirley. Too eaten with the devilish pain of being an outsider to the people I love best in the world, to care about anything. I'm licked before I start. You can't want anything badly enough to go out and get it when you're eaten with a devil like that. It will always be that way with me. Homesickness, heart sickness, to be one of a group that will always too consciously and conscientiously try to make me think I am what I am not."

"You fool," said Shirley, after hours of letting this too long dammed-up confession flow from him. "You darling, blessed, adorable idiot. The only thing, Sterling, that has made all these late years of mine the grand luminous years that they have been, is the fact that you are not one of us in the sense you mean. Fool. Darling idiot. Please, please don't sit there pretending you don't know what I mean. Sterling—how terrible it would be if really you were of us."

Suddenly, seeing her there in a radiance that was as beautiful as it was unmistakable to him, Sterling did see . . . and seeing, came to bless the fact that he was not one of them!

Coal Mined in Great Britain Since Year 1239

The first charter giving liberty to the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to dig coal was granted by Henry III in 1239, and was denominated "sea coal" on account of its being shipped to places at a distance. In the year 1281, this trade had so extended that laws were passed for its regulation.

In Scotland coal was worked at about the same time and a charter was granted in 1201, in favor of the abbot and convent of Dumfermline, in the county of Fife, giving the right of digging coal to the lands of Pittencrieff, adjoining the convent.

Coal began to be used for smelting about the beginning of the Seventeenth century.

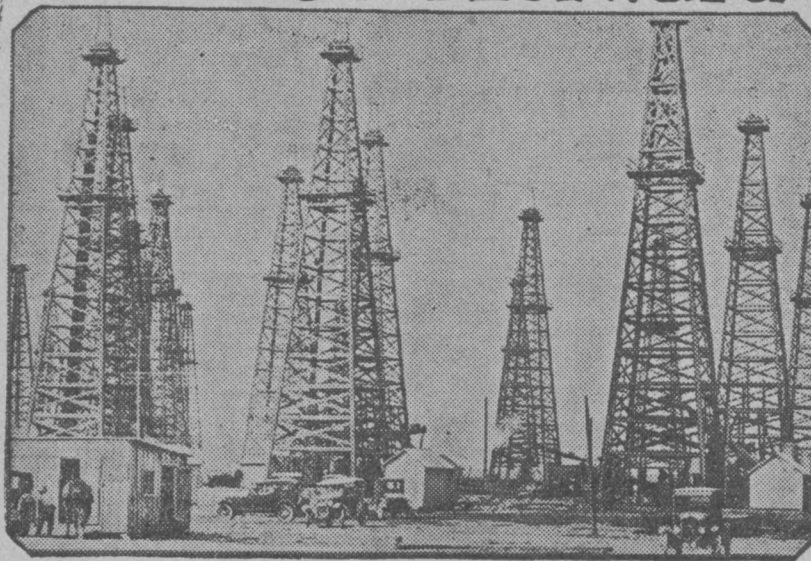
The working of coal gradually increased until the beginning of the Eighteenth century, when the steam engine was brought forward in the year 1705, and was applied to collieries in the vicinity of Newcastle about the year 1715. This engine produced a new era in the mining concerns at Great Britain and collieries were opened in every quarter and the coal trade increased to an astonishing extent.

Biblical "Slips"

Our recent note on a clergyman's discovery that a Bible verse ran: "Gird up thy loins," instead of "Joins," brought from correspondents letters concerning other errors that have slipped into this and kindred religious works. Thus in one Bible an error in punctuation made a certain passage run: "The wicked feed, when no man pursueth the righteous, is as bold as a lion."

And the omission of a letter in a passage in the Book of Common Prayer made it run: "We shall all be hanged in the twinkling of an eye."—Boston Transcript.

Texas Goes Forward



Group of Oil Wells in Texas.

(Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)—WNU Service.

WHILE scientists are penetrating the black depths of caves in Texas to trace the lives of their early occupants—among America's oldest inhabitants—the Lone Star state swiftly marches in the opposite direction toward modern progress.

Texas is so big! So big that some one said the people of El Paso jeer at those of Galveston as being effete easterners. In terms of people, area, animals, crops, and natural wealth she is so big and her regional interests are so diverse that she has outgrown her very constitution, as a boy outgrows his pants. Laws good for east Texas may be bad for west Texas. States policies agreeable to the natives on the lower Rio Grande may cause grief and pain to those hundreds of miles away in the vast Panhandle.

Merely to confound the newcomer, the native himself takes delight in mentioning casually that his state could swallow up more than 213 Rhode Islands and have a large area left over and that it is farther from El Paso to Beaumont than it is from New York to Chicago. Her governor rules more territory than any king or premier of Europe has in the continental limits of his country. Russia alone excepted. Were Texas as densely settled as Massachusetts, she'd have more than 131,000,000 people. In Texas mere native Americans, starting only with hard hands, strong wills, and great energy, have built up a vast, rich and powerful commonwealth.

The human tide to Texas, so far, has been steady, but never in any sense a great migration. When Stephen F. Austin founded his famous colony on the banks of the Brazos, a little more than 100 years ago, the Texas population, including Mexicans and Indians, was probably not more than 8,000 or 10,000. In the next quarter of a century the state had only 100,000 white inhabitants and 35,000 slaves. Not till railways began to spread, in the seventies, was its growth at all rapid. In the last 20 years it has gained more than 2,000,000. From the Middle Western states, since 1920, more than 100,000 people have come each year to settle in Texas. Of these immigrants, 96 per cent have settled in towns and cities. The remaining 14 per cent, going to the country, have put close to 2,000,000 acres of new land into crops. Since the end of the World war, it is estimated that probably 600,000 people have settled on new farms in the vast Panhandle region.

Less Than Half Cultivated.

The enormous agricultural potentiality of Texas is shown by the fact that, although less than half of her arable land has been put under cultivation, yet in a good year she produces a billion-dollar crop.

More than a billion dollars' worth of oil has been produced in Texas in five years and the state probably has more lignite, or brown coal, than the whole famous Ruhr region of Germany. Her deposits run into billions of tons. No one knows how much. Her industrial population, though long of minor consequence, is now increasing fast.

With her abundant oil, gas, lignite, iron ore, and other minerals, the resulting gradual increase of trade and industry is bound to bring substantial growth to certain Texas cities.

On the maps of the United States used by the general staff at Washington certain little flags are flying. They indicate the strategic cities of America, such as New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and San Antonio, Texas. Besides its place on the map, among the things which give a city strategic importance are safe and adequate food and fuel, in easy reach, and ample transport. In these respects San Antonio, as well as Houston and Dallas, is well supplied.

To a singular degree, east Texas, with her oil, lignite, and other minerals, her lumber, her excellent means of transport, and her easy access to vast meat, grain and natural gas supplies, is a strategic map spot whereon it is easy to visualize a great southwestern city.

Already Houston is conspicuous. It is the greatest spot-cotton market in the world. On its ship canal it has huge storage for export oil and grain—grain sent from Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska for Liverpool and Europe. Fed by 17 railways and served by numerous steamship and tanker lines, it trades with the world. Its destiny is one of large possibilities.

Bigger and Better Cattle.

In all the kaleidoscopic industrial transitions that are sweeping so much

of our South and West, nothing has changed more completely than the Texas cattle ranches. Today the original high-speed Texas longhorn, that streak of hoofs, horns and yellow hide that used to run with the deer and wild mustangs, is practically extinct. Yet, in his time, he was the basis of vast fortunes.

With the banished longhorn there also passed from this wild-cattle arena most of those rollicking, hard-riding, quick-shooting heroes whose names still live in the old cowboy ballads. When barbed wire was invented, romance and adventure died—on the Texas plains. Freedom was no more.

As to Texas, the climatic, geographic, floral fact remains that she is still the biggest natural cow pasture in the United States. At this very minute millions of bulky bovines are quietly feeding and fattening inside the wire fences of Texas.

Bigger and better meat-bearing animals—that is the modern Texas cowboy's slogan. Gradually building up the herds—no yearly models but constantly improved. To get a husky, fever-resistant beast for the low cost lands, the canny Texans have crossed their native cattle with the great humpbacked Brahmins of India. In good years the Fort Worth market alone will receive more than 1,000,000 cattle, as well as, perhaps, 1,250,000 calves, sheep, and hogs.

Measured in dollars and cents, Texas cotton is above cattle. Cotton, in Texas, is above everything. But nothing is above cattle in the sentiments and memories of Texans. To keep alive and spread the fame of Texas cow kingdoms, 32 historic cattle brands have been carved on the walls of Garrison hall, newest building on the campus of the state university.

When Cabeza de Vaca crossed Texas in 1535 the Indians gave him garments of cotton. From the few plants of those early days there has developed a production of astounding magnitude. At times Texas' crop has amounted to more than 40 per cent of all cotton grown in the United States. In the record year, 1926, it reached the amazing total of 5,630,831 500-pound bales.

Taking a leaf from the book of North Carolina, Texas is beginning to build up her most obvious industry, the cotton mill. She enjoys three of the most vital factors for their profitable operation: adequate labor, cotton "at the gate of the cotton patch," and fuel for power.

Developing Its Resources.

Like North Carolina, also, Texas is setting about methodically to make the most of all her natural gifts. The newly formed Society for the Scientific Development of Texas Natural Resources is just what its name implies.

Vast as many resources of Texas are known to be, further surveys must yet be made to determine the best local industrial use of the many mineral deposits which exist. Already the annual mineral production, exclusive of oil, is valued at \$70,000,000. Take potash. A thorough survey of the Texas deposits may reveal enough of these salts to make the United States forever independent of the present French-German potash monopoly.

Texas produces \$50,000,000 of net surplus wealth each year. It is the aim of the Scientific society, by publishing freely the results of its surveys, to aid this home capital in the development of mining and industry.

Texas, never a territory, entered the Union on her own terms. Shrewdly, she kept title to her own public lands. Half this vast domain she gave to her schools. Her university received more than two million acres. Oil found on these lands has made the University of Texas very rich.

Hosts of Americans have seen Texas from the windows of transcontinental trains. To such train riders it seems largely a flat, dry, almost treeless country. That's the fault of men who located the railroads. Parts of Texas, like the great barrancas of the Panhandle, or the Santa Helena gorge in Brewster county, are wild and picturesque. Cross-country train trippers killing time at bridge between Kansas City and Los Angeles, see nothing of these rougher, wilder regions. Likewise, by hundreds of miles, they miss the verdant, fruitful, subtropical Gulf coast, with its palms and beaches, its pleasure resorts, and its busy, growing tourist traffic. From all over the Middle West increasing numbers of visitors go now each winter to Galveston, Corpus Christi, and other Gulf towns.

Farther south and along the Rio Grande, between Laredo and Brownsville, has developed rapidly a vegetable and citrus-growing region of wealth and importance.

Dead Jungle Denizens

Food for Living Things

It is a fact that the carcasses of elephants are rarely found. But for that matter, travelers come upon the bodies of very few of the other animals of the jungles, though hundreds of thousands die every year.

In the tropics, where every living thing is eternally hungry and where life abounds as nowhere else on earth, a fleshy body has little chance for permanence. A dying elephant seeks out a quiet place where he can be alone with his strange experience, but that is not the reason why man seldom sees later such of him as was mortal. Bacterial life, ants and other insects, small animals, vultures—all serve speedily to dispose of the dead. Nature's own sanitary methods quickly obliterate the being which has served her own purposes. A few hours is usually sufficient to do away with a carcass; that is why few dead elephants are found.

It is for the same reason that of the millions of mighty creatures that walked the earth in prehistoric times, so few, comparatively, have left unmistakable evidences that they existed.

Only the animals which died in circumstances especially favorable to their preservation, such as those buried in swamps or by sands, are found now, to be mounted in museums and reconstructed for students.

Fighting Men Quick to Appreciate the Horse

It is generally held that the horse came originally from beyond the Euphrates, in Armenia, where Noah's ark was stranded, and where the ass still runs wild. Its value, as a war charger and chariot or cavalry horse, soon caused it to be tamed and exported to other countries, and Bible students will remember that Holofernes had 12,000 mounted archers (Judith II:15). Probably the Egyptian horsemen, which accompanied Joseph and his brethren on their pilgrimage to Canaan for the purpose of burying Jacob in the grave of his ancestors, were cavalrymen sent by Pharaoh, to protect the cavalcade from prowling bands of mounted Bedouins.

Syria, and no doubt heathen Canaan, employed horses in war, but the Israelites were forbidden to imitate them and in obedience to divine command hamstrung any of the chargers they captured. Job, who may have lived long before the Exodus, knew the horse only as a fleet, strong and handsome animal to be used in war. His description of the noble animal (Job XXXIX) as translated in the Authorized Version of the Bible, will always be admired by horsemen, indeed by all who feel the thrill of majestic, perfectly expressed language.

Rock-Carved Buddha

On the face of a jagged wall in a grotto in western Tibet there exists, sculptured out of the virgin rock, a mighty Buddha. The grotto was hollowed out and the image built within it probably several hundred years ago, as a modified form of Buddhism has been the chief religion of Tibet for many centuries. Buddhism, as a religion, was launched by Prince Gautama in the valley of the Ganges, in India, six hundred years before Christ. It gradually moved northward and eastward, and today there are very few Buddhists left in India proper. Most of the Buddhists of the world are found in Burma, Indo-China, Siam, Tibet, China and Japan.

Poem "Wrote Itself"

The poem "Mighty Lak a Rose" was written by Frank Stanton, Sr., at a time when his infant son was very ill. He is quoted as telling of it as follows: "One night when I came home from the office I stole upstairs to his crib and looked down into his feverish little face, and I tell you my heart nearly broke, for fear he was going to die. His mother and grandmother were standing by me, and he was asleep. 'Isn't he the sweetest little fellow? He's just like a rose,' said his grandmother. I went to my room, picked up a piece of copy paper and the poem wrote itself."

Real Meaning of "Trade"

The word trade springs from medieval English and originally meant a path or road and is connected with the word tread, meaning walk or proceed. Beginning with the Hanseatic league, it took on a special reference to the path of ships. A ship going to China was bound on the China trade or path to China. As barter was always associated with such voyages, the word trade gradually began to take on more significance in relation to the business of the voyage than to the voyage itself. Hence, foreign trade and domestic trade became standard terms in the language.

Inspiration From the Past

It is to the Greeks that we owe the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns which still decorate so many of our churches. Among the famous Roman temples which have given inspiration for modern churches and public buildings may be cited the Maison Carree at Nimes, which was the model for the Richmond (Va.) state capitol and for the Madeleine in Paris. The Roman Pantheon, which gave the idea with its great dome for St. Sophia in Constantinople and St. Peter's in Rome and many another church, is perfectly preserved and is used today as a church.

Phenomenon That Makes

Table Mountain Unique

The "tablecloth" that occasionally caps the flat top of Table mountain, South Africa, has been described in numerous books of travel ever since the latter part of the Seventeenth century. It consists of a sheet of dense cloud, formed when warm, moisture-bearing winds are forced up the steep slope of the mountain, especially in summer. The air expands in rising, cools, and condenses its moisture. The cloud often pours over the steep slope of the mountain, like a mighty cataract, and is re-dissolved as the wind is warmed by compression in descending. The effect produced by this rolling mass of vapor is sometimes indescribably grand.

The phenomenon is rendered more striking by the fact that a perfectly clear sky generally prevails over the surrounding country while the tablecloth is over the mountain. The cloud forms very rapidly, so that persons climbing the mountain often find themselves enveloped in it without warning, and must either remain stationary for hours or take the risk of serious accidents in attempting to find their way through the mist.—From Tycoo-Rochester.

Old Tigers, Unable to Hunt, Turn Man-Eaters

In one year, more than 1,500 people were killed by tigers in British India, and the average annual mortality from this cause has not been much below this figure. In most cases the tigers responsible for these deaths are man-eaters, it being an established fact that is an unusual thing for an ordinary tiger, no matter how ferocious a specimen, to attack a man.

Old age, strangely enough, is responsible for the development of the man-eating instinct. A tiger that is getting on in years is faced by a serious problem. His teeth are bad, a thousand fights have left him battered and bruised, he is worn out. He no longer has the strength nor the agility to keep his stomach filled through the normal process of killing game in the jungle. He has to keep alive. Anything will do, even a man. A tiger, crazed by this desire, will enter a village at night, drag a native out of bed, and carry him off into the jungle.

Italian Crime Exhibit

The famous "black museum" of Scotland Yard, that grim repository of lethal weapons and devices and of other relics of crime, has a rival. A similar chamber of police interest has been opened in the new prison in Rome, the exhibits gathered together ranging from modern counterfeits of old Roman coins—to be palmed off on tourists as antiquities—back through medieval instruments of torture.

Among the exhibits in the Italian criminal museum are a safe opened by burglars, displaying their method of work and the tools used, and an iron framework "cage" of medieval origin. This old cage is a device used for suspending from castle walls victims who were slowly starving to death.

Peaceful Holland

It has been said of the Dutch that they "smoke like a chimney." Illustrative of their love of the serene weed is the will of old Heer van Klass of Rotterdam. He died at ninety-eight years with his pipe in his mouth, having smoked nearly five ounces of tobacco a day. Every smoker who went to his funeral received ten pounds of tobacco and two pipes, and a package of tobacco is sent each year on his anniversary to the poor who attended. All the mourners smoked and shook out the ashes of their pipes on the coffin which was lined with the wood of his old Havana cigar boxes and matches, for, as he added, "One never knows what may happen."

Encouraging the Teacher

The first-grade teacher was trying to instruct one of the "yearlings" in the application of colored crayon to some pictures at hand. The teacher took the crayons and demonstrated the strokes, explaining why she chose blue here, and green there.

Jean, the little girl being thus instructed, thought the teacher deserved encouragement, so she blushed at the thought of her efforts and burst out: "You know, teacher, I think you're mighty good on taste."

Timely Thought

There are no profit and loss columns in the ledger of generosity. He who gives in the expectation of getting something in return is not a giver, but a merchant. He who gives with no such expectation, merely to plant a seed where it may or may not grow; to start a series of kindly relationships which may or may not continue to infinity, is in the highest sense a sportsman. And there is no sport on earth that compares with this.—Boston Transcript.

Nerve-Wrecking

The understudy decided to protest against a "cut" in her wages. She burst into the theater manager's room. "I can't stand the reduction in wages you propose to make," she commented. "In fact, I demand a raise. The work is bad for my nerves." "Bad for your nerves?" echoed the manager. "You have merely to stand in the wings and listen to the piece." She looked defiant. "Yes, that is the reason," came her reply.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for July 3

CHILDHOOD AND EDUCATION OF MOSES

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 2:1-10; Acts 7:20-22.

GOLDEN TEXT—Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Baby Moses.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Slave Boy Rescued by a Princess.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Preparing for Life's Work.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Influence of a Godly Home.

I. Moses' Parentage (v. 1).

Both father and mother were of Levitical stock. Being from the same tribe, they had a common bond of interest and sympathy. Amram had the good judgment to choose for a wife a woman who had sympathies and ambitions in harmony with his own.

II. Moses' Birth (v. 2).

Two children, Aaron and Miriam, were born to Amram and Jochebed before Moses. However, Moses was the first one that his mother was assured was to be the deliverer of the chosen people. There was something striking about this child which caused her to believe that it was sent of God. She saw that he was a "goodly child." In Stephen's speech (Acts 7:20) he asserts that the child was "exceeding fair." No doubt his mother believed him to be the deliverer of his people and instilled that truth in his mind from childhood. Because of this belief, she had confidence that somehow God would save him from the cruel decree of the king.

III. Moses' Preservation (vv. 3-8).

Though Pharaoh's edict was in force Jochebed's faith was such as to cause her to ignore it and hide Moses for three months. The hiding of the child was not because of fear, but because of faith (Heb. 11:23). It was her faith that made her brave to ignore the king's order. The unflinching attitude for human fear is a vital faith in the living God (Ps. 27:1).

1. Placed in an ark (v. 3). Perhaps the story of how Noah and his family were saved in the ark suggested to his mother the expedient used, namely, the ark of bulrushes.

2. Ark placed in the flags by the river (v. 3). Doubtless she was familiar with the place where Pharaoh's daughter came to bathe. She placed the ark at the particular place where it would attract attention.

3. Miriam watching (v. 4). She was, no doubt, stationed here by her mother. It is interesting to note the steps, as pointed out by another, by which God's plan was carried out:

a. A mother's wit (vv. 3, 4). She devised the ark and placed the baby in it at the proper place and at the opportune time. She also instructed Miriam as to her action.

b. A woman's curiosity (v. 5). The strange object among the flags attracted the attention of Pharaoh's daughter, and she directed her maids to bring it to her.

c. A woman's compassion (v. 6). When the ark was brought and opened, the baby wept. The true woman is always moved with compassion at the cry of a motherless baby.

d. A baby's tears (v. 6). The tears of Moses aroused the womanly instinct of Pharaoh's daughter and she was therefore susceptible to the suggestion as to the care of the baby.

e. A faithful sister (v. 7). Miriam's question was in the form of a suggestion as to a nurse for the baby from among the Hebrew women. This suggestion met a willing response and Miriam called the child's mother. In the providence of God we see that Jochebed was hired to nurse her own child. The best nurse possible for a child is its own mother.

IV. Moses' Education (vv. 9, 10, cf. Acts 7:20-22).

1. At his mother's knee (v. 9). We thus see his education began at the proper time and at the proper place. It was during this period that his character took form. Here his mind was filled with the Word of God and he was made acquainted with the Jewish hopes and prospects. In these early years, no doubt, the indomitable purpose was fixed, to suffer affliction with the people of God rather than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season (Heb. 11:24-26).

2. Adopted by Pharaoh's daughter (v. 10). At the proper time Moses was brought unto Pharaoh's daughter and adopted as her son. She called him "Moses," which means "drawn out," "because," said she, "I drew him out of the water."

3. Educated in the Egyptian court (v. 10). It was here that he became acquainted with the wisdom of the Egyptians (Acts 7:20-22). This was of great importance. It peculiarly qualified him to be the law giver and the historian of his people.

Small Offenses

A very small offense may be a just cause for great resentment; it is often much less the particular instance which is obnoxious to us, than the proof it carries with it of the general tenor and disposition of the mind from whence it sprung.—Greville.

To Plead Our Cause

"We have a God in heaven for our father, and a son by his side to plead our cause, and a divine executive on earth to look after our interests."

Shamrock of Tradition Common White Clover?

On March 17, of all the year, one simple little trefoil of green stands proudly above all flowers, at least in the hearts of millions of Celts all over the world. The story of the Irish shamrock, and of its use by the zealous and ardent Patrick to illustrate to a wavering pagan king a vexed point in Christian doctrine, has been told over and over.

Just what plant Patrick stooped down to pluck in that memorable debate cannot certainly be stated; but it is likely that it was the common white clover. For the traditional shamrock of Ireland is not peculiar to the Island of Saints alone, but grows everywhere that a chalk or limestone soil gives it favorable rootage. Its special luxuriance in Ireland is due simply to the combination there of ideal soil conditions and the peculiar Irish climate, with its mild winters and long, cool, moist summers.

One other plant contends with the clover its claim to the honor of being the original shamrock. This is one of the species of the oxalis or sheep-sorrel, well known in this country. Old Irish herbals give this plant also the name "seamrog," and ascribe to it medicinal virtues almost miraculous.

It will never be possible to determine the matter accurately. Before the Seventeenth century or thereabouts, plants were classified by their leaves rather than by their flowers, so that the three-leaved clover and the three-leaved oxalis were both "shamrocks" to the early Irish.—Kansas City Star.

Dutch Offered to Sell Manhattan to Bavaria

New York might have been a Bavarian town had the British not occupied New Amsterdam at the decisive moment and forcibly made the Dutch settlement an English colony, ancient documents discovered in the Munich archives disclosed.

In 1664, the documents show, negotiations were under way between the Bavarian elector, Ferdinand Maria, and a group of Dutch diplomats for the sale of Manhattan island and the surrounding territory which the Dutch had possessed since 1626. The British move upset their plans.

A scheme of Dr. Johann Joachim Becher, Bavaria's financial adviser, provided for the acquisition of colonies and the creation of a Bavarian navy. His efforts were advocated warmly by the elector, Ferdinand Maria. Bavaria's search for colonies was born out of the Thirty Years' war, which had ravaged the country and exhausted the state treasury.

Gorilla "Cousin" to Man

The gorilla, it is explained by Dr. William M. Mann, director of the Washington zoo, is credited generally with being the closest to "human" of all the anthropoids. He is not, of course, considered part of the ancestral stock of man, but as a sort of distant cousin. He is the nearest human in appearance, and his habits appear to approach closer to those of man than his nearest rival, the chimpanzee.

He also has a slightly larger brain, with a capacity of about 600 cubic centimeters, compared to 900 cubic centimeters for the most primitive human skulls in the collections of the National museum at Washington. Unlike other apes—approaching in this respect close to man—the gorilla is a poor climber. He is at home only on the solid earth, and man, on the whole, is much better equipped to take care of himself in the treetops.

Lincoln's Health

Speakers thoughtlessly refer to disturbances in Lincoln's thyroid gland. William H. Herndon's description of Lincoln is perhaps of the greatest value because not only did he work side by side with Lincoln for sixteen years, but his description was written to be read to audiences of Lincoln's neighbors. There is nothing to indicate from this or any other reliable source that thyroid dysfunction was present, nor is there anything to suggest disturbance in any other endocrine gland unless it was some overactivity of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, beginning after puberty. Dr. Milton H. Shutes explains to Hygeia Magazine readers.

Low Rate on Elmans

Mischa Elman, so the story goes, was at a hotel in a city where he was to give a concert. The great violinist was approached by a small boy who asked him for his autograph, and Elman graciously obliged.

Still later the boy sought another signature. "But," protested Elman, "I have given you two autographs already. What do you want with three?" "Well, mister," said the boy, "there's a kid in town who will trade me a Heifetz for three Elmans."—Saturday Evening Post.

East Indian Women Workers

Of the 146,000,000 people gainfully employed in India, 31 per cent are women, a large proportion when compared with the 29 per cent in Italy, 30 in England and Wales, 35 in Germany and 22.1 in the United States. By far the largest number of women workers are employed on plantations. In 1921, 47 per cent of the workers on tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and indigo plantations were women. Mining also employs a considerable number of women.

Washington's Mount Vernon



Mount Vernon, America's Most Hallowed Shrine.

(Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)—WNU Service.

MOUNT VERNON is basking in the spotlight of the two-hundredth anniversary celebration of George Washington's birth. Normally the estate is visited by nearly 400,000 people annually, but 1932 pilgrimages are expected to break all records.

"Mount Vernon is pleasantly situated in a high, dry, healthy country 300 miles by water from the sea on one of the finest rivers in the world," said George Washington, in describing his estate to a friend in 1793.

At the foot of the hill topped by the beautiful colonial mansion of the first President, spreads the broad Potomac. The high, pillared east portico of the mansion offers a splendid view of the river and the wooded beauty of the Maryland hills beyond, though lofty trees which stud the estate's spacious lawns and steel terraces. The west front of the mansion faces the vast farm land once carefully supervised by its illustrious owner.

Uncertainty shrouds the origin of the present mansion. Certain of the records indicate that Lawrence Washington began its construction, while others seem to show that his father built it.

The first white proprietors of the site of Mount Vernon were two old prospectors, who by authority of the royal governor patented it nearly 300 years ago. They made no effort, however, to comply with the provision of the law which required them to place tenants on the property, and in consequence their title to 4,000 acres reverted to the commonwealth.

In 1674 the patent to the land, along with some additional acreage, was reissued by Lord Culpeper to John Washington and Nicholas Spencer. Three Washingtons held the land before it came into the possession of Augustine, father of Lawrence and George, who purchased it from his sister for \$900 and built the first house on it about 1734. This small dwelling was burned five years later, and its owner moved with his family to a farm near Fredericksburg, where he died in 1743.

George Went There in 1747.

Under the provisions of his will, the estate on the Potomac passed to Augustine's son Lawrence, who made his residence there and gave the place its name in honor of Admiral Vernon, of the British navy, under whom he had campaigned against the Spaniards in the West Indies and for whom he entertained a deep respect and affection.

In 1747 George Washington came to Mount Vernon to make his permanent home with his high-minded and cultured half-brother.

During Lawrence Washington's mastership, Mount Vernon began to assume a position of some importance in the colony. The able young proprietor was active in public affairs. He was appointed adjutant of his military district by the royal governor and several times represented his county in the Virginia house of burgesses.

Lawrence Washington died in 1752, and left Mount Vernon to his infant daughter, Sarah, who survived her father by only a few months. On her death the property went to George. Before he had reached his majority, George Washington was the sole proprietor of Mount Vernon, then an estate of 2,700 acres.

The Mount Vernon of 1752 and that of today, which is essentially as George Washington left it, were not much alike. The house was a simple one, without the present mansion's third story, banquet hall, library, or the chambers above these additions. Neither did it have the colonnades or the great portico overlooking the river.

The old brick barn, built by Augustine Washington nearly twenty years earlier, had survived the fire that destroyed his house and is still standing, the oldest structure on the estate.

Like most Virginians of his day, the future Father of His Country was possessed of a lively land hunger, and by gradual acquisition he increased his Mount Vernon property from the 2,700 acres which he had inherited to a domain of approximately 8,000 acres.

The management of so great a holding presented large problems of administration, but no man in the colonies was better fitted than George Washington to meet them successfully. He was by nature a practical farmer, and he found his greatest happiness in his marriage and the care and development of his home.

But Washington was not content to be a country gentleman who farmed in the disastrous manner then generally in vogue in Virginia. He early realized that extensive and unbroken tobacco planting was ruinous to the soil. At Mount Vernon he grew only so much tobacco as was absolutely necessary in an age when the soporific leaf served as a medium of exchange.

of crop rotation and fertilizing his fields liberally.

First Experimental Farm.

Mount Vernon was the first real experimental farm on the North American continent. Washington made of his estate an agricultural laboratory, wherein he put to practical application the new theories of soil cultivation and stock breeding that were then being expounded successfully in England.

For years prior to the revolution, he experimented in a comparatively small way, and while the struggle for liberty put an end to these activities for a time, it enabled him frequently to come in contact with the methods of agriculture used in the other colonies. As a result, he accumulated much valuable information which he put to good use in later years.

His return after the war marked the beginning of an era of energetic effort to improve and beautify the place he loved so well. Plants, seeds, and cuttings were imported from Europe, while many more were received from friends, both at home and abroad.

In General Washington's day mules were not commonly used in America and those that were seem to have been of an inferior breed. He made earnest efforts to better the stock and was greatly aided in his experiments along this line by two gifts from abroad. Lafayette sent him two spirited jennies and a jack from the Isle of Malta, while the king of Spain also made him a present of a similar trio of high-bred Spanish stock.

Seed and soil tests were undertaken, as well as stock breeding, and the general engaged in a voluminous correspondence with the leading agricultural experts in Europe. To have achieved the productivity that he did from Mount Vernon's naturally none too fertile acres is a standing tribute to the agricultural genius of Washington the farmer and, together with the many successful experiments he conducted there, justified the use of that title which pleased him most—"The First Farmer of America."

His Threshing Barn.

General Washington's capacity for the practical application of his advanced agricultural theories was in evidence in the large barn which he built on the Dogue Run farm. It was a 16-sided brick structure, the construction of which he supervised and the plans for which he drew. The bricks for it were baked on the estate, and among its unique features was a circular threshing floor, the boards of which were laid so as to leave regular and frequent interstices, through which the flailed or trodden grain could fall into bins built beneath.

A motive which probably impelled the master of Mount Vernon to include this innovation in his new barn was his abhorrence of wasted time. By providing a good threshing place indoors, he was able to be independent of the weather in preparing his grain and made it unnecessary for his slaves to remain idle because of rain or cold.

For greater convenience, the Mount Vernon estate was divided into five farms, ranging in size from the comparatively small mansion house farm to the river farm of 2,027 acres. On each of these there were slave quarters, an overseer's house, and barns and other outbuildings. On one of them, the Union farm, there was a brick barn, which Washington described in a letter to Arthur Young in December, 1793, as "equal, perhaps, to any in America, and for conveniences of all sorts, particularly for sheltering and feeding horses, cattle, etc., scarcely to be exceeded anywhere." An overseer was in direct charge of each of these farms, but General Washington did not leave the management entirely in their hands.

Just before the Revolution General and Mrs. Washington had come to the conclusion that the demands upon them for entertaining would necessitate an enlargement of their residence. Work actually began in the spring of 1775, but before it was more than well started the master was called away to take command of the army. His kinsman, Lund Washington, took over its active direction, but the interior construction work was not completed until 1786, after the general's return. The mansion, as it stood then and as it stands today, was of Virginia pine sheathing, designed and painted to resemble stone blocks, and built over a framework of oak. The foundations were of brick and real sandstone; the roof of cypress shingles.

Practically all the food consumed was raised on the place. The slaves subsisted largely on corn meal, pork, turnips, and a few other vegetables, all of which were home grown. For the use of the table in the great house, wheat, fruits, sheep, and cattle were raised.

The hospitality at Mount Vernon was bountiful and seldom did the Washington family sit down to dinner alone.

Men and Women Readers, as Novelist Sees Them

The existence of the average woman in the United States is still without variety or romantic lovers, splendid husbands. The prospect for them in most cases is not bright.

There is a great gulf, in such a woman, between her life and her thoughts, her aspirations; and novels about glorious feminine conquests, nobilities and power compose a large part of her inner, necessitous being. To a great extent she dwells in and upon them. I would never expect to sell a novel about a lonely and defeated woman to women. Not unless it were wholly sentimental.

A sentimental novel, in such a case, would be one where the woes, the importance, of the woman were grossly exaggerated. A cold record of fact could have no success with them; the question, the presence of truth and beauty have no substance. An overwhelming majority of women read for support, for the illusion of an amelioration of their fates.

Men, when they read at all, are different; they are so various that no general classification is possible. Sometimes, engaged with my mail, I think men read mostly to discover the numbers of mistakes in the books they examine.—Joseph Hergesheimer in the American Mercury.

Annual Fair in Which Javanese Take Delight

The Pasa Gambir is a tawdry fair which is held annually for the delight of the Javanese. The buildings are erected for each event and are of light construction of bamboo, but are rendered quite effective by the erection of towers at intervals and by the use of bright paint of many colors. Work commences in the spring and the fair opens during the latter part of August for two weeks, during which it is visited by half a million persons. As the time of opening approaches there is a mushroom appearance of street traders of every description. The sidewalks are lined with bamboo stalls and the world's strangest 5-and-10-cent store begins to function—here the prices are 4 and 7½ cents, respectively. To catch the native's fancy is an endless assortment of bazaar goods, ranging from cheap toys to all sorts of inexpensive jewelry and cloths, from wearing apparel and toilet articles to popular native foods.

"Ski" Idea Not New

Implements for the purpose served by the modern "ski" were used by many nations of antiquity. Xenophon describes the shoes or pattens of skins with which the horses of the Armenians were shod to prevent them from sinking into the snow, and Procopius made mention of the ancient Lapps, known in Scandinavia as Skrid-Finnen, or sliders. Snowshoes have always been used by the Mongols of northwestern Asia. From the evidence of the old Norse sagas they must have been general in Scandinavia long before the Christian era. Ulf or Ullar, the god of winter, is always spoken of as walking upon skis, the curved toes of which gave rise to the legend that they were really ships upon which the god was wafted over hill and dale.

National Conventions

Although performing the function of selecting a man to rule the nation for four years, there is not one single statute relating to national conventions. Public opinion alone polices them and they are sovereign in themselves. A century ago, when national conventions had their inception, John Quincy Adams wrote in his diary, "These meetings cannot be multiplied without resulting in deeper tragedies. Their manifest tendency is to civil war." Nevertheless, the national conventions have reigned supreme and no man not chosen by one ever has been elected President.

Nature's Arrangement

Probably no living creature is immune from serving as some other creature's dinner. The total mortality of animal groups is in strict proportion to their numbers. A pair of the new generation remains, to replace a pair of the old, and apparent elimination of all but that pair is very largely due to agencies indiscriminate in their action. "There would seem to be no discriminative eliminating forces of sufficient strength to bear the very great burden put upon them by natural selection theories," a prominent naturalist concludes.

Nature's Special Device

The hog fish, found along the coast of southern California, spends its life on the sea bottom, but it is necessary for its eggs to reach the sunny surface waters if they are to hatch. Nature has met this requirement by teaching the hog fish to spawn its eggs in small blimp-shaped balloons which rise to the surface in pairs, joined together at the small ends. After the hatching takes place the young fish migrate to the bottom again.

As Old as His Creed

The story is told of a young rector who, after a sermon on the divine character of the church, was approached by an elderly lady who said wrathfully: "How dare a boy like you talk to us in that manner?"

The young man, who still wore his surplice, drew himself up and replied with crushing dignity: "Madam, when I have this on I am 1,900 years old."—Boston Transcript.

DAIRY

TO END MOISTURE IN MILK HOUSE

Proper Insulation Will Put Stop to Nuisance.

A subscriber complains that moisture collects on the ceiling of his milkroom, which is built as an addition to his dairy stable and with a self-closing door. He asks how he can plaster the ceiling and walls.

The moisture condensation is due to lack of insulation and lack of ventilation. A layer of good sheet insulation on top of the ceiling joists would take care of the insulation of the ceiling pretty well. Then you should have about a 10 by 10 or 12 by 12 outtake flue starting at the ceiling and going up through the roof and capped with a regular barn ventilator. This should have a valve at the bottom operated by a chain, so that it can be partly or entirely closed, as may be necessary to keep the temperature where you want it.

Also your walls probably need insulating before you plaster. The patent plaster board helps a good deal, but an extra sheet of insulation if the walls are of blocks, or the extra sheet with the studding spaces filled with dry sawdust or shavings if of frame construction, will add a lot to the warmth. But if you insulate the ceiling and put in a ventilator, you probably will have no further trouble.—Wallace Farmer.

To Feed Grain Properly One Must "Know" Herd

Feeding grain economically to cows requires in the first place that we know what each cow in the herd is producing. This, in turn, means that we must weigh the milk from each cow at fairly frequent intervals and have samples of the milk tested for butterfat. Granted that we know the production of each cow, a rough and ready rule is to feed one pound of grain to each four pounds of milk produced by Holstein cows testing around 3.5 per cent fat. Extra good producers—say cows producing 50 to 60 pounds of milk daily—will require a larger proportion of grain than this and cows near the end of lactation period and giving 15 pounds or less will not require as much. There will never be a rule so good that the feeder will not have to rely somewhat on his own judgment. An Ayrshire cow, giving richer milk, might have a pound of grain to three and a half pounds of milk, a Guernsey one to three and a Jersey one to two and three-quarters pounds.

Raise Only Good Calves

Healthy calves are advocated as a sure source of healthy, producing dairy cattle. Dairymen who add to their herds by purchase frequently increase their troubles, according to Dr. J. P. Iverson, chief of the California division of animal industry, because it rarely happens that healthy, producing cows can be bought cheap. Doctor Iverson stresses that only good calves from cows of known production and good type should be raised. Such calves, he says, when segregated soon after birth and fed milk, pasteurized, or known to be from tuberculosis-free cattle, become desirable dairy cows, free from disease.

Feed More Grain

A study of market prices gives a lot of food for thought just now, especially for the dairy farmer who buys a lot of his feed. A couple of years ago nutrients could be purchased most cheaply in clover hay, while timothy hay was fourth on the list at \$13 per ton. Now, according to computations of a contemporary, timothy is the most expensive of feeds and red clover is a more expensive feed than oats, wheat, alfalfa hay, barley, gluten feed and shorts. The change in price levels means that farmers can profitably cut down on the amount of hay fed and feed grain more liberally.

Watch Profits

A recent test at the Mitchell, Nebraska, experiment station shows that cows on roughage alone produced milk and butterfat cheaper but the total value of the product above feed cost was less than with cows which got grain in addition to the roughage. James A. Holden, who conducted the test, sums it up by saying that the cows receiving grain paid more than the market price for it. He adds that farmers having cows capable of producing over 300 pounds of butterfat for a year on silage and hay alone will find that it pays to add a good grain mixture at present feed prices.—Successful Farming.

Eradicating Tuberculosis

During the year ending December 31, 1931, 8,446 initial tests were conducted upon 121,764 cattle, according to the January 21 report of Dr. E. T. Fauller, director of the bureau of animal industry of the New York department of Agriculture and markets. The report goes on to say that 43,089 reactors were revealed, or 35.3 per cent. 3,632 herds were found infected, or 42.3 per cent. It also states that 4,814 herds revealed no tuberculosis.—American Agriculturist.

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 Companies or Public Library support. Churches, Lodges, Societies, Schools, etc., are requested to use our Special Notice Department for money-making events.

Mrs. Sue Birnie, of Philadelphia, is spending some time with Mrs. Sue Crapster.

Miss Jane Dern, of Hagerstown, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wantz.

Whitfield Buffington and daughter, Margerie, of Berwyn, Md., were visitors this week at Roy B. Garner's.

Miss Alice Harman and Henry Becker, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith, near Woodsboro.

Mrs. Charles Martin, of Philadelphia, has been spending the week on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. N. B. Hagan.

Reuben H. Alexander, who had not recovered from a recent lengthy illness, is again confined to bed, with a nurse in attendance.

Mrs. Merritt Burke, of Newark, Del., is a visitor at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Bower and Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bricker.

George L. Harner and family, and Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Ibach, moved into Mr. Harner's recently purchased home, on York St., on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin T. Fringer, spent from Thursday until Saturday of last week with Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Fair, at Carlisle, Pa.

Thomas Smith, of York, Pa., and William Smith, of Littlestown, Pa., visited at the home of Joseph Smith and family during the past week.

Mrs. Lavina Fringer, returned home, on Thursday, after spending several weeks with Rev. and Mrs. Frank L. Brown, at Columbus, Ohio.

Walter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reaver, near town, returned home from the Frederick City Hospital, on Monday, and is getting along very nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stouffer entertained on Sunday, the following: Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Lambert and two children, and Mr. Samuel Lambert, of near town.

Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Martell, near town, is suffering with a badly bruised arm, due to being caught in a clothes wringer, last Friday.

On Thursday evening the pupils of Miss Hazel Hess's music class gave an excellent recital in the Lutheran Sunday School room. Seventeen children took part.

The Record now has a Littlestown Correspondent from whom we will no doubt receive letters pretty regularly. We welcome this new addition to our staff of reporters.

The foundations are up for two large portable school buildings, in the rear of the main High School building. These are necessary owing to the growth of the school.

Miss Josephine Smith, of New York, and Hugh Bryson, of Ashville, North Carolina, are spending some time at home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Smith.

We are now soliciting orders for Calendars. Have already booked about the usual number up to July 1. Please call at office to see samples. Deliveries not due until about December 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Trone, of Hanover, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Merle Baumgardner over the week-end. Miss Louise Hess, near town, has returned home after spending a week at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Biddinger and daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Boyd and grand-daughter, Virgie Boyd, of near town, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd, at Dundalk, Baltimore County.

Idona, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mehring fell upon a stick which tore a gash in her cheek, requiring two stitches to close. The accident happened last Friday while attending the Daily Vacation Bible School picnic. At this writing she is getting along very nicely.

The town Council, of Hampstead, passed an ordinance last week prohibiting the selling of merchandise in the town of Hampstead, unless the seller first secures a license from the Mayor and City Council. The ordinance is aimed at all kinds of hawkers and peddlers, but does not bar farmers or truck growers from selling their own raised products. The license fee is \$5.00. Violators of the law will be fined.

Mrs. Earl Haines, near town, is confined to bed suffering with rheumatism.

On Independence Day the Rural Carriers will not go over their routes. The postoffice will only be open for the dispatch of mail—no window service.—Harry L. Feeser, Postmaster.

Mrs. Henry K. Barbe, of Welch, W. V., is visiting in the home of Mrs. David Humbert. Mrs. Barbe was a resident of Taneytown 27 years ago. At that time her husband was principal of Milton Academy.

Callers at Mr. and Mrs. John E. Byers' home, on Sunday, were: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilhelm, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Graham, Brad-dock Heights, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Whitmore, of Lewistown.

200 "Home-Coming" Post Cards were supplied by The Record Office, to those who called for them. We suppose all were used; and if so, we feel that this medium has materially added to spreading the invitation.

A game of baseball will be played this Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the home ground, with the Han-over, Pa. Athletic Club. Those who want baseball in Taneytown must patronize the games better than they have been doing.

The weather, beginning with last Sunday, has been the most oppressive of the summer. Not only because of temperatures up in the 90's, but because of the great humidity, caused by light showers and heat, and but little breeze either day or night. Heavy showers on Tuesday helped the situation considerably.

Mrs. Minnie Martin, who has been living at the home of David B. Shaum, near town, received a fractured shoulder blade and other painful injuries when she fell from a table last Friday morning. She was taken to the Frederick City Hospital, where the fracture was reduced, returning home on Sunday.

The condition of most cornfields in this section, is poor, but rains this week have helped. The early potato crop is pretty generally a failure, due to the long continued drought. A very few early plantings seem fairly good. The harvesting of wheat commenced this week. With but few exceptions, the yield is expected to be considerably less than that of last year.

All citizens of Taneytown, especially those whose homes are along the line of the parade on the 4th., are requested to permit visitors to use their front porches and lawns, while the parade is passing. This will be a bit of courtesy that will be appreciated. Also, town owned autos and trucks should be kept off the streets, in garages, in order to relieve the streets of congestion. Remember, this will be a National holiday, and hundreds of autos will be using our streets on their way to other places.

Professional decorators have been busy in town, all week, and as a result of their work many buildings now present a very handsome appearance. Most of the local decorations will not be placed before Monday morning. While we feel that many can not afford to spend a great deal for this purpose, a comparatively liberal display of flags and bunting would cost but little. Perhaps it would be more economical in the end to buy a few good flags rather than a lot of cheap ones, as the good grade can be used many times, and will hold their color.

TANEYTOWN 6—MANCHESTER 0

A rather uninteresting seven-inning game of ball was played on the home ground last Saturday between Taneytown and a team from Manchester. After the third inning the home team eased up in play, as it was easily seen that the visitors were out-classed. Myers for the home team pitched 6 innings striking out 8 men and did not give a free pass. Reisner for the visitors was wild, but was credited with 6 strike outs and gave a number of free trips to first.

The score
Taneytown 0-0-4-1-1-0-X=6
Manchester 0-0-0-0-0-0-0=0

TANEYTOWN 11—FAIRFIELD 3.

Taneytown evened up with the Fairfield boys, on Wednesday, by winning a seven inning game, 12 to 3. The visitors started in as though they might run away with the game, making five hard hits in the first three innings that produced three earned runs. But that was the end of it. Pitcher Myers, for Taneytown, tightened up, while Martin for the visitors lost the location of the plate, and in the fourth inning the home team banged out three hits that resulted in four tallies, and after that dominated the situation, even though Fairfield tried two more pitchers.

Umpire Ashenfelter came in for some criticism of his calling of balls and strikes, but hardly more than usually attends amateur games, and in this particular game the score was too one-sided for the umpire to have anything material to do with it. As they always do, the visitors acted in a very gentlemanly manner. The score by innings was as follows:
Taneytown 0-0-4-4-3-X=11
Fairfield 2-0-1-0-0-0=3

(The scorers disagreed over the number of runs made by Taneytown in the fifth inning. We give the visitors the benefit of the contention, by crediting only 4 runs.)

He who thinks the world is full of good things, good people and kindly blessings, is much richer than he who thinks to the contrary. Each man's imagination largely peoples the world for himself. Some live in a world peopled with princes of the royal blood; some live in a world of paupers and privation. You have your choice.—Selected.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

George Washington

Published as a Souvenir in connection with Carroll County's Celebration of the Bi-centennial of the birth of George Washington, at Taneytown, July 4th.

Anticipating a demand for our Booklet after July 4, we have increased the first edition of it and expect to have it on sale at our office, or by mail. The main portion of the work, and the main object of its publication, was to give a history of George Washington's only visit to Carroll County, July 1, 1791, and this has been covered in detail with all information obtainable.

In order to make the work more generally useful we have added sketches of the lives of George and Martha Washington, giving many bits of information concerning this noted pair, not generally known, but of decided interest.

In addition, there has been added a sketch of the history of the formation of Carroll County, that extended from 1832 to 1837; and closing the work with a brief sketch of the oldest records of Taneytown—origin of its name, etc.

It must be understood that the price of this booklet naturally held its size to 40 pages, 6x9. In addition to the subject matter, it contains half-tone cuts of George Washington; Martha Washington; Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington; George and Martha and the Custis children; the old Adam Good Tavern, Taneytown; and Cookerly's Tavern at New Midway, where Washington stopped on his 1791 trip.

We believe that the work is of sufficient value and historical interest for it to command a larger sale. As long as the present edition lasts, it will be on sale at 25c per copy at our office, or will be mailed at 30c.

THE CARROLL RECORD CO. 7-1-4t

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT

Byers & Co. has dissolved partnership but Mrs. L. M. Byers will continue at the same place (Koutz's). You can get chips there, or at her home, or at C. G. Bowers' Store.

ORDERS FOR PICNICS

A Specialty, see me for good prices. Orders taken for home-made cakes. L. M. BYERS.

NO. 4656 EQUITY. In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity.

EX-PARTE. In the Matter of Trust Estate of Isaiah Reifsnider, John D. Devilbiss, Trustee for Stella L. Devilbiss.

Upon the foregoing report and release it is ordered this 28th day of June, 1932, by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, in Equity, that the foregoing report of the trust and account by John D. Devilbiss, substituted trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of July, 1932, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Carroll County aforesaid once a week in each of two successive weeks prior to July 18th, 1932.

F. NEAL PARKE, C. J. True Copy Test. EDWIN M. MELLOR, JR., Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County. 7-1-3t

Crop Insurance.

Always at this time in the year many farmers take out increased Fire Insurance to cover crops for a few months during and after the harvest season. Very few carry enough insurance in their regular policies to protect them during the time heavy crops are stored.


The cost of a short-term policy is but small, for the additional protection during the most dangerous time in the year.

P. B. ENGLAR, Agent.

The Home Insurance Co NEW YORK. 6-24-3t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat 46@ .46
Corn 35@ .35



PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE A MATTER OF PRIDE.

Personal independence is a matter of pride with each citizen. Make your financial independence an assured fact by having an account with this Bank and deposit regularly.

3½% Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

TANEYTOWN, MD.

MAKE THEM INDEPENDENT

You look forward to making your dear ones independent in their future years. Establish a Trust fund for them now with this Bank as Trustee—assuring safety of funds and regular income. Talk it over now with our Trust Officer.

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY

TANEYTOWN, MD.

ARTHUR W. FEESER, President. CHARLES R. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)
Taneytown, Md.

Popular Hot Weather Merchandise at Very Attractive Prices.

LADIES' DRESSES, 98c

Smart looking, short sleeves or sleeveless frocks of servicable prints or figured voile. They can be had in most any size from 16 to 46.

LADIES' SILK HOSE, 39c, 79c & \$1.00

Each line represents a distinctive quality to suit the price in the mind of the purchaser. All the leading Summer colors in sizes 8½ to 10.

CHILDREN'S ANKLETS, 10c, 15c & 25c pr.

A nice assortment of fancy and plain colors in sizes 4 to 10. Cotton, mercerized and rayons.

MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS, 50c & 89c

You've never before bought such quality shirts at such a reasonable price. The quality is beyond questioning; they are full cut and come in all the popular colors and sizes.

MEN'S ATHLETIC SHIRTS & TRUNKS, 25c pc.

Fine quality gauze athletic shirts and Broadcloth Trunks. All sizes and trunks of assorted colors.

DRESS OXFORDS,

For a pair of Dress Oxfords that reflect style plus quality at a low price you should be sure to look over our line of Star-Brand. They are beyond comparison for quality, workmanship and selective style when price is a consideration.

Our Grocery Department

should appeal to the discriminating housewife because of quality of merchandise, our service and thrift prices.

2 LARGE CANS SLICED PINEAPPLES, 27c

Large Jar Good Apple Butter 16c Can Ritter's Pork and Beans 5c
2 large Cans Sliced Peaches 25c 3 Cans Stringless Beans 25c

24-OZ. JAR SWEET MIXED PICKLES, 21c

1-lb Jar Peanut Butter 10c ¼-lb Package Cheon Tea 15c
1-lb Can Cocomalt 42c Bottle Creto 29c

2 CANS APPLESAUCE, 25c

2 Packages Krumms Noodles 15c 2-lb Box Large Prunes 15c
2 Packages Morton's Salt 15c 3 Cans Tomatoes 20c

LARGE PACKAGE RINSO, 17c

Medium Cake Ivory Soap 5c 3 Cakes Camay Soap and 1 15c
Bottle Household Ammonia 10c Ivory Snow 22c
1 Can Drano


WELCOME

To Carroll County's

BIG CELEBRATION

George Washington Bi-Centennial

JULY 4th



Taneytown's Biggest Event

will be just the time to pay a visit to the old home town and see all old friends again. Don't miss it. There will be more to see than you ever saw before in old Taneytown. We welcome you.

Reindollar Brothers & Co.
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given that an election for Directors of The Carroll Record Company, to serve for the year beginning July 1, 1932, will be held at the office of the Company, on Friday, July 1, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. A. ARNOLD, President.
G. WALTER WILT, Secretary. 6-24-2t

\$1.00 Stationery Offer

This office sells many lots, each year, of our "Dollar Offer." 200 Hammermill Bond note paper 5½x8½, and 100 Envelopes to match, printed in neat type, blue ink; envelopes printed on back or front, as desired. Boxed and mailed anywhere within 200 miles. Name and address, two or three lines. Cash with order.

The Carroll Record Co.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

FOR SALE

Young Guernsey Cow

Average monthly butter-fat test for two years 5.5 per-cent. This herd is T. B. tested and 100 per-cent. negative to two blood tests.

ROBERT E. FOX,
Ladiesburg, Md. 6-24-2t

DANCE

Every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

HOLLY WOOD

Gardens Ballroom, Frederick, Md.
Most Beautiful Ballroom in Maryland

BEST RADIO BANDS 50c 6-24-4t