

THE WASHINGTON BI-CENTENNIAL A HUGE SUCCESS.

The Greatest Gathering that ever Assembled in Carroll County.

Without any doubt Carroll County celebrated the 200th. anniversary of the birth of George Washington on the 4th. In fact, it seemed as though all roads led to Taneytown, and there were not roads enough. How many attended the celebration? Nobody knows. The crowd was estimated at from 30,000 to as high as 75,000, and one guess was as good as another. Several thousand did not get any farther than the town. Others did not get here at all, but turned back. The roads were literally packed with autos in every direction a comparatively small part of the pack being general traffic.

The heavy rain in the morning, which rendered the holding of the event in doubt until near 11 o'clock, was really a blessing in disguise, as it kept more thousands from coming. The rain had one unfavorable result, in that it delayed the moving of the parade fully an hour, but the only thing to do was wait for some of the floats and delay the program at the Fair Ground.

Instead of starting the parade at 1:30 it was 2:40 before it got under way, and 5 o'clock before it finally ended at the reviewing stand. It was the greatest parade and demonstration ever held in Carroll County, and it could not have been handled better in any other town, or with any other directors. The officers and committees in charge deserve unstinted praise for the way the event was carried out.

The "no parking" plans were not carried out, and a portion of the route of the parade had to be omitted, but even this caused no great confusion. The assembling of the entire line of floats and paraders in Sauble's field at the half-way point, before making the final march to the Fair Ground, was a very wise conclusion. It caused some delay, but prevented a jam that would otherwise have resulted.

The spacious Fair Ground was also a necessity. It was a veritable sea of automobile tops as viewed from a distance, but driveways were kept open and the parking was safely managed. But, why try to describe the crowd? It was a typical, enthusiastic, interested, patriotic, sober, American gathering.

The announcement of the various units of the parade as they passed the speakers' stand, was made by Rev. Earl E. Redding, as follows:

Chief Marshal Franklin Bowersox, escorted by mounted State Police and Marshals.

First Regiment Band, Co. H, Infantry of Maryland National Guard. First Regiment Infantry, Frederick.

Official Cars, Taneytown Mayor, City Council, Speakers, Chairman and District Chairmen, Committees, etc. Welcome float, Taneytown.

Marshals.

Uniontown District—Pleasant Valley Boys' Band; Uniontown Lodges; Floats; "A Colonial Scene;" "Washington Taking the oath of office;" "Colonial Church Service;" St. Matthews Union Church; Washington, at Church; Baust Union Church.

Emmitsburg Fire Company.

Hampstead District—Hampstead Band; Float, "Surrender of Cornwallis."

Hanover Fire Company.

Union Bridge District—Official car; Union Bridge Band; Union Bridge Fire Company; Floats: "Washington's Mt. Vernon Flower Garden;" "Washington and the Red Men, Friendly."

American Legion of Waynesboro.

Myers District—Carroll County Reed Band; Floats: "Washington entertaining at Home;" "Dents Run Hunting Club."

Mt. Airy District—Float: "Washington's Monument."

Francis Scott Key Legion Drum Corps, Frederick, Md.

Franklin District—Float: "Fox

Hunting (woods scene); Hunters on horseback followed float.

(Freedom District had a float ready to enter, but due to the threatening weather it was considered advisable to abandon the plan. A large delegation of visitors from the district attended.)

Berrett District—Float: "Washington, the Farmer;" Berrett Grange No. 325; Littlestown Band; Colonial Cyclist; Littlestown Fire Company; Float: "Colonial Church Scene;" Carrollton Church of God; "Washington playing soldier."

Westminster District—Westminster Band; Carroll Post, American Legion; 29th Division Post of Westminster, and the 2nd. Div. Post, American Legion Baltimore. Floats: "Thirteen Original States."

White Hall Fire Company.

Gettysburg Legion Float: "World War Scene;" followed by the Gettysburg Legion.

Manchester District—Carroll Co. C. E. Union delegation; Floats: "Washington Crossing the Delaware;" Manchester Fire Co.; Alesia Band; "Washington the Blacksmith," from Lineboro.

Middleburg District—Floats: "Washington the Surveyor;" "Washington in Prayer at Valley Forge;" Keysville Lutheran S. S. and C. E.

Westminster Rotary Float, "Uncle Sam and Boy Scout; Uniform Rank K. of P. No. 16, Band of Westminster.

New Windsor District—Official car; Float: "Betsy Ross making the flag;" New Windsor School and Community Band.

Taneytown District—"Spirit of 1776," General Washington and his major generals; Taneytown I. O. O. F. Band and Taneytown Lodge I. O. O. F.; Floats: "Rebecca Lodge float," "Thirteen Original States;" Reproduction of Mt. Vernon from Littlestown; "Washington at Fort Mifflin;" Taneytown Alumni of High School; "Washington at School."

American Legion and Drum Corps of Hanover, (drilled before reviewing stand.)

Float: "Washington Takes Command of the Army;" Taneytown Fire Company; Float: "Washington and Lafayette;" P. O. S. of A., Taneytown.

Cumberland Valley Drum Corps, Chambersburg. (Drilled before the reviewing stand.)

Floats: "Martha Washington and home group spinning;" Pythian Sisters of Taneytown; "Washington and his first Cabinet;" J. O. U. A. M.; Rocky Ridge and Taneytown J. O. U. A. M. Lodges.

Floats: "Plantation Scene," by Taneytown Colored Folks; "Adam Good Tavern" (reproduction.)

Woolery's District—Float: "Mohawk Tribe, Red Men of Patapsco. This float could not get into Fair grounds. So the tribe walked. Catootin Red Men of Littlestown. Drilled before reviewing stand.

The floats were generally high-class and appropriate, showing not only great skill in their making but considerable expense, and deserve special description; but this would require considerable time and an opportunity that the writer did not have. A few of them were in use at other places in like parades but the most of them were constructed for the Carroll County parade. It would also be impossible to describe other features of the parade, in justice to all, so the bare mention must suffice. The list given above is the best that could be secured, as some changing in the order of parade occurred when the turn was made. A number of floats are reported to have stranded along the way, and failed to arrive.

The official program was carried out, as published. Necessarily, it was hurried through with, to some extent,

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE BIG DAY

Experiences and Facts Attending the Unofficial Program.

All kinds of remarkable stories are being told of experiences in trying to get to and from Taneytown, and how long the job required. The Westminster and Littlestown roads were especially congested with traffic. At one time the entire road to Littlestown was a solid line of cars, which was also true of the Westminster road as far as Frizellburg. Just how many cars turned back, nobody knows, but many from Littlestown and Gettysburg failed to get through. Considerable regular daily traffic from Emmitsburg to Baltimore, detoured by the way of Thurmont and Frederick. Others living only five or six miles away were well on to two hours getting to Taneytown, and the same experience applied on the return trip. An airplane picture with Taneytown as its centre, would be most interesting.

In the town "no parking" signs and orders were observed only for a short time. Car owners parked cars and left them with locked doors. Baltimore St., east of the square was kept reasonably passable, but the cross streets and alleys, and even private alleys, were used without any asking of permission. Frederick street was included in the line of parade plan, but the public soon changed the plan by completely blocking the street.

A daring "wet," said to have been from Reisterstown, started in with his outfit soon after it edged in, but when Sauble's Inn was reached he was nabbed and given his travelling orders which he swiftly obeyed. He was not bold enough to show his face, but had it done up minstrel style. His "float" consisted of a shabby little truck with a barrel on it, the labels on his contrivance being "Beer," "Wine" and "Repeal the 18th Amendment," etc.

A very different and entirely respectable looking gentleman violated the proprieties, by driving in the parade a nicely kept Jenny Lind drawn by a handsome nag, displaying a skunk and a squirrel as specimens of his taxidermist skill. After removing the advertising placard, he was unmolested.

A joke on the Program Committee was, that after having 2000 nice folder programs printed, they remained uncalled for at The Record Office, consequently were not circulated. Those who desire one or more of them can still be supplied by calling at our office.

Chairman M. C. Fuss had a very busy Monday forenoon until about 11 o'clock, both answering and sending telephone messages for short and long distances, until the word was sent around that the celebration would be held; and even at that, much risk was taken, as the weather signs were anything but assuredly serene.

Almost fabulous stories are told of the amount of refreshments of various kinds disposed of on the Fair Ground. For instance there were 675 lbs. of weenies, 600 loaves of bread, 4000 rolls, 125 chickens, 100 pounds of beef, 75 pounds of ham, hundreds of gallons of ice cream, barrels of soup, and uncountable bottles of soft drinks, and numerous other inner man trimmings including many dozens of pies.

AN OLD PINT BOTTLE.

Washington S. Clingan showed at our office, last week, a pint flask that may be of considerable value to collectors. On one side it shows Washington monument, Baltimore, encircled by the words "Baltimore Glass Works," and on the other side the head of Washington encircled by the word "Washington."

It is a perfect specimen. The glass is a decided greenish cast, slightly rippled in finish, and somewhat represents the old civil war canteen in shape. It has been in the family of Mrs. Clingan (Kenzell) for many years, and would be disposed of at an attractive price.

THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, July 5th., 1932.—Henry C. Weaver, administrator of William H. H. Weaver, deceased, settled his first and final account.

William H. Long and Noah J. Long, executors of Niles L. Long, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received orders to sell personal property and real estate.

Raymond E. Crouse, administrator of Wilson L. Crouse, deceased, settled his first and final account.

J. William Kelbaugh, executor of John Oliver Murray, deceased, reported sale of personal property, settled his first and final account, and received order to deposit money.

Wednesday, July 6th., 1932.—Virginia S. Weant and W. Dana Rudy, administrators of Edward O. Weant, deceased, received order to reduce amount of bond.

CHILDREN PREFER RED COLORS AND GROWN-UPS BLUE.

Red is the favorite color of infants, and the average baby will give a red toy preference over yellow, blue or green, which follow red in the order named. This is the conclusion of a psychologist who conducted a series of color experiments with children. As they grow older, they continue to prefer red until they reach school age when a preference for blue asserts itself, yellow dropping far down the scale. In adults, the general preference for blue is very strong, with yellow even lower as a choice color. The tests to show that color likes and dislikes are modified by age also indicated that infants respond to colors when only three months old.

NEW POSTAGE RATES IN EFFECT JULY 6.

The Increase in Letter Postage is the Main Change.

The new postage rates went into effect, on Wednesday. The new 3-cent stamp will be identical in size and design with the 2-cent bi-centennial series, except for the change in denomination numerals, and the omission of the dates 1792-1932. The purple 3-cent Bi-centennial stamp, and the Lincoln stamp may still be used until the supply is exhausted.

The old 2-cent stamps can still be used by adding a 1-cent stamp in connection with it; or if preferred, 1-cent stamps can be used. Uncle Sam is not concerned so much about the kinds of stamp used as he is that three cents shall be represented as the rate for carrying letters. The 2-cent stamped envelopes may also be used by adding a one-cent stamp to each letter mailed; and a 2-cent stamp to each 1-cent envelope.

Four billion three-cent stamps are being manufactured. The Postoffice Department is also distributing to postmasters throughout the country one billion one-cent stamps for use with two-cent stamps and two-cent stamped envelopes now on hand to meet the new postage rate.

It is not the present intention of the department to issue new eight-cent stamps to meet the new air mail rates. A combination of the five-cent air mail stamp and the three-cent stamp can be used for that purpose.

The regulations applying to the use of the 2-cent stamp alone, are, that in case the person mailing a letter containing a 2-cent stamp is known, it will be held for postage; but if the sender be unknown the letter will be forwarded and the deficient postage collected from the person addressed.

The 3-cent letter rate covers letters up to one ounce, or less, in weight. Letters of heavier weight must pay at the rate of 3-cents per ounce, or fraction thereof. Therefore, if a letter weighs over an ounce, but less than two ounces, the postage on it will be six cents.

Drop letters for delivery at a local office, remain at 1 cent as do U. S. postal cards and private post cards. Drop letters at letter carrier offices are subject to the three-cent rate.

REFORMED GENERAL SYNOD

The triennial sessions of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, which began on Tuesday, June 21, in Grace Reformed Church, Akron, Ohio, adjourned to meet in Zion Reformed Church York, Pa., at a time to be determined by the Executive Committee. The officers elected to serve for the triennium are: Rev. Dr. H. J. Christman, President of the Central Theological Seminary at Dayton, Ohio, president; Rev. Dr. J. Rauch Stein, Philadelphia, Pa., Stated Clerk, and Elder Milton Warner, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

The outstanding features of the Synod are:

1. Account was taken, in planning the work of the Church, of the current financial depression so that the work of the Boards of the Church was re-arranged to function as economically as possible, consistent with efficiency. The Spirit of the Synod was distinctly spiritual, emphasis to be laid upon the development of the spiritual life of the people rather than the mere raising of money.

2. A constitutional amendment, giving to women the right to hold office, to be elected to membership in the judicatories of the Church, and to be ordained as ministers of the Word, was rejected by a number of the classes. It was felt that the objection lay in that section of the amendment which related to women becoming ordained ministers and accordingly, a new amendment, giving to women the right to serve as officers, but not as ministers, was adopted and sent down to the Classes for adoption or rejection. If passed, this amendment will become a part of the Constitution three years hence.

3. Action was taken, supporting vigorously the work of Home and Foreign Missions, Christian Education Social Service Work, Orphans' Homes, the American Bible Society, Federated Organized Christian Work and interdenominational organizations.

4. By far, the most important item of legislation, passed at this session of the General Synod, was the unanimous decision of the General Synod to unite with the Evangelical Synod of North America, upon the basis of a plan of Union, submitted to both denominations. The Plan of Union will be voted upon by each Classis of the Church at the Fall meetings, and, if adopted, will be formally ratified at a joint meeting of the General Synods of the two denominations. The merger, if consummated, will affect a membership of about three quarters of a million church Christians. It is expected that the final name of the new denomination will be "The Evangelical Reformed Church."

During the sessions, the members of General Synod were the guests of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, for an inspection of its tremendous plant in Akron. The three units of the Goodyear plant are capable of manufacturing more than a hundred thousand tires a day.

An interesting visit was made at the Goodyear dock at the airport, with the largest building, under a single roof, in the world. The visitors were accorded a view of the giant dirigible "Macon," now in process of manufacture.

ROOSEVELT AND GARNER

The Great Democratic Convention Ended on Saturday.

The convention remained in session all of Thursday night, taking a recess for the day early on Friday morning. During the night session of oratory and noisy demonstrations three ballots were taken, with Roosevelt in the lead, Smith second, and the "favorite sons" trailing along, the last ballot having been; Roosevelt 682; Smith 190; Garner 101; White 52; Taylor 40; Byrd 24; Reed 27; Ritchie 23; Baker 8—omitting fractions of votes.

The convention again assembled Friday night after a badly needed rest for the principals and everybody else. During the day some of the delegations must have staid awake at least part of the time, as the roll-call for the 4th. ballot early demonstrated that the performance was to come to an end.

Mr. McAdoo, of California started the break to Roosevelt, and he was not accorded unmixed applause. In fact, there were many "boos" mixed with the Roosevelt cheering, and Mayor Cermac, of Chicago, felt it incumbent on him as representing the hospitality of Chicago, to call on the galleries to behave, meaning also many of the accredited delegates on the floor. Mr. McAdoo then made it clear that he intended to say what he had to say, whether all of the crowd liked it or not, and cast the California vote for Roosevelt, which represented the beginning of the end. Other states came along with the same story, only the Smith following holding out, unconverted. It was rumored that along with the change, some understanding had been involved with reference to the vice-presidential nomination, but this was largely speculation.

Texas, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia and Oklahoma delegates were released to vote as they pleased and these climbed on the Roosevelt band wagon. The fourth ballot was as follows: Roosevelt 945; Smith 190½; Ritchie 3½; White 3; Baker 5½.

The completion of the ticket was easy. So easy that it was over as soon as it was started, and nobody voiced any objections. John N. Garner, of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was nominated by acclamation, and as the stock of applause was about exhausted anyway, there was but little. California and Texas practically nominated Gov. Roosevelt, and so ended the great contest.

The final feature of the event, however, was not the completion of the ticket. Gov. Roosevelt broke all records by making an air-flight to the convention, and accepted the nomination in person without waiting for the customary formal notification; and his so doing was popular. It disabused the minds of many as to his physical health, which had been talked of to some extent as an objection to his nomination; and he made it clear in his speech that he expected to be at least reasonably active in the campaign for his election.

His speech was not what might be called magnetic, nor a great display of oratory, but it was a straight-forward fighting speech, nevertheless, and his acceptance of the platform, in which he specifically avowed his approval of the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, made it fully satisfactory, at least to the great majority of the convention leaders.

FAIR FAMILY REUNION.

The Ninth Annual Reunion of the Fair family, according to C. A. Fair, Harrisburg, Secretary of the organization, will be held this year at South Mountain, near Arendtsville, Pa., on Thursday, July 21st.

The reunion of the Fair family, one of the largest family groups in this section, has become increasingly popular with each annual gathering and the largest attendance since the forming of the organization is anticipated this year. Invitations have been sent to branches of the family in this state and also Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the Carolinas.

Officers of the organization include C. W. Fair, of Gettysburg, President, and C. A. Fair, of Harrisburg, Secretary. Election of officers for the ensuing year will be held during the reunion.

FIRE AND STORM LOSSES.

On Thursday afternoon of last week, during a wind and rain storm, a silo and wagon shed were blown down on the Alexander farm, near Keyman.

A cow was struck by lightning and killed, on Russell Feeser's farm, on the Middleburg road during the same storm.

On Sunday afternoon, two straw stacks adjoining the large barn on Norman R. Hess's farm, near Harney, were destroyed by fire. The Taneytown Fire Company responded promptly, and by good work saved the barn from being burned.

OPEN AIR SERVICES.

Open air services will be conducted in Rodkey's Grove, Tyrone, Md., on Sunday, July 10, 1932, at 2 o'clock, P. M., under the direction of Rev. Miles S. Reifsnnyder, pastor of Baust Reformed Church.

The Prohibition party, in session at Indianapolis, this week, nominated William D. Upshaw, of Georgia, for president, and Frank S. Hogan, of Illinois, for vice-president. Upshaw served four terms in the House, as a Democrat. He says he will withdraw as a candidate if Senator Borah, of Idaho, should agree to lead a third-party dry movement. There were 140 votes cast at the convention.

SALARIES LOWERED IN FREDERICK SCHOOLS.

Some of the Plans for Reducing Operating Expenses.

The Frederick Post, of Thursday, contained the following: "Financial problems of the Frederick county public school system were discussed at a meeting of the Board of Education, Wednesday at the Court House, at which time means of maintaining the school system with the \$37,500 cut in budget by the County Commissioners were considered."

The date for the opening of schools was set for September 6th.

One of the principal means of cutting expenses will be through elementary teachers. They will be asked to teach the last month of the year for half of their salary or an amount equivalent to a five percent reduction of their salaries throughout the school year. The plan is adopted as an emergency measure and the next Legislature will be asked to legalize the same. Between \$10,000 and \$11,000 thereby will be saved in salaries.

According to the scale of cuts listed by the County Commissioners, white high school teachers will be cut \$12,500, and Wednesday that amount was concurred with by the board as necessary for reducing expenses. Another saving was in books, \$2,000 being cut from that fund, which also was approved. A large cut in the transportation of pupils also was adopted. Other means of saving expenses decided upon Wednesday include the discontinuance of the services of a music teacher in the schools of Frederick city, a position held by Miss Flora Gross, Brunswick, that item alone saving \$1,400; the combining of the principalship of the Church Street with a teaching position, both to be filled by Prof. Chester G. Clem, at a saving of \$1,100; a reduction in colored teachers of \$1,240; the reduction of funds for the repair and upkeep of grounds to the amount of \$1,000; a reduction of \$216 in the salary of the clerical force in the school offices; and a total \$360 cut in the salaries of the four white supervisors. Janitors wages will be cut \$1,500.

According to the plan of the Board of Education if the above plan had not been adopted it would have been necessary to have taken teaching positions from 10 or 12 teachers, due to lack of funds, even in view of the amount saved by not appointing teaching to fill vacancies caused by resignations.

TIMONIUM SHEEP DAY.

Would you like to see 20 real good purebred rams in one bunch? Would you like to see them judged and the ribbons placed on the best ones? Would you like to see what they bring when sold for the high dollar? Do you need a good purebred ram to replace the old purebred ram you own at present? Or, if you are using a scrub ram, would you by any chance be interested in purchasing a good purebred ram to enable your flock to make you \$50 to \$100 more money annually?

If these things appeal to you, K. A. Clark, Manager of the Show and sale, and County Agent H. B. Derrick, of Towson, urge you to come and spend the day with them and the other sheepsman who will be assembled from surrounding Pennsylvania and Maryland counties to attend the annual ram show and sale on Tuesday, July 12th., at the Fair grounds, Timonium, Maryland.

According to Mr. Clark, the rams are an exceptionally fine bunch. They are guaranteed to be without known defects and if any ram proves to be a non-breeder, the seller will either replace him with a similar ram or refund the purchase price in cash. The rams are being consigned by the following breeders:

Mr. J. E. Muncaster, Jr., Derwood, Maryland, 2 Shropshires; Mrs. R. W. Shermantine, Sparks, Md., 4 Hampshires; Dr. C. H. Conley, Frederick, Md., 5 Hampshires; Mr. S. O. Jones, Elliott City, Md., 4 Hampshires; Buck and Doe Run Valley Farms, Coatesville, Pa., 2 Hampshires; University of Maryland, College Park, Md., 4 Hampshires; R. J. Austin, Newtown Square, Pa., 3 Hampshires.

The event will start off with a show of all the rams consigned. This will take place at 1:00 P. M. Mr. Ray C. Norman, prominent breeder and exhibitor of Street, Harford Co., Md., will officiate as judge. The auction will follow immediately and will be conducted by Senator H. D. Wolfe, of Glenwood, Md. and Mr. Milton Dance, of Towson.

Preparations are being made for a large crowd. County Agent, L. C. Burns reports that several sheepsman in this county are planning to attend.

CARROLL COUNTY TAX RATE REDUCED FIVE CENTS.

The Board of County Commissioners made the 1932 tax levy on Thursday of last week, and fixed the rate at \$1.60, a reduction of 5 cents. The desire was to reduce the rate still more, but a bond issue of \$50,000 has matured and must be paid, and a balance of \$20,000 on the Union Bridge School building had to be provided for in the levy.

"Is that your college diploma you have framed there?"

"Well, it's a sort of diploma. It's a worthless stock certificate showing that I've been through the school of experience."—Ex.



This cut, reproduced through the courtesy of the Baltimore Sun, represents the bronze tablet that has been permanently attached to Mrs. N. B. Hagan's home, the site of the Adam Good Tavern, with Miss Onaida Fuss, who unveiled the tablet, and Merwyn C. Fuss, chairman of the Bi-centennial Committee.

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All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th. Pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

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 8, 1932.

SMALL TOWN AND COUNTRY ADVANTAGES.

There is one great outstanding fact connected with the "depression" and the "unemployment" situation; and that is that those who own homes, or who live, and whose living-making plans are directly associated with country towns and country communities, are suffering much less severely than the same classes—the workers—who live in the cities.

This is merely a comparative statement. There is plenty of need for economy, and plenty of difficulty to "make both ends meet" in country communities; but there is not the same desperate situation, nor same unemployment, nor same struggle for food, that applies in many of our congested centers. In the average small town, especially among local mechanics, there is but little lack of employment; and in farming sections, good day hands, are pretty generally employed.

The one outstanding real loss in these communities, has attached mainly to those who have lost heavily through bank failures; and to those who invested in properties some years ago with very little money of their own, and now feel their inability to carry on, or get out of debt; and another large number have been weighed down with sickness, hospital bills, and unexpected casualties of various kinds.

The farmers, as a class, have problems all their own, and not all alike. Good management and wise financing play an important part in such cases. Even the quality of land, the character of farm buildings, and the location of farms, influence conditions and results. Some farmers are even now getting along fairly well, in spite of unprofitable crops, while many are not. In most cases, farmers at least are not faced with the problem of not having enough to eat, although they may not be making anything like fair returns on their investments or for their labor. Their tax burdens are very real.

But taking all classes of country residents, no matter what their occupation may be, they are in the real analysis of things, better off than equal masses who live in even the best of our industrial large towns and cities.

There is a condition, however, that should not be overlooked, and that is the plight of the young people reared in the country, who have heretofore been going regularly to the cities to find employment. Such opportunities do not now exist to any worthwhile extent, and what the solution is to this outstanding fact, nobody now seems to know. It is one of the really big problems.

BI-CENTENNIAL EVENTS.

There must be in the minds of most thoughtful persons, the big question—Are the big celebrations, and the immense expense attending them, now taking place in honor of the 200th. birthday of George Washington, fully justified for any one good reason?

What would George Washington himself, have thought of such events? Even admitting the propriety of keeping alive and before the present generation, the multitude of fine principles and examples furnished by the life of this greatest of all Americans, has so doing at this period of financial distress been wise, or unwise?

It is seemingly unpatriotic to ask such questions. No one in his right mind would want to detract, in the slightest measure, from the name, fame and example, of our George Washington. He will always be our great Revolutionary War General and President, as Lincoln will always be our great Civil War leader and President. Their places in the hearts of our countrymen are fixed, once and for all.

And yet, with all of this, are we not a bit too sentimentally minded, and a bit too much given to parade and effusive display, without actual cause, at a time when our whole coun-

try is so much in need of sober economy, and of practical aid?

It is true that expenditures attending the many displays have resulted in the circulation of some millions of dollars, and necessarily this has been a help to flagging business, and has furnished much additional employment. There has also necessarily followed a renewal of the study of Washington as an example of sturdy and real Americanism.

In a time of discouragement, and wonderment as to what will come next, the public mind has to some extent been diverted from too much worry and self-pity. We have had some chance to compare the Washington type of public servant with the modern type of the same class of servant, and this may indeed justify our present effusiveness.

And, perhaps best of all, the cost of our demonstration has largely been a voluntary expenditure. The most of the money cost has been spent by those who do not seriously feel the expenditure; consequently wholesale criticism of their spending is somewhat out of place, because it is not the legitimate business of those to do so, who have spent little or nothing. So, on the whole, perhaps this 1932 demonstration is just one of those events that come along, by way of variety, that do little or no harm, even if they may be estimated to do little or no good.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

National conventions are so far away from being dignified and deliberative bodies, as to represent burlesque shows. This is the outside picture as seen by the general public. On the inside—and this is the main side—such conventions are "bossed" by a few very high-powered strategists who know very well, and very seriously, just what they want to do, and the real game is played by them in a very forceful and often unscrupulous manner, their main object being to win.

The paraders and noise-makers are largely endured nuisances, who wait for orders, and act as phonographs. Even the chairmen, the committee members, those who make nominations and motions, are largely parts of machine plans, chosen to perform certain arranged-in-advance features.

That the conventions are representative of actual individual initiative, and of the "voice of the people," is largely imaginative, so far as main objects are concerned; for all plans that are not cut-and-dried before the meeting of the convention, are mostly acted on and settled in committee and merely turned over to the convention for ratification.

And, this plan is not as bad as it seems. In fact, the best results always come from the few level-heads who know "where they are at." The political specialists are as necessary for a party, and for the country at large, as are skilled practitioners and pilots in other classes of big business. It is true that only a comparatively few are fully qualified to be leaders, and that the rank and file are safest when they are satisfied to be followers.

But even so, one has the proper right to expect a National Convention to be a high-class, fair, fully competent, and dignified body. The selection of candidates for president and vice-president, for four years, for such a great country as ours, should be completely divorced from the merely spectacular. The discussions should be appeals to reason, and not to rowdyish sentiment. Bands, parades, showy excitement, and endurance cheering, have no excusable place at such an event, but actually make it ridiculous.

The one fact alone, that radio listeners a thousand miles away from a convention know better what is going on than do the delegates present and participating, condemns the American plan convention. The fact that the presiding officer and his aides must await the pleasure of the convention rabble is another condemnation.

The only way by which the evils of our National Conventions can be overcome, is by lessening the number of delegates and making their solution more a matter of intelligence and fitness. Reducing the present number by one-half, would not be too drastic a plan; and if this was the rule, conventions would be more orderly, and their work be accomplished in half of the time, and with decidedly more credit to the parties, and to our form of government.

FOR GREATER HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR MD. VETERANS.

The General Hospitalization Board, U. S. Veterans Administration, gave a hearing last Friday to the Maryland Delegation in Congress on the matter of additional veterans' hospital facilities.

In addition to Senator Phillips Lee Goldsborough, who headed the delegation and presented the case for the State, there were present Representatives J. Charles Linthicum and William P. Cole; Captain Wallace Williams representing The American

Legion, and the Department Commanders of disabled American Veterans of the World War and Veterans of Foreign Wars, who spoke for their respective organizations.

Senator Goldsborough made a strong presentation of the unsatisfactory situation now existing, emphasizing his intense, consistent and continued interest in the welfare of veterans and their dependents, and outlined a suggestive concrete program for the Hospitalization Board. He spoke as follows:

"During the war and for some years subsequent thereto, the Federal Government maintained at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, a very large hospital. At first this hospital was under the jurisdiction of the Army; later it was turned over to the Public Health Service and finally, I believe, to the Veterans Bureau.

The buildings utilized for hospital purposes were of temporary construction; the cost of upkeep was enormous and as the buildings soon showed signs of disintegration, it was necessary to abandon the hospital. With the closing of the Fort McHenry hospital no facilities remained for the care and treatment of the veterans of Maryland other than the permanent hospitals operated by the War and Navy Departments and the Veterans Administration in the city of Washington, and the Federal institution which is still maintained at Perry Point, Md. Attention is invited to the fact that the Perry Point Hospital is operated for the sole benefit of neuropsychiatric patients and no other veterans can be hospitalized there. Further, the Perry Point institution cares for veterans from nearly every State in the Union. Maryland is grateful for these facilities for the care of nervous and mental cases; however, there is a pressing need for hospital beds for disabled veterans whose disabilities are other than of a nervous and mental type.

The demand for beds for Maryland veterans has constantly increased in number and in recent years, because of the increasing age of the veterans, many of them appear to be suffering from more acute forms of disability, thus necessitating the availability of beds to care for emergency cases. The fact that service-connected emergency cases can be hospitalized in contract institutions when beds are not available in Government hospitals is appreciated, and I am certain that Maryland representatives of the Veterans Administration have taken advantage of this provision of the law wherever it has been possible to do so. Unfortunately, however, many of our seriously disabled and emergency cases are those of men who could not show that they acquired their disabilities in service and they must of necessity be housed in Government-owned institutions.

It has become increasingly difficult to secure beds when they are needed. We have been told that the men must be placed on a waiting list and that they will be hospitalized in the institutions in Washington or elsewhere when beds become available. We have also been told that Washington is closely adjacent to Baltimore and that the beds erected by the Government in Washington are available to Baltimore and Maryland men as well as those residing in the District of Columbia and elsewhere. The fact remains, however, that the city of Baltimore and its immediate environs represent a population of more than one million persons. It will be readily seen that many more citizens reside in this community than in the District of Columbia. However, Washington has three hospitals and Baltimore has none.

With this background, I desire to present the following recommendations:

1—That a hospital be erected in Baltimore for the care and treatment of all conditions (except of a nervous and mental type); that this hospital contain the diagnostic center now established in Washington; and that the room now used for the Washington Diagnostic Center be utilized for other types of treatment cases. This will enable the splendid medical men of Baltimore to devote more of their time and attention to the veterans than has heretofore been possible.

2—That a Cancer Clinic be made a part of the new Baltimore hospital under the able supervision of the outstanding cancer experts of the world who are now practicing their profession in the city of Baltimore.

3—That several wards of this hospital be erected for the care and treatment of colored veterans. There is a crying need for additional facilities for our colored veterans and we would not only be willing to take care of those of our State but of others from surrounding States.

4—That the same building which houses the hospital also house the Maryland office of the Veterans Administration which is now located at Fort McHenry.

Attention is invited to the fact that Maryland gave the country more than 60,000 soldiers during the World War and with the exceptions of the hospital at Perry Point, which cares for only one group of veterans, it has no hospital facilities available for its ex-service men, and with the increasing age of these men our situation is becoming more acute every day. I am sure that the advisability of setting up a Diagnostic Center and a Cancer Clinic in Baltimore will appeal to all who appreciate the outstanding position occupied by the world renowned specialists who live and perform their lives work of charity and mercy in our city.

Let me impress upon you the fact that the Maryland veterans' need for hospital beds is growing daily and our splendid railroad facilities, reaching to all parts of the country, bring us in close proximity to large centers such as Philadelphia, Wilmington, Newark, Trenton, Hagerstown, Frederick, Cumberland, Easton, etc. making it possible for the veterans from other communities to come to the great medical center of Baltimore and receive at the hands of the wonderful specialists of that city care and treatment it would be impossible to give them in any other community of the world."

Massachusetts Held as Nation's Apple Nursery

Massachusetts is the cradle of American horticulture, according to records in the division of horticulture at the Massachusetts State college. Studies conducted at various times by the college fruit specialists indicate that a total of 142 named varieties of apples have been developed in that state by fruit growers and breeders.

Of those the Baldwin apple probably is the most prominent today. This apple originated in Wilmington about the year 1740, so far as can be determined from old records, and today constitutes the principal variety in New England commercial orchards. Hubbardston is a variety which takes its name from the town in which it was originated approximately 100 years ago.

Benoni, mother, fall orange, roxbury russet, and Tolman sweet are other Massachusetts bred varieties that are still prominent today.

The oldest planted fruit tree in America is a pear tree between Danvers and Salem on the farm once owned by Gov. John Endicott. There is some evidence to indicate that the tree was brought over from England in 1630 by Governor Winthrop.

Hand of Time Falls on Historic Scottish Oak

The old "Convenanters' oak" at Dalzell, Scotland, which has weathered the blasts of storm and time for centuries, met with mishap recently. A violent windstorm bereft the famous "auld alk tree of Dalzell" of much of its ancient grandeur. The "Preacher's oak," as it is sometimes called, is known to visitors and picnic parties to the beautiful seat of Lord Hamilton of Dalzell as an object of great historic interest. In the troublous religious times of long ago it is on record that the ousted minister of Dalzell was sheltered and protected by the laird of Dalzell as far as possible, and that he secretly visited the parish and preached to his people from the great oak in front of Dalzell house. The great branches of the tree—each the size of an ordinary tree—grow from the top of the stem, which at four and a half feet from the ground is twenty-one feet in circumference.

Good Reading

A good book is like a symphony, some passages will strike one as glorious, at the first hearing, which a second reveals as commonplace, whereas this movement, this chapter, which sounds only blurry, at the second hearing develops into the most exquisite music of the afternoon.

The plain fact is, as every reader knows, that sometimes an interesting "quotation" will elude one and never be found again. Perhaps it is just as well. It is good to know, in small affairs, that our searching is not always fruitful, that we cannot always be successful. Failure is just as inherent in the scheme of things as success. The great book of common sense teaches one that.—Charles E. Tracewell, in the Washington Star.

Pioneer Mince Pies

Tradition states that mince pies were originally oval in shape, to represent the cradle in which the Holy Child was laid, and the medieval cooks filled them with the choicest and costliest of meats, all shredded and minced together, as emblems of the gifts of the Three Wise Men. For centuries they occupied the place of honor on the baronial table, and in an old Fourteenth century manuscript we find the following recipe: "Take a pheasant, a hare, a capon, and two pigeons, take out as many bones as may be, and chop them up fine, add the livers and hearts, two kidneys of sheep, salt, pepper, spice, and vinegar. Put the meat into a crust made craftily into the likeness of a bird's body, close it up and bake well."

Law of Little Value

The long-established American custom of permitting works of art over one hundred years old to come in free of any customs duty has not been entirely nullified, but several countries have lessened its value by censoring exportation of antiques. Italy has stringent rules and Spain has recently absolutely forbidden sales of such objects abroad. If works of art over one hundred years old are not permitted to leave their countries of origin, it is of no value to have them duty-free here.—Exchange.

Topsy-Turvy Woman

A woman who lived in a topsy-turvy world, who wrote, read, and spelt backwards, is mentioned in the British Medical Journal. She was admitted to the Devon County mental hospital suffering from fits and suicidal tendencies. It was found that in writing she reversed her words and when she drew pictures she drew them upside down. When she wanted to read she turned the book upside down. When she was asked to spell a word she spelt it backwards.

Finnish Capital

Helsingfors is the Swedish name of the capital city of the Finnish republic, which is called in Finnish "Helsinki." Finland was a grand duchy under the Russian empire until the World war, when it became an independent republic. The city of Helsinki is located at the southern end of the peninsula which constitutes the republic of Finland, on the north side of and across the Gulf of Finland from Leningrad, Russia.

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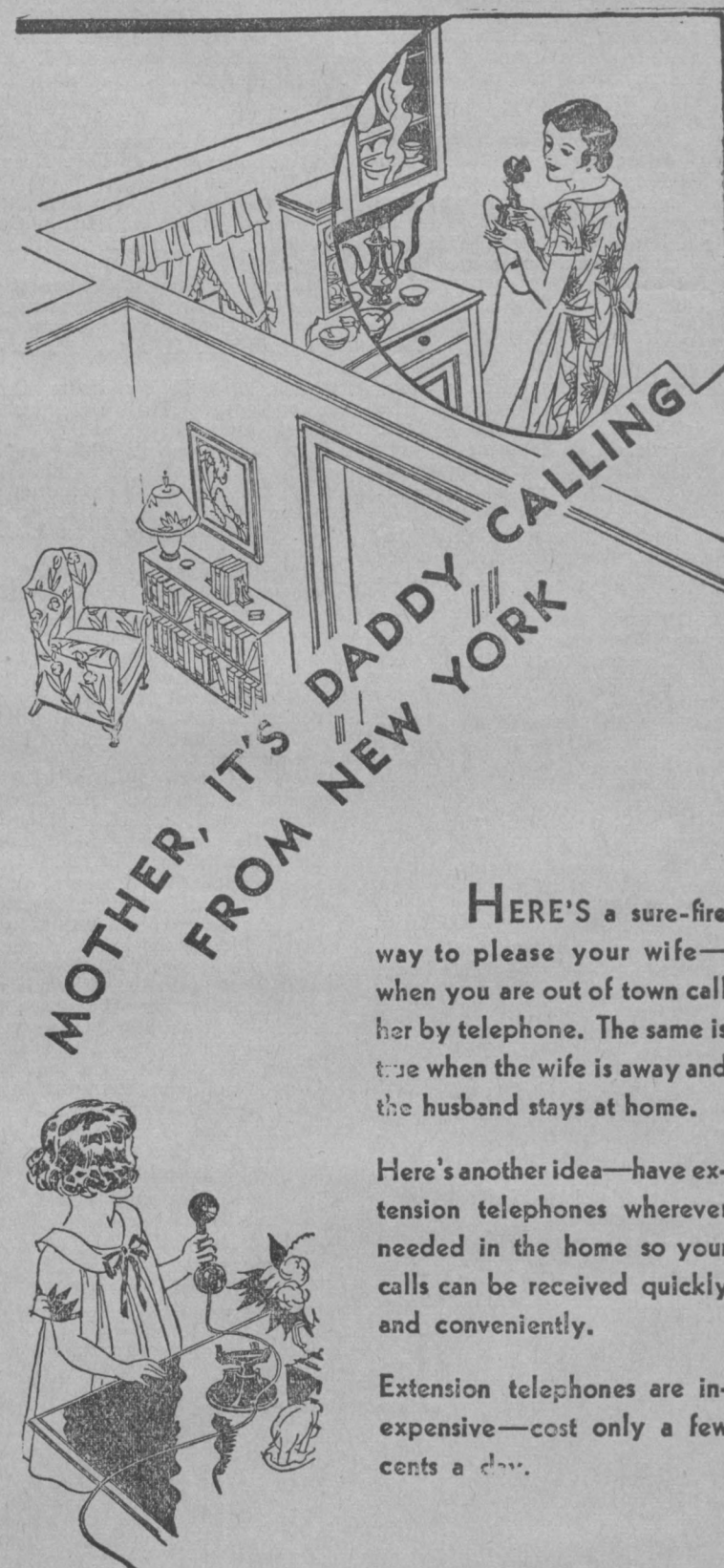
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POULTRY

SHOWING HOW TO CUT DISEASE LOSS

Simple Rules for Guarding Farm Poultry.

By following five simple rules in planning a farm flock sanitation program, it is possible to reduce losses from diseases and parasites to a minimum, according to C. M. Ferguson, extension specialist in poultry for the Ohio State university.

The first rule, he states, consists in confining the hens entirely to the laying house or to a cinder yard. If a yard is used, the cinders should be removed each year. A system of rotated yards around the house will permit the birds to be on fresh ground each year and permit cultivation of the yards while they are not being used for poultry.

Rotate the chicks, is Ferguson's second step in a poultry sanitation program. Rearing chicks in confinement has not proven to be adapted to farm conditions except for a few weeks when the chicks are small. Wire porches or cinder yards offer a means of confinement for a few weeks, but as soon as the chicks are old enough to be without heat they should have access to good green range.

Fall house cleaning, another step in the program, also helps in cutting losses from disease and parasites. The removal of all contaminated material, and a thorough disinfection of the house is the only guarantee that the pullets are going to be free of attacks from such disease-producing organisms as may have been carried over from the flock during the previous year.

Careful cleaning throughout the year and proper disposal of droppings and litter are also essential parts of an effective plan for guarding the birds against the ravages of disease.

Matter of Insulation for the Poultry House

While dead or trapped air is one of the best insulating materials we have, an air space between two walls does not insulate very well because the circulation of the air carries the heat or cold from one wall to the other, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist. But if dry sawdust, mill shavings, or chopped hay or straw is packed in lightly to fill this space and prevent air circulation such a wall makes a very warm and comfortable poultry house.

In using such filling, however, it is wise to make the inner and outer walls as tight as possible so as to minimize the danger of the filling getting damp and partially losing insulating value. Also the upper and lower boards should be put on with screws for quick removal, so that the sawdust can be easily taken out and sunned or renovated in case it becomes damp or infested with mites.

Diarrhea

This ailment is common to chicks that have been chilled, overheated, crowded or fed spoiled, sour or moldy feed. The external indications are a white or liquid discharge which adheres in a sticky or pasty mass to the vent and abdomen of the chick. This diarrhea is not a contagious or infectious disease and is checked by removing the cause and giving the chicks a dose of epsom salts. Two large teaspoonfuls of epsom salts put in one quart of drinking water will physic the chicks and aid in cleaning the intestines so the good feed supplemented with clean milk can put the chicks in good condition.—Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.

Cleanliness Comes First

In general, the best insurance against diseases of chickens we know of is absolute cleanliness, not only in the brooder house, but in all equipment and every place with which the growing chicken comes in contact. Clean the brooder house every four or five days so that infection will not be spread through droppings. Sterilize drinking fountains frequently. Rotate ranges every three years at least and see that some cultivated crop is sown, is the advice of the American Agriculturist.

Poultry Facts

Minnesota's poultry business is placed at more than \$90,000,000 annually by the state university.

It is good business to hatch chicks early. Pullets must be hatched early if they are to lay high-priced fall and winter eggs.

To get the greatest value out of alfalfa or clover hay fed to poultry or rabbits, the hay should be cut in pieces from one-fourth to one-half inch long.

Ordinary washed gravel is very satisfactory for grit or grinding material for the laying flock.

A hen owned by J. W. Witham of Dunstable, England, laid 365 eggs in as many days, but missed on the 366th day.

Before 1920 only 30 to 70 per cent were raised. Due to control of the diseases which attack turkeys, the percentage has been raised to 85 to 90 per cent of the hatch.

Serpent Big Figure in Mythology and History

Considering that the serpent, alone among the lower creatures, can travel with speed upon land or upon water, can climb trees, swallow other creatures of much greater girth than itself, go without food for incredibly long periods, has eyes protected by a very strong horny substance, so that it can squeeze itself into stony crevices without damaging its eyesight, possesses the ability to fascinate birds and small animals so that they are helpless to make their escape, can inflict death by a bite, etc., it is not to be wondered at that it figures largely in ancient mythology and history, as also in Biblical lore.

Egypt, India, Africa found place for it among their gods. At one period in their history the Israelites also paid it divine honors (II Kings 18:4). In tropical countries where it is found in greatest number and widest variety, it is the dread and curse of the countryside, and fear is often an elementary ingredient of natural religion.

Mesopotamia, the original home of the human race, is especially infested with serpents, sometimes in numbers almost incredible, the mouth of the Euphrates in some flood seasons being a great moving mass of the horrifying creatures.

Old English City Gives

December Odd Welcome

December, writes a Manchester (England) Guardian columnist, is not the kind of month, one would imagine, whose entry would normally be singled out for a civic welcome but in Colchester from the earliest times it has been the custom for the town crier to perambulate the streets at midnight on November 30 to give an official welcome to December in the cry—

Past twelve and a fine (or wet) morning.

Cold December hath come in, And poor men's backs are clothed thin; The trees are bare, the birds are mute; A pot and a toast would very well suit.

When Colchester, in step with the march of progress, some time ago abolished the office of town crier fears were entertained that this time-worn custom would lapse. But, though robbed of the honor of official recognition, the ancient ceremony still is faithfully performed by the former town crier, now acting, as it were, in a freelance capacity. The origin of the custom has been long forgotten, but it is known to be of great antiquity and is said to be without parallel in this country.

Died of Newspaper Diet

That the fallow deer in captivity have some quaint tastes in the matter of food is shown by the fact that one of these animals in the London Zoological garden died from eating waste paper, the post mortem revealing that the stupid creature had consumed 16 pounds of newspapers and paper bags.

Snakes occasionally indulge in cannibalism, but appear none the worse for it. A hamadryad accidentally placed in quarters occupied by a number of cobras, promptly ate several of the latter and lived to ponder on the deed. Incidentally, the society also pondered somewhat deeply on this deed, for the cannibal's meal cost several hundred dollars.

Another queer meal was attempted by a python who did his best to swallow a blanket but discovered that the unwonted task was beyond him when he had engulfed half of the material.

More Hairy Than Apes

Scientists state that human beings, generally, have more hairs on their heads than some of the apes. The average number of scalp hairs a square centimeter was 312 for man and 307 for thirteen specimens of the large anthropoid apes. Gorillas are less hairy-headed than many men. Two adults had only six and three hairs, respectively, a square centimeter, whereas a man—not a very hairy-headed one at that—had nine. Scalp hair varies in density among the human races, it appears. Six adult negroes averaged 297 hairs a square centimeter and three adult white men had a few more, with an average count of 333.

Delicate Vocal Chords

A prominent throat specialist states that there are numerous cases of babies who make sounds like those of a dog barking and the characteristic sharp whine of the seal. But usually, he adds, such phenomena are due to a form of hysteria and are not permanent. Any growth, no matter how slight, on the laryngeal area, or any splitting or paralysis of the vocal cords, immediately alters the tone and pitch of a person's voice. Singers have to exercise the most scrupulous care of the throat, because even a minor injury to the vocal cords seriously impairs the quality of the voice.—Detroit News.

National Revenue

The proportion of public revenue raised by taxation and borrowing varies with the times. In peace time the United States has raised 100 per cent of her revenue by taxes, believing in the theory of paying as you go. During the World war about 75 per cent was raised by loans and 25 per cent by taxation. At one period in the national history—from about 1830 to 1870—considerable revenue was realized from the sale of public lands. The amount so realized now is a small decimal.

China's Holy Land



An Example of Shantung Justice.

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

POLITICAL leaders in Shantung announce that they will again acknowledge the central Chinese government at Nanking in matters of taxation, despite reports to the contrary. Shantung has recently shown independence of Nanking.

Shantung is the Holy Land of China because it was the birthplace and burial place of Confucius. Thousands of Chinese pilgrims visit the province's numerous temples every year. It also is a beehive of business. The Grand canal, the muddy, moody Hwang-ho or Yellow river, Twentieth-century-built railroads, wheelbarrows and strong coolie backs handle large volumes of commerce destined to all parts of the world.

Thirty million people live in Shantung, which is about the size of Iowa. Most of them inhabit villages thickly sprinkled over the landscape, but the province also boasts large cities that have figured prominently in international politics and business.

Tsinan, the capital, is a city of about 350,000 inhabitants situated on the plains of Shantung. Although nearly 200 miles from the sea, Tsinan is an important commercial center. Small native boats navigate canals that connect the city with the Yellow and Hsiao-Ching rivers nearby. Perhaps more important, however, are Tsinan's railroad transportation facilities, for it is here that the railroad which penetrates the Shantung peninsula connects with the trunk line joining Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai.

Tsinan's Flour and Peanut Oil.

Products from the western grain fields reach Tsinan. Grain is stored in Tsinan warehouses and milled in Tsinan mills, while large quantities of peanuts and tobacco from nearby Shantung plantations are also shipped there for disposal. Flour mills and peanut oil factories are among the city's larger industries. Some of the peanuts are cousins to American tubers that were introduced into Shantung by American missionaries. And the tobacco, some of which was introduced by American tobacco companies, might claim relationship to the leaves that had a part in bringing fame to Sir Walter Raleigh.

In Tsinan homes and factories fine Chinese rugs are woven. When long hair was the crowning glory of the American girl and speedy roadsters undid the patient strokes of the boudoir comb, Tsinan prospered making hairnets. But each American girl who, in recent years, has emerged from a barber shop with short locks unwittingly did her bit to cripple this industry.

Tsinan is more than a thousand years older than the Christian era. Guides will tell the traveler that the city was once situated 25 miles from its present site and was moved piece by piece by a continuous line of men stretching from the old to the new site. From remote times, the natives have believed that an imaginary chain from the nearby Pagoda hill keeps Tsinan from blowing away in the wind blasts off the Shantung plain, or being washed away by the frequent floods of the murky Yellow river. That sinister stream is about six miles north of the city.

Two walls surround three sides of the city. The inner wall is an irregular square with many gates. The outer wall flares outward on a zigzagging course from the northeast and northwest corners of the square wall.

Until 1906, Tsinan was a strange city to foreign traders. Then it voluntarily opened its doors. Most of the foreign trading is done at Shangpu, a small commercial town west of the walls. There the traveler finds wide westernlike streets and modern government and business buildings. There are natives there, too, but one is more likely to rub elbows with one of the 300 Americans in Shangpu than inside the walls.

Seeing Tsinan Afoot.

In the quarter of a century that has elapsed since the Tsinan gates were opened, automobiles have traversed the few streets that are wide enough for their passage; a few modern stores have been wedged between native shops; and electric light bulbs dangle from corner posts.

But off these wider streets, Tsinan is a "Chinese puzzle" of mere slits between rows of low mud and stone houses. Only rickshaws, wheelbarrows and springless donkey carts traverse these passageways; and when they appear, pedestrians are pressed against flanking walls and into doorways.

Travelers seeing Tsinan afoot stumble upon beggars, dodge rickshaws in the hands of careless noisy boys, and are overwhelmed by the accumulation of odors from shops, restaurants and houses. The cries of vendors, the yelling and loud conversation of playing children and gossiping adults, all amid a cloud of dust is uninviting. Dust is unnecessary in Tsinan, for water is no luxury. Springs perpetually bubble at several places within the walls and a lake four miles in circumference occupies about one-third of the inner walled area.

Tsinan is one of the most important Christian educational centers in China. The Shantung Christian university and numerous other mission schools are situated there. Native schools also dot the city, and there is a museum and a library. The museum displays a model of the capitol of the United States.

Chefoo, China, is a city made famous by "Fickle Fashion." The Germans started the Chefoo hairnet industry on a large scale, but the World war in Europe, and cheap hair and cheap labor in Asia, caused the industry to migrate to Shantung with Chefoo as headquarters.

Although American women's money paid the wages of thousands of women and girls in and near Chefoo, when the hairnet industry was flourishing, perhaps few of those American women could locate Chefoo on a map without considerable searching. The city lies on the north shore of the "Cape Cod" of China, which extends into the Yellow sea from the main portion of Shantung province, toward the middle section of Korea. If a line were drawn due west from Cincinnati, Ohio, through Denver, Colo., and continued across the Pacific, Chefoo would be one of the first Chinese cities the line would touch.

Chefoo Is Large and Busy.

Chefoo now ranks third among Shantung cities, with about 100,000 inhabitants. A large foreign settlement, with modern hotels, consular office buildings, and residences bordering wide, electrically-lighted streets, occupies a knob of land on the north. The adjoining quarter is congested. Narrow streets, winding through this portion of the town, are lined with squat buildings, mostly of flimsy construction, but it is here that Chefoo bristles with business activity throughout the day.

Stooped-shouldered coolies from neighborhood farms and villages trudge to the market place under loads nearly as large as those atop mules and donkeys. Other coolies tug at the handles of loaded Shantung wheelbarrows whose wheels are sometimes three feet high. There is little room in the lane-like thoroughfares for anything else, nevertheless the rickshaw boy draws his fares at high speed, often forcing pedestrians to sidestep into children-filled doorways for safety.

Through the Chefoo streets, all the products for export from the Chefoo neighborhood are carried to waiting cargo boats in the harbor. Apples, sweet potatoes, peanuts, wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, pongee silk and hairnets are transported by vessels flying the flags of many nations. Cargoes for Chinese consumption are loaded on coastwise boats that make Chefoo a port of call. Junks that lazily float about in the harbor pick up short-haul shipping. Pongee silk and peanuts are among the more important Chefoo exports.

Chefoo was classed as one of the unwalled, therefore unimportant, communities of China before 1862 when the port was opened to foreign shipping. Later a large portion of Shantung shipping passed through Chefoo and the city enjoyed a period of prosperity until 1904, when the Shantung railroad was completed and the port was forced to share commerce with ports the railroad touched.

China's Atlantic City.

Another shock came when the Tientsin-Pukow railroad was completed in 1912. Tsinan, a port on the southern coast of "Cape Cod," succeeded in getting railway connections, while Chefoo got only a promise of a connection. As a result Tsinan gradually outgrew its northern competitor. The nearest railway station to Chefoo now is 200 miles to the southwest, between which busses frequently run over a government-owned highway.

Tsinan is the Atlantic City of the China coast. Its climate is excellent, its golf courses are well constructed, and it boasts modern hotels, miles of the finest motor roads, and clean streets.

Jealously Kept Secret of Dessert Delicacy

While the rest of England walked hungrily by, the haughty Charles I, guarding the secret of the recipe with great care, sat in his pantry cramming himself with luscious ice cream. The greedy monarch, fearful lest the recipe might "leak out," pensioned his French cook, De Mirco, who first made ice cream for him, with a bountiful supply of "hush money" to keep the process secret.

The first recipe for ice cream is reported to have been published in Rome by Quintus Maximus Gurgus. Water ices and milk ices were introduced into Europe from Asia by Marco Polo. After this introduction, it was popular at the banquet tables of royalty in Germany, France and England. The first wholesale ice cream business was introduced by James Fussell, of Baltimore, according to the National Dairy council. He owned a dairy and utilized the surplus cream for making ice cream. The sideline soon proved more profitable than the original milk business. Although still a dish for kings, ice cream is now enjoyed by almost every one. Last year every person in this country ate approximately 100 dishes of this American dessert, ice cream.—Wallace's Farmer.

Chimpanzee Proved He Had Curiosity, Anyway

Some time ago a scientist was anxious to discover whether chimpanzees possessed any power of reasoning. In the cage of one of them he hung a banana out of the ape's reach. He also placed in the cage two or three wooden boxes. The chimpanzee took a long while to think it out, eventually he placed one box on top of another, stood on the pile and reached the banana.

Then the scientist gave him another test, but it occurred to him that the chimpanzee might think more quickly if he was not being observed. The chimpanzee was placed in a room, and the scientist, going outside, put his eye to the keyhole to watch the proceedings. He was amazed to find that he was looking into another eye. The chimpanzee had got there first!

Chimpanzees seem to have some kind of reasoning power, and many believe that if taken in hand young enough they could be educated to a remarkable degree.

Scientists Study Python

Snakes are cold-blooded animals, both traditionally and by actual scientific measurements, always appreciably chillier than their surroundings; yet a female python in the National Zoological park, at Washington, that laid a clutch of eggs and tried to hatch them literally warmed up to her maternal task by becoming measurably warmer than her environment. These observations were reported before the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, by Dr. Francis G. Benedict, and associates, of the Carnegie Institution, of Washington. An incubating python in captivity is such a rare phenomenon that special studies with electrical heat-recording instruments were considered desirable when the Washington python provided the opportunity.

Means Wasted Effort

The old expression "carrying coals to Newcastle" is thus explained: Newcastle is a center of the British coal trade, and a great port for the shipping of it. To "carry coals to Newcastle" is a waste of labor, a futile, or unnecessary effort, an effort to supply a need already well supplied. The phrase is of Seventeenth century origin, or perhaps older. But similar proverbs exist in many languages. There is one in French about "carrying water to the river." Ancient Greece has one about taking owls to Athens—Athenian coins being stamped with the owl; and an oriental poet speaks of "importing pepper into Hindustan."

"Pannage" Old Custom

During the time of pannage—the legal term for the feeding of swine in a wood or forest—each commoner can turn his swine into the new forest for a period of four weeks. This custom is one of the oldest in England, says an article in the Montreal Family Herald. In early times forest-fatted pigs were thought the best for breakfast, and even men were considered to benefit and their strength increase if they had an acorn diet. "Pigs in pannage" was one of the most preciously guarded privileges during the feudal days, and one of the few to survive until today.

First Friction Matches

In 1680 ignition of sulphur and phosphorus by friction was discovered by Godfrey Haukwitz, but it was nearly a hundred and fifty years before this discovery was applied to matches. The year 1827 saw the first really useful friction match, made by an Englishman—John Walker, a druggist of Stockton-on-Tees. In 1836 the first improved friction matches were made in the United States by Alonzo Phillips of Springfield, Mass.

Be Considerate to Job

An old job is like an old friend. We become so accustomed to its virtues that we may overlook its value and helpfulness. We never knowingly slight or abuse an old friend. Isn't it the part of wisdom then to guard an old job just as zealously?—Grit.

The DAIRY

STEPS TO PREVENT SPREAD OF GARGET

First, Separate Infected Cow From the Herd.

Many low-producing cows are really good milkers, but with damaged udders; it takes healthy udders not only to make records, but even to pay dairy-men's bills, Dr. D. H. Udall, of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, told dairymen, in discussing mastitis, or garget.

Mastitis is a chronic inflammation of the udder, which may be acute in its first or any later attack, caused by a special form of streptococcus or bacterium that attacks only the cow's udder. This disease destroys the secreting glandular tissue, which is replaced by connective or scar tissue; this tissue gives badly infected udders their hardness. Repeated attacks make abundant milk secretion impossible and the animal becomes worthless for dairy purposes.

Doctor Udall said many scientists believe that the home of the germ is on the cow's udder, but all agree that mastitis is an infectious disease. If milk from an infected udder is injected into the udder of a healthy cow the healthy cow develops mastitis promptly. Infected teats are likely to develop mastitis. The milking of diseased cows and then healthy cows may spread the infection, and the mixing of susceptible heifers and infected cows is followed by a spread of the disease. Garget-free or mastitis-free herds may develop mastitis, but a herd may be kept comparatively free from the disease by constant vigilance, sanitary milking, and care of the udder, he stated.

The control of mastitis is not difficult, Doctor Udall said. First identify the infected cows and either sell or separate them from the healthy ones. The normal cows should be milked first to avoid carrying the disease from those which are affected. Stables need plenty of room and bedding, for mastitis-free herds always have ample room and bedding. Sprinkle the stall bed with slaked lime or land plaster to help keep out infection.

When a cow has garget and recovers, she will likely have another, or even two of three more attacks within a year. For accurate surveys of the herd look to the veterinarian and get him to maintain the herd's health and not just to treat sick cows.

Only Records Can Bring Dairyman Good Results

Without considering one factor, that of selection or culling, a dairyman can never expect to obtain better than average results. He must continually cull out his poorest cows and select his future herd from the offspring of only his best cows. This can be done only by keeping records of production, income, and profit on each cow in the herd year after year either through private herd records or through membership in a cow testing association or some similar organization. That cow testing associations are of great value in increasing dairy profits is borne out by the results secured in the Hamilton County Cow Testing association. During six years of testing, average fat production per cow per year increased exactly 100 pounds. In the meantime average annual profit increased from \$44 to \$96, an increase of \$52 per cow.—Dakota Farmer.

Cow Sets New Record

An Illinois Holstein heifer owned by Rock River farms of Ogle county has recently established a new production record of 802.6 pounds of butterfat as a senior two-year-old. She ended the year with a record of 22,872.9 pounds of milk. This heifer inherited her production ability from a long line of good dams and sires. During the year she was fed 12 pounds of dried beef pulp, 20 pounds of silage and 1 1/2 pounds of grain daily. She had all the alfalfa hay she would clean up twice daily and during the season was on sweet clover and bluegrass pasture.—Exchange.

Prizes for Dairymen

The National Dairy exposition of fered liberal prizes this year including \$250 for the first state herd in each of the dairy breeds. There was also a purse of \$100 for a pre-futurity class in each of the dairy breeds as well as liberal prizes throughout the entire list. The exposition also announces the 1934 futurity class. With 323 animals entered in the 1932 futurity and 248 already entered in the 1933 event some large purses are assured in each of these contests.—Successful Farming.

Milk Pail Is Full

The national milk pail is full and about to run over. We must either produce less or consume more. These words come from O. E. Reed, chief of the bureau of dairy industry, United States Department of Agriculture. He issued a warning to the effect that dairy overproduction in the United States is imminent unless steps are taken to eliminate our low-producing cows. Farmers have been culling fewer animals from their herds than usual.—Nebraska Farmer.

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 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.

FEESERSBURG.

The past week we've had weather very warm, very cool, very windy, very dry, and a little wet; and man have garnered the sheaves of golden grain.

There were not as many visitors in this community over the week-end as on other holidays.

Mrs. Chester Wolfe and daughters, Doris and Jean, of Philadelphia, spent Friday evening with the C. S. Wolfe family.

Mrs. Raymond Bostian, three children and her sister, Miss Louise Rinehart, all of Baltimore, are spending this week with their father, Albert Rinehart and family.

The John family celebrated their daughter, Madeline's 5th birthday at Mrs. John's family home, in Westminster, on Sunday, and Miss May Geiman accompanied them home for the Bi-centennial on Monday where Mr. John represented "Washington the Surveyor."

Mrs. Hollie Garner and two sons have been with the Garner sisters awaiting the arrival of Rev. Hollie, returning from India by the S. S. —Laconia. A telegram on Tuesday afternoon announced his safe landing in N. Y. harbor with hand well healed of the poisoning he mentioned a few weeks ago. Their sister, Miss Florence Garner, of the Welfare work of Frederick City is home for the week also.

Services at Mt. Union were well attended on Sunday morning. Preaching followed the S. S. hour, when Rev. Kroh first addressed the young folks on the subject "Water a Necessity." After the usual order of worship there was the annual installation of officers: J. Edward Dayhoff, Elder; F. P. Bohn, Deacon; L. K. Birely, Trustee. For the summer months the services will be in the evening instead of afternoon following C. E. meeting, at 7 P. M.

Lewis Biehl, aged 84 years, fell to the floor on Sunday morning and fractured his right leg where it had once been broken. A doctor was called, then the county ambulance, which conveyed him to Frederick Hospital for examination and treatment. Mr. Biehl has been in failing health for some time, and was subject to severe attacks of vertigo.

Again our colored neighbor, Mrs. Julie Wiggins was found on her kitchen floor on Tuesday morning with her right side severely paralyzed. The neighbors carried her to her bed and sent for a doctor. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Redick have proven true friends to Julie, and are trying to secure some one to care for her of her own race. She has not regained consciousness at this writing (Wednesday) and her daughter has been sent for.

Well Carroll Co. had a real celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington; every whit as fine as was promised and even better. The floats were historical, interesting and beautiful. The program was good and well carried through; and the music splendid. But many will speak of the attractions, we've been thinking of the genius and good-will that put it all into action; of the burden of care and endurance required of the leaders; of the persistent patience of the thousands who sat for hours on the grandstand in anticipation of entertainment; and of all those who sat in line most of the day awaiting entrance and a parking place on the ground, and the sacrificing effort of the men who marched and tooted or drilled for the pleasure of many who were too indifferent to offer a little applause. To all of those who labored to make it worthwhile we give a loud hurrah and a hearty "thank you" for such a grand affair.

NORTHERN CARROLL

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foglesong, daughter, Mildred, Mayberry; Ernest Baumgardner and family, Hostetter's Mill; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Myers, son Richard; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Kemper, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kemper, daughter, Doris; Miss Catherine Kemper and Norman Martz, George and Charles Kemper, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Helmbirdle.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sell, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Hess, Hanover; David Sell, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Study, Sell's Station; Mr. and Mrs. John Mathias, son, Junior, Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. Sterling E. Bachman, George Bachman, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dutterer, daughter, Ruth, were entertained Sunday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton J. Study.

Miss Betty Jean Helmbirdle returned to her home in Silver Run, after concluding a week's visit at the home of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Bankert.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Brown, children, Edna, William, Robert and Kenneth, Maurice Dutterer, Silver Run, and Eli C. Dutterer, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Bankert.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence O. Bankert, daughter, Marian, Littlestown, spent Wednesday at the home of the farmer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Bankert.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dutterer, daughter, Ruth, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Granville Reineker, near Littlestown.

KEYMAR.

Mrs. Wm. Potter, of Washington D. C., spent the Fourth at the home of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Galt.

Visitors at the Sappington home were: Eugene Angell and sister, Miss Margaret, and Miss Elizabeth Long, of Baltimore; Misses Mary Elizabeth and Frances Sappington and brother, Pearre Sappington, of Hagerstown.

Lt. Thomas W. Otto of the Officers' Reserve Corps of the United States Army, left Sunday for active duty at Fort Howard.

Mrs. Mary Crapster, Mrs. John (Crapster) Waltersdorf, and son John, Jr., of Washington, Pa., Mrs. John Crapster, son Neill and daughter Alice, were callers at the Galt home.

Last Friday afternoon, the storm done about eight hundred dollars worth of damage on the Reuben Alexander farm, about two miles north of this place. The big grain shed and silo were blown down and part of the roof of the barn, and garage blown off, and uprooted trees and scattered the wheat shocks all over the field, and other damage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Faber, of New York City, Prof. and Mrs. G. W. Troxell, of Gaithersburg, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Reese, of Linwood, were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Otto.

Mrs. M. H. Weer, Miss Margaret Harris, Miss Elva Selby, Miss Lillie Herwitz, of Sykesville, were callers at the home of Mrs. Scott Koons, last Monday. Mrs. Koons accompanied them to Taneytown, and they all witnessed the Bi-centennial parade.

Your Correspondent attended the Bi-centennial parade, last Monday, the Fourth, and it surely was a success, and a wonderful parade. We don't know which one would have taken the prize, for they were all first-class, and the marshalls certainly did look fine on their fine looking horses. Will say, all who had a hand in the big affair and made the Bi-centennial a success, deserves a lot of credit, for it surely did take work to have everything complete and so well arranged. The decorations in the town were beautiful.

There were two ladies from Hagerstown, visiting in Keymar, and they took a notion to go to Pipe Creek, and take a bath, so last Friday afternoon they went with their bathing suits. They were not there very long until a rain came up; then they didn't know what to do, so they just laid down in the creek. They said they thought the rain drops were ice balls hitting them on the back. They didn't know what to do with their clothing to keep dry, to put on to come home, so they put their clothing in their caps. They must have been big caps, or not much clothing. Ladies, the next time you go bathing, take an umbrella along, so you don't get hit with ice balls, but keep your nerve.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Finnenbinder, and little daughter, of Frederick, spent Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Saylor, Taneytown and also attended the Bi-centennial parade.

The Home-makers' Club will meet at the home of Mrs. Scott Koons, Thursday, the 14th., at 1:30 o'clock.

TOM'S CREEK.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Reifsnider and son, of Baltimore, called on Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Phillips, Sunday evening. Mrs. Nilo Del Castello, and little Miss Norma Christenson, returned to their home in Philadelphia, Sunday, after spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dern.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Frederick and daughter, Doris; Mrs. Violet Strodman and son, Charles, of Baltimore; spent the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Birely; Mr. and Mrs. William Birely, of Union Bridge, spent Sunday at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Olen Moser and daughters, Doris and Mildred; Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Moser and daughter, Shirley, spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Eyer, and Mrs. Catherine Moser, and Miss Caroline Moser, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Anders and daughters, Thelma and Mary, spent Sunday afternoon at the same place.

Mrs. Frank Finley and daughter, Mildred, left, Sunday, for their home in Baltimore, after spending a few days with Mrs. B. R. Stull.

Miss Reatta Dern has not improved at this writing.

Mrs. B. R. Stull left, Sunday, for Baltimore and Chicago, where she will spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Martin and family, of Hagerstown, spent the 4th with Mr. and Mrs. William Martin and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knox and daughter, Pollyann, and Mr. Thomas Baumgardner, of Emmitsburg, called recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Bollinger.

Mr. and Mrs. John Forney and daughter, Beulah, and Mr. Owen Eyer, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Miss Mae Forney.

NEW WINDSOR.

Mrs. M. P. Maus, of Washington, D. C., has returned to her apartment here, for the Summer.

Mrs. Mary Haines has returned to her home here, after spending the winter in Baltimore.

Mrs. Carrie Smith is improving her property, on Quality Hill, by having it repainted.

Quite a number of persons from town and vicinity attended the Bi-centennial celebration at Taneytown, on Monday last.

Rev. Earl Hoxter and family are now in the M. E. parsonage. Rev. Dunnigan and family moved to Randallstown.

Frank Leizear and wife, of Rockville, Md., spent the week-end here, and attended the exercises at Taneytown, on Monday.

J. E. Barnes and wife entertained Roger Barnes, of Washington, D. C., and Edgar Barnes and wife, of Baltimore, over the week-end.

Mrs. Grace Fisher and daughter, of Baltimore, spent the week-end here, with G. C. Devilbiss and wife.

E. E. Thompson and wife, of Baltimore, will spend the months of July and August here, with Mrs. Lulu Smelser.

UNIONTOWN.

Miss Miriam Fogle, left, last Friday, for "Paradise Falls," Pocono mountains, where she will hold a position.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cookson Bittering, and sister, Miss Grace Cookson, left today (Friday) for a trip to California, on a sight-seeing expedition. They will leave New York, Saturday, on the vessel "California," in company with a number of teachers. They will go by way of Panama. The return will be over land.

Mrs. G. W. Baughman, left, Thursday, for "Konarock," Va., where she will spend some time, and acquaint herself with the surrounding of a school held there by the Lutheran church.

Mr. Frank Warren, who died at the Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, was brought to the Lutheran cemetery, this place, for burial, last Saturday. Funeral services had been held at H. Bankert & Son's funeral parlor, conducted by Rev. M. L. Kroh.

Sunday afternoon, funeral services were held by Rev. M. L. Kroh in the Lutheran Church, for Mrs. James Cover, familiarly known as "Aunt Bettie." They were former residents here, and very popular with their many friends. Quite a number of relatives were here from Washington, Easton, Baltimore and Winchester. She leaves no family except several nieces and nephews.

One evening last week, the children with a few grown ups, staged a circus parade on the street, which was quite enjoyable. A number were comically costumed, and in place of wild animals in cages, tame ones were substituted, such as cats, etc. We all had a good laugh at the get up.

Miss Grace Fox left, Wednesday morning, for Oxford, England, where she will lecture and teach during the summer course at the University.

Visitors here were Rev. F. H. Snively, Hagerstown, at Rev. J. H. Hoch's; Miss Edna Cantner, and Mrs. Shaffer, Huntingdon, at H. B. Fogle's; Cortland Hoy and family, and Clayton Hahn, at Clarence Lockard's; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smith, Portsmouth, Ohio, at M. A. Zollicoffer's; Mrs. Arthur Turfle, Mrs. Leo Mumford and children, and Mrs. Helen Mencha, of Westminster, at Clarence Wolfe's; Donald Goodwin, Baltimore, at Benton Flater's; Miss Tillie Kroh, York, at the Lutheran Parsonage; Margaret Devilbiss, Philadelphia, at Snader Devilbiss; Thomas Williams, Philadelphia, at G. Fielder Gilbert's; John and Ray Stoner, John Stoner, Jr., of Detroit, Mich., at Emory Stoner's; Mrs. Alice Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lamb, daughter, Dorothy, Hanover, with former neighbors; Mrs. Maurice Brooks, Baltimore, at Mrs. Annie Shoemaker's.

HARNEY.

Charles Reck left, last week, for Columbia University, N. Y. City, for a 6 weeks special course.

Mrs. Laura Devilbiss and Sister Flora Ohler, visited last week at the home of Mrs. Rosa Valentine.

Rev. John Sanderson and wife, of the St. Paul's charge, here, left on Sunday, for New York, N. Y., where the Rev. will take a special 6 week course at Columbia University, N. Y., therefore, on service until July 31, at 8 o'clock, when Rev. Aberly, of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, will fill the pulpit.

Raymond Eyer and Miss Putman, York, Pa., spent the 4th of July holiday with the former's parents.

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly, this week, were: Dr. Allen Kelly and wife, New Oxford; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Flohr and daughter, Miss Fannie, Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. McQuay and daughter, Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Stambaugh and ntee, York, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dilly Mort.

George Lambert, of New York City spent a few days here with his grand mother, Mrs. John Hesson and husband.

Miss Ruth Waybright, a student nurse of Frederick Hospital, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Waybright.

Word was received of the death of John Witherow, of Colorado. Miss Sarah Witherow, Mrs. Flem Hoffman, Mrs. Gysen Harner, being sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Holbrenner had as their Sunday dinner guests: Mr. and Mrs. Welling Fisher, of Baltimore; Mrs. Mary Biddinger, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice E. Holbrenner, son Curtis, and daughter, Virginia, Mr. W. B. Cutshall, of Woodsboro.

MAYBERRY.

W. T. Parrish, of Baltimore, has returned home, after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hymiller and family.

Mrs. Lloyd Hess, sons, Richard, Donald and John, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Helmbirdle.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bohlman, daughter, Ruth and son, "Billy," spent the week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Stonifer. Mr. and Mrs. John Simonson, Westminster, spent Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hymiller.

Dr. and Mrs. Jesse Spangler, daughter, Mariam, of Indiana, are spending a few weeks at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Spangler.

Miss Lettie Spangler, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Spangler.

MANCHESTER.

Mrs. Richard J. Walters and two daughters, from Miami, Fla., are spending some time here, with the former's aunt, Mrs. H. S. Musselman, who is slowly convalescing from a recent illness. Mrs. Lelah Shenberger, formerly of York, but now also of Miami, is spending some time with Mrs. Susan Bixler.

Quite a number of our people participated in or witnessed the Bi-centennial parade at Taneytown.

A Community service will be held under the auspices of the Fire Co., in the Hall, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

LITTLESTOWN.

Miss Edna Sauerhammer returned home Thursday, after spending ten days with relatives and friends in Baltimore. Mrs. Luther Sauerhammer, son Robert and Mrs. Mackert accompanied her home.

Fred Bloom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bloom, spent a week with his aunt, Miss Charlotte Currens, Baltimore, while recuperating from an operation for appendicitis.

The Daily Vacation Bible School held its closing exercises Friday evening, at which time the students gave a program for their parents, and received their certificates for attendance.

Rev. John H. Melchior, the new rector of St. Aloysius Catholic Church, assumed his duties Thursday. We extend him a hearty welcome and wish him success.

The board of directors of the Littlestown National Bank, at their last meeting, declared a regular semi-annual dividend of six percent on the capital stock, which was payable Friday, July 1st.

The annual open air union services sponsored by the Protestant churches of Littlestown, began Sunday evening, July 3, at Crouse Park, and will continue throughout the month. The Boys' Band usually provides special music for one of these services.

Miss Gladys Miller, Table Rock, spent a few weeks with her cousin, Miss Bernice Bowers.

Your Correspondent attended the George Washington Bi-centennial celebration at Taneytown. The parade was one of the best of the numerous celebrations held in this section of the country. Taneytown and Carroll County are to be congratulated. There was one fault, the town was not large enough for the people.

Mr. William Nau counted in one hour, over one thousand automobiles which passed their residence, West King St., on their way to Taneytown, July 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hesson, Mr. and Mrs. Doty Robb and Miss Olive Garner, Mrs. Harry Reindollar and two children, Henry and Margaret, of Taneytown, visited Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sauerhammer, Sunday evening.

MAPLE HOLLOW.

Miss Catherine Crushong, of Hanover, spent from Saturday evening till Monday afternoon with her parents.

Little Batchel Jackson, of Bark Hill, spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Edna Coleman.

Raymond Crushong, of Broadbeck, Pa., and Viola Gladfelter, of Spring Grove, Pa., were Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Baker, of Bark Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Crushong and daughters, Catherine and Geneva, visited the Beaverdam cemetery, Sunday afternoon, and called on Rev. William Baker and family, of Liberty. Miss Dorothy Pippinger and little Ellen Hossler, of Linwood, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Crushong.

Ralph Keefer, of Mayberry; Miss Lola Bohn, of Bark Hill, called on Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Crushong, Sunday evening.

Geo. Coleman and family, attended the parade, on Monday, at Taneytown.

DIED.

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

MR. JOHN F. WITHEROW.

J. W. Witherow, Taneytown, has just received a telegram of the death of his brother, John F. Witherow, of Longmont, Colorado. He is survived by his second wife who was Miss Anna Gordon, of Waynesboro, Pa., and three daughters and one son, who are all married and live near Longmont, Colo., also by 14 grandchildren; three sisters and one brother, Miss Sarah Witherow, Mrs. Wm. G. Harner and Mrs. Flem Hoffman, near Harney, and J. W. Witherow, of Taueytown.

He was in his 83rd. year and has lived in the West for the last 60 years. He was born in 1849, near Taneytown. He attended the public school in Taneytown until he was 10 years old when the family moved over in Frederick county on the Mason & Dixon line. Later in about 1869 and 1870 he attended Andrew McKinney's school for two terms. He will be remembered by some of the older citizens.

MRS. BETTIE RUSSEL COVER.

Mrs. Bettie Cover, formerly of Uniontown, widow of the late James Cover, died Friday, July 1, 1932, at the Washington Sanitarium, from the effects of a broken hip, aged 81 years. She had resided in Winchester, Va., since the death of her husband, in 1914, until the past six months, when she resided with a niece, Mrs. Margaret Davis Strunk, Tacoma Park, Md. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon, in the Lutheran Church, Uniontown, at 2 o'clock. Rev. M. L. Kroh, officiated. Burial in Pipe Creek cemetery. The pall-bearers were: B. L. Cookson, C. Edgar Myers, Milton A. Zollicoffer, G. Fielder Gilbert, Harry B. Fogle, Charles Crumbaker.

CARD OF THANKS.

We take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to all neighbors and friends shown us following the sudden death of our dear mother, Mrs. Abram J. Biehl. Also for the floral tributes and the use of automobiles.

THE FAMILY.

Looking Forward

Joseph spent his vacation with a great-aunt who showed the lad all of her keepsakes.

The lad's sixth birthday was drawing near and a member of the family inquired what he wished most for a gift.

"A mustache cup," he announced.

It Can Be Done

"What a lovely sunset. The sun sinks lower and lower."
"Let it sink below par if it likes I have no share in it!"

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

The Birnie Trust Co.

at Taneytown, in the State of Maryland, at the close of business, June 30th., 1932.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 226,827.74
Overdrafts, secured & unsecured	76.98
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.,	678,115.17
Banking House	9,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	1.00
Other Real Estate Owned.....	22,584.46
Mortgages & Judgments of Record	237,696.11
Checks and Other Cash Items...	54.04
Due from Approved Reserve Agts	52,872.12
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and Na-	
tional Bank Notes.....	\$11,002.00
Gold Coin	784.00
Minor Coin	1,325.43
Total.....	\$1,240,839.15

LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 40,000.00
Surplus Fund	100,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Expenses	
Interest and Taxes paid.....	5,086.76
Dividends unpaid	1,250.00
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to Check... \$ 52,091.99	
Certified Checks	700.00
Cashier's Checks out-	
standing	850.00
Deposits (time)	
Savings and Special	50,000.00
Certificates Deposit	111,517.38
Trust Deposits	975,116.03
Liabilities other than those above	
stated	10.36
Total.....	\$1,240,839.15

State of Maryland, County of Carroll, ss:
I, Chas. R. Arnold, Cashier, of the above-named institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. R. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1932.

WILLIAM E. BURKE, JR., Notary Public

Correct Attest:

WM. F. BRICKER,
GEO. A. ARNOLD,
MILTON A. KOONS,
Directors.

PUBLIC SALE

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned will offer for sale the following Personal Property and Real Estate at her residence, on Frederick St., Taneytown, Md., on

SATURDAY, JULY 23rd, 1932,

at 12:30 P. M., the following

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC.

No. 81-20 Jewel range, double heater coal stove and radiator; 3-burner coal oil stove and oven; 5-gal coal oil can, tin wash boiler, Axminster rug, 11 1/2 x 12; lot small Axminster rugs, 4 congoilem rugs, 7 1/2 x 9, 6 x 9, 6 x 7 and 3 x 6, antique cherry table, oak table, cupboard, corner cupboard, 7 dining room chairs, 2 kitchen chairs, buffet, 2 antique rockers, 5 other rockers, lounge, couch, stand, 2 antique wash stands, 2 bureaus, 2 oak beds, organ stool, looking glass, 3 lamps, wash bowl and pitcher, lot of pictures, lot of window blinds, washing machine, wash bench, wood box, 2 screen doors, pair quilting frames, 2 iron kettles, galvanized tub, 2 cedar tubs, corn dryer, coffee mill, pair small scales, sausage grinder and 6-qt stuffer; gallon ice cream freezer and packing can; lot of empty glass jars, 4 new brooms, 5-gal glass jug, two 3-gal. cream cans, 2 cake waiters, baking pans, 3 dish pans, slaw cutter, set of sad irons, lot of dishes and glassware, lot of gal jugs, lot of home-made soap, lot of crocks, lawn mower, 2 meat benches, corn sheller, 1/2-bu measure, pudding stirrer, pair steelyards, lot of hoes and shovels, picks, maddock, snow shovel, 2 forks, hand saw, wood saw, crosscut saw, grindstone, wheelbarrow, mail box, lot of chicken feed boxes, lot of chicken coops, mowing scythe, plane, 2 augers, single shovel plow, single corn worker, garden worker, lot second-hand brick, meat saw, draw knife, 3 barrels, lot good wood sawed and split to stove lengths; shoemaker's stand and lasts, set of brace and bits, and a number of articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH.

At the same time and place I will offer for sale my property with a frontage on Frederick St., of 68-ft., and extending back a distance of 344-ft and containing

22,472 SQ. FT. OF LAND

more or less, in good condition, improved with a large 2 1/2-story double dwelling, containing 11 rooms fully equipped with electric lights; also one summer kitchen 12x14-ft; stable with shed attached for a car; poultry house, wood shed, hog pen. All of the above named buildings are in a good state of repair.

TERMS OF REAL ESTATE—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the sum of \$500. on day of sale, and the balance to suit the purchaser.

MRS. NOAH E. CUTSAIL.

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.

ELLIS OHLER, Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

ALL NOTICES in this column must be uniform in style.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Squabs and Calves at highest prices. 50c a head for delivering Calves. Highest prices paid for Hides and Furs of all kinds.—Frances E. Shaum's Produce. Phone 3-J 3-28-tf

FAT HOGS WANTED. Who can furnish them?—Harold Mehring. 2-12-tf

FOR SALE.—Float a reproduction Adam Good Tavern used in Bicentennial parade July 4th. Can be seen at O. T. Shoemaker's place of business.—Taneytown Chamber of Commerce.

FOUND.—Child's Signet Ring, with initial, on Taneytown Fair Ground. Owner may have same, after satisfactory identification, and paying cost of this advertisement at The Record Office.

BREAD ROUTE for sale cheap. Apply to Chas. R. Hiltner, Taneytown.

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. Will take orders for home-made cakes.—Mrs. L. M. Myers. 7-8-2t

NOTICE.—We will do Sewing, Washing and Ironing.—Mrs. Harry Freet, Mrs. Zimmerman. 7-8-2t

A BARGAIN INK TABLET. 120 Sheets 5½x8½ Bond Paper, only 5c at The Record Office.

FOR SALE.—Cabinet American Bosch Electric 7 Tubes Radio, and Green and Ivory Kitchen Cabinet, both good as new, only used a few months. Apply to—Mrs. Helen L. Smith, East End, Taneytown.

THE DONN HAT SHOPPE. Littlestown, Pa., will have a Clearance Sale, Friday afternoon and Saturday, July 8th. and 9th. Hats, \$1.95, and \$2.95, will go at 50 cents; \$3.95, \$4.95 up to \$6.50, at 97 cents.

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. 7-1-2t

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

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Cleveland Welshar, Insolvent.

The creditors of James Cleveland Welshar, 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 successive 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. 6-24-4t

Great Land Purchase

The Louisiana Purchase was the first territory acquired by the United States. It was purchased from France in 1803 and comprised the Mississippi river's west side drainage basin, except that part held by Spain. It extended from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and included areas now occupied by Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, most of Minnesota and portions of Colorado and Wyoming. The United States took formal possession of the Louisiana Purchase regions on March 10, 1804, and congress divided it into two parts—the territory of Orleans (later the state of Louisiana), and the territory of Louisiana.

In Court

Since the juror showed some signs of distress, the court very kindly asked: "Mr. Juror, are you able to hear well?"

"I ought to be, Judge, I just paid \$500 to have my ears fixed."

He was excused.

No Customers Now

"You say Jones got an electric shock?"

"Yeh, he sells ice and you know what happened to the apartment trade."

CHURCH NOTICES.

This column is for the free use of all churches, for a brief announcement of services. Please do not elaborate. It is always understood that the public is invited.

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

Piney Creek Presbyterian—Preaching Service, 9:30; Sabbath School, at 10:30; Brotherhood, July 11 th., 8:00. Taneytown Presbyterian—Sabbath School, 10:00; Y. P. S. C. E., 7:15; Union Services, 8:00.

Trinity Lutheran Church—9:00 A. M., Sunday School; 10:00 A. M., Morning Worship—Holy Communion and Reception of Members; 7:00 P. M., Luther League; 8:00 P. M., Union Services in the Presbyterian Church.

Uniontown Circuit, Church of God.—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:30 A. M.; Rev. J. W. Whisler, General Field Secretary of the Churches of God, in North America, will deliver the morning message. Every member is requested to be present. Preaching Service at Uniontown on Sunday evening, at 8:00 P. M. Theme: "Some Questions about Heaven". There will be some special singing on the subject of Heaven. Rev. J. W. Whisler will also speak at the Wakefield Church of God on Tuesday evening, at 8:00 P. M., July 12. Every member is requested to be present.

Taneytown U. B. Charge, Taneytown Church—9:15 A. C., Preaching Service; 10:15 A. M., Sunday School; 7:00 P. M., C. E. Society; 8:00 P. M., Union Service, Presbyterian church. Harney Church—9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion Service.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—S. School, 9:15 A. M.; Morning Worship, 10:15; C. E., 7:00 P. M.; Union Service in Presbyterian Church, at 8:00. The Holy Communion will be observed on Sunday morning, July 17th. Preparatory Service on Saturday afternoon, July 16, at 2:30.

Keysville—Morning Worship, 8:00 A. M.; Sunday School, at 9:00; Holy Communion on Sunday morning, July 24th. Preparatory Service on Friday evening, July 22, at 8:00.

Manchester U. B. Charge, Miller's Church—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Worship with Holy Communion at 10:30; C. E. Service, 7:00 P. M.

Manchester Church—Worship with Holy Communion, 8:30 A. M.

Mt. Zion Church—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; C. E. Service, 7:30 P. M. The annual S. S. picnic will be held at this place on Saturday, Aug. 13th.

Bixler's Church—S. S., 9:15 A. M.; Worship, 7:45 P. M. The S. S. picnic and home-coming celebration will be held by the Bixler's Church at the Miller's grove on Saturday, August 20th.

Manchester Ref. Charge, Snyder's Church—Worship, 8:30 A. M.; S. S., at 9:30.

Manchester—S. S., 9:30; Worship, at 10:30; C. E., 6:45.

Lineboro—S. S., 1:00; Worship, at 2:00. The theme: "The Adjustments of Heaven." The Missionary Conference at Hood College, Frederick will open on Saturday evening and will continue for a week.

Keysville Lutheran Church.—Preaching, 9:00 A. M.; S. S., 10:00 A. M.; C. E. Society, 7:30 P. M.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, Baust—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Divine Worship, 10:30 A. M.; Catechetical instruction after Service.

St. Paul—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Divine Worship, 7:30 P. M.

Mt. Union—S. S., 9:00 A. M.; C. E., 7:00 P. M.; Catechetical instruction, Saturday, 2 P. M.

Winter's—S. S., 10:00 A. M.

Mayberry Church of God—Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.; A Children's day Pageant entitled "Gateways of the Bible," will be rendered at 7:45 P. M., July 10th. On Saturday evening, July 9th, the Rev. John W. Whisler, Field Secretary of the Churches of God will be present to give a talk.

Cross Stone of Virginia

The "fairy cross" of the Virginia Blue ridge, a reddish-brown rock formation taking the shape of a perfect cross, is said to be found only in Patrick county, Va. Travelers in the West and Southwest may recall that these curious pieces of stone are frequently offered for sale as "Mexican Holy Crosses" at shops at or near Indian reservations, sometimes for only a nickel apiece. The United States geological survey, however, confirms the claim that the "Staurolite," or "Cross Stone," an iron-aluminum silicate, is found only in Virginia.

Fiddle Once Banned

The old English word fiddle is a corruption of the French word vielle meaning hurdy-gurdy. The word has become a colloquial and rather a contemptuous substitute for violin. Time was when fiddlers or minstrels were adjudged rogues, vagabonds and beggars. The old Puritans considered fiddling a crime only a little worse than murder. There was a famous old blue law to the effect that no one should eat mince pie, dance, play cards or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or Jewsharp.

Divorce in Old Egypt

A study made by W. F. Edgerton and published by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago shows that Egyptian marriages could be dissolved at the will of either the husband or the wife. Furthermore, provision was sometimes made for "trial" marriages—that is, marriages which were in force only for a definite period, agreed upon in advance. There was no ceremony, the study says, and no license to be obtained from either church or state.



The above cuts are reproduced through the courtesy of the Baltimore Sun, represent floats in Monday's parade. The upper cut represents the making of the Betsy Ross flag, as presented by New Windsor district; and the lower one the "Welcome" float presented by the Chamber of Commerce.

WASHINGTON BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

(Continued from First Page.)

and the confusion of the immense crowd, even with the amplifying instruments in use, detracted from the greatest enjoyment of the features.

Rev. Guy P. Bready introduced Merwyn C. Fuss, Chairman of the County George Washington Committee, a presiding officer, who very appropriately opened the program with an address of welcome, as well as thanks, to all who contributed to the success of the event.

The two massed band numbers, Rev. J. S. Hollenbach, director, represented the volume and excellence of the musical talent contained in the many bands participating. Several orchestra numbers, Prof. Phillip Royer leader, were a credit to the combined High School orchestras of the county.

Dr. A. N. Ward, President of Western Maryland College, delivered the invocation in a very impressive manner, speaking of George Washington as having been a leader in the great camp of the people, inspiring men in all walks of life to look for help beyond all tumult and confusion, to the end that the Kingdom of God might be set up in the hearts of men.

After the unveiling of the bronze plaque by Miss Oneida Fuss, Judge Parke was introduced by vice-chairman H. Peyton Gorsuch, of Westminster. Judge Parke made a fine and appropriate address. He expressed his gratification for the privilege of addressing such an audience on such an occasion, and would like to demonstrate in words, as this event has shown by acts, a full appreciation of Washington. He said that in so far as we are true to the principles exemplified by Washington this Nation will maintain its high standing among the Nations of the earth. That Taneytown was fittingly selected for the event, not only because Washington stopped here for a time, but because of the early settlement and development of the community, the names of the early pioneers still being among us.

He then entered into detail concerning some of the early land grants, one of them being to John Diggs and Raphael Taney in 1743, showing his familiarity with the subject by mentioning numerous early land holdings. That Adam Good—at whose tavern Washington stopped on July 1, 1791—was a saddler by trade before being a tavern keeper; then followed with some of the details of this 1791 trip quoting extracts from Washington's diary; and in general lauded the service Washington rendered to the whole country as President, Commander of the Army, as a statesman and citizen.

By this time, the afternoon having been well turned into evening, the large crowd had greatly thinned out, many going home for the evening's work in order that they might return for the band concert.

Rev. Bready, chairman of the Program Committee, introduced the main speaker of the day Hon. David J. Lewis, representing the 6th. Md. District in Congress. He referred to Mr. Lewis as an old friend of his, who was widely known as the "little giant" a dynamo of efficiency in matters of public concern, and as the "father of Parcels Post."

Mr. Lewis prefaced his address by stating that all should give thanks that through Providence we have been permitted to see a day and a demonstration like this. That never before in the history of the human race, has an event 200 years in the past, been

so observed in a nation-wide manner. That locally, no section once so sparsely populated, and now so thickly settled, has engaged in exemplifying the virtues of the greatest of all Americans. The question, was Washington representative of a miracle, presents itself. He was born in heroic days, and heroically he served the country discovered by Columbus.

He early turned into pleas for world peace, and daringly advocated the "World Court" movement, over which there has been so much difference of opinion expressed by our greatest leaders. He deplored the fact that up to this time the United States stands along with Mexico and Russia in remaining aloof from entering into this Court which he pronounced as the safest and most carefully organized court in the whole world, planned with the object of making wars between nations impossible, and at considerable length enlarged on the advantages of the United States entering as a partner into the deliberations of this court.

J. Alexis Shriver, Chairman of the Maryland Commission on County Celebrations, spoke briefly on the splendid manner in which Carroll County had co-operated with the Nation-wide movement for the celebration of the Washington Bi-centennial, pronouncing the verdict that nothing approaching it had as yet been seen in the state. That the spirit of co-operation in the movement was delightful, and entitled to the very highest commendation.

Col. John Markey, of Frederick, said that the significant feature of the day was not merely a tribute of enthusiasm for Washington, but one in recognition of his leadership and advice that applied not only in his time, but now. He especially emphasized the advice of Washington, that this country should provide a suitable National Defense; that there was nothing to be drawn from his life and public acts more important than this great warning, and that it was the solemn duty of this country today, to heed it.

George Parker, Jr., National Commander of the Legion of Valor, of Maryland, followed along the same line; that Washington meant that the democratic government of this country stood for keeping out of foreign entanglements, and for preserving the Nation. Preparedness for defense was not for the purpose of war, but for keeping out of war. Those who had seen the horrors of the World War had no desire for more of them, but they understood how necessary reasonable preparedness was to future peace.

A. L. McGee, State Adj. American Legion of Maryland, J. Nelson Trille and H. Peyton Gorsuch, also delivered short addresses; "America" was sung, and Dr. Ward pronounced the benediction.

The evening portion of the program—the concert by the great U. S. Navy Band—was simply indescribable. The crowd was even estimated to have been larger than that of the afternoon. While it was an orderly crowd it was restless; apparently present more to "see" than to "hear." Only a comparatively few hundreds actually heard the splendid program with full satisfaction. It was a feature that attracted the big crowd, which, after being "attracted" could not act as though it was being given the opportunity of a lifetime to hear and enjoy a great musical treat. It would have taken a steam calliope, or some high-powered mechanical orchestra to have made itself heard above the accumulated small distractions of perhaps 30,000 people.

Unfortunately there was a misun-

derstanding about the loud speaker contract, and it was not in operation at night when it was most needed.

Rev. Guy P. Bready, Taneytown, chairman of the program committee, presided and introduced the U. S. Navy Band, Alex Morris, assistant leader in charge, the following being the program:

"Stars and Stripes Forever,"—Sousa; tone poem, "The North and South"—Bendix; cornet solo, "The Volunteers"—Rodgers; overture, "Il Guarany"—Bonoz; fantasia "By the Swanee River"—Mydleton; musical comedy, "The Cat and the Fiddle"—Kern; valse, "The Beautiful Blue Danube"—Strauss; "By the Waters of the Minnetonka,"—"Bells of St. Mary's," and "Deep River"—Burleigh; tone poem "Finlandia"—Sibelius; march "All Hands"—Benter; "Star Spangled Banner"—Key.

The Band was entertained at supper by Sauble's Inn, and it showed its appreciation by playing several numbers there, and in addition, thanked Mr. Sauble for the excellence of their entertainment. The members of the band, being unable to eat their cake and ice cream, went back after it, after the concert.

Taneytown was tastefully but not lavishly decorated, especially along the line of the parade, and most of the many handsome homes showed to good advantage, giving to strangers a good impression of the town as a

place in which to live. The wide and well kept streets being freshly washed by the rain in the morning, also presented a fine appearance and provided excellent standing room for the thousands that could not be accommodated on the sidewalks. On the whole, Taneytown easily demonstrated its ability to care for at least four times as many persons as were expected. There should have been more traffic directors present, but nobody expected the multitude that came from near and far.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Joseph D. Montedonico and Linda J. Love, Washington, D. C.

Charles E. Dubbs and Marie C. Null Hanover, Pa.

Charles Edward Saylor and Alice Elizabeth Overholzer, LeGore, Md.

William F. Brown and Hannah V. Haines, Westminster, Md.

Arthur J. Brannan and Thelma F. Shipley, Baltimore, Md.

Nicholas Murray Butler wants to exchange a thousand politicians for one statesman. We bet the statesman's name begins with a B.

The dregs made Prohibition a moral issue. The bootleggers have kept it one.



Week-End Special WHITE HOUSE EVAP. MILK 6 tall cans 29c

Sultana Apple Butter 28-oz Jar 10c Alaska Pink Salmon 3 tall cans 25c

Del-Monte Pineapple Sliced, Crushed 2 large cans 29c; 2 Med cans 21c

Everyday Regular Values

Nectar Tea ¼-lb pkg 15c; ½-lb pkg 29c 8 O'clock Coffee 1b 19c
Grandmother's Sliced Bread 7c Bokar Coffee 1b 27c
Crispo Pig Bars 1b 10c A. & F. Ammonia qt bot 17c
Ralston Breakfast Food pkg 22c 20 Mule Team Borax pkg 15c

Budweiser Malt can 49c Nucoa Oleo 2-lbs 23c
Waldorf Toilet Tissue 4 rolls 17c Scot Toilet Tissue 3 rolls 22c

Week-End Special

Encore Spaghetti 3 cans 17c Unedea Bakers 2 jars 17c
Snow Flake Wafers, 1b pkg 17c
Unedea Biscuits, 2 pkgs 9c

Fruits and Vegetables

Large Watermelons each 39c Jumbo Cantaloupes 2 for 21c
Fancy Ripe Bananas 1b 5c
Red Ripe Tomatoes 2-lb 15c Crisp, Iceberg Lettuce large head 2 for 21c

ORDERS left at the Store during the week will be DELIVERED PROMPTLY anywhere in town.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC CO.

H. F. FEESER, Mgr. TANEYTOWN, MD.

WIDE OPEN SPACES

By FANNIE HURST

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

ONE of those experiences that you read about in books came to Alonzo Meierberg when he was thirty-one, and on the upward plunge of a wave of success as a young surgeon that was carrying him to the top of his profession.

He walked out of the office of one of his most distinguished conferees, with his own suspicion of himself corroborated. One of his lungs had a hole in it. Tuberculosis had him. The man who was considered the most brilliantly promising plastic surgeon in the city of New York, and that meant practically in America, was doomed, at thirty-one, to exile. If not permanent exile, and most probably that, then for a period of years that was apt to play havoc with the soaring of his career.

Well, Meierberg was about as logical as the average intellectual would be under such conditions. He placed his situation before him, so to speak. Reckoned on the alternative advantages of remaining at his post, and dying young and perhaps brilliantly, or going off to struggle for an existence that might not be worth the living.

With his mind, the latter alternative won. But love of life was too strong in this man to go down before the mere argument of a sophisticated brain.

In the end, Doctor Meierberg went out to a shanty town of an altitude and dryness necessary to his well being, and there took up his abode.

The wide open spaces. God's country. Back to nature.

Cactus Post was all those. A little smear of a town situated on the slope of a mountain that hung between desert and snow-caps. The sun came up in glory over Cactus Post and went down in magnificence. The air was as dry, as thin-tasting, as sparkling, as champagne and, every morning of his life Doctor Meierberg awoke to the incredibly lovely chirping of birds he did not know by name, and to the clear ringing sound of axes hurling into the wilderness of tree boles that lined the mountain side.

Glory hung over Cactus Post. Dew-lit mornings. Peace-drenched noons. Long, somnolent afternoons filled with what the doctor knew was sedative balm for his wounded lung. Evenings before a pine wood fire that went deeply up into the nostrils like the tickling elixir of a chaise. Leisure for reading that never before in all his closely packed years of struggle and endeavor had the doctor enjoyed. Boxes of books arrived from the East almost weekly, and were read! Not merely placed on a reading table to be read at some future time. But read, there and then.

The folks in Cactus Post were a goodly enough sort, too. Simple women and girls. Bred to the open spaces. Fearless folk. Fine, the doctor thought.

And yet it must be admitted that as the months marched along and then the years, such a nostalgia began to lay hold of the doctor that the heart of him was almost as sore as his healing lung had been.

Years of the coyote-riddled, night silences. The flaming sunrises ushering in the long, somnolent days. The gorgeous sunsets ushering them out. Monotony.

The old days began to gnaw at him. Closing his eyes of an evening beside his book-stacked fireplace, the doctor could visualize things back home. The incandescent-eyed city. Women who were a million years and three thousand miles alien to these husky, calico-clad ones, wrapping themselves in furs and riding out into the spangled evenings. The warm, vibrant flare of life along New York's Broadway. Mental stimulant of theaters and concerts. The voice of the city. The warm, pulsing note of humanity. That was it. Humanity. The doctor was lonesome unto death. The wide, open spaces were too wide. Too open. Humanity was a charmed circle closing within it life and love and warmth and beauty. Secretly, the nostalgia was becoming almost more than the doctor could bear. And yet, he knew that, somehow, he must stick it out for another year. He knew himself on the road to recovery but he dared not hasten the way along that road. Another year, what with careful living and right habits, would see the spot on his lung healed. Another year!

Sometimes, during the passing of it, the doctor feared for his sanity. Tedium of waiting. Terrible, terrible tedium of waiting.

Then there was his sense of delicacy and of actual fear of revealing his state of mind to the people about him. To the sweet-eyed Clarissa who rode in twelve miles on horseback to tend his shanty for him day by day and rode home through the purple, star-spangled desert without fear. The cowboys, the ranchers, the homesteaders who had been his good friends. Who took him along on their jaunts into the heart of the universe. Who taught him the secret things of nature. Who had been kind to him. Who were kind to him.

It was unthinkable to let these good people know how the heart within him was a heavy thing.

Up to the very day of his departure for the East, he kept it from them. Had not the heart to tell them that his departure was final. That he was

shaking the desert dust off his feet forever.

They had been good. Kind. Their delight in his cure was scarcely less than his own.

When he finally stepped into the rattling tin can of a car that was to drive him the forty miles to the nearest station where he took his train, it was with the understanding that he was to return to them in the autumn. His shanty was to be there and waiting. His friends.

Like a sneak, the doctor turned his back on Cactus Post, knowing he had lied to them and yet had lied out of the kindness of his heart. The little group of them waving him good-by. The fellows. Bless them. The handful of women in their calico who had been so kind to him. Mrs. Hodges, the general storekeeper's wife, who had nursed him through bronchitis. Sweet-eyed Clarissa who had tended him so faithfully. Bless them.

The city met him like a boom of ocean, a surf of humanity running and hissing up against his feet his first step off the train.

Bing. Boom. Bang. The heart leapt in his bosom. The eager, quick-footed men. There! The women in their furs and the beautifying wrappings that he had so missed. Even their painted faces! Gaiety was here. Pulse of life. The streets swam vitality. Rush. Eagerness. Lights blazed. The hotel where he stopped had the warm, perfumed quality to it that reminded him of the bare shoulders of women and the whisper of furs.

Life! Vitality. Sophistication. Here were the men who made the universe go around. The women who made the universe matter.

The city caught him up once more. Goaded him. Spurred him. Within the month he was on the old treadmill again, straining, yearning, aspiring. The young doctor was back in the race. The profession which had practically forgotten him began to turn an eye upon him again.

The doctor was back again. Cured. In the race.

And after the first six months, it was borne in upon an amazed, a startled young doctor that the race no longer mattered. His work, the scientific curiosity that spurred him on, his love of it, could not be best pursued here in these marts of men.

The doctor had tasted of the beauty and the peace and the nobility of quiet. He missed the ring of axes into wood. The glibberish of birds against dawn. The clear voices of women calling through high, thin air. This was a roar. The lights of the theaters represented the cheap tarnished pastimes that people sought. People without the leisure or the nerves for quiet reading. People who must forever be jamming, pushing, seeking. In all the months since his return, he had not had one evening for quiet reading. The stack of books beside his bed was half a man high. Life had him once more. By the scroff of the neck. The painted faces of the women mocked him. Pallid faces gone flabby from lack of the simple things that had kept those calico-clad ones out there firm fleshed and bright eyed even by light of dawn.

The autumn came around. The color of asphalt in the city. The color of quartz and topaz and cornelian and ruby and lapis lazuli in Cactus Post.

The doctor knew! Knew it with his heart that was aching.

And so, come autumn, as he had promised, the doctor did return to his shanty, in Cactus Post. A sunset the color of the blood that must have been surging around his heart met him as he stepped out of the rickety tin automobile that had driven him the many miles from the station.

Clarissa of the sweet eyes met him, too.

The doctor had come home.

Ruin Left in Wake of West Indian Hurricane

We hear a great deal about West Indian hurricanes, but the Virgin Islands have been singularly free from destruction. It seems that in 400 years there have been 140 severe hurricanes, of which only ten touched St. Thomas and St. Croix.

On July 26, which is called Supplication day, all the people go to church, to ask God to preserve them from hurricanes. July 26 is considered the beginning of the hurricane season. On that day the natives pack their most valued possessions and begin to watch Signal hill.

When a storm is coming the government runs a flag up on Signal hill—a red flag with a black disk. When a second flag appears every one runs to "bar up."

The houses are all provided with heavy wooden shutters, to shut against the wind and rain. Masters and servants hurry about with hammers, nailing bars that close doors and windows.

When the third flag appears the hurricane is near, though there is always a warning of several hours. Then the world grows dark, and hot, and still. Not a leaf moves. It seems as though there must be a mistake. Then, suddenly, the gale breaks.

The usual length of a hurricane is 12 hours. The wind tears off roofs and uproots trees. The rain makes noise beyond belief. And the black night is filled with lightning. The sea comes in and floods the town, tearing up the cement waterfront, beating down the cabins on the shore.

At last it is over. Crops and groves are ruined. Great palm trees are felled. And there is devastation everywhere. But the sky is blue as heaven. And the sun dances on the waves. And the people all go up to church, to thank God because he spared their lives.



POOR PROSPECT AHEAD

Jack—You say after taking her out to dinner once you decided right off the bat she was not the girl for you to marry?

Jim—You got it right the first time. She'd keep me broke during the courtship buying the dinners she'd want, and I'd go bankrupt after we were married putting out money for the reduction dopes she'd be needing.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

OH!



Question—Why is it you won't marry me. You said it would be grand?
Answer—Because, there's some one who'd object. And my husband is the man.

No Exaggeration

Young Poet—How do you like my poems?

Critic—Sir, there are poems there that Shakespeare or Shelley could not have written.

Poet—It is kind of you to say so.

Critic—One is about the cinema and the other about wireless.—Weekly Scotsman.

Devil and the Deep Sea

"I hear you are going to marry that old Mr. Gayboy."

"Yes, I've decided to accept him."

"You're making a mistake, my dear. He'll lead a double life."

"Well, if I don't marry him I'll lead a single life, and that is worse."—Boston Transcript.

Definite Information

"Dorothy," said the busy mother, "go in and turn on the radio and see if you can get the right time."

The child came back presently and announced, "It's simple soap suds time now, mother."

Oh, My Operation!

First Woman—Not feeling well lately? Why, my dear, you're looking perfectly splendid.

Second Ditto—I know, but it takes all my strength to keep up appearances.—Boston Transcript.

BARREN OF GOOD SENSE



"He has a title you know. He's the baron of—oh, what is it?"
"Barren of good sense, I'd say."

Sore Problem

"Jack, you didn't shave this evening."

"No, dear. I shaved this morning and it makes my face sore to shave twice a day."

"Well, it makes my face sore when you shave only once."—Boston Transcript.

Both Deceived

Youth—After we're married I'm afraid you're going to find out that I am not as rich as you think I am.

The Girl—That's all right. You're going to find out that I'm really not as beautiful as you think I am.—Montreal Star.

He Could Tell 'Em a Few

"Who gives the bride away?" inquired the parson.

"I could," snorted the beaten rival, "but I wouldn't be so mean."—Florida Times Union.

House Furnishings

"This is a suitable book for the living room."

"Well, let's try it under a bridge lamp."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Somebody Tell Him?

"No man with any sense would allow you to carry on the way you do."

"How do you know what a man with any sense would do?"

No Profitable Market for American Seaweed

America's interest in its own seaweed resources dates back to pre-Columbian times, when Indians used it as fish bait and for basket weaving. In 1902 a scientist discovered that seaweed on the Pacific coast contained potash, important fertilizing element. But he could interest no one in his discovery for a decade.

As in the case of many other raw products, a World war was necessary to make its importance known. German potash supplies were cut off. The farms cried for potash, so the government set out to find a source. A company manufacturing explosives also needed a substance from seaweed as an ingredient for its products, so it built a \$2,000,000 plant in California.

Groups of men first attacked the vast seaweed "plantations" with sickles, but it was not long before steam and gasoline-propelled scows equipped with mechanical harvesting machinery dotted the Pacific seaweed fields. A dozen or more plants were established.

When the armistice was signed, the companies disbanded almost as quickly as they were established. Today one remains. The others succumbed to cheaper German potash or imported seaweed products.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

Fierce Tasmanian Wolf Doomed to Extinction?

The Tasmanian wolf is one of the rarest and most extraordinary beasts in the world. The species is said to be nearly extinct, and the few remaining specimens are rigorously protected. The first of the many extraordinary things about the Tasmanian wolf is that it is not a wolf at all, though it looks more like a wolf than anything else. The animal is really more akin to the kangaroos and wallabies, for it has a large pouch to carry the litter of young. Curiously enough, both the male and the female are equipped with one of these pouches. The Tasmanian wolf does not bark, but gives a series of wheezy coughs, and it is said that when pursued it will get up on its hind legs and jump like a kangaroo. They are fierce, and some years ago when they were plentiful there was a bounty of \$25 offered for every head, because so much damage was done to sheep and cattle.

School Meals in Porto Rico Cost Only a Penny

Washington.—A penny a meal is all the school children of Porto Rico pay for their fare. If they haven't this pittance, they may pay in produce. Theodore Roosevelt, in his last written review of education in Porto Rico before being appointed governor general of the Philippines, describes the schooling of the native.

The cheap meals are prepared and served by girl pupils as part of their training in lines with government methods to disseminate "practical knowledge."

Porto Rican schools are built on small farms of from 5 to 15 acres. These the schoolboys cultivate and receive for themselves one-third of the proceeds. The remainder is either sold for school funds, or used in school lunchrooms. The young farmers are likewise encouraged to cultivate their own truck gardens and receive practical prizes for meritorious work. Manual training also plays an important part in their education.

Girls are taught home economics and sewing, as well as being put to serving meals.

Seward's Ill Luck in '65

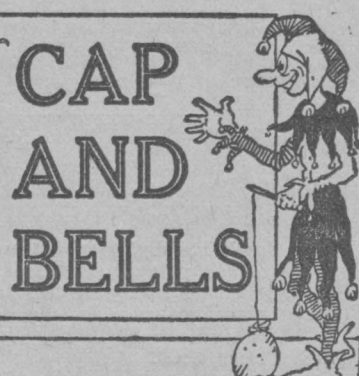
The surrender at Appomattox occurred on April 9, 1865. On the 5th day of April Secretary of State Seward had been thrown from a carriage. He was picked up unconscious with his jaw broken in two places and his shoulder dislocated. He had many other bruises and strains. His jaw was placed in an iron frame and he could speak with difficulty, if at all, for many days. He was still confined to his bed on the night of April 14 when Lincoln was assassinated, and when the attempt on his life was made; in fact, it was nearly a month before he was able to attend a cabinet meeting even in his own house.

Meteors Move Fast

Meteors travel at the tremendous speed of 26 miles per second. This will explain why some meteorites are hot when picked up immediately after they fall and why other meteorites, excavated some hours after they fall, are at that time so cold that frost forms on them as soon as they are exposed to the air. Meteors as they fly about in outer space are dark and extremely cold bodies. When they approach the earth, the friction with the earth's atmosphere causes their outer surface to become white hot and molten.

Roman Relics in Museum

Three stone sarcophagi, one of which dates from the Fourth century, are among a collection of new objects which have been added to the Roman finds on exhibition at Wallraf-Richartz museum, in Cologne, Germany. The Fourth century sarcophagus is of particular interest, because it is marked with a pentagram, or pentapla, consisting of two triangles so set together as to form a five-point star. It was used by the Pythagoreans as a symbol of health.



ADJUSTMENT

"Hello, is this Jones?" asked the voice at one end of the telephone.

Jones said it was.

"Come and have a round of golf," asked the first voice.

"I'm sorry," replied Jones, "but I'm afraid I can't. You see, I'm in half mourning."

"Oh!" dubiously from the other end. Then brightly, "Oh, well, what about nine holes?"—Tatler.

DIDN'T DOUBT HIM



"That druggist has scales that weigh unbelievably small amounts of anything."

"I have no reason to doubt your word—I've dealt with him at times."

And He Probably Did

Prospective Mother-in-Law — My daughter can sing, play the piano, act, paint, skate, dance, pilot an airplane and drive a car. What can you do?

Prospective Bridegroom—Well, I can darn, cook, and possibly do a little spring cleaning. I shall have to.

Curtailment

"I heard a man saying your style of oratory is showing great improvement."

"But I haven't made a speech in a great many days," protested Senator Sorghum.

"Maybe that's what he was talking about."

It's Normal State?

Mr. Brown—I've had a worrying time with the insurance people. They ask such awkward questions. They even wanted to know the state of my mind.

Mrs. Brown—How absurd! I suppose you left it blank?

Analysis

"Mother, I think I lost a nickel today," said little Dorothy.

"Why," asked mother, "do you only think you lost it?"

"I wanted a dime," replied the child, "but I only asked daddy for 5 cents and he gave it to me right away."

IMPOSSIBLE THINGS



He—I dreamed last night that you loved me.

She—Strange, isn't it, the impossible things one will dream?

Collectors Both

Topkin—So you have named your son Noah?

Popkin—Yes, it is a great name in history. One Noah built the ark, and collected all the animals and the other built the dictionary and collected all the words.

For Hot and Cold Weather

Salesman (posting green customer)—This is the radiator and this is the fan.

Lady Customer—Oh, then it's an all-season car.—Boston Transcript.

Safe, So Far

Youth—There's Ricker, the pestologist professor. Goes about killing worms and things.

Maid—Well, cheer up. I don't think he's seen you.

Explaining the Cage

Kind Old Lady—You say you were locked in a cage for ten years? Were you in prison, my good man?

Tramp (sarcastically)—No, mum; I was a canary.

The Better Way

"What," exclaimed the facetious guest, "would you separate husband and wife?"

"Only at the bridge table."

Main Dome Distinctive Feature of St. Sophia's

St. Sophia, Constantinople's marvelous mosque, when it was erected by Emperor Justinian as a Christian cathedral, was made in the form of an immense Greek cross. The architect supported the structure with a hundred columns, and the brick which formed the main building material was covered with rare marbles, jaspers and porphyries of a dozen varieties and colors, drawn from quarries in various parts of the empire or from the ruins of demolished heathen temples.

But the distinctive architectural feature of the building was the main dome, probably the first great aerial cupola ever erected. Within 20 years an earthquake destroyed a part of this inverted cup, but Justinian immediately restored it, and it remains intact until now, rising 175 feet above the earth. Gibbon commenting on its lightness and durability says that the frame probably is made of pumice stone or of light brick from the Isle of Rhodes.

The cathedral adornments and particularly the mosaics of the floors and walls were considered marvels of art and beauty. The dome presented a starry firmament and the walls were enriched with figures of Christ, the Virgin, the saints and the angels; and of Constantine and Justinian.

Washington Both Wise and Thrifty in Youth

George Washington early learned the value of thrift, writes Bellamy Partridge in Boys' Life, the monthly journal of the Boy Scouts of America. "There were not so many chances for a boy to earn money in those days. But Washington was accurate and exact; he was good at mathematics; he was fond of being outdoors," says Mr. Partridge. "Surveying called for all these qualities, and being a gentleman's work, appealed to him. At fifteen he made an accurate survey of a turnip field. The next year he went into the Shenandoah valley on his first big job. It was a great adventure for him and paid him well, \$7.20 a day, which was good pay for a boy in those days—or these.

"Washington put this money into land, the first he ever owned, a wild tract of 550 acres which he called 'Bullsken Plantation.' Two years later," continues Mr. Partridge, "he had saved enough to buy another piece of 456 acres. At twenty he purchased 552 acres more, making a total of 1,558 acres which he bought and paid for with the money earned with his transit before he was old enough to vote. He made 'Bullsken' into a valuable property, which he kept all his life, and to which he often referred in his diaries."

Use of Words

The proper force of words lies not in the words themselves, but in their application. A word may be a fine-sounding word, of an unusual length and very imposing from its learning and novelty, and yet in the connection in which it is introduced may be quite pointless and irrelevant. It is not pomp or pretension, but the adaptation of the expression to the idea, that clenches a writer's meaning—as it is not the size or glossiness of the materials, but their being fitted each to its place, that gives strength to the arch; or as the pegs and nails are as necessary to the support of the building as the larger timbers, and more so than the mere showy, unsubstantial ornaments.—William Hazlitt, "On Familiar Style."

Gutenberg Bible

The so-called "42-line Gutenberg Bible," printed on parchment in three volumes, was bought by Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr, of Berlin, from the monastery of St. Blaise, in the village of St. Paul, province of Carinthia. Congress appropriated \$1,500,000 for the purchase of this and many other rare books in the Vollbehr collection. No amount was specified for the Bible alone, it being included in the total collection of incunabula. Austria possessed seven of these rare Bibles, but at the close of the war sold five of them. Only three perfect copies of this Bible exist, of which one is in London, one in Paris and one in the Library of Congress.

Just So

Life is full of puzzles for children of the modern age. Albert Edward Wiggam tells of a ten-year-old boy who, seeing a horse and buggy ambling down the street, asked his father, "Dad, when you want to make a horse go slower how do you put him in low?" It was the young daughter of a radio announcer who, called on to say grace at a family dinner, bowed her head and said in loud, clear tones, "This food comes to us through the courtesy of God Almighty."—Survey.

Bantu Tribe Increases

The Bantus of South Africa were the latest of the native inhabitants who entered South Africa. They all speak dialects of the Bantu language, but racially they vary considerably with certain negro characteristics predominating. They seem to have originated as a distinct variety somewhere in the neighborhood of the Great Lakes and to have migrated south at various times between the Twelfth and Fifteenth centuries. The Bantu peoples are vigorous, powerful and increasing in numbers.

IMPROVED
UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson
(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Mem-
ber of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1932, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for July 10
THE CALL OF MOSES

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 2:11-4:20.
GOLDEN TEXT—And he said, Certainly I will be with thee; and this shall be a token unto thee, that I have sent thee: When thou hast brought forth the people out of Egypt, ye shall serve God upon this mountain.
PRIMARY TOPIC—A Bush on Fire.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Moses Given a Great Task.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Hearing and Heeding God's Call.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Accepting a Great Task.

I. Moses Trained in Midian (2:11-15).
The occasion of his being in the desert was the effort of Pharaoh to slay him when he heard of Moses' act in slaying the Egyptian who was smiting a Hebrew. Having fled from the face of Pharaoh, he took up his abode in the land of the Midianites. He himself needed further discipline for his great work. This he experienced through forty years in the desert.

II. His Marriage to Zipporah (2:16-22).
Soon after his arrival in the Land of Midian he defended the daughters of Reuel, the priest of Midian, against the shepherds, and watered their flock. Out of gratitude for this act Moses was called into the priest's house to eat bread. While dwelling in this house Zipporah, a daughter of the priest, became his wife.

III. The Lord Speaks to Moses at the Burning Bush (3:1-6).
While keeping the flock of his father-in-law in the desert the Lord appeared to Moses in a vision in a burning bush. Moses stepped aside to behold this strange sight and was taught the lesson of proper approach to God, who revealed himself as the God of his fathers, the covenant God.

IV. Moses Commissioned as the Deliverer of His People (3:7-10).
1. God's active interest in his people (v. 7).
a. "I have seen the affliction of my people." So keenly conscious is God of all that goes on in the world that not one of his chosen ones can be touched without his notice.
b. "I have heard their cries." No cry ever goes up to God from his child unheard.

c. "I know their sorrows." Many indeed are the sorrows of God's children, but he knows all about them and will adapt himself in grace to their need.
2. God's gracious obligation to his people (vv. 8, 9).
a. To deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians.
b. "To bring them up out of the land."
c. "To bring them into a good land and large, into a land flowing with milk and honey."

3. God's commission to Moses (v. 10). This call seems to have been a great surprise to Moses.

V. Moses' Objections Patiently Heard and Removed (3:11-4:16).
1. His personal unworthiness (v. 11). He said, "Who am I that I should go unto Pharaoh?" He realized his insufficiency for his task. Moses did not refuse to go, but laid his difficulty before the Lord. God answered this difficulty by assuring him that he would be with him.

2. The difficulty of the people to understand Moses' relationship to God (vv. 13, 14). Moses knew how unwilling they were to acknowledge him as their deliverer forty years before. Since God changes his name as he assumes a new relationship to his people, Moses inquired as to what that new relationship would be and his corresponding name. This new name is "I AM." This name is from the Hebrew verb "to be." It indicates:

a. God's self-existence. It sets forth the idea that God is the self-existent one and the source of all existence.
b. His self-sufficiency. He said, "I AM THAT I AM." God is the unique one. He is not dependent upon any other existence.
c. His unchangeableness. "I AM THAT I AM" may be expanded to mean "I am what I always was. What I always was and am, I always will be."

3. Unbelief on the part of the people (4:1-5). This difficulty the Lord met by supplying him with credentials which could not be gainsaid. He was given the power to perform supernatural wonders.

4. Lack of eloquence (4:10). Moses confessed that he was slow of speech and of a slow tongue. His ability to speak had not been improved since the Lord had spoken to him. This difficulty the Lord in his infinite patience met by providing an assistant in the person of his brother Aaron.

Laughter
Laughter should dimple the cheek, not furrow the brow. A jest should be such that all shall be able to join in the laugh which it occasions; but if it bears hard upon one of the company, like the crack of a string, it makes a stop in the music.—Feltham.

Consider This
In all differences consider that both you and your opponent or enemy are mortal, and that ere long your very memories will be extinguished.—Aurel.

Bear Family Widespread Throughout the World

From Polar regions where the huge white bear is the ruler of snowy wastes, to the tropics where the little cinnamon bear haunts the jungle, or to the Antipodes where much smaller plantigrades are styled bears, every part of the world has, or appears to have had, some member of the bear family among its aboriginal inhabitants.

Despite the evidence of Scripture sceptical critics for many years derided the idea of bears existing in Syria or the Holy Land. Ignorance of ordinary historical facts was part of the equipment of these doubters. They knew nothing of, nor studied the accounts of the life history of the good knight Godfrey of Bouillon, who with his brothers Eustace and Baldwin led an army of forty thousand German soldiers to join the crusade to deliver Jerusalem from the Saracens towards the end of the Eleventh century, and who during the long siege of Antioch in Syria went alone to the defense of a poor woodcutter against a fiercely attacking bear, in which encounter he was badly mauled although he did come out of the conflict victoriously at the last. Certainly Godfrey de Bouillon would bear witness to the fact that there was nothing incongruous in the story David told of having killed a bear in protecting his father's sheep at Bethlehem (Samuel 17:34-36).

Impossible to Acquire Real Ability to Spell?

It was a ruthless spelling bee that the Catholic Actors' guild held. According to all reports, the spellers who remained in the lineup towards the finish had to submit to heckling by the members already downed, and the announcer was severe with all attempts to get a word repeated. In the old-fashioned spelling bees it used to be all right to ask teacher to repeat while the speller thought furiously in the minute gained.

The rule in this one was elimination of the person making an error. In school you went to the foot of the class and tried to work your way back to the top, but it was a hopeless game for a naturally poor speller. At the end of the session there was a gloomy little group down at the foot, always composed of the same sad individuals. How the good spellers manage it is a mystery to those who cannot. They can tackle and conquer a word of which they probably never heard through some special faculty—probably just a sense of spell.—New York Times.

Sleep Center in Brain?

A sleep center in the brain is postulated by the Austrian neurologist, C. von Economo, in the American Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases.

While this center is not exactly located, he says, those diseases which show disturbance of the sleep function, such as the abnormally prolonged slumber of encephalitis, show lesions in the neighborhood of the third ventricle of the brain. Cats have been made to yawn and assume positions of rest when this region is stimulated with electricity.

Von Economo believes that the nerve cells of this region are particularly susceptible to some fatigue substance which circulates in the blood and that once stimulated they inhibit the action of the higher nervous centers. Thus it is able to act as a sentry for the rest of the brain.

Special Postage Stamps

Athletics and field sports of almost every kind have been the subject of special issues of postage stamps in many parts of the world, which make a striking and original collection. When the ancient festival of Olympic games was first revived at Athens five and twenty years ago, the Greek government gave as a contribution toward the expenses of the undertaking the proceeds of the sale of a series of stamps commemorating the glories of the Olympiads of former days, the classic designs of which embraced a contest of gladiators, a disk thrower and a quadriga or racing chariot all copied from famous statues or bas-reliefs.

Moa's Egg Found

A moa's egg was presented to the Alexander museum in Wanganui, New Zealand. This rare find was made by a party of men who were working on a cliff-face of shellrock on Tokomaru West road. A hollow in the rock was uncovered by blasting operations and lying in it was the egg. Unfortunately, a workman broke it with his shovel, but an expert skillfully repaired the smashed portions, and the breaks are not noticeable. It is stated that there are not more than ten moa's eggs in existence. The moa was a dinornithoid bird, having enormous legs and three toes. Its wings were obsolete. Some were 10 or 12 feet high.

Fabulous Birds of Old

Mostly portents of good luck are birds of fantasy and fable, bringing joy to those they favor. More ferocious is the griffin, with its bird head and lion body. This weird animal with its dual personality was reputed to punish greed by leaping on despoilers of the earth's riches and tearing the offenders to pieces. In Asia, the griffin prowled and hovered over deposits of gold and precious stones, guarding them from adventuring caravans trekking the wilds to fill capacious saddle-bags with riches.



St. Malo's Ferry on Wheels.

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

ST. MALO, old Brittany seaport, is donning party dress for the celebration in May of the four hundredth anniversary of Brittany's annexation to France.

Without "fancy dress" St. Malo is a charming, picture book town of the French north coast. Along the water front, in the shadow of the city's old walls, visitors stumble upon groups of old salts, smoking stubby pipes as they spin yarns of the sea. Nearby their sturdy boats are clustered in the harbor.

Within eyeshot of the yarn-tellers, new St. Malo reveals itself; splendid beaches with modern hotels and gambling casinos in the background. Where fish nets once were dried and repaired, "allens"—vacationists from England, France, and other parts of Europe—are swinging tennis rackets on smooth courts, tapping croquet balls, building castles of sand and seaweed, flying kites, shivering from dips in the chilly waters of the English channel, and sitting under canvas shades with nothing more to do than to watch their favorite dogs dig holes.

One are the days of the corsairs when St. Malo's mariners ranked among the bravest afloat. The grizzled sons of the corsairs who made England hot with rage for lost ships and who carried the name of St. Malo around the world through the half century before 1825, now sail forth to battle with the gaily-tinted herring and the peaceful oyster. An annual fishing cruise to the grand banks of Newfoundland is the longest venture.

The stores of merchants who staked fortunes on a single privateering expedition now have other owners, whose modern show windows display bathing suits or high-heeled shoes. St. Malo no longer needs to dare the waves in search of foreign booty. Instead of fleets and armies, excursion boats come with tourists. Syncopated music and the ivory ball tinkle in the casinos until dawn.

The old lure of the sea, and the stout Breton heart persist.

Once Home of Corsairs.

In the years of its greatness, St. Malo flung to the winds of every clime the colors of France and its own corsair flag of blue with the white cross and sleeping ermine. No other city in France was so well known in the Americas and the Indies. One of its sons gave Canada to France, another captured Rio de Janeiro, another blockaded the Ganges, another took Madras. St. Malo's toll of English shipping was set at 382 warships and 4,510 merchantmen.

England and Holland sent fleets and armies to batter down the "scourge of the seas." St. Malo fought back as blithely as it fought with kings of France, dukes of Brittany, or its own triple-headed government. The city of corsairs loved to fight either on the water or on its own rocky isle.

Today, as then, the tide rises and falls twice in each 24 hours—30 feet ordinarily, more than 40 when the sea runs full. Castles of sand and seaweed disappear at the flood, the scars of the day are smoothed and the waves break against the Twelfth century ramparts.

The fortified islands stand out black against the setting sun. Clear above the serried hills of steep roofs the crenelated spire of old St. Vincent's pricks the sky of mottled red and green. Grim structures of steel-gray granite, flecked with mica which sparkles in the sun, slope down to the broad ramparts and the squat towers of the citadel outside. St. Malo of the ages endures.

Blue and white enamel signs immortalize notable personages of St. Malo. In 1839 the names of most of the public squares and of nearly all the streets, except those leading to the principal gates, were changed to honor those who made the town famous.

The list is long. Old names, suggestive of vanished landmarks—Dancey Cat, Broken Drum, Gluttony, Commune, Lance, Dames of Light Habits, Big Steps, Little Steps, Harp, Break of Day, Old Butter, Soft Grass, Pillory, Street Sweepers, Hangman—have been changed to make a St. Malo Who's Who. The best known are: Jacques Cartier, discoverer of the St. Lawrence river; Maupertuis, the mathematician; La Mettrie, exposé of quacks; Doctor Broussais, early evolutionist; Porcon de la Barbinas, given a parole by the Algerian pirates and beheaded when he returned; Mahe de La Bourdonnais, captor of Madras and the "governor" in "Paul and Virginia"; Felicité Lamennais, famous agnostic; Archbishop Trublet, whose family antedated Hermit Aaron; De Gournay, France's first industrialist; Admiral Boursaint, wealthy suicide; Count Thevenard, France's first cannon founder, and even Benjamin Franklin, whose thrift struck a responsive Malouin chord.

The stone Croix du Fief, now over

a street corner, marked the spot on the original ramparts where the bishop's feudal estate started outside the walls. Its fountain is a city water hydrant, but the old shrine to the Virgin is in the wall.

Croix du Fief Still There.

St. Thomas' Gate takes its name from a chapel. The Breton sailor, when not pirating, loved to pray, and St. Thomas was his favorite saint. The gate was endowed with its original shrine by a crew who told their credulous fellow townsmen how the patron had saved them from an octopus that had wrapped its arms about their craft.

The grog was strong in those days and the tale was vivid. When the shrine was built, however, the sailors divided St. Thomas' glory, adding to his statue a painting of themselves shooting the octopus from a yardarm.

Through the city gate from the beach, across the Chateaubriand square and a few steps up the street of the same name, the Venelle aux Chiens (Alley of Dogs) branches off to the left. It is so straight and narrow that it might be mistaken for a hallway. In 1155, when St. Malo was comparatively young, 24 watchdogs were purchased in England to guard the corsairs' beach, and it was from these dogs that the street took its name.

In those days St. Malo did not have its inner harbor, where the tides are cheated by locks; its tidal harbor, where 300-ton steamers tie up to the pier and gradually settle down on dry land until the water returns to float them off, or the other works of granite which now make it a port. Tides were the same, and the wooden ships lolled on their sides on the beach while crews made merry within the walls.

Each night at ten, when the great bell rang the "cover fire," the dogs were unleashed on the beach as a menace to thieves and a warning to moil but honest sailors against overstaying shore leave.

Founded by a Welshman.

The modern St. Malo was only three years old when the dogs were purchased, but the city was ancient even then. In the Sixth century, a hermit named Aaron had a hut of stone on the rock opposite, where formerly had stood the Gallo-Roman city of Aleth, now St. Servan. One day a holy man called Malo, Maclow, Maclou, Machut, or Maclovius came over the waves from Wales in a homemade stone dug-out. According to his memory, he had been born in 520. With the hermit Aaron as an audience, the visitor held religious services on the back of a complaisant whale. The taciturn Malouin has neither sagas nor script and may have confused his patron with Jonah. But no carping historian has proved the tale false.

Malo from Wales built a hut of his own and started to perform miracles. By 680, he had been canonized, and his skull and an arm bone were brought back. Charlemagne's warriors destroyed church and city in 811, and Charlemagne restored them. Otherwise, early life in St. Malo was uneventful.

In 1098 was born Jean de Chatillon, better known to Malouins as Jean de la Grille, from the iron latticework put over his tomb to prevent pious souvenir hunters from carrying off his body piece-meal. He was the founder of the St. Malo that stands today. When he became bishop of Aleth, in 1144, most of his flock lived across the bay, on Aaron rock, the site of the present St. Malo. His predecessor had given the rock to the Benedictine monks, and it was only after eight years, during which Jean made four trips to Rome on foot, that the Pope ordered the Benedictines to return the rock.

In 1155 he started the walls that still form the sea face of the ramparts. So well were they built that they withstood enemy cannon fire and the pound of angry waves throughout the centuries. Jean was both temporal and spiritual ruler. In his time immense establishments of the church and holy orders in the little city elbowed merchant corsairs' imposing storehouses and mansions with double floors and two story cellars cut into the rock to hide sea booty from tax collectors. The Rue Jean de Chatillon of the present day leads past narrow stone stairways, dark passages, and vast caves that date from the time of the warlike bishop.

Belted by its ramparts, St. Malo had no room to grow. Its gray stone houses were built high and close, and cellars were deep.

The voyages of St. Malo husbands were long. The population increased only 132 a year for 20 years.

Today a rustic policeman stands in St. Vincent's Gate, stopping automobiles from driving up the crowded main street and advising them to leave their cars outside the walls, as the little city can be crossed in a few steps.

Scientists Unable to Explain "Cosmic Rays"

For many years scientists have been puzzled by rays of enormous penetrating power which are found to reach every part of the earth's surface. The most powerful X-rays are completely stopped by less than a quarter of an inch of lead; these cosmic rays, as they are called, pass easily through 18 feet of lead. What are they and whence do they come?

It is known that they come from outside the earth, for no response is obtained when detecting apparatus is used at the bottom of a deep coal mine. Sir James Jeans believed they were caused by the annihilation of matter at the very confines of the universe. Dr. Robert Millikan held the opposite view. He believed they were brought about by the creation of matter, and he called them the "birth cries of nature."

These rays can now be counted as they arrive by means of an amazing electrical device known as the Geiger counter. They dart through a vessel filled with electrified gas, and as each impulse arrives it causes a click to be uttered by a loudspeaker. Intensive research in connection with cosmic rays is being carried on, and interesting discoveries may be in store.

Mastery of India Won at Battle of Plassey

Great Britain's control over India may be said to date from the time of Robert Clive, who in 1744, at the age of eighteen, was sent from England to be a clerk for the East India company. He soon gave up the pen for the sword and became a great military genius. The old Indian empire of the Great Moguls had fallen into the hands of provincial viceroys and in the fight for supremacy Clive aided certain of these against others backed by the French. His great victory of Plassey, in June, 1757, with 3,200 men opposed to 50,000, determined the struggle. In 1773, the three provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bengal were placed under the administration of a governor-general, and Warren Hastings, the first governor-general, laid the foundations of the present administration of India. After the Indian mutiny of 1857, the direct sovereignty of India was transferred from the East India company to the crown and on January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India.

When Worlds Were Born

Where do meteorites and shooting stars come from? Astronomers believe that millions of years ago, when the sun's family of worlds was born, there was a great planet revolving between Mars and Jupiter. For some unknown reason this planet exploded, giving birth itself to a vast family of tiny planets of which over a thousand are known. It is of the smaller fragments that the meteorites are formed. Shooting stars are believed to be a kind of celestial smithereens resulting from the destruction of comets. In certain cases comets themselves have failed to put in an appearance when they were due to return, but great showers of shooting stars have occurred instead.

Various Odd Foods

Uncooked monkey brains on the half skull, pickled water beetles, fried locusts and cobra and python steaks are specimens of the many strange and unusual foods that grace the world's dinner tables.

Pigs and birds' nest soup are popular Chinese appetizers. Silkworms are eaten after the cocoon has been unwound. Horses, donkeys and camels, after they have lost their usefulness as beasts of burden, are consumed by some Asiatic tribes. Caterpillars, frogs and snails are relished when obtainable.

Symbolic Character

The book "Moby Dick" is a South sea romance by Herman Melville. Moby Dick is a ferocious white whale, who was known to whalers of the period as Mocha Dick. He is pursued in a fury of revenge by Captain Ahab, whose leg he had bitten off; and under Melville's handling the chase takes on a significance beyond mere externals. Moby Dick becomes a symbol of the terrific forces of the natural universe, and Captain Ahab is doomed to disaster even though Moby Dick is killed at last.

George and Betsy

A group of third-grade children in Muncie had read the story of Betsy Ross and the first flag and was presenting an informal dramatization of the story for the children of the entire grade.

When the conversation concerning the flag was ended, dramatic young George Washington ended the play by saying: "Well, so long, I'll be seeing you."

To this, demure Miss Betsy responded, "O. K."—Indianapolis News.

Ornithological

Aerial photographing of birds is a valuable aid in studying flock formations and in determining their numbers, officials of the United States biological survey have concluded after studying photographs taken on a test flight. Surveys from the air, however, can only be supplementary to ground observations, the ornithologists believe, because of the difficulty in identifying accurately the various kinds of birds seen from the air, or shown in a picture.

DAIRY FACTS

CHOOSE HERD SIRE WITH EXTRA CARE

Highly Important Factor in Milk Production.

Milk production is what is known as a cumulative quality; that is it depends on more than one hereditary character. For this reason it is more difficult to hold the quality of high production and at the same time get high quality (butterfat) than it is to retain a single quality, like color. It is therefore very important that heavy milk production should be a dominant character in both the dam and the sire. Strange as it may at first appear, the male line seems to have more influence in stamping high milk production on the progeny than does the female. This means that extra care should be exercised in selecting a sire to head a purebred herd. The chief reason given by dairymen for changing sires once in five or six years is that most breeders do not care to use a bull to breed on his own daughters and, in the case of a small herd, two herd bulls are too expensive a proposition. This situation may be overcome by two breeders, keeping the same breed, agreeing to each buy a choice bull with the understanding that they shall exchange bulls, when the difficulty of too close breeding presents itself.

While too much dependence is commonly placed on type yet care must be used to look for those external qualities that indicate vigor of constitution. These qualities are likewise inherited and the production qualities of a bull are of no great value unless the animal has a degree of constitutional vigor that will make him a good feeder with plenty of vim at all times.—Charles S. Phelps, in Rural New-Yorker.

Positively No Use for Poor Cow in Dairy Herd

"It makes no difference how you spell it," says C. G. Bradt, of the animal husbandry department at the New York State College of Agriculture, "they have no place in the dairy herd, whether you know them as 'boarder' cows or 'border' cows. If they are boarding at your expense you can't afford to keep them, or if they are on the border line between profit and loss they ought to be pushed over the edge to make way for animals that are sure to pay."

A single sheet of paper properly used may help to keep the New York state dairy industry on its feet. The cow appraisal blank is devised to help dairymen to weigh each cow's merits and to answer the question—will it pay to keep this cow?

This blank, which is available from the dairy department of the college of agriculture at Ithaca, has spaces to list the age, date the cow was last fresh, when she is due to freshen, her production record in pounds of milk and her test, number of sound quarters, whether she is a regular breeder, and lastly the question—will it pay to keep this cow?

Better Bulls Build Fat

In seven years Joe Degenhardt, Monroe county, Wisconsin, added 87 pounds to the average fat production of his cows by using a purebred Holstein bull on native cows. He had the milk tested at the cheese factory in the beginning. By weeding out the undesirable heifers and by substituting higher producing cows for low producing cows in the herd he was able to build the average fat production of his herd from less than 200 pounds to 287 pounds.

Now he has set 400 pounds of fat as his goal. He established a purebred foundation herd and eventually will have only purebreds in his herd. With a 400-pound average he expects a good demand for surplus stock and purebreds are more valuable than grades.—Capper's Farmer.

How Milks Compare

Comparisons of Jersey and Holstein milk with goat milk showed that in nutritive properties, including vitamin content, no one milk showed marked superiority over the other two, according to the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Jersey milk was found to contain somewhat more vitamin A and goat milk contained more of vitamins B and C. The vitamin C content of all three milks, produced in both winter and summer, was found to be low. The vitamin D content of all three milks was approximately the same. Goat and Holstein milk were found to be somewhat similar in content of protein, fat and total nutrients, and Jersey milk was higher than either in these constituents.

DAIRY FACTS

Butterfat is bringing a better price relatively than feed, so why stint the good dairy cow?

About 2 per cent more creamery butter was manufactured in the United States in 1931 than in 1930.

If a cow is giving more than 20 pounds of milk a day it pays to feed her grain.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS

Items of news from town, or vicinity are always wanted for this column. Especially accidents, sales of real estate, fires, important happenings, visits to or from the community social events, and all matters of general interest to those at home, and away from home.

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

Miss M. Amelia Annan is visiting Miss Emily Corbett, at her home in Harrisburg, Pa.

Bernard Faller and son, of Elk Garden, West Va., visited Mrs. N. B. Hagan, over Sunday and Monday.

Don't forget that 3c stamps are now required on letters—but if you have any of the 2c kind you can use them by adding a 1c stamp.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Caldwell, Mrs. M. A. Collins and Miss Jessie Hann, Ridley Park, Pa., were week-end guests of Mrs. Anna M. Allison.

Mrs. I. M. Lau and son, Glenn, of York, Pa., returned home on Tuesday after spending several days with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Baumgardner and family.

Francis T. Elliot, Jr., Henry Rein-dollar and Robert Benner, are spending two weeks at Camp Nawakna, Biglerville, Pa., as representatives of Trinity Lutheran Sunday School.

Ernest Graves, Jr., of Washington, D. C., who spent the past three weeks visiting his aunt, Miss A. H. Birnie, left last Friday for Camp Overall, Virginia, where he will be during July and August.

Harry Witherow and wife, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Miss Grace Witherow, of Washington, visited their parents here, over the 4th. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Witherow expect to go with their son and wife, on Saturday, to Indiana.

Week-end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Baumgardner were: Dr. George M. Baumgardner, Charles O. Hesson, wife and son, Charles, of Rosedale Md. Mrs. Nile Del Castello and Miss Norma Christensen, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at the same place.

Mrs. Fred Troxell and daughter, Blanche, of Emmitsburg; Jess Troxell and lady friend; Paul Crabbs and wife, and Mrs. Samuel Bishop, all of Taneytown; Miss Ruth Snider, Harney, called on Mrs. Mary Ott, on the Fourth; also, Mr. D. W. Ott, of Mercersburg. Mrs. Ott accompanied Mr. Ott home.

Visitors at the home of Mrs. Lavina Fringer during the week were: Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Moltz and Miss Polly Platt, of Columbia, South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. Irvin McIntyre and Mr. and Mrs. Cecil C. Gurtler, of Washington; Mrs. A. Sexton Holmes, of Cresswell, North Carolina, and Mrs. William E. Evans, of Washington, D. C.

We have a number of extra copies of this week's issue of The Record, possibly not enough to supply the demand. If our friends would let us know by Wednesday morning, each week, that they desire extra copies, all can be supplied; but as one-half of the paper is printed Wednesday morning, this means that the number to be printed Friday morning can not be increased.

The regular meeting of the Home-makers' Club was held Friday evening July 1. The president, Mrs. Clarence Naill, presided, with 19 members and 6 visitors present. Miss Belva Koons, Mrs. Walter Bower and Mrs. Allen Sanders gave very interesting talks concerning the Women's course that they attended, the latter being one of the graduates. After the meeting was over, light refreshments were served.

The mention of visitors in Taneytown; on the 4th, is of course impossible. They were present from Illinois, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, and other states, and foreign countries. There were likely many present who were never in Taneytown before. There were people, people, everywhere. They simply came in droves, and left in the same way, and we trust all had some kind of a good time, even if they saw only people they did not know.

The Record office still has a good supply of Historical Sketches on hand ready for mailing. We expect a demand for them for quite a while as their value becomes better acquainted with, and with this expectation in mind printed 200 additional copies. This later issue, which we will now sell first, contains additional paragraphs concerning "Old Taneytown" that do not appear in the first issue. As the largest portion of the big crowd in attendance at the July 4th demonstration was not interested in Carroll County, the sale of the booklet was below our expectations.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Galt, of New Windsor, spent several days with Dr. and Mrs. R. S. McKinney.

Miss Luella Annan, of Emmitsburg spent last week at the home of her aunt, Mrs. R. L. Annan and The Misses Annan.

Norman R. Sauble has greatly enlarged his chicken and duck hatchery, both in height and length, and now has one of the largest plants of the kind in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Beck and daughter, Lorraine; Mr. and Mrs. James Herman, all of York, Pa., spent Monday with Mrs. Anna Newcomer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alwine and two daughters, Edna and Catherine, of New Oxford, Pa., were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Doty Robb, on Monday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Fair, of Carlisle, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Wentz and Mrs. Mary Wentz, of Lineboro, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Fringer, over the week-end.

Joseph E. Althoff died at his home in Baltimore, on July 7, 1932, aged 77 years. Funeral service will be held in St. Gregory's Church, Baltimore. Interment in St. Joseph's cemetery, Taneytown, at 11:00 A. M., on Saturday.

Mrs. Clinton H. Spurrier, of Baltimore, spent from Sunday until Wednesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. M. Ross Fair and family. Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Fair, and daughter, Florence, of Baltimore, spent the Fourth at the same place.

The Reid family was well represented in their "old home" town on the 4th. There were John J. and wife, and sons, Cyril, Maynard and Leighton, of Detroit; Ferris A., of Springfield, Ill., and Postmaster M. D. Reid and wife, and son, Dallas, Jr., of New Windsor, and James A. Reid and wife, of York, Pa.

Visitors at the home of Mrs. Emma Rodgers during the week were: Mr. and Mrs. Milton Baum and daughter, Miss Gladys, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Verley Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kemper and sons, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Markle, of Hanover, and Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, of Union Bridge.

Those who spent the 4th. of July at Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winter's, were: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Kohr and son, Broose, or Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shelton and family, Audrey, Ruth, Mildred, Dorothy, Viola, Charles and Kenneth; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Starner, Mr. Elmer Fleagle, of Hagerstown, and Miss Anna Ensminger.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Myers and daughter, entertained at dinner, on Sunday; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Myers, son, Walter, Jr., and Ellsworth and Kenneth Lambert, of Frieslandburg. Those who spent the afternoon at the same place were: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Freet, Taneytown, and Mr. and Mrs. Luther A. Zimmerman and son Martin, of Harney.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to thank all my neighbors, friends and Taneytown Fire Co., for their prompt and timely aid at the fire at my farm.

NORMAN R. HESS.

Poetic Justice

"Arabs dearly love what we call poetic justice," said Lowell Thomas, the writer-lecturer. "They tell the story of an Arab who stole a horse and sent his son to market to sell it. On the way to market the son was himself robbed of the horse and forced to return to his father empty-handed.

"Ah!" exclaimed the old man when his son walked into camp. "I see thou hast sold the horse. How much did it bring?"

"Father," said the son disconsolately, "it brought the same price for which thou thyself didst buy it."

Big Prices for Tiny Shrines

As two small medieval shrines were taken quite casually into a London auction room recently the owner, Maj. H. Chase Meredith, thought that if they brought \$5,000 each he would be fortunate. One of them, however, which had been in the old abbey of Malmesbury, drew an exciting opening bid of \$5,000 and was eventually sold to a Paris buyer for \$45,000. The other, associated with Croyland abbey, went to an English collector for \$24,000. Each shrine measured only 12 inches long and 10 inches high.

Harmless Shark

The basking sharks sometimes attain a length of 30 feet or more, but they have very small teeth and their diet consists necessarily of small fishes that travel in shoals and other small soft sea creatures which they take into their huge mouths while lying lazily on the surface of the ocean. This species of shark is hunted for its oil, a large one yielding as much as a ton and a half.

Our judges may be said to have the courage of their convictions.

"No, the fear of falling never enters my head," said the aviator to his gaping hearers.

"What scares me is the danger of stalling my engine about two miles up and not being able to get down."—Ex

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

— OF —

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 Cookery'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

HANOVER 2—TANEYTOWN 1.

The best game so far played on the home ground this year was that of last Saturday between the Hanover A. A. team, and Taneytown. Largely it was a pitchers battle; Myers for the locals and Whitmore for Hanover having seven strike-outs each. Whitmore gave one base on balls and hit too batters, while Myers did not give a single pass.

Each side was credited with one error. Hanover made six hits, two of them in the 8th. inning bringing in the winning run. Taneytown made but two hits, one of them a three-bagger that brought in the lone tally. Only eight innings were played. The score follows:

Hanover	0-0-0-0-1-0-0-1-2
Taneytown	0-0-0-1-0-0-0-0-1

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 15th., 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



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Popular Hot Weather Merchandise at Very Attractive Prices.

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

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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.

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

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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 Oxford 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

Awaits an opportunity to supply you with your needs in this line from our large stock of hot weather supplies.

PINT JAR "KRAFTS" MAYONNAISE, 21c

2-lb Box N. B. C. Premium Sodas	29c	8-oz Jar Good Sandwich Spread	15c
Quart Jar Peanut Butter	23c	6-oz Bittle Plain Olives	10c
1-lb Package Good Coffee	20c	Bot Bee Brand Root Beer	15c
1/2-pt Can Heinz Olive Oil	28c	2 Bottles French Mustard	25c
2-LB. PACKAGE DEL-MONTE PRUNES, 13c			
Package Royal Gelatine	8c	Package Pearl Tapioca	10c
1-lb Pack XXXX Sugar	6c	4 Cans Pet Milk	25c
CAN DRANO, 19c			
Bottle Clorox	15c	Cake Bonami	9c
Large Package Chipso	18c	Can Sunbrite Cleanser	5c

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for SUMMER COTTAGES

for SUMMER CAMPS

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FROM KEROSENE (COAL OIL)



There's no longer any reason why just because you wish to enjoy the health and pleasure benefits of life in your summer home, cottage or camp that you should be forced to suffer the annoyance and inconvenience of being without a modern white light. All of the comforts and convenience of a flood of beautiful mellow white light, like sunlight in quality is yours now with this new

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You'll never miss electricity once you have enjoyed it. It supplies the one great missing link to real city home comforts in the country. Not only is Aladdin light bounteous and beautiful but the Aladdin itself is modern in every way. Handsome in both finish and design and with a wealth of exquisite hand-decorated glass and parchment shades from which to choose. All styles, table, hanging, bracket, vase and floor lamps are available in a price range to suit every purse.

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Wheat	.45@	.45
Corn	.35@	.35