





## THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN)

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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.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1932.

### THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

There are numerous unknown quantities to be developed at the coming Presidential election, among which is the Socialist vote, which promises to be considerably larger than ever before, though not much is said about it in the newspapers, for the party is practically without publicity of that character, and none of the leaders of the other parties are inclined to advertise the candidacy of Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate.

Without doubt there are many "dissatisfied" voters this year who may decide to vote Socialist. It is even said that some of the extreme "drys" will vote that way, as a protest against both Democratic and Republican platforms on the liquor question, all of which may mean that the Socialist vote may in some states, materially affect the result.

There is of course not the slightest chance of Thomas being elected, nor even carrying one state; but the party is determined to show its strength, and by so doing hope to secure some recognition; but even should the party succeed in receiving a million or more votes, it is difficult to see how the fact can be capitalized, with any reasonable assurance of future success in this country.

### CARRYING MAILS BY CONTRACT.

Among the many suggestions made to the Federal government as to how it could save immense sums of money—many millions in a year is the half-baked proposition that intimates if the present Rural Delivery Service was let by contract to the lowest bidder, many of these needed millions could be picked up by Uncle Sam; the argument being largely based on the inference that there is little or no difference between the service performed by Star Route contractors and Rural Delivery Carriers.

The Editor of The Record was one of the eleven postmasters in Carroll County that were in office when Rural Delivery was instituted, as well as in office when only Star Route and Railroad mails were carriers of the mails, and has more or less kept up his interest in the mail service since his about nine years of service as postmaster.

He knows that, as a matter of fact, there is no similarity between the Star Route and Rural Delivery Services except the bare fact that each Carrier travels a certain number of miles a day in delivering mails; and this bears no relation whatever to the difference between the character of the services rendered by the two classes of carriers.

The Star Route Carrier simply receives mail, mostly in pouches, that he delivers to certain postmasters, often miles apart. He has nothing to do with patrons along, or at either end, of his route. His responsibility begins and ends with bulk deliveries. He need not even be very intelligent, and his trustworthiness depends on the proper performance of a few simple duties, as carrier only.

A Rural Carrier is in effect a traveling postmaster, performing most of the many duties that are performed in a postoffice. He sells stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards; handles money order and Registered letters, the mail C. O. D. business, accepts and delivers insured packages, as well as all sorts of Parcel Post matter.

He must have a good knowledge of postal laws and postage rates, and meet with all sorts of problems and experiences. The character of the service he renders is from one person to another, and the more popular and obliging the Carrier is, the more popular he makes the mail service. His service, over the same number of miles as a Star Route Carrier, is unquestionably worth greatly more than that of the latter.

But, it might be true that the contract system, rather than the present Civil Service system of appointment, might be successfully substituted with equally competent service, at less

cost. Rather than lose their jobs, even Rural Carriers might agree to a material percentage of reduction in their salaries. These are questions that have to do, practically, with whether or not the present service is overpaid, considering the times, and not with the idea that the Star Route and Rural Route service is practically the same thing, and entitled to the same standard of pay.

### KEEPING UP WAGES.

We hear it said from many sources that this is a time for keeping up, rather than reducing, wages; and this is a fine thing to do, if it can be done; but whether it can be done, is not a matter of sentiment, but one of hard business sense, based on the survival of a business itself.

For instance, in the matter of the railroads. There are more than a million workers concerned; and, along with the workers, the investors in railroad securities are concerned. It is all well enough to say "keep up wages," but wages must first come out of earnings; and earnings must keep up other running expenses, and the property itself, or there can be no business transacted—no work for labor at any price.

If business is on the upgrade, as optimists declare; then wages should not go down. But, until this trend is assured beyond doubt, and profits actually increase, it seems to us that the chance connected with the experiment is all one sided.

Railroads and all other industries, must not only make enough to pay good wages, but make money besides for emergencies and improvements. The matter of wage cuts is rarely one of profiteering, these days, on the part of employers, but is one connected with saving the life of a business.

Paying a wage scale beyond the ability of a business, merely represents driving toward ruin, unless it can be demonstrated that, the more we spend, the more we make, will be a safe business procedure now, even though it never has been so before.

How wise we are, when we plan what others should do. A manager connected with a substantial going business, that is practically assured of its future, is not always a safe pilot for other managers whose business is not so safely grounded. And just now, we are reasonably sure that the railroad managers are the best judges of what they can do in the matter of wages.

### OF WHAT GOOD IS IT?

Granted that the newspapers know their business, we wonder whether their readers know what news is. We have been told something of the prescribed formula for a popular "story" which will get the city editor to put it on the first page, but why telling the whole world about the brutal misconduct of some hitherto unheard of, never-to-be-met criminal inhabitant of a place in which we never expect to be is good newspaper ethics we cannot see. Just now our "metropolitan" press is featuring a murder and suicide in an eastern village. Some weeks ago, the death of the heir to a tobacco-made fortune was reported by the best of journalistic talent.

Within the last few months a crime in England committed by a person in whom no American could have the slightest interest upon a man whose deeds were as unimportant as a seaweed in the Saragossa Sea was "played up" alongside the report of the Congress on a pending tax bill. What possible profit can accrue from reading such cases? And what besides idle curiosity at best and morbidity of mind at the worst is served by such news? What beyond the satisfaction of curiosity can come from reading the intimate details of a murder? What right has a murderer to publicity?

And while we are on the subject, we point to reader interest in the off-the-lot activities of movie-persons. Just why the age, origin, cosmetics, loves and scandals of screen figures should fascinate the minds of the readers of the great American daily is beyond any explanation complimentary to the "great army of American readers." Some writers class these stories as "sales-talk" that helps the movie industry. One author explained why we newspaper patrons devour such scandals by the comment that seventy percent of us are at the mental age of twelve. Another ruthless critic thinks crime and scandal are easy to report. None of the explanations indicates anything complimentary to readers who think well of their own intelligence.

As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. But if he does not think in his heart, what is he? It is common observation that our press informs us by its advertisements and occupies our leisure by its news. We read and forget. If this is not true, if the stories of crime and scandal do engage our intelligence, then we are corrupted by our press. If we are "aged twelve" in our mentality, a lot of things are accounted for and much of our culture is a vain hope or a hypocritical bluff.—The Lutheran.

### OUR RELATIONS—SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE.

Bestowing of honors, gifts, and public receptions, goes by localities, or by groups within localities. There are families, for instance, that make a custom of celebrating all birthdays of father, mother and children, and, it is a fine custom, too; but other families, just as much attached to each other, may not even know the date of birthdays, but must "look in the Bible" for them.

Some men are rewarded with gifts of rings, watches, badges, public dinners, and the like, while others just as worthy of special honor, never receive them. Some communities hold a round of "surprises" mostly during the winter season, while others less demonstratively keep alive their social relationships.

Gift-giving, honor-giving, party giving, may either be a habit, or a genuine expression of reward or gratitude for services rendered—overdone sometimes, underdone at other times, and sometimes for the mere "show" of it.

Mostly, we think, our inclination is to be too stingy in giving rewards, or even a bit of applause. We somehow think that if we give liberally of praise or approval, we may "spoil" the recipient; and that it is best for him or her to be kept a little humble, rather than proud. We are mostly ready to send a wreath on the death of a neighbor—with our card attached—but sending bouquets to the living, who would appreciate them, is not such a ready act.

It would be a fine thing if every community, or every large area, would always give honor where honor is due, without any strings or below the surface motives attached; and that such honors and remembrances be accorded to all who deserve them for public services rendered, without special favoritism.

In our social affairs each must decide for themselves as to their extent and character, of our meetings and greetings, and the chances are that they will be decided right, or as best suits all circumstances; but in our public, or semi-public functions along the line of rewards of merit, it would seem that improvement might be made, to the encouragement of services rendered and to a better all-around good feeling among all.

### GROWING TOO BIG.

Many thinking people are becoming convinced that business and pretty much of everything else in America has grown too big.

Beyond a certain point, in almost every enterprise, the cost of operation rises very rapidly with the increase in size, so as to make further growth inexpedient and wasteful.

The same holds true of cities, counties and states. Mere size frequently is a handicap to efficiency and economy.

Men who have spent their lives in building bigger and bigger financial or business corporations, now find that their lives would have been far better spent if they had devoted their energies to building better and better rather than bigger and bigger.

Colleges, universities, and schools have increased in size prodigiously during the past twenty years. Many educators have voiced serious doubts about the wisdom of the policy of consolidating small schools and building huge educational mills that accommodate hundreds and thousands of students. The idea is being advanced, rather timidly, that perhaps after all there was much to be said for the little country school. Individuality is frequently crushed out in the so-called "great" institutions.

Life in the congested centers is not nearly so satisfactory as in smaller cities. Living in a metropolis may appeal to certain mole-minded individuals who prefer the foul air and darkness of a subway to the pure air and sunshine of a smaller place. "One can live much better for less in a town than much worse for more in a great city," as an Irish friend puts it.

The creed of big, bigger, biggest will, we believe, give way to one of good, better, best.

The crazy desire of people all over this country to grow taller than their early morning shadows will be supplanted by a sane ambition that will have for its goal the happiness and contentment of the citizens of the country rather than a vainglorious giant-complex that would cause all enterprises, public and private, to grow too big for their boots and too bloated for the fullest size.—Towson, Balt. Co. Union.

### CLEARING THE TRACKS.

Announcement of the appointment of an unofficial committee headed by former President Calvin Coolidge to study the difficulties, needs and possibilities of American railroads focuses new attention upon a national problem of the first magnitude.

The action taken in forming the committee comes primarily from sources directly and financially interested—savings banks, insurance com-

panies, investment bankers, and finally some universities whose endowment funds are affected. But in turn nearly every citizen has an interest in the ability of some bank to repay his savings account or of an insurance company to fulfill obligations on its policies. Moreover, approximately 1,500,000 workers normally find employment on the railroads of the United States and other millions profit from their buying power. In these ways practically everyone has some stake in the successful functioning of the railroads—just as he has in the rehabilitation of the farmer or of the man put out of work by a machine.

And this while the main purpose of the railroad, its very reason for existence, remains to be mentioned—the service of transportation to shippers and travelers who could not well do without it. Coldly considered, if the railroad had outlived its usefulness and were an uneconomic mode of transportation, the mere fact that someone had put money into it would be no sufficient justification for supporting it or bolstering up its securities. The only fundamental justification for the railroad is the service it can give.

But there is ample evidence that its service is not out of date but is a vital and indispensable one. Competitors have grown up which unquestionably have their place in a well-rounded transportation system and are performing some services more acceptably than the railroads could do. There are motortrucks and buses, waterways, pipe lines and air transport lines each filling special transport needs. But no one of them nor any combination of them has yet shown its ability wholly to take the place of the steam railway for the whole nation. All must rather supplement one another.

In this competition and co-ordination the public interest does not urge that the railroads shall be given any subsidy or protection by special privileges, but it does strongly urge that they shall be given justice. This justice implies that competitors should not be given undue advantages or subsidies over the railroads. Or at least that advantages and aids be distributed with an even hand and should in the long run be earned by the recipient.

Foremost among the questions the Coolidge committee presumably will consider is sure to be the use of state-provided highways by motorbuses and trucks paralleling the rail lines. Whether these common carriers by motor pay an adequate proportionate share of the most of the roads they use is a subject of controversy, but it should be subject to fairly definitive research, and in the end it may prove to be the crux of the issue in establishing a fair competition.—Christian Science Monitor.

### HOW MOTORISTS MAY SAVE.

Maryland motorists can save themselves and other taxpayers more than \$2,000 this year according to E. Austin Baughman, Commissioners of Motor Vehicles.

"How?" Colonel Baughman was asked. "By notifying this office of a change in address before October 10," he replied.

"Failure of motorists to let us know whether they have moved since obtaining their last set of tags causes this office each year to spend uselessly several thousand dollars," the Commissioner explained.

"If we could get the proper co-operation this waste could be avoided. "On October 10 we begin to prepare the tag application blanks for distribution, and we print thereon the addresses which appear in our files before that date.

"Including paper, printing envelope, stamp and time, it costs eight cents to send each blank. Now if we have, as happened last year, 30,000 wrong addresses in our files we are compelled to waste \$2,400. With the increase in postage the expense will be greater. And think of the inconvenience and time wasted.

"In 1930 we had 50,000 applications returned and in 1929 70,000. And all this in spite of the annual cleaning out of the files.

"After pleading for years with the motorists, I tried to correct this condition by action of the Legislature, but without avail.

"This kind of law, which is very effective in several other States, would provide penalty for failure to register a change of address with the office of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles within a prescribed time.

Despite all the wailing about economy, it may be necessary to enact a law to prevent taxpayers from wasting money that could so easily be saved. What irony!"

Men may give in response to the call of duty, and yet their whole attitude may be antagonistic; men may meet any obligation by the coercion of high-pressure persuasion, but they will find no joy in it. Giving, in order to be a blessing to the giver, must be a response to a good impulse.

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### Coal's Value as Fuel

#### Known for Centuries

The use of coal as a fuel in England, Belfast and China goes back to the Middle Ages or even earlier. Although coal is mentioned in a number of places in the Bible, it seems that it refers to charcoal. Coal cinders found near ancient ruins in England furnish some evidence for the belief that the ancient Britons used coal before the Roman invasion of 54 B. C. It is said that the first accurate record of the use of coal in England was in 852 A. D.

In North America the first coal mine was opened in Virginia in 1750. Notwithstanding the use of coal in Europe for several hundred years and its use in America for a century and a half, it has been less than a century since it has become a public necessity and all-important in determining the development of countries.

The distribution of the coal deposits in the Americas, with the exception of Nova Scotia, are inland. The interior of North America contains extensive deposits, whereas the central portion of South America, including the Guineas, western Brazil, Paraguay and practically all of Uruguay contains no coal. The cordilleras of both continents contain coal that occurs in many detached areas.

### Practical Woman

That woman is practical and man romantic may have a tang of paradox, but will strike many of us as an axiom, a long tradition to the contrary notwithstanding. Man is too often a fluttering, confused and scurrying creature, while woman is more likely to keep her head in those emergencies and that skating on thin financial ice which are the common lot.—New York Times.

### Man's Life

Years are merely the milestones that mark the distance traveled on life's journey. Only to you do your years mean anything. All others measure the stature of your life by your accomplishments, your service, not by the pages torn off your calendar.—Grit.

### Artistic Spirit of Age

#### Evinced by Its Doors

The history of doors is the history of the times, for essentially they permit the comings and goings of humanity. From the simple board of early Egypt to the elaborately decorated panels and moldings of the French renaissance and onward to the plain, unpaneled, flush examples of the modern movement, the door has displayed the art and spirit of every period. In the early days with bare walls and floors as the background, doors and meager furniture were the only objects on which the craftsmen could display their genius.

A vivid example of this work is found in the doors of King Solomon's temple, 1000 B. C., carved and overlaid with gold. Again there are those dwelt upon in Homer which appear to have been cased in silver or brass. The very earliest records of doors are the single pieces of wood represented in the paintings of the Egyptian tombs. As hinges didn't "come in" until the Twelfth century, these ancient doors were hung by pivots working in sockets at the top and bottom of the hanging stile.

### Paper Currency

The weight of paper money probably varies as much as 5 per cent, due to several factors. The blank paper itself varies slightly in thickness and weight. Notes printed from new plates (deeply engraved) contain more ink than notes printed from worn plates. The weight of notes is also affected by the amount of moisture therein, which varies, depending on the moisture in the atmosphere to which they have been subjected for a while. For example, in November, 1930, 1,000 12-subject sheets (12,000 notes) were weighed, which were found to weigh 24 pounds 12 1-3 ounces, and a year prior the same quantity was weighed, which tipped the scales at 24 pounds 6 ounces. Based on the former weight, 1,000,000 notes would weigh 2,064 pounds 3 7-9 ounces, and based on the latter weight 1,000,000 notes would weigh 2,031 pounds 4 ounces.



# DAIRY

NOT ALL ANIMALS  
REVEAL INFECTION

## But Losses by Abortion Can Be Minimized.

This question has been asked us: "Is it advisable to attempt to rid a herd of contagious abortion by selling every cow as soon as she aborts?"

Little or no benefit will be secured from any such program, because many animals that have the infection present do not give any evidence of it and cannot be detected except by a blood test.

Doctor Metzger of the New York State College of Agriculture suggests that breeders who are unable to use the blood test to eradicate the disease, can reduce their losses by the following practices:

Isolate every aborting animal.  
If possible have a maternity stall with a concrete floor and clean and disinfect it thoroughly.

Raise all replacements on the farm except the herd sire. Research shows that heifers born of an aborting dam have the infection at birth, but by the seventh or eighth month the infection generally leaves. After breeding, they become highly susceptible.

Everything should be done to guard the bred heifer from taking the infection into her system. This means watching things not only in the barn but while on pasture.

All cows and heifers should be pastured separately from all outside stock. One aborting animal will often infect all bred animals in the pasture.

For replacements, some dairymen are buying four and five-year-old cows hoping that they have had abortion. Generally such cows are not as susceptible to the infection as heifers.—American Agriculturist.

## Testing Necessary for Keeping Check on Cows

In these days of financial uncertainty how long would a banker last if he simply accepted the deposits that were offered and cashed the checks that were drawn on his bank, without going to the trouble and expense of keeping a line on each customer and entering each transaction in his records?

It sounds ridiculous, doesn't it, but it is no more ridiculous than for a dairyman to say he can't afford to test his cows simply because prices are down and conditions trying. The banker individualizes each account. If you are one of his customers and you write a check to pay the gas bill when there is no balance in your account, the check does not pay the account and possibly you will get in bad.

In like manner, the successful dairyman will individualize his cows, and when he is not keeping the deposits of feed and care up to standard, the cow is going to return the drafts marked "Insufficient Funds," or, if he is doing his part up to the letter all the time, and the cow isn't honoring the checks, then there is something wrong, and the cow herself is very apt to be in bad.—H. E. Colby, in Iowa C. T. A. Report.

## Sunlight Affects Flavor

A tallowy or even a burnt flavor in milk about which housewives in Chicago and other cities recently have been complaining may be caused by nothing more than leaving the milk exposed to light, according to P. H. Tracy, assistant chief in dairy manufactures at the college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

Milk users who take advantage of natural refrigeration during the winter months and leave bottles of milk standing in windows or unprotected out of doors are likely to find that the flavor is impaired, he said.

Either direct sunlight or diffused light when permitted to pass into milk through colorless glass hurts the flavor. Permitting the bottle of milk to remain in the sunlight even for 30 minutes may cause the milk to acquire a tallowy flavor sometimes described as a "cappy," or pasteboard, taste. If the milk is allowed to remain in the sun long enough a distinct burnt flavor will predominate.—Exchange.

## Potassium Proved Value

One lot of calves at the Ohio experiment station was fed on the milk from cows which were getting normal feeds while another lot was fed on the milk from cows which were being given one gram of potassium iodide per day each. The calves fed on the milk from cows getting the potassium iodide made better use of their feeds. Another test at the same station showed that cows on pasture produced butterfat approximately twice as potent in vitamin A as the butterfat of the same cows before turning them on pasture.—Successful Farming.

## Record Friesian Cow

A German newspaper, Gemeinuetzger of Varel, Oldenburg, East Friesland, Germany, reports that G. Taben of Poggenkrug, Kreis Wittmund, East Friesland, has received highest reward for record Friesian cow, Gertrud 131151. In her test of 365 days she produced 13,819 kilograms milk (approximately 30,465 lbs.). This matter was brought to our attention, says the Rural New Yorker, by a reader, Carl Ufken, whose early home was in that part of Germany.

## Cheesecake's Place in History Beyond Caviar

Among the Greeks, the serving of cheesecake was a ritual. One type was consecrated to Diana, "brought into the temples of the goddess, and to the places where the three roads meet, on the day when the moon is overtaken in its setting by the rising of the sun." And we are assured that this ceremony brought unending pleasure to the goddess. Another type was the invariable gift from the bridegroom to the bride. This cake was roasted on the coals, and the friends of the bridegroom were invited to eat it, served with honey.

These ancient delicacies were the forerunner of the cheesecake as it is found today in Germany, England, France, Austria, and every civilized country in the world. They are known abundantly in Germany in large round luscious form, made from the German schmiekase. These are perhaps the most glorious manifestation of cheesecake on the continent. This cake recipe in many an American hostelry and family kitchen is as carefully guarded as the family plate and escutcheon.

## Looking Far Into the Future of Human Race

We who live today will be regarded by our descendants of a million years hence as creatures who groped about in the darkness before dawn, in the misty gloom of the morning of understanding, when ignorance, superstition and animal instinct combated attempts to understand nature's truths.

In a number of years we shall have the new 200-inch telescope. This telescope will carry us three times farther into the depths of space than human investigations have penetrated. A celestial domain thirty times the volume of what we know today will be opened to us.

Supplemented by the work of our mathematicians, the observations that will be made will advance our knowledge of cosmic geography more than Columbus advanced our knowledge of terrestrial geography by his discovery of America in 1492.—Hiram Percy Maxim in the Scientific American.

## Currency Standard

The Kansas City convention of July 4, 1900, which nominated William Jennings Bryan, adopted a platform containing what was labeled "the silver declaration." It called for the immediate free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Thereafter Democratic party platforms were silent on the issue, but in 1904 the Republican declaration declared that the gold standard must be upheld and could not safely be trusted to Democrats. Again, in 1908, the Republican platform contained a plank insisting that "every dollar must be based upon and as good as gold." Since then no reference has been made in either party platform, the gold standard being assumed as a matter of course.—Washington Star.

## Australia Is Ancient

A discovery made by gold prospectors recently affords further proof of Australia's great age. After boring through 200 feet of basalt they struck an old river bed, and brought up water-polished stones which, according to experts, had not been exposed to sunlight for over a million years. And there are geological formations in the island continent which are estimated to be at least 20,000,000 years old. Australia, too, has preserved living links with its remote past. Some of its animals and plants are definitely prehistoric species, such as have survived nowhere else. The duck-billed platypus, for instance, is the oldest existing type of mammal.

## Secret Inks Easy to Make

Invisible ink has been used for many centuries by spies and others, who want to keep their letters secret. A list of invisible inks is given by Practical Mechanics Magazine. The substance is dissolved in water which is then used for writing. Writing made from silver nitrate ink will appear when exposed to sunlight; cobalt chloride ink will show up when heated, as a flatiron, is applied; lead acetate ink is developed by hydrogen sulphide; starch (on linen) ink is developed by iodine fumes, and dilute copper sulphate ink appears in writing when coming in contact with strong ammonia fumes.

## Cannel Coal

One of the peculiar features of cannel coal is the resemblance of the flame to that of an ordinary candle. The name was derived from this appearance, it is said. This coal is rich in hydrocarbons and is often used to enrich illuminating gas. The coal is so inflammable that little effort is necessary to ignite it. One of the most frequent uses at the present time is for open fireplaces. In olden days it was used in the horse-drawn fire engines of Boston. Cannel coal has low heating power and burns with a smoky flame. It breaks with a smooth fracture.

## That's Not News

Archeologists have discovered there were tax dodgers 2,000 years ago. And some of the newspaper boys, forgetting the Sunday school lessons of their childhood, have featured the announcement as though it were news. The most hated men of the early Roman empire were the publicans, the tax gatherers. Matthew speaks of them in his Gospel: "Publicans and sinners." Matthew was a tax collector himself, before he was converted, hence his knowledge.—Detroit News.

# POULTRY

## INFERIOR EGG NOT SOUGHT BY BUYERS

## High Quality Production Is Demanded.

(By H. H. ALP, Poultry Extension Specialist, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.)

Fertile eggs caused by keeping roosters in the flocks during the warm summer months have been mainly responsible for bad egg losses which in 1930 cost poultrymen of the state an estimated \$5,000,000. In addition to eliminating roosters, if farm flock owners would adopt a few practical and simple practices, much of the poor quality of Illinois eggs could be overcome and market demands for eggs from this state improved.

Eggs should be gathered twice daily or, better still, three times daily in hot weather. Frequent gathering helps prevent damage by heat or cold; it saves cracking and breaking of eggs and it reduces the proportion of dirty eggs.

Before being cased, eggs should be cooled, because egg cases, pads and fillers hold in any heat that already is in the eggs. The cases of eggs should be held in a cool place, a temperature of 32 to 60 degrees being best. On most farms the cellar is the best place available. It is satisfactory for short storage periods if it is free from strong odors and not too damp.

Eggs will keep better and will be easier to sell if they are kept clean. Changing the floor litter and nesting material before it is too badly spoiled helps to keep eggs clean. Dropping boards or, better still, wire-covered dropping boards also help. Crowded quarters are a common cause of dirty eggs. There should be 3½ to 4 square feet of floor space for each hen. A shortage of nests also causes broken and dirty eggs and may lead to the habits of egg eating and of laying eggs on the floor. There should be one nest for each five hens.

## Feed Mixtures on Which Chickens Will Thrive

A good mash feed for chicks, when milk is the only drink, is mixed as follows: 150 pounds of ground yellow corn, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of oat flour, 75 pounds of wheat shorts or middlings and 50 pounds of high-grade meat scrap.

When the chicks do not have access to green leafy feed, five pounds of alfalfa leaf meal should be added to each 100 pounds of the mash, says the Dakota Farmer. If meat and bone scrap are not used, three pounds of bone meal should be included to each 100 pounds of mash. One pound of sifted table salt and one pint of high-grade cod-liver oil per 100 pounds of the mash should be mixed in. The cod-liver oil should be mixed with the bran first. Chick-size oyster shell, calcite or high-grade limestone should also be kept available.

## Successful Pullet Raising

Eighty March pullets laid 1,150 eggs in 30 days from October 18 to November 16 for Anna Corrigan, Dakota county, Minnesota.

During that period she fed 300 pounds of commercial egg mash. Scratch feed was composed of two bushels barley and one and a quarter bushels wheat. With alfalfa leaves, oyster shells and three pints of cod-liver oil, feed cost \$9.94 and income was \$31.68, an average of 33 cents a dozen, or 3 cents above market price. This left a net return of \$21.74 or 27 cents a pullet.—Capper's Farmer.

## Mash and Milk

Mixing a part of the dry mash with milk until it is moistened to a crumbly state greatly increases the palatability of the poultry ration. Experiments at Ohio State university with chickens of the same breed kept under exactly the same conditions and fed the same rations, with the exception that a part of the ration was fed wet in one case and in the other case all of the ration was dry, showed an increase in production during the year of 24 eggs per bird.—Prairie Farmer.

## Feather Picking

The taste of blood upon freshly-plucked quills is probably what keeps fowls picking at each other after something has started them. Letting them get away from each other by turning the flock out of doors is the most certain method of stopping the practice. Tar may be daubed upon any bleeding point about the comb or head to discourage the attackers. Bleeding follows any injury that breaks the skin, it may be from accident or attacks.—Rural New Yorker.

## Let Sun Shine In

On warm days the fronts of poultry houses should be thrown open so that the sunlight may get into the house and on the birds. It will help keep the flock strong and healthy in addition to keeping the house dry. Sunlight not only aids in improving the health of the flock, but also tends to increase laying and to improve the shell strength of eggs, states E. W. Henderson, Iowa State college. Soft-shelled eggs often result from insufficient sunlight.

## Backgammon Pastime of Old Egyptian Royalty

In accordance with the Egyptian custom of burial, when images of servants and pictures of daily activities were placed in the tomb so that the departed one could enjoy all the pleasures of her earthly life in the after life, a picture of a queen playing "tables" or backgammon was included so that her soul could indulge in a game whenever she desired.

In later centuries backgammon was a favorite among the gentry. Kings and their mistresses wagered their jewels on the dancing dice. To Louis XIV it was second only to billiards. James I of Scotland spent the evening before his murder playing at the tables with the ladies and gentlemen of his court. It is also recorded that Mme. Pompadour owned many expensive boards, one, in particular, inlaid with gold and ivory and appointed with men of green and white ivory delicately carved.

Luck played an important part in the winnings then, and so it does today, though our best gamblers insist that backgammon is as much a test of skill as chess or bridge, love or the stock market.

## No End to Procession of Living Yellow Men

If all the Chinese in the world were to march like an army, four abreast, past a given point, they would never finish passing though they marched for ever, according to Ripley. It is this way: There is no definite information on the population of China, as a census has not been taken since 1403, but he takes the reasonable estimate of 600,000,000 as the number of Chinese on earth. He now assumes the Chinese would march four abreast at the rate of three miles an hour for the average 15 miles per day, and that they would then rest, like an army, till the next day. They would, therefore, pass at the rate of 26,280,000 each year, the 600,000,000 passing in nearly 23 years—a generation. Assuming that the birth rate of the Chinese is 10 per cent, and that half of the children die before they are able to walk, there will be 30,000,000 new Chinese coming along each year to take the place of the 26,280,000 who have passed the given point.

## On Reading in Bed

All persons except those marvelous exceptions who fall asleep the instant they are horizontal, should read in bed. The selection of a book for this purpose is important. I do not advise anyone to follow the example of King Ahasuerus, and read the Congressional Record, because if one reads a book that is too dry, one cannot forget oneself; and the only chance to forget oneself in slumber is to forget oneself before slumber. On the other hand, one should not read anything connected with one's professional work or any book that is wildly exciting. The best bed books are entertaining biographies or autobiographies of a placid nature.—William Lyon Phelps in Scribner's Magazine.

## Among the Clever

The prince of Wales was once talking to King Edward about Roosevelt, who was at that time President of the United States.

"Mr. Roosevelt is a very good man, isn't he?" he queried.

"President Roosevelt is a very clever man," replied King Edward.

For a time the prince did not speak, but went on turning the leaves of the album through which he was looking, and which contained the President's portrait. The next day he said to the king, "I have changed Mr. Roosevelt's portrait from the Album of Rulers to the album where the clever men are!" —Montreal Star.

## State Birds

While a few states have adopted certain birds officially, the following birds are identified with particular states: Alabama, flicker; California, California quail; District of Columbia, wood thrush; Florida, mockingbird; Georgia, brown thrasher; Illinois, cardinal; Kansas, Western meadowlark; Kentucky, cardinal; Louisiana, brown pelican; Maine, chickadee; Maryland, Baltimore oriole; Michigan, robin; Missouri, bluebird; Nebraska, Western meadowlark; Oregon, Western meadowlark; Texas, mockingbird; Virginia, robin; Wisconsin, robin, and Wyoming, Western meadowlark.

## Historic Site Now Park

Impressed by the great historical importance of the ruins of Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal, N. S., not only to Canadians but to the descendants of the early colonists along the Atlantic coast of North America, the Dominion government of Canada set aside the military works and about 20 acres surrounding them as a national park under the Department of the Interior. Many of the features have been restored while others have been added, so that the park is one of the most interesting historic spots in the East.

## No Substitute for Coal

The wind and the tide are of no economic importance, says Samuel S. Wyer of Columbus, Ohio, consulting engineer. Wood is too limited to be a factor. Petroleum gives one-fourth of our energy. Alcohol costs more and its fuel worth is less than oil. If all the water powers of the United States were developed they would not equal the stationary power we are now using, let alone the enormous quantities of energy used for heating and locomotive purposes.

## MEDFORD PRICES

### Kerosene, 7c gallon

Porter House Steaks, 13c lb  
Sirloin Steaks, 13c lb  
Ground Beef, 11c lb  
Corn Shellers, 98c  
Women's and Girls' Bloomers, 25c  
25-lb Bale Fodder Yarn, 7c lb  
Granulated Sugar, \$4.09 bag  
200 Pigs and Shoats for Sale  
Alarm Clocks, 59c  
7-lbs. for Rice for, 25c  
Men's Work Pants, 59c

### Boys' Suits, \$3.98

Men's Suits, \$6.98  
5-gal. Galv. Coal Oil Cans, 48c  
Horse Collars, 98c  
Hames, 98c up  
Work Bridles, 98c  
140-lb Bag Coarse Salt, 37c  
Klorin Sterilizer, 25c  
6 Cans String Beans for, 15c  
4½-lb Washing Soda for, 10c  
Chlorinated Lime, 5c  
6 Child's Handkerchiefs for, 85c  
10-lb Pail Lake Herring, 39c  
Men's Overalls, 10c lb  
Oleomargarin, 10c lb

### Creamery Butter, 28c

6 Cans Pork and Beans, 25c  
9 Boxes Matches for, 25c  
Fresh Cow and Springers for Sale, 25c gallon  
Vinegar, 75c  
Wash Boilers, 79c  
Large Kow Kare, 1.25  
Copper Bottom Boilers, 1.25

### Men's Work Shirts, 39c

Table Oilcloth, 15c yd  
Girls' Dresses, 25c  
Women's Dresses, 48c  
80-rod Barb Wire, \$2.22  
Wash Boards, 29c  
Cheese, 15c lb  
Gasoline, 10c gal

### Iron Beds, \$4.98

5-gal Can Sliced Beef, \$1.69  
2-lbs Coffee for, 25c  
Oat Chips and Molasses Feed, 80c bag  
Stock Molasses, 12c gallon  
11-lbs Beans for, 25c  
3 Bottles Root Beer, 25c  
Shelled Corn, 49c bushel  
2-lb. Box Crackers for, 20c  
3-lb. Box Crackers for, 35c  
28-gauge Galv. Roofing, \$3.45 sq.

### Roofing, 59c Roll

Boys' School Trousers, 48c  
Baby Bed Blankets, 19c  
100-lb. Bag New Potatoes, 79c  
60-lb Bag New Potatoes, 49c  
1-gal. Can Syrup, 39c  
5-lb Can Chipped Beef, \$1.69  
Men's Shoes, \$1.11 pair

### Bran, 90c bag

Ear Corn Chop, 85c 100-lbs  
Shelled Corn Chop, 95c 100-lbs  
Barley Chop, \$1.25 100-lbs  
Barley and Shelled Corn Chop, \$1.10 100-lbs  
Hogs Heads, 3c lb

### Fresh Pork

Hogs Feet, 3c each  
Fresh Hams, 13c lb  
Fresh Shoulders, 11c lb  
Pork Chops, 12c lb  
Side Meat, 9c lb  
Hogs Liver, 10c lb  
Hogs Heart, 10c lb  
5-gal Can Auto Oil, \$1.20  
5-gal Can Tractor Oil, \$1.50

### Peanuts, 5c quart

4 boxes Gold Medal Pancake Flour, 25c  
Timothy Seed, \$1.80 bu  
5-gallon Milk Cans, \$2.75  
7-gallon Milk Cans, \$3.50  
10-gallon Milk Cans, \$3.75  
47-lb can Lard, \$2.25  
Auto Batteries, \$3.33  
Nulet Butter, 10c lb  
3 Cans Salmon for, 25c

### Cigarettes, 89c Carton

Old Gold Cigarettes, \$1.25 carton  
Chesterfield Cigarettes, \$1.25 carton  
Piedmont Cigarettes, \$1.25 carton  
Lucky Strike Cigarettes, \$1.25 carton  
Camel Cigarettes, \$1.25 carton  
Yard Wide Muslin, 3c yard

### Frankfurts, 12c lb

25-lb Bag Fine Salt, 29c  
50-lb Bag Fine Salt, 45c  
50-lb Bag Coarse Salt, 39c  
140-lb Bag Coarse Salt, 98c  
Carload just arrived  
3 Cans Lima Beans for, 25c  
Sanitary Milk Pails, 79c  
25-lb Lard Can, 19c  
50-lb Lard Can, 33c

### Corn Baskets, 98c

16% Rock, \$10.00 ton  
20% Rock, \$12.00 ton  
12-5 Fertilizer, \$13.00 ton  
1-8-5 Fertilizer, \$13.00 ton  
1-10-5 Fertilizer, \$14.00 ton  
2-8-5 Fertilizer, \$15.00 ton  
100-lb Bag Cabbage, 98c  
50-lb Bag Onions, 69c  
Gypsy Cough Drops, 15c lb  
Clapper Home-made Bed Blankets, made out of our own wool \$9.00 pr  
Fish Meal, \$1.95 bag  
2 Nipples for, 5c

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## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

MARY C. MYERS,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of April, 1933; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate.

Given under my hands this 23rd day of September, 1932.

F. CALVIN MYERS, Administrator.

9-23-32



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# THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 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.

### UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Clara Crabbs is spending some time with her sister, Miss Anna Baust.

Mrs. Preston Myers is at the Md. General Hospital, for treatment.

Mrs. Charles Hahn was taken to the Frederick City Hospital, last week, for observation.

Miss Thelma Rentzel is improving; able to be down stairs.

Mrs. J. H. Hoch has been on the sick list, this week.

Mrs. Annie Caylor returned to Westminster, Sunday evening, for a further stay at H. F. Cover's.

The P. T. Association met last Thursday evening, with a good attendance. Miss Grace Cookson gave a description of their trip to California. It was decided to have a chicken and waffle supper, this Friday evening, at the school building. There will be a display of fruits, vegetables and other attractions.

Miss Ida Mering, Mrs. H. B. Fogle, Miss Miriam Fogle, attended the biennial convention of the Missionary Societies of the Md. Synod, held in Baltimore, over the week-end.

Howard Myers, Baltimore, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Myers, on Sunday.

Mrs. C. Hann, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lockard, are spending the week in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Snader Devilbiss visited her sister, Miss Bessie Zile, on Tuesday. The latter has been on the sick list.

Misses Nellie Summerson, Lona Karnes, Lyle Summerson and Sterling Brough, Baltimore, visited at Mrs. A. L. Brough's, Sunday.

Preparations are being made by the church here, to entertain the Md. and Va. Eldership of the Church of God, which convenes here, Thursday, Oct. 13th.

Mrs. Elizabeth Birnie and daughter, Miss Elenora, visited relatives here, last Saturday.

Mrs. Charles Hahn, Mr. R. Robinson, was taken to Frederick City Hospital, last of week, for observation.

Rev. A. H. Green, who has been at University Hospital, for over a month was able to be moved to the home of his son, Rev. Leas Green.

### NORTHERN CARROLL

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jones, Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. Preston Masenheimer, daughter, Barbara Ann, son Ned, Mrs. Clara King, children, Ruth and Burnell, Earnest Koons and Mrs. Jerome King, all of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Murray Masenheimer, Byersville; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Strevig, motored to Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, on Sunday, where they spent the day and returning home by the way of Hagerstown, Waynesboro and Caledonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Nevin Kump, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Yingling, daughter, Charlotte, Littlestown, visited at the home of Mrs. Line Crouse, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ecker, of Stonersville; Mr. and Mrs. Amidee K. Ecker, Littlestown, were Sunday dinner guests at the home of the former's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Maus.

Mr. and Mrs. John Plunkert, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. Martha Plunkert, Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Wantz and family, and Mrs. Mary Wantz, of Taneytown, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Levi N. Flickinger. Mrs. Wantz remained to spend some time at the home of her son-in-law and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Heltbride, daughter, Betty Jean, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of Arthur Dayhoff and family, near Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hull, Littlestown, visited at the home of the former's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Maus, Monday evening.

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

### MANCHESTER.

Rev. Dr. E. O. Keen, pastor of Memorial Reformed Church, York, Pa., visited Rev. John S. Hollenbach and family, on Friday afternoon, while enroute home from the Golden Jubilee of the Westminster Theological Seminary.

The Communion of the Lutheran Church was well attended on Sunday morning.

Rev. A. Frantz, Supt. of the Hoffman Orphans' Home, gave a splendid address at the Rally Services of Manchester Reformed and Lineboro Union S. S.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Wentz, of Lineboro, spent several days, last week, in Columbus, O., where the former attended an Insurance Convention.

Mr. Irvin Frock, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Frock, of near town, accompanied them to Columbus, where he is a second year student at Ohio State University.

The Knights of Malta Chorus, of Hanover, sang very splendidly at Trinity Reformed Church, Sunday night. The young people who attended the State C. E. Convention gave very excellent reports the same evening.

Rev. I. G. Naugle is attending Conference at Chambersburg. Mrs. Naugle and daughter, Betty, are visiting with the former's sister, at New Cumberland, Pa.

### LITTLESTOWN.

On Saturday evening, the three-year-old son of Lloyd Spangler, near town, was hit by an automobile. The accident happened on Baltimore St. The boy was taken to Dr. Crouse's office. The result of an examination proved that the boy was not seriously hurt.

The Campbell Shoe plant, which remained rather uncertain for the past few weeks, is now an assured fact. The cutting machinery has been set up, and as soon as leather arrives, work will begin. More machinery will be placed just as soon as the Cannon Company remove their machinery. At first it will be necessary to employ a day and night shift, to assist the necessary requirement of 3600 workmen's shoes a day. About 350 workmen will be employed. Mr. A. J. Bedford is the superintendent.

The borough authorities announce that they are ready to put to work any unemployed of town or neighboring townships, under the Talbot act. Any man wishing work, shall apply to William Ebaugh, who is chairman of that committee. The application blanks are in the hands of Rev. D. S. Krammer.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Crouse, of Deland, Fla., are at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Harry A. Feaser.

William Renner, Arthur Boyd, Malcolm Clouser and John Hoff attended the World's Series baseball game, at New York, Wednesday.

Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Ramsey, who spent the Summer with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones, returned to Atlantic City, N. J.

Howard Spalding is visiting his brother, Charles, Hagerstown, who is sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Bish, both ill at their home for some time, are improving slowly.

Wade H. Brown, near town, an employee of the Keystone Cabinet Co., is slowly improving from an attack of diphtheria.

Mrs. Amos Palmer, near town, is seriously ill.

Mrs. Emma J. Mehring has returned home, after spending the past month with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hollinger, Middleport, New York.

Mrs. Charles Fink, Baltimore, has returned to her home, after spending several weeks with Mrs. Emma O'Hara.

Ray Worley has returned home, after being confined in the Hanover Hospital, after an appendicitis operation.

### WALNUT GROVE.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Reaver recently held a dance which was largely attended, and Roscoe Six and Abie Eyer played very fine music for the dancers.

Miss Novella Fringer recently called on Mrs. Steward Boyd and son, Billie.

Mrs. Ohler, who had been visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joe H. Harner, has returned to her son's home, in Littlestown. They miss her company very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fogle and children, of Harrisburg, called on Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Fringer and daughter, Miss Novella, on Sunday. Mr. Geo. Fringer and Miss Eva Wantz, of Emmitsburg, called at the same place, on Saturday evening.

Joe Selby spent Saturday night with his brother, Claude Selby, who works for J. H. Harner.

Sheridan Reaver recently purchased a second-hand Wipac touring car. Claude and Joe Selby, Elmer Beck and Miss Nora Bell Selby and friends, spent Sunday touring the Susquehanna trail, in Pennsylvania.

The Walnut Grove Brethren will hold Lovefeast, at their church, at Kumps, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1932, beginning at 2:00 o'clock. Everybody welcome. Sunday School, Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock and Preaching at 10:00 o'clock. Bring your friends with you.

Birnie R. L. Bowers and family attended the S. S. Rally Service the past Sunday.

The Piney Creek Church of the Brethren will have as usual S. S. Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock and Preaching at 10:00. In the evening young people's meeting at 6:30. Leader, Daniel Teeter. Prayer Meeting at 7 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. Theodore Fringer and daughter, called on Mrs. E. L. Crawford, on Tuesday, and made a large lot of sauerkraut.

### NEW WINDSOR.

John H. Brown and wife entertained the following persons at their home here, on Sunday last: State's Attorney T. F. Brown and daughter, of Westminster; also Lewis Bair and William Thomas, of the same place; William H. Marker, wife and daughter, Evelyn; Oliver Brown, wife and two children, all of near Tyrone; Carroll Frock and wife, of Taneytown; Milton Hymiller, wife and children, of near Washington, D. C.; William Hoff, wife and three children, of near town.

The Jacob Haines bungalow was sold at public sale, on Saturday last, to Prof. Hawkins, for \$2310.00.

The P. T. A. and Community Club, held its regular meeting, in the College Gymnasium, on Monday evening. After a pleasing program was rendered, Prof. Hawkins and bride were given a linen shower. Refreshments were served.

The Presbyterian C. E. Society will hold a get-together social, in the S. S. room, this Friday evening.

Mrs. Mary Haines, who has been visiting at Linthicum Heights, returned to her home here, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Edward Richardson entertained the Presbyterian Missionary Society, at her home, near Medford, on Wednesday afternoon.

We have had fine rains the past few days, which are appreciated by all.

M. J. Albaugh and wife, of Thurmont, were callers at M. D. Reid's, on Sunday.

Mrs. David Bloom, of Unionville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Hoover, this week.

Mrs. J. E. Barnes spent Tuesday in Baltimore.

H. C. Roop, wife and daughter, and M. D. Reid and wife, attended the Rally, at Taneytown Lutheran church, on Sunday evening last.

### BARK HILL.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Myers and daughter, Margaret, were recent visitors in Uniontown.

Miss Madeline Utermahlen was a overnight guest of Virginia Stambaugh.

Mrs. Margaret Davis spent several days, recently, with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lowe, in Union Bridge.

Miss Lola Crouse is spending some time in Baltimore, in the home of Jesse Powder and family.

Miss Emma Myers, of Baltimore, spent several days with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Wright.

Mrs. Jos. Snyder spent the past Thursday with Mrs. Wilford Crouse, in Middleburg.

Miss Dorothy Pittinger, of Linwood, was an overnight guest of Evelyn Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Frock and family, visited with John Miller and family, Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Buffington, daughter, Phillis Jane, sons Russell, Roger and Charles, of Beaver Dam; Mr. and Mrs. Emory Buffington, sons Richard and Gerald, of Roop's Mill, spent Sunday with Mrs. Amelia Crabbs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Boone spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Keilholtz, of Rocky Ridge.

Mrs. David Devilbiss, of Johnsville, visited with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Buffington, recently.

Mrs. C. D. Fleming spent several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Burrall, of Uniontown.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Zimmerman and son, Russell, Jr., of Frederick, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. David Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lambert, daughter Betty, and son, Donald, Jr., and Mrs. Amelia Crabbs, visited, recently, at the home of Ira Buffington, at Beaver Dam.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright, son Fern, and Miss Emma Myers spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Cooke, in Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodger Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lindsay, Westminster, spent one evening, recently, with Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Fleming.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eckenrode spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Caylor.

Miss Hester Pittinger, of Baltimore spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Charles Miller. Miss Elenora Fleming spent Sunday at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crouse, son Byron, spent Sunday with U. G. Crouse and family, in Uniontown. Thelma Jane Crouse accompanied her parents home.

### CLEAR DALE.

Misses Laura and Jane Ebaugh and William Ebaugh, of near Westminster, spent Saturday at the home of their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. James.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stair were Sunday guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Kelley, of near Union Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. James had as their guests, on Sunday evening: Mr. and Mrs. George James and daughter, Mary, of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Miller, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hines and Miss Eurith Hines, of Baltimore, Mrs. Oscar Sentz and daughter, Mildred, were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. James.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Bair, Pennville, spent Sunday evening as the guests of Mrs. Bair's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Stair.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Myers and daughter, Ruth, and son James, were Sunday visitors at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. Gertrude Myers and family, of Pleasant Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Spangler and daughters, Doris and Charlotte, Littlestown, were Sunday afternoon visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spangler. Allen Spangler, of Philadelphia, was a recent visitor at the Spangler home.

### KEYMAR.

Rev. and Mrs. Charles Rebert, of Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. John McKinney, of Freedom District and Miss Jennie Galt, of Taneytown, were callers at the Galt home.

Miss Lulu Birely, has beautified her home, by giving the house a coat of paint.

Last Tuesday morning, when the 8:10 train went East, a colored man from New Windsor driving a truck, bumped into the train, at the crossing here in Keymar. The truck was badly damaged and the driver was shaken up and badly scared, but was not seriously injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lang and niece, of Baltimore, were callers at the Sappington home, last Sunday afternoon. Their daughter, Miss Elizabeth, who spent last week at the Sappington home, accompanied her parents home.

Herman Saylor, of Frederick, spent last Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Saylor.

R. W. Galt attended Presbytery, on Tuesday, at Belair.

David Leakins spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Gilson, Mr. Nune-maker and sister, Miss Edith, Emmitsburg, were callers at the Galt home, Friday of last week.

### TOM'S CREEK.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Blaney and son, Wilbur, and Mr. Blaney's parents, of Baltimore, called at the home of Edgar Phillips and family.

Misses Helen and Mary Valentine, of Frederick, and Howard Stunkle, of Point of Rocks, spent Sunday with Mr. and Edgar Valentine and family.

Clarence Doughty, of Baltimore, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Birely and family.

Ellis Martin, of Westminster, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Baumgardner and family, spent last Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. John Baumgardner, of Taneytown.

Little Elwood Baumgardner, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Baumgardner, was taken to the Frederick City Hospital, Monday, to have his tonsils removed. He returned home Wednesday, and is getting along nicely.

## 'CRIPPLE' CONVICT TRIES JAIL BREAK

Thought Helpless He Spent Three Months Tunneling.

Trenton, N. J.—Confined to a wheel chair for the last four years and regarded as helplessly crippled by wounds received in an attempted jail break in 1928, Harry Baxter, serving a life sentence in state prison here, has been tunneling his way to freedom through walls of steel and concrete for three months.

His latest bid for freedom, entailing hours of untold suffering, stealthy, monotonous burrowing with primitive tools and with the co-operation of fellow convicts, was revealed by prison authorities after a three-day investigation which ended with the discovery of the tunnel leading from Baxter's cell in the hospital wing.

The hole, 4 feet deep and 10 by 14 inches across, was hidden by the wooden back board of the wash stand in the back of his cell. It led, with almost mathematical exactness, toward an unused steam pipe tunnel, through which access to the prison yard could have been gained.

A guard noticed a convict's jacket bulging. The man dropped the package and ran. It was a small sack, containing a pound of broken masonry. An investigation began, every wall being tested, until the tunnel was found, and in it a hack saw blade, a dull drill and a piece of iron bent like a hook. With these Baxter had drilled and sawed through a steel partition before he could get to the masonry.

The masonry was given to a fellow prisoner each day and was thrown from the latter's room in varying directions each night to avoid any evidence of heaps of broken stone.

## Swimmers Flee From Mackerel, Then Catch 'Em

New York.—Schools of mackerel swarmed into the bay at Long Beach in such numbers that they crowded human swimmers onto the shore.

In retaliation the swimmers turned fishermen and—with lines, baskets, tin cups, blankets or bare hands—took the unwelcome guests into camp and home for dinner.

The invasion, which started about noon and continued until evening, was the most noticeable in the mile stretch west of Joe's Pier, New York avenue.

There the water was black with the fish. So dense were the mackerel that fishermen, throwing in lines in an attempt to lure them into biting, caught them instead, by snagging them in the bodies with the hooks.

Old timers said the hordes that came in to spawn were the largest seen at the resort in twenty years.

### MAPLE HOLLOW.

Those who spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Crushong and family, were: Mr. and Mrs. John Hape and daughter, Betty Jane, of Ladiesburg; Mr. and Mrs. Garland Bollinger, daughter, Helen, Miss Mary Coe, of Harney, Abie Crushong, of near Taneytown.

Miss Mildred Pippinger of Linwood, and Miss Louise Snader, of Sam's Creek, spent Saturday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Crushong and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Plank, son Bobby, of Bark Hill, spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. George Coleman and family.

A birthday party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Coleman, Sept. 27, in honor of Mrs. Coleman's birthday. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. George Coleman, daughter, Edna and son, Norman; Mrs. W. E. Coleman, son Marion and grandchildren, Robert and Sterling McCauly, Mrs. Kenneth Plank and son, Bobby; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Baker, all of Bark Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Reno Coleman, of Red Level; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blacksten, daughter, Doris and son, Clifton, of Uniontown; and lady friend, Miss Bessie Sheller, of Winfield; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Crushong, daughter, Mary and son, Kenneth, of Mt. Olive; Mrs. C. Locard and son, Donald; Miss Agnes Mummaugh, of near Linwood; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Crushong and son, Clinton; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Crushong, daughters, Catherine and Geneva, sons, Edward and Henry, of Maple Hollow. All expressed themselves of having a delightful evening.

### EMMITSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Slemmer returned to their home in Washington, Thursday, after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker.

Mrs. Laura Devilbiss spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Rowe Oler.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McNair, Misses Ann Rotering and Mary Rosensteel, spent Tuesday in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Frailey, Mr. and Mrs. John Rosensteel, spent several days on a motor trip to New York and Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Campbell moved from East Main Street, to Mt. Saint Mary's, on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rowe moved from Gettysburg Street, to the Eichelberger property, vacated by Mr. Campbell.

Miss Lily Hoke, of Baltimore, recently visited her sister, Miss Lottie Hoke.

### MARRIED

WANTZ-KEEFER.

Mr. Charles L. Wantz, of Taneytown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wantz, and Miss Mary R. Keefe, of Woodbine, daughter of Mr. T. F. Keefe and the late Lydia Keefe, were united in marriage, on Saturday, September 24, 1932, in the parsonage of Salem Lutheran Church, of Oberlin, Pa., by Rev. A. K. Young.

## URGE SAAR BE MADE INDEPENDENT STATE

What Will Happen When Control by France Ends?

Washington.—What will happen to the Saar?

As 1935, the end of the fifteen-year period for which the coal mines of the Saar basin were turned over to France, approaches, that query is bidding for an important place in European politics.

"Saar, which straddles the Lorraine-German border, almost next door to Luxembourg, is a region about two-thirds as large as Rhode Island and is famous for its mineral deposits," says a bulletin from the Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographic society.

### Famous Coal Region.

"Before the World war when Lorraine was German territory, the combination of Lorraine iron deposits and Saar coal deposits made this region one of the outstanding steel production regions of Europe.

"Saar coal, perhaps, would still belong to Germany, if it were not for the efficiency of German troops who, while retreating in north France, destroyed coal mines that once yielded 23,000,000 tons annually. Because of this act, when the peace treaty was framed, diplomats attempted to compensate France by turning over Saar coal digging rights to France for a period of fifteen years—1920 to 1935. The German government also was called upon to compensate private mine owners in the Saar fields for their losses but these losses were not difficult to meet as most of the mines were the state property of Prussia and Bavaria.

"The transfer of coal mining rights to France, however, was not made without political and economic obstacles. The region could not remain under German control for the property rights of the French would not be assured protection, and the great German population and German property could not be placed under French control. The League of Nations, therefore, set up a governing commission composed of one Frenchman, one citizen of the local region, and three non-French and non-German members. The commission is directly responsible to the League council.

"Saar took its name from the Saar river, a winding stream which flows through the western part of the region. While coal is the district's most famous product, the river banks are covered with vast fruit orchards and vineyards. There are also farms, but agriculture is not a major Saar industry. On the picturesque hills, here and there dominated by ancient castles of Roman days, are thick forests which form the basis of another important industry.

### Prussian After Waterloo.

"The coal mines now being worked lie about ten miles to the northeast of Saarbrücken, a city of some 125,000 inhabitants who are employed in many industries. Saarbrücken's skyline is studied with the smokestacks of blast furnaces, metallurgical establishments of many kinds, machine shops, chemical works and ceramic kilns. The city is an important railroad center.

"Saarbrücken went to France ten years before our Declaration of Independence was signed. After the battle of Waterloo, the Allies took it and turned it over to Prussia. At that time the coal deposits were hardly known. Its present prestige may be credited to the development of the steel industry which thrust it to the front among the important European mineral regions owing to its location near the Lorraine iron deposits.

"Recent reports indicate that there is a growing movement in some parts of Europe to urge the creation of an independent Saar state under the protection of the League of Nations. If no change is made from the original provisions of the treaty, however, in 1935 the people of the region will decide by popular vote whether to live under the French or the German flag."

## "Coin the Ocean"! Prize Idea for Solving Crisis

Boston.—The "prize idea" for ending unemployment was a proposal to have everybody extract gold from the salt water of the ocean, Harvey A. Wooster, director of the Massachusetts commission on stabilization of unemployment, revealed.

The gist of the idea was that since there was about five cents worth of gold in every cubic yard of sea water, all the unemployed could tackle the job and all could be millionaires.

Director Wooster threw a wrench into the works, though, by pointing out that it would cost more than 5 cents to get a nickel's worth of gold out of the water.

## Enemy War Flyers Stage Friendly Race

London.—Two aviators, enemies in the World war, recently staged a friendly air race around London. One was Baron E. von Schleich, known during the war as the Black Knight of the German air force; the other was Maj. Christopher Draper, the Mad Major of the Royal air force in war years.

The German lost the race by thirty seconds, but his British opponent "stood" for the dinner given later at the clubrooms of the Old Comrades of the Air Force.

## NILE WILL ENGULF EGYPTIAN TEMPLE

Was Erected to Isis, Goddess of Fertility.

Cairo, Egypt.—Again one of those extraordinary coincidences between the super natural mythology of ancient Egypt and happenings in the land of Pharaohs in the present day has come to startle believers in the occult. When the late Lord Carnarvon, who, with Howard Carter, brought the relics of Tut-ankh-Aman's tomb to light, died as the result of the bite of an insect, mystics pointed to the fate of the great archeologist as the fulfillment of a dire prophecy. The modern world considered the death of Lord Carnarvon as merely a strange coincidence.

And now those conversant with Egyptian mythology point to the forthcoming submergence of the temple of Isis, ancient Egyptian goddess of fertility, which is so oddly linked with the mythology of the goddess.

For the mysterious temple of Isis, which is located on the most beautiful island in all Egypt, Philae, seven miles south of the great Assuan dam, will be completely submerged when the Assuan reservoir, now being enlarged, is filled by the annual flood waters of the Nile.

And as the waters of the Nile annually recede from the flood stage, this great temple, one of the most beautiful ruins of antiquity, will, as if having imparted to the waters the fertility which the ancient Egyptians believed was in the power of the goddess to bestow, again for a season, appear in its former glory.

Isis, the patron goddess of the Pharaohs, was the goddess of nature and fertility, and the greatest goddess of Egypt, who, with her husband Osiris, legend relates, dwelt when on earth on the fruitful island of Philae. Osiris was a kind and beneficent god. He was the first to teach his children, the Egyptians, how to grow barley and wheat and how to make wine. He also built banks along the Nile to prevent it from destroying life and property at flood times and constructed irrigation canals to make richly productive the barren lands near the Nile valley.

In addition to being worshiped as the god of agriculture, Osiris was looked upon as having the same powers as Hep, the divine keeper of the Nile. When the mineral impregnated waters of the great stream made fertile the lands along its banks so that the crops grown thereon were bounteous, offerings were made him by the priesthood in the temple of Isis.

## Boys Mixed Up at Birth May Get Right Parents

Berlin.—A mother's recognition of familiar features of a son twelve years old may restore to her her rightful boy in place of the child given her by mistake at the time of his birth.

Frau Marie Donk of Gladbach, Germany, has a suit on file to force Frau Mathilda Beuth to exchange sons born 12 years ago in a maternity clinic. The prospects for the exchange are favorable, but the happiness of the boys, in finding natural parents whom they do not know, is being considered.

Though Frau Donk declares she protested to nurses in 1920 that they had given her the wrong baby, it was not until a few months ago when she chanced to meet Heinrich, son of Frau Beuth, on the streets, and found his resemblance to her eldest son so striking that she became convinced she had been given the wrong baby at the hospital.

Blood tests, fingerprints, and facial features seem to prove Frau Donk's judgment. If the court confirms the scientists' judgment, the Beuth family has agreed not to challenge the decision.

## Two Great Expositions Are Planned by Paris

Paris.—Two great world expositions are planned for Paris during the next five years, a first World's Labor fair, in 1935, and the second International Decorative Arts exposition, in 1937. They will be followed by a third International Colonial exposition before 1940.

Modern decorative arts, particularly in furniture, interior decorating, jewelry and architecture, have changed so rapidly that the lines which existed in 1925, the epoch of the first arts exposition, are sadly out of fashion.

The Labor fair is intended to revive the trades and corporations of other centuries, to re-establish the bands of each branch of industry. It will also revive the great labor fetes of the European calendars of the days of kings and serfs—the annual harvest fetes, grape picking parties, and other celebrations which went out with the revolution.

## Red Ants Fill Signal, Halt Trains in Texas

Marshall, Texas.—Ants—common red ants—stopped traffic on the Louisiana division of the Texas & Pacific railroad for a time, much to the annoyance of everybody.

Passenger train No. 24, eastbound, encountered a red light near Scottsboro and halted. Trainmen were unable to find the cause. Train No. 26 had the same trouble.

An investigation revealed that ants had worked into the signal box and formed the contact. Many ants had been electrocuted, breaking the current and causing the signal to remain red.



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

**ALL NOTICES** in this column must be uniform in style.

**WANTED**—Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Squabs and Calves at highest prices. 50c a head for delivering Calves. Highest prices paid for Hides and Furs of all kinds.—Frances E. Shaum's Produce. Phone 3-J 8-28-tf

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

**PULLETS WANTED**—Leghorns preferred.—John A. Yingling.

**CROCHETERS** experienced on infants' hand-made Booties, Sacques and Caps. Write Chas. Metz, 11 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Female.) 10-7-4t

**CARD PARTY**—The I. O. O. F., No. 28, will hold a Card Party in the I. O. O. F. Hall, Monday evening, Oct. 10, 8:00 P. M., prompt. Everybody invited. Admission 35c.

**RYE FOR SALE**, by Birnie Fair.

**SPECIAL PRICE** for one week only, on Cellulose Belts, made to order. Don't miss seeing display in Reid's Bread Store, window.—Edw. Reid.

**CIDER-MAKING** and Butter Boiling, Wednesday of each week.—Frank H. Ohler.

**FOR SALE**—Sixteen Pigs, 6 weeks old.—Jonas Helbridge, near Tyrone.

**WANTED**—A good pair Young Fresh Cows.—Claude Conover, Taneytown.

**FOR SALE**—Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull Calf.—Ralph P. Weybright

**FOR RENT**—130-Acre Farm for rent, on the shores, 2 miles north of Taneytown. Address—Russell O. Kephart, 814 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**OAK WOOD**, sawed stove length, for sale, \$5.00 per load. Leave orders for same with Mr. Harvey Ott, at Bolinger's Meat Market. 9-30-4t

**AUTO INSURANCE**—Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance Co. Maximum Protection, Minimum cost. Let us save you money. Local Representative, Norman S. Devilliss, Taneytown, Md. 9-30-2t

**KEY HIGHWAY GARAGE**—Acetylene Welding; old parts made like new. Used Cars, Gas, Oil and General Repairing.—George W. Crouse, Proprietor. 9-23-5t

**CIDER MAKING** and Butter Boiling on Wednesday of each week. Also pure Cider Vinegar and Apple Butter for sale.—Frank Carbaugh, Fairview. 9-9-5t

**HOUSE FOR RENT**—Heat, Bath, Light, Garage and Garden. Newly papered. Possession at once. Located on Fairview Ave.—John Eckard. 9-9-tf

**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

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICWORKS

### State of Maryland STATE ROADS COMMISSION

#### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION HIGHWAY PROJECTS.

Under the Provisions of the Federal Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

**SEALED PROPOSALS** for building one section of State Highway as follows:

Carroll County: Contract Cl-120-152-F. A. Proj. No. E-247-B. One section of State Highway along the Key Highway from a point 3.2 miles southwest of Taneytown at the end of Cont. Cl-92 toward Key-mar for a distance of .91 mile. (Concrete.)

will be received by the State Roads Commission at its offices, Federal Reserve Bank Building, Calvert and Lexington Sts., Baltimore, Maryland, until 12 M., on the 18th day of October, 1932, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read. Prequalification of bidders required.

The minimum hourly wage to be paid by the contractor on the above project shall be, for unskilled labor, 35c; for semi-skilled labor, add 25%; for skilled labor, add 50%.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which, with specifications and plans will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of \$1.00, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check, payable to the State Roads Commission of Maryland, as required by Sec. 6, Chapter 539, Acts of 1931, of the amount as set forth in the proposal form.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond, and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 4th day of October, 1932.

G. CLINTON UHL, Chairman.  
L. H. STEUART, Secretary. 10-7-2t

After eating his first clam Bill Nye lamented that he had thrown away the shell, which was the only digestible part of the beast.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

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

Piney Creek Presbyterian.—Communion of the Lord's Supper, 9:30; Sabbath School, 10:30; Light Bearers, 10:30; Preparatory Service, Saturday, 8th., 2:00; Brotherhood, 10th., 7:30.

Taneytown Presbyterian.—Sabbath School, 10:00; Communion of the Lord's Supper, 11:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:45; Preparatory Service, Friday 7th., 7:30.

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

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—S. School, at 9:15 A. M.; Morning Worship, at 10:15; C. E., at 6:30 P. M.; Evening Worship, at 7:30. The Holy Communion will be observed on Sunday morning, Oct. 16th. Preparatory Service, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 15, at 2:30.

Keysville.—Morning Worship, at 8 A. M.; Sunday School, at 9:00 A. M.; Holy Communion on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23rd; Preparatory Service, on Friday evening, Oct. 21, at 7:30.

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

Taneytown Church.—9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 6:30 A. M., C. E. Society; 7:30 P. M., Preaching Service.

Baust Reformed Church.—Saturday, Oct. 8, 1:30 P. M., Children's Division. Sunday, Oct. 9, 9:15 A. M., Rally Day; 7:30 P. M., Evening Service. Tuesday, Oct. 11, 7:30 P. M., Orchestra rehearsal.

Manchester Ref. Church, Lineboro.—Preparatory Worship, Friday, at 7:30 P. M.; S. S., 9:00 A. M.; Worship, 10:00; Lord's Supper will be observed at morning worship; C. E., at 7:00; Worship and sermon on "The Thief in the Church," at 8:00 P. M.

Manchester.—S. S., at 9:30; C. E., at 6:15; Worship, at 7:00; Preparatory Worship, Thursday, Oct. 13, at 7:30 P. M.

Snydersburg.—Worship, Monday, Oct. 10, at 7:30 P. M., "Christian Literature;" Tuesday, Oct. 11, Worship, at 7:30 P. M., "The Thief in the Church;" Wednesday, Oct. 12, Preparatory Worship, at 7:30 P. M. May all Christians heed the call to penitence and prayer this week so that they may be spiritually renewed.

Manchester U. B. Charge, Bixler's Church.—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Worship at 10:30.

Miller's Church.—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; C. E. Service, 7:30 P. M. A regional C. E. rally will be held here on Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, under the auspices of the County Union.

Mt. Zion Church.—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; C. E. Service, at 7:00 P. M.; and Worship, at 7:45. Harvest Home Service will be observed in the worship service.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, Winter's.—S. S., 9:30; Holy Communion, 10:30.

Mt. Union.—S. S., 9:15; C. E., 7:00 P. M.; Confirmation Service, 8:00 P. M.; Holy Communion, Oct. 23, 10:30 A. M.

St. Paul's.—S. S., 9:30; Holy Communion, Oct. 16, 10:30 A. M.

## House Haunted by Spy Mata Hari Is for Sale

Vincennes, France.—The mysterious, haunted house of Old English architecture, once the property of Mata Hari, beautiful Oriental dancer and spy, who was executed in Vincennes, France, 16 years ago, is for sale in Paris but no one seems to want to buy it.

The house is located near the Seine river in Neuilly and has been the cause of many trips from the French capital by tourists. Its only occupant at present is an old Russian, who takes care of the property but does not live in the main part.

## Transfusions of Blood Sold by Advertising

London.—Blood transfusion has entered the realm of big business, and now uses modern advertising methods. Some of the slogans of the British Red Cross Blood Transfusion service are:

"You want the best blood—we have it."

"Try our famous red and white corpuscles."

"Families supplied—day and night."

Nearly 10,000 orders have been filled to date.

## Affecting Temperature

It is the temperature of the air that affects the thermometer and not the fact that the air is in motion. A hot wind will have a tendency to raise the thermometer reading, while a cold wind will lower it. In the same way it may be shown that an electric fan in operation in a room does not lower the temperature, though the increased circulation of air makes us feel cooler, because of evaporation of moisture from the skin.

## NO TRESPASSING

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

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

Baumgardner, Clarence F. Heidt, Edward

Hotsen, Mrs. R. C. Koonz, Mrs. Ida B. Mehring, Luther D. Nall, T. W. Overholtzer, Maurice Six, Ersa S.

## TANEYTOWN LOCALS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Mrs. Stewart King, of near town, had several heart attacks, this week, and still continues ill.

The shellbark crop is reported to be plentiful, but there is doubt about the perfection of the nuts.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kiser visited their daughter, Mrs. Grace Meding, at Dundalk, Baltimore, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Albaugh and daughter, spent Sunday with George Albaugh and family, at New Midway.

John Harner, near town, returned home from the Frederick City Hospital, on Monday, and is getting along very nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. George Humbert and Mr. and Mrs. John Bloom, of Littlestown, spent Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Boyd, near town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Eckard have removed to the home of a daughter, in York. Mrs. Eckard has sufficiently recovered to make the trip.

Advertisement for bids for .91 miles on the Taneytown-Keymar road, appears in this issue. This is approximately half of the distance yet to be built.

The remodeled Lutheran Church at Brunswick, was dedicated last Sunday. Rev. Chas. W. Hess, pastor of the church, who was stricken ill several months ago and is now recuperating at the home of Mrs. Hess' mother, Mrs. Sue Grubb, at Neersville, Va., was unable to be present at the service last Sunday, and his absence there was regretted by many. Attention to this fact was called at the service, and hope expressed for his early and complete recovery.—Brunswick Blade-Times.

## CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to friends, for the gifts of flowers, cards and letters, during my stay at the Hospital.

JOHN H. HARNER.

## Sex Appeal Gone Because of Beard, He Loses Job

New York.—Borah Minevitch, vaudeville star, is trying to keep his \$2,000 a-week job without jeopardizing his recently acquired growth of fine brown whiskers.

He is seeking court aid to force the Loews booking office to abide by its contract without making him shear off his beard.

According to his manager, Louis K. Sidney, production manager of Loews, engaged the harmonica player, who recently returned from Europe, by wireless. When he saw the actor's new facial adornment he demanded its removal. Minevitch refused and the contract was canceled on the grounds that when he was clean-shaven "he had sex appeal."

## Rob Man of Pants Just Got on Installment Plan

Chicago.—A man's trousers are not safe, it appears, even if he is wearing them at Michigan boulevard and Madison street, one of the busiest corners in Chicago.

Frank Stolle, a janitor, reported to police that three men jumped on him from the bushes in Grant park, took away his trousers, shoes, and six cents as he strolled down the boulevard.

"It wouldn't have been so bad," said Stolle to officers who supplied him with an overcoat to wear home, "except that I'm still paying for the trousers in installments."

## Biblical Writers Tell of Nimrod as "Hunter"

Hunters are called Nimrods from Genesis 10:9 where Ham's grandson Nimrod is referred to as "a mighty hunter before the Lord." The preceding verse says that Nimrod "began to be a mighty one in the earth," a passage which John Skinner, the Bible commentator, interpreted as "the originator of the idea of the military state, based on arbitrary force." In the context it is stated that "the beginning of his kingdom was Babel," which was Babylon, and in Micah 5:6 "the land of Nimrod" is mentioned as being in the "entrances" of Assyria. Although these references to Nimrod are undoubtedly derived from some ancient Babylonian saga, and many attempts have been made to identify him with various historical or legendary personages known through other sources, no equivalent of the name has ever been found on any of the cuneiform records excavated in Assyria. Bible scholars are not agreed as to just what is meant by Nimrod's being "a mighty hunter before the Lord." Some commentators accept this description in the literal sense of one who hunts animals. But "gibbor," the Hebrew word translated hunter in the Scriptures, also means hero, and therefore some authorities interpret the phrase as signifying simply that Nimrod was a great warrior. At any rate Nimrod has become the romantic name for any hunter.—Pathfinder Magazine.

## Yawn Brings Death

East Orange, N. J.—Joseph Wooten yawned so hard that he dislocated his jaw. At the hospital the jaw suddenly "clicked" and he became so excited he leaped from a window and was killed.

## Watchdog Stolen, Too

Taunton, Mass.—An Eskimo husky watch dog which had been left at a filling station was stolen, as well as 25 gallons of gasoline, a tire and two boxes of cigars.

## COMPLETE LIST OF YANKS WITH FRENCH

### Volunteer Combatants Named After Much Work.

Paris.—After much difficulty and a special trip to Sidi-bel-Abbes, the French and Air Association of American Volunteer Combatants in the French Army, 1914-18, has completed preparation of a list of the American volunteer combatants who were killed fighting for France during the World war.

This list has been prepared especially for the American graves registration service in Europe and shows that of 90 Americans who served at the front in the Foreign Legion 40 were killed. Seven others died of wounds or as a result of having been gassed.

Donald Coleman of Yonkers, N. Y., who transferred from the Legion to the French artillery, was killed in May of 1918 while attached to a 75 battery.

Sixty-eight of the 180 American pilots in the Lafayette Escadrille and the Lafayette Flying corps were killed, most of whom are buried at the Lafayette Escadrille memorial at Garches, near the port of Saint Cloud.

In securing this information all of the dossiers of the foreigners who fought in the French ranks during the World war were consulted. This was a difficult task, as all of these dossiers are filed away at the Foreign Legion headquarters at Sidi-bel-Abbes in Algeria.

All of the volunteers from North and South American countries are listed under the general heading of Americans, which made it doubly difficult to sort out the men from the United States. There is some confusion in mentioning this organization with another composed of former American civilian welfare workers during the World war, called the Association of American Volunteers with the French Army, the members of which did not enlist in the French army or wear a French uniform. The French and Air Association of American Volunteer Combatants in the French Army, 1914-18, is, therefore, always mentioned by its full name and complete title.

## Expect to Finish World War Story in 15 Years

London.—By the year 1950, if all goes well, British military students will be able to read about that historic event known as the World war.

The British official history of the war, on which work was started at the close of the conflict, now has been half completed. The generals of the war office have spent fourteen years getting to the battle of the Somme, and if the funds hold out, they expect to be out of the trenches by fifteen years from this Christmas.

By then, according to the law of averages, the country will have started a new war.

So far, the official history of the last war has cost \$1,000,000. With the government straining to economize in every department, the war office generals have begun to arouse the impatience of critics. The more sarcastic foresee a race between the war office and the Academie Française, which has been working on its dictionary near a hundred years.

## British Prime Minister Employ 10 Secretaries

London.—Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, head of the national government, has had to increase the size of his secretariat until it is now the largest on record.

Ten private secretaries now assist the prime minister. Because of the impairment of his eyesight, which some fear will lead to total blindness, the sixty-five-year-old Scotchman more than ever requires secretarial assistance.

The prime minister's friends often have reproached him with his extreme reluctance to assign detailed work to his secretaries. Two additional appointments, however, have been made and his secretariat far exceeds any other British premier's. It is probably larger than any other premier in the world.

## Increase in Marriages Is Sign of Prosperity

Detroit.—The depression is waning, if the Detroit marital mart is a fair barometer of such things, says County Clerk Thomas F. Farrell.

Farrell, who has been attuned to the heart "cycles" of Detroit for the last 25 years, explains that he has observed a falling off in marriage licenses in lean business years and a noticeable increase in so-called prosperous years.

Comparing this year with 1931, Farrell reports a steady increase in the number of licenses issued in 1932.

## Chemist Has Method of Getting Oil From Stumps

Marshfield, Ore.—Glenn Parr, chemist, claims to have discovered and perfected a method of extracting oil from white cedar stumps. His plant turns out 24 gallons of oil daily, he said. The stumps are blasted and removed, leaving the land clear for cultivation. He operates in logged-off areas.

## Granite Marker for Cat

Pittsfield, Mass.—A granite marker has been placed over the grave of "Snookie," oldest cat in Massachusetts, that died recently at twenty-four. The cat belonged to James Garrity of this city.

## Dies in His Quest of Eternal Youth

Tokio.—Having invented what he believed to be a preventive of old age, Dr. Kotaro Shirai, honorary professor of botany at Tokio Imperial university, took an overdose and found it effective. He died a few hours later, but heart failure was announced as the cause of death.

Thirty-five days later, when a Buddhist memorial service was held, the real cause was divulged and Doctor Shirai was said to have died a martyr to science.

Four years ago, when he reached the age of sixty-five, Doctor Shirai embarked on a search for an elixir which could preserve youth. Finally he concocted a medicine which he called "uzu." In small doses he found that "uzu" reduced his blood pressure and improved his health, though, knowing that its base was an alkaloid poison, he kept an antidote handy.

## Woman Makes Long Trip in Outboard Motorboat

Stockholm.—Piloting a small boat with an outboard motor from Sweden to the Black sea, Miss Aina Cederblom of this city has arrived in Constantinople, Turkey. She took her craft via the Baltic sea, the North sea and the Atlantic through the rivers to Central Europe. She intends to proceed to Istanbul, and later visit the largest European and African ports around the Mediterranean.

## "Poor" Recluse Rich

Wallowa, Ore.—Aged and apparently poverty-stricken, F. M. Davis, a recluse, died while hoeing his garden here. Cash and securities totaling \$50,000 were found in his meager effects.

## Fish Story Verified

Osceola, Mo.—For the benefit of friends who might not believe, H. H. Beller went before a notary public with a 40-pound catfish he caught and had witnesses list their names.

## Friend Returns Book He Borrowed 50 Years Ago

Lodi, Calif.—By borrowing a book from a friend instead of the public library, J. M. Tubbs figures he has saved \$365. Fifty years ago Tubbs borrowed a book from his friend, Melvin Ford. When he returned it he computed that he had had the book more than 18,250 days, which, figured at the customary two-cent per day library fine, would have cost him \$365.

## Blame 'Flapper Era' for Women's Death

Fort Worth, Texas.—The "flapper era" is blamed for the increase in the death rate from tuberculosis among young women.

A recent national survey shows that tuberculosis takes its heaviest toll from girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, Frederick D. Hopkins, New York, secretary of the National Tuberculosis association, said in an address here.

"Drinking, smoking, the almost insane desire for slender figures, insufficient rest and scanty clothing explain much of the increase in the tuberculosis death rate among girls from fifteen to twenty-five," he said.

## GANGSTER RULE IN CATSKILLS ENDED

### Wiping Out of "Fats" McCarthy Is Approved.

Albany, N. Y.—The recent killing of Edwards (Fats) McCarthy marks the virtual ending of a troublesome New York gangster alliance that included the late Jack (Legs) Diamond and Vincent Coll.

For some time the three were at thorn in the side of authorities. Gangster enemies obliged police by "rubbing out" Coll and Diamond, while McCarthy met his end in a pistol battle with New York detectives near here.

Coll and McCarthy gained considerably notoriety last year when five-year-old Michael Venghall was shot and killed by a stray gangster bullet while playing in a Harlem street. The bullet, fired by an automobile load of hoodlums, was believed meant for an enemy gangster.

Subsequently, McCarthy was charged with slaying a New York detective who sought to arrest him in connection with the Harlem incident. Until he fell mortally wounded with a bullet in his head he had eluded capture.

Coll, rated a real "tough guy," was arrested and tried several months ago but was acquitted. Gangster enemies cornered him in a New York city telephone booth shortly afterwards, trained a submachine gun on him and blazed away.

The first of the trio to go was Diamond. "Legs," who led an influx of racketeers to the Catskill mountain region and Albany last year, was shot and killed last December while lying in an intoxicated stupor here.

When Diamond forsook New York's underworld and transferred his booze and racketeering activities to the Catskills, he was followed by Coll, McCarthy, and several others. Like Diamond, Coll was driven out last fall by a militant attorney general's office.

McCarthy, in hiding in the vicinity of Catskill and Albany since last summer, managed to keep his exact whereabouts a secret until he was cornered near his home in the Albany-Schenectady road.

## Flees After Auto Crash; Breaks Leg Scaling Fence

San Francisco.—Reinhold Lange, chef, decided he had better get away from the scene of an accident after his car had struck that of Bert Illingworth, injuring three occupants of the latter machine, as quickly as possible.

He drove away as rapidly as he could, Illingworth reported, but a short distance away he crashed into another automobile.

This time he started away on foot. He ran toward a high fence, started to scale it, fell, and broke his leg. Police found him there, and booked him on hit-and-run charges after taking him to an emergency hospital.

## Lost Girl Fast Asleep in Hay as Hunt Goes On

Carlisle, Pa.—Orpha Jane Varner, aged four, was reported missing from her home at Oakville, near here.

Searching parties hunted through the woods, in nearby buildings, in fields on the family farm. District and state police were called. A statewide broadcast was sent out.

Eight hours later two of the searchers passed a hay mow on the Varner farm. They decided to give it careful scrutiny. Buried deep in the hay they found Orpha fast asleep.

These Prices effective until close of business, Sat., Oct. 8

**Celebrating the Second Week of Our 73rd ANNIVERSARY with a BIG DEL MONTE SALE**

Del Monte PEACHES, 2 largest size cans 25c	Del Monte Calif. Sardines 2 cans 19c
Sliced or Halves. 12 cans \$1.45	
3 tall cans 25c. 12 tall cans 97c	
Del Monte PINEAPPLES, Crushed, 2 medium size cans 23c. 12 cans \$1.35	
Sliced, 2 largest size cans 29c. 12 cans \$1.70	
Del Monte BARTLETT PEARS, 2 largest size cans 35c. 12 cans \$1.99	
Del-Monte Cherries 1gc can 25c	Del Monte Spinach 2 lgc size cans 29c; 12 cans \$1.70
Del Monte Asparagus Tips 2 square cans 41c; 12 cans \$2.45	Del Monte Apricots



## Fable of Unhappy Jump From Rags to Riches

By GEORGE ADE

(© Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

ONCE there was a happy-go-lucky Hobo who went whistling along a Country Lane. He was bearing down on a smiling Village and was rehearsing a hard luck and weeping Narrative which he hoped to exchange for a Hand-Out.

He had nothing to fret about, did Bill the Bo. The Income Tax had never thrown a Shadow across his Life. Rent Day held no Terrors for him. He did not have to hurry so as to be somewhere at a Certain Time. All he had to do was loiter along the Highways and cadge long, luxurious Rides in upholstered Motor Cars and fragrant Hay-Mows and eat Home Cooking at Back Doors and panhandle Cigarettes from the Farm Hands. Soft is the Word.

It is true that Society and his respectable Relations considered him a Derelict, a Wastrel, a Sad Example and one of the Dregs. Bill did not care a Hoot. He was for the Free Life and the Open Road. He knew that he was intellectually superior to his Kin because he had so much more time for Reading than they had. They had to toll all Day in order to be sheltered at Night in badly ventilated Rooms. They were puny and anemic whereas Bill was tanned to a Saddle Brown and staggering with Health. Furthermore he was broadening his Outlook and enriching his Culture by constant Travel. It was his Plan to see America First and take the Lower Regions later on.

As he scuffed along a dusty Path he saw a printed Card lying on the Ground. It was quite an Effort to stoop over and pick it up but he took a Chance, hoping that it might turn out to be a Meal Ticket. Instead of which it was good for one Chance on a Flivver which was being raffled off by the Legion Boys, in conjunction with a big Street Carnival.

Bill checked in at the Public Square just as the Commander was drawing out the Numbers. When the Prize-Winner was announced and there were loud cries for the Lucky Holder to come forward, Bill took another peek at the soiled Pasteboard in his Mitt and could hardly believe his Eyes, for it seemed that at last he had come into some Property, and was the Owner of a Lizzie.

In a few Minutes he was standing alongside of the shiny auto, trying to figure how many Hamburgers he could get for it, when a flip Individual with a quick-fire vocabulary approached him and made a tempting Proposal. He said that invariably there was a Tide in the affairs of Every Man which, taken at the Flood, leads to Fortune. Abandoned, all the Rest of the Life Sentence is bound in Shallows and in Misery and he will not have one Dollar to rub against Another. So the only Thing for Bill to do was to trade the Henry for 10,000 Shares of the Ballyhoo Oil Company, a local Corporation which was down 8,000 feet and momentarily expecting great Results.

Car, But No Oil, and Vice Versa.

Inasmuch as Bill could not move the Car without first buying some Gas and Oil, he said it was a Trade, provided the handsome Stranger would throw in a Buck in real Money. So the Deal was made and the Ladies of the M. E. Church, who were serving a full Meal of Victuals for 35 cents, were out quite a Sum after Bill got through patronizing them.

Along in the Afternoon the Champion Ride-Stealer was under the Maples, dragging at a Pill and reading a Newspaper which, previously, had been wrapped around a Picnic Lunch-eon, including Eggs, when he noticed a lot of Excitement along Main Street and presently he learned that the Ballyhoo Well had come in and developed a Spouter and all those who held any Stock in the Concern would be Millionaires and compelled to spend a Portion of the Year in New York City.

It seems that the Principal Promoter had become cold in the Feet and unloaded all of his Stock on poor Bill, the ignorant Hobo, just four Hours before the Property became valuable beyond the most exciting Dreams of Avarice. In the morning the Stock had been quoted at one-fourth of One Cent a Share, so that the great Bundle of Shares which the Slicker wished on Bill represented an actual Market value of \$25. Before Nightfall a local Syndicate, said to have the Standard behind it, was trying to take over all the Holdings at \$18.40 a Share so that the engraved Certificates which Bill had stuffed in his inside Coat Pocket represented an immediate and certain Value of \$184,000.

To get a Profit of \$183,975 in one Afternoon, without any Investment whatever, is almost like some of the old stories from Florida. Bill was seated in a Private Parlor at the Hotel that Evening while the two Bankers and the Editor and other Prominent Citizens cringed and fawned upon him. They wanted to buy his Stock, but he refused to sell because he loved his Sleep and was not going to sit up all night counting Coarse Money.

He put it into the Vault for Safe-Keeping and had unlimited Credit, so he bought a large House and decided

that he would go out for the World's Record for Ham and Eggs.

Of course, the Story of his spectacular Strike and his sudden Rise from abject Poverty to sinful Wealth was simply Pie and Preserves for the Newspapers. They made it appear that he had been starving to Death, whereas it is not on Record that any Tramp ever died of Starvation. Also they said that he was now a Millionaire, and they printed Before and After Pictures, showing him first in Tatters and then covered with sparkling Diamonds.

Enter—the Forgiving Relatives.

Bill enjoyed the Experience of being a Hero and friendly with the Chief of Police for just One Day, and then they began to pile in on him. Meaning, of course, the Relatives. They had driven him out into the Snow and put the Presbyterian Curse on him, but as soon as they heard that he had connected with a Car-Load of Kale each of them felt himself engulfed by a great Wave of Pity for the Prodigal, and decided to let By-Gones be By-Gones.

Uncle Otis was the first to show up. He was a hard-faced Deacon from the Hill Country and it was his Idea to take entire Charge of Bill's Bank Roll and protect him from the Sharks and Sharppers. In other Words, Uncle Ote was planning to keep the Money in the Family. Bill was a rotten Business Man, but he had Gumption enough to size up Uncle as the kind of Pal who takes whatever you have, in order to keep you from spending it.

The next to register was the unmarried Sister who wore flat Shoes and did not believe in bobbing the Hair. She came on to keep House for Bill and shield him from Evil Associates. By the time she unloaded her Package of Gloom, Bill was ready to weaken on the job. He had all the Spending Money in the World and was set for a Jubilee, but the Town was so Moral that he could not find any Evil Associates.

Along came Cousin Jarvis who wanted to have a private Chat regarding the Mortgage on his Farm and a Loan which would enable him to buy two more Farms, to be mortgaged later on.

Next day there appeared two bright-faced, cheery Lads with gummy Hair and Sarazen Sweaters who treated their Uncle William almost as an equal. They had just escaped from High School and knew how to Dance and did not feel like going to work at the Implement Factory, so they wondered if their rich Relative wouldn't like to send the two of them through Yale. Bill suggested making it either Oxford or Cambridge, and then they wouldn't come home for the Short Vacations.

Bill could not place the Married Couple from Iowa, but they charted the family Tree and he learned that the Woman had been legally adopted by Ezra Hornbaker, who was a Second Cousin by Marriage. All they wanted was enough for an Orange Grove and a Bungalow at Riverside, Calif.

Just one week after it happened all the Beds in the Big House were occupied and that was the Night during which Bill did his first real Labor in years. He put in several Hours dropping heavy Slugs of Lead down the Main Pipe of the Ballyhoo Oil Well. In the morning the Flow had ceased. The Stock was quoted at Nothing Flat. All you could see, looking in any direction, was Relatives going to Trains. Bill took off his White Shirt and escaped through the Alley.

Just a couple of Days later he was entering the Town of Wintergreen when he saw a Printed Card lying in the Road. He was about to pick it up and then he remembered and desisted. He was afraid it might be a Lottery Ticket.

MORAL: Don't you think they don't think of you just because they don't write.

## Night Photography Not Alone Valuable in War

During the World War, troop movements and strategic changes were usually made under cover of night, when darkness assured secrecy. But night photography threatens to destroy even that possibility of protection—the vigilant eye of the camera would detect such movements as easily as if they were made in broad daylight.

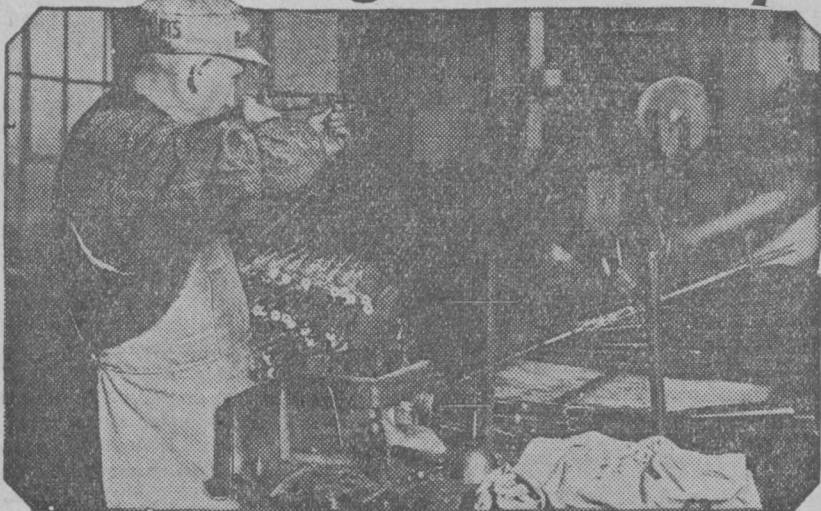
With the aid of the new two-billion-candle-power flashlight bomb, the observer may work at night over enemy lines and with greater freedom than if the sun were shining. The combined headlights of nine million more cars than the twenty-six million in the United States would be required to equal the intensity of the one-second flash.

Night photography should prove invaluable in peace time—in flood relief activities, for instance, where the disaster is sudden and widespread, and where rescue work depends upon quick and accurate surveys.—F. Trubee Davison in World's Work.

## Gaboon a Fighter

The pugnacious gaboon buffalo, of West Africa, is more feared by the natives than the gorilla or the elephant. The gaboon is smaller than the cape buffalo of East Africa, standing only about four feet at the shoulder, but what he lacks in size he makes up in viciousness, and many natives hunting these animals for meat have been killed by their sharp horns. They are sometimes referred to as "bush cows" because they are usually found in the bush during the day, though they gaze on the plains in the late afternoon and night. It is said that just as an ordinary bull is excited by the color red, these animals have a marked aversion for white objects.

# Michigan Today



Michigan Makes a Major Part of the World's Air Rifles.

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

A GREAT company of Michigan pioneers were recently honored when the Lumbermen's Memorial, overlooking the Au Sable river, was dedicated.

Little did Monsieur Jean Nicolet, the first white man to set foot on Michigan in 1634, or the hardy pioneers who later laid a firm foundation upon which the state was built suspect that today their crude camps would be sites of great American cities joined by a splendid network of fine highways and railroads.

In its infancy Michigan was a huge lumber camp; today its industries are legion. Detroit industries alone normally employ some 850,000 workers who are massed in units attaining to 55,000 or 65,000 in a single establishment. It is, of course, her automobile industry, which predominates in this mass employment.

When the future state was surrendered by the British in 1796, nobody attached undue importance to a village named Detroit with its 500 inhabitants and an area less than a square mile. Skip 136 years and Detroit reappears as the nation's fourth largest city with an area of more than 140 square miles, a population of more than one and a quarter million and an industrial product value of \$2,000,000,000 a year.

Approaching the city by lake steamer one beholds a striking panorama. The Canadian side shows many miles of green meadows, while the American side reveals a gradually intensifying spectacle of mammoth cranes, towering stacks, vast factories—all of industry's bewildering panoply.

Let the motorcar bulk disproportionately on Detroit's skyline, it should be remembered that the city's 3,000 major manufacturing plants include 35 lines that fall into the million-dollar-a-year class of productivity. In fact, ever since the days when Detroit made the first gold pens, ran the first refrigerator cars and built among the earliest of sleeping cars—and, tradition adds, mixed the first ice-cream soda—the Michigan metropolis has been a plexus of diversified manufacturing.

Detroit's Remarkable Growth. Her growth, measured in terms of population, has increased more than 380 per cent during this century. Indeed, her present roll of industrial operatives surpasses by more than 60,000 her total population of 1900. Within the past ten years the office cloud-toucher has taken its place in Detroit's skyline, and apartment hotels and hotel skyscrapers cannot be reared fast enough to keep pace with her growth. In fact, Detroit's rapid changes in physiognomy justify the English writer who remarked of American cities, "Wrecked buildings spring up like mushrooms."

One turns gratefully from Detroit's traffic-choked thoroughfares into that loveliest retreat of all her 3,000 acres of park space—Belle Isle. In trading eight barrels of rum, three rolls of tobacco and six pounds of wampum for the Indian-owned Belle Isle, the city's forefathers achieved something not to be expressed by its present valuation of many millions of dollars; for Belle Isle park is at once the worker's restful Avalon, treasure-hunting childhood's pirate lair, and every one's enchanted island, with song-birds as Ariels and caged bears as Callibans. What more intriguing than a wooded island park, canalized for canoeing, dotted with picnicers' stoves, and visited by a symphony orchestra—this on the edge of a great industrial city?

Pontiac, a town founded in the early boom period, leaped into the general expansion frenzy by taking out the state's first railroad charter in 1830. Six years later work was begun on the Detroit & Pontiac railroad. Presently many a pioneer, upon hearing the first locomotive's distant shriek, was seizing his gun to "git the bar" with the strident voice.

Great State for Lumber.

The original track of wooden, iron-shed rails was soon discharging ripped-off fragments of sheathing through the car bottoms. These "snake-heads," as the flying fragments were called, caused many a casualty among the passengers until the D. & P. came handsomely to the rescue with "a new and elegant car" whose metal floor smothered the snake-head offensive. Michigan's through-rail connection with the East was established by the completion of the Great Western railroad in 1854. Nowadays the state's transportation is served by steam lines operating 8,700 miles, motor coaches 7,000 miles, and electric lines 1,090 miles.

Michigan's every city, it seems, must make something, and her very capital

is not content to make only laws. Lansing normally has 15,000 hands engaged in industries, mainly the automotive or auxiliary thereto, producing an annual output valued at \$185,000,000. Though Lansing's forests have long since yielded to the spacious avenues radiating from her lawn-surrounded state house, and though the cry for reforesting the state is widespread, the capital and her sister cities rank among the country's most beautifully tree-shaded communities. Sometimes appearing as if buried in greenery, and for the most part displaying regularly spaced maples along foliage-roofed streets, Michigan's towns thus preserve a souvenir of the great logging area of their state.

Michigan's "forest primeval" lay with pine and softwoods mainly to the north of 43rd parallel of latitude, and with the hardwoods mainly to the south of it. A century ago her area was still 97 per cent timbered.

In the expansion period that followed the Civil war the state loomed up as the great pine producer. Eastern farmers turned pioneer and trekked Michiganward for their fractional investment in the 125,000,000,000 feet of timber that rose north of Saginaw. The prairie states were calling for timber, and Michigan's was massed in big stands with easy river access to the Great Lakes.

Up sprang 800 camps employing 25,000 loggers. Plank roads were laid through the wilderness. In 1875 there were 30 solid miles of logs in the Au Gres. For more than 30 years men chopped and saws screamed, until in 1890 Michigan's pine lumbering reached its peak with 4,250,000,000 feet.

Transition to Manufacturing.

But the young states transition period from lumbering to manufacturing was not accomplished without growing pains. Her forests shorn, a host of lumber towns—Ludington, Cheboygan, Bay City, Manistee, Alpena, Muskegon, Saginaw—relapsed temporarily into stagnation or ruin.

The story of Muskegon is typical. Her glories fled, her people trekked, and grass grew in her streets. Then slowly she rebuilt herself on the deserts left by vanished sawmills. How, the woodworking, automotive and other industries have lifted the once-ruined town to her present prosperity is one of the most striking stories in Michigan annals.

Saginaw, once such a "Sawmill City" that her shore area was materially enlarged by filling in the shallow lagoons with incalculable tons of sawdust, represents a similar rise, fall, and comeback. To-day she normally pays more in freight bills on her automotive and other products than her famed lumber cut was worth 40 years ago.

Flint took refuge in carriage building. Many a town started diversified woodworking as a stop-gap. Citizens at Ludington, Manistee, and elsewhere bored the earth, produced brines, and made the steam of lumber mills evaporate the brine into salt.

There was a state-wide spectacle of Michigan remaking herself. But not until around the turn of the present century did she set a firm foot on the industrial ladder, upon which she has since made so spectacular an ascent.

Where the Mint Grows.

Southwest of Lansing the Indian place-name of Kalamazoo ("beautiful water") still holds true by reason of the cold springs which once refreshed the red man and nowadays refresh a muck-land celery crop valued at upward of \$2,000,000. The same muck region puts Michigan topmost, along with northern Indiana, in peppermint. These two sections produce, for pharmaceutical and other purposes, 85 per cent of the United States supply.

Kalamazoo's paper factories, which have produced bond and book stock for 50 years, instance how Michigan turned to manufacturing when her lumbering peak had passed.

Grand Rapids' furniture market comprises an international aggregation of manufacturers, buyers, and salesmen. From a score of states and from European countries come the displays of furniture and interior decoration. These are disposed on the vast floor spaces of 20 factory showrooms and ten specially built exhibition buildings. The buyers of whom 3,000 are sometimes present, hail from every state in the Union and from half a dozen foreign countries.

Its 75 furniture factories, employing some 14,000 people, represent an annual products value of about \$50,000,000. A large preponderance of Hollanders, who still nourish the old craft-spirit tradition, is to be found among the local furniture and cabinet-makers.

## Fable of Revising and Reforming Football

By GEORGE ADE

(© Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

IT CAME about that many Colleges awoke to Life in the Fall and loud Yelps echoed up and down the leafy Streets which had been somnolent since June. Local Cops began to wear worried Looks. The dealer in Hot Dogs bought a new set of Tires for his Smoke-Wagon. Every College widow put away her light Summer Reading and started in to take Setting-Up Exercises in Prospect of another long Season of clinching and wrassling in the Modern Dances.

Within the cloistered Precincts of Doolittle College, which is on the Shores of Lake Pasquaby, the Members of the Faculty were anxiously scanning the Registration and wondering if all the Good Friends of the School were in Health or whether one or two might pop off and leave enough Coin to build a new Physics Lab and an Assembly Hall.

At the very same time nearly all of the Young Men were out at the Practice. Most of them were haggard with Anxiety and the Brows were furrowed like Wash Boards. They were sizing up the Onions, hoping to discover among them an embryo "Red" Grange. All of them were extremely embryo but not one of them looked as if he could take the Ball in any Direction except by General Agreement. So they cursed the Alumni for not digging up and sending in a lot of Giants who lived on Red Meat and growled like Police Dogs.

Doolittle had been getting along for Years on half-portion of Hope. Every September a few vagrant Expectations would spring up in the Hearts of the Faithful and it would be announced that the Eleven was getting ready to massacre the Normal School and Patchmore Business College, to say nothing of the State University. Before Thanksgiving the Hospital would be full of bunged-up Warriors, nursing fractured Limbs and pitiful Alibis.

Where There is Life There is Hope.

Doolittle was too proud to play High Schools and too puny to stop Truck Horses who played in the Conference and that is why the Trustees and Others often had debated as to the Wisdom of doing away with Intercollegiate Sports altogether and permitting the Student Body to individually acquire Courage and Strength by going into the Woods to hunt Botanical Specimens.

Doolittle was sure in a Bad Way when it began to talk about quitting Cold on Football. Nobody ever heard of an Institution getting ready to cut out Athletics until after it had been booted all over the Lot and then heaved over the Fence. Those who say they are going to stop playing Football, have not, as you might say, played it. They have figured as Punching Bags, and this Thing of being kicked in the Face for the Glory of Alma Mater while all the Rooters are weeping, is one Job which can get to be awful tedious.

Notwithstanding which the Grads and the Kids alike were for hanging on. They figured that some Day a Miracle might happen and the Heavens would open, dropping down on the Campus an End who would kick the Egg a Mile, and two Halves who were good for Ten Seconds in their Suits, and two Ends who were always on Top of the Ball instead of looking in the Opposite Direction, and a Line which would be a Stone Wall instead of a Strip of Tissue Paper.

The whole Lay-Out didn't look any too Jake early this September when the Squad lined up. To add to the Horror of the Situation, on that very day it was suggested to the Faculty by Prof. Philo Guthrie, of the Department of Umpscicology, that certain Local Rules should be enforced, so as to rob the Sport of all Roughness, Bloodshed and Assault with Intent to Murder.

The Suggestions embodied in the Resolution presented by Prof. Guthrie are given in Detail herewith as they are to be submitted to the Intercollegiate Association next Summer with a very powerful Backing from the Pacific Element.

Nursery Football.

The first of the Guthrie Rules is that no Student shall be permitted to play on the Team unless he has studied so hard that he will be too weak to hurt any one. Also, each Contestant is required to wear his Horn-Rim Glasses, because, in nearly every State, it is a double Offense to soak a man wearing Spectacles. If the Members of the Opposing Team adopt Brutal Tactics they can be arrested by Constables and taken before a Justice of the Peace and, while they are absent, the Home Team can score at Will and Put the Game on Ice.

To avoid all the scrambling and piling up, which so often results in Bruises and Injuries, it is proposed by Dr. Guthrie that, at the Opening of Play, the Umpire shall think of a Number between 1 and 50 and each of the Captains shall guess at the Number and the one who makes the better Guess shall be permitted to move the Ball 10 Yards into the Opposing Territory, and carefully place it on the Ground without Interference.

After that, each Team shall designate a Player to step forward and answer certain Questions regarding the League of Nations, these Questions to

be previously prepared by a Joint Committee of Instructors, representing the two schools. The Side giving the more lucid and satisfactory Replies shall be permitted to execute a Forward Pass of 20 Yards after the opposing Team has retired to the Side-Lines.

Once more the Elevens line up in the usual Formation and each Captain shall count off his Men, using the familiar Verse:

Onery, Owery, Ickery Ann!  
Phileson, Pholeson, Nicholas John!  
Queery, Quay,  
English navy,  
Stinklum, Stanklum, I-O-U Buck!

The Player who is pointed out on the Word "Buck" shall then be known as "It" and he shall face the Player similarly selected by the Opposing Team and try to stump him both in Greek and Calculus. It shall be the Duty of the Referee to name the Winner in this Scholarship Contest. If the Team given the Award already has the Ball then the Player known as "It" shall be permitted to plant the Ball back of the Goal for a Touch Down. If the opposing Team holds the Ball then the Winner is given the Ball and the other Team is penalized 30 yards.

Taking the Kick Out of the Game.

In order to vary the Tactics and retain some of the former Excitement, the next Play shall be known as the "Tag Play." The Captain of the Team holding the Ball shall order it given to the Player who did not miss one Recitation during the preceding Semester. He will be given an Open Field and Permitted to run with the Ball, but if any opposing Player overtakes him and slaps him on the Back and says, "Tag," he will lose the Ball unless he has his Fingers crossed at the time. If he has failed to cross his Fingers, the Whole Thing counts just the same as an Off-Side Play and he can retain the Ball only by answering three Psychology Questions which may be propounded by any of the opposing Players.

If any Player uses hard Language or actually takes hold of any opposing Player he shall be retired and put into a Compartment on the Side-Lines known as the "Bone Yard" and kept there until the Captain of his Team answers 5 Questions in Chemistry, without laughing.

To avoid Confusion, it will be assumed that each Touch Down is followed by a successful Kick for Goal.

Upon resuming Play after a Touch Down all of the Players, except the two Full-Backs, shall join Hands in a Circle and the two Full-Backs shall be blindfolded and put into the Center. While the Players are singing "London Bridge is falling down," the Full-Back whose Team has been scored against must catch the Full-Back of the other Team and call him by his First Name within 30 seconds, in which Case his Team will be given the Ball in the Center of the Field. Otherwise, the Ball goes to the Opposing Team on their own 20-Yard Line.

And so on. All Spectators will be required to remain absolutely Quiet during the Mental Tests.

It must be explained that the Guthrie Revised Rules are still in the Rough, but it will be seen that they are going to debrutalize a very rough Sport as soon as they are approved by all of the Athletic Associations.

MORAL: To prevent overcrowding a Stadium, make it Lady-Like.

## Movement to Develop Modern Farm Building

Evolution of modern farm building types, especially adapted for the different regions of the country, is in prospect as a result of the regional farm - structure - planning movement which has been inaugurated in the corn belt this year, the United States Department of Agriculture says.

The program, which will co-ordinate the work of state agricultural engineers in a specific region with the research work done by the federal bureau of agricultural engineering, will also tend to eliminate the possible duplication of plans for farm buildings which frequently takes place when states work alone. The object is to develop the types of farm structures which are best suited for the region in which they are used.

The movement to study farm structures on a regional basis is considered a significant step in the efforts of the agricultural engineers of the department to work out a system for the interchange of plans, specifications, and other information about farm buildings, thus making the research in each state available to all the others.

## Last Occupied Land?

Polynesia was probably the last habitable area to be occupied. The Polynesians, although of similar features, language, customs, religion and traditions, are not a pure race. They are supposed to be mainly of Aryan origin, with infusions of other bloods, and to have come from Asia by way of the Malay peninsula and Java, and thence from island to island by various routes in their migration eastward, northward and southward and to have reached Hawaii, probably from Samoa, about A. D. 500.

## Reading Speed

Six words per second, or about four and one-half hours for a standard size book, is good average reading speed, and most people can aspire to reach this seemingly extraordinary rapidity. It is the brain, not the eye, which determines the speed of reading. The eye cannot move steadily, but must move in a series of jerks, with pauses between. These pauses are needed to see the printed page clearly, but still more to give time for the meaning to be grasped.



# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for October 9

## THE CHRISTIAN IN THE FAMILY

Luke 2:4-52; 10:38-48.  
GOLDEN TEXT—I will behave myself wisely in a perfect way. O when wilt thou come unto me? I will walk within my house with a perfect heart. Psalm 101:2.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus' Happy Family.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—The Home Life of Jesus.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Being a Christian at Home.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Making the Home Christian.

Confessedly our subject is a strange one to fit to the texts selected by the Lesson Committee. Jesus is the central person in both texts. It is manifestly improper to think and speak of him as being Christian. He is the eternal Son of God made flesh (John 1:14). A Christian is one regenerated by the Holy Spirit and joined to Jesus Christ by faith on the ground of his redemptive work. Two views of him are presented in these texts:

1. Jesus in the Home of His Mother and Joseph (Luke 2:4-52).

1. Jesus growing (v. 40). While Jesus Christ was divine, yet his deity did not interfere with his development as a human being. The processes of his physical and mental growth were the same as those of any normal human being.

a. He grew and waxed strong. It was necessary for his body to develop. His brain, nerves, and muscles must not only attain unto their proper sizes, but must become correlated.

b. "Filled with wisdom." His mother doubtless was his teacher in those early years. It is reasonable to assume that she taught him to commit Bible verses to memory, and told him the great narratives of patriots and prophets of the Old Testament.

c. "The grace of God was upon him." God's love, favor and tender care were upon him.

2. Jesus found in the Temple (vv. 41-47). At the age of twelve the Jewish child took his place as a worshiper in the temple. He was then considered a "child of the law." Being conscious of his mission, Jesus tarried behind in the temple when his mother and Joseph left Jerusalem after the Passover. When they made search for him, he was found in the temple. Observe.

a. He was found sitting (v. 46). He was no passing visitor or sight-seer, but at home in his father's house.

b. He was hearing the teachers of God's Word (v. 46). He was eager to learn God's will.

c. He asked questions (v. 46). His growing mind inquired after truth.

d. He answered questions (v. 47). His answers astonished those who heard him.

3. Mary's complaint (vv. 48-50). She remonstrated with him for his behavior. To this he replied in a dignified, yet tender manner. He made no apology, showing that he was more than the son of Mary. God was his father.

4. Jesus' obedience (v. 51). Though he was fully conscious of his divine being and mission, he lived a life of filial obedience, teaching us that obedience to parents is pleasing to God, and a duty which will be discharged faithfully by those who have the spirit of Christ.

11. Jesus in Martha's Home (Luke 10:38-42).

1. Jesus welcomed into Martha's home (v. 38). Though Jesus had no home of his own, into Martha's home he could come at any time. This home was his special retreat in the last days of his ministry on earth.

2. Mary sitting at Jesus' feet (v. 39). Mary had a peculiar spiritual insight which prompted her to sit at Jesus' feet and listen to his words.

3. Martha's complaint (v. 40). She desired doubtless to prepare the very best possible meal for Jesus. He prefers the love which concerns itself with himself and his message to any personal ministry. Because of her failure to see this, she was "cumbered with much serving." She not only found fault with Mary, but found fault with Jesus for allowing Mary to sit at his feet while the dinner was unfinished.

4. Jesus' reply (vv. 41-42).

a. He rebukes Martha, telling her that she is careful and troubled about many things. Those who are primarily concerned with the Master are anxious for nothing (Phil. 4:6).

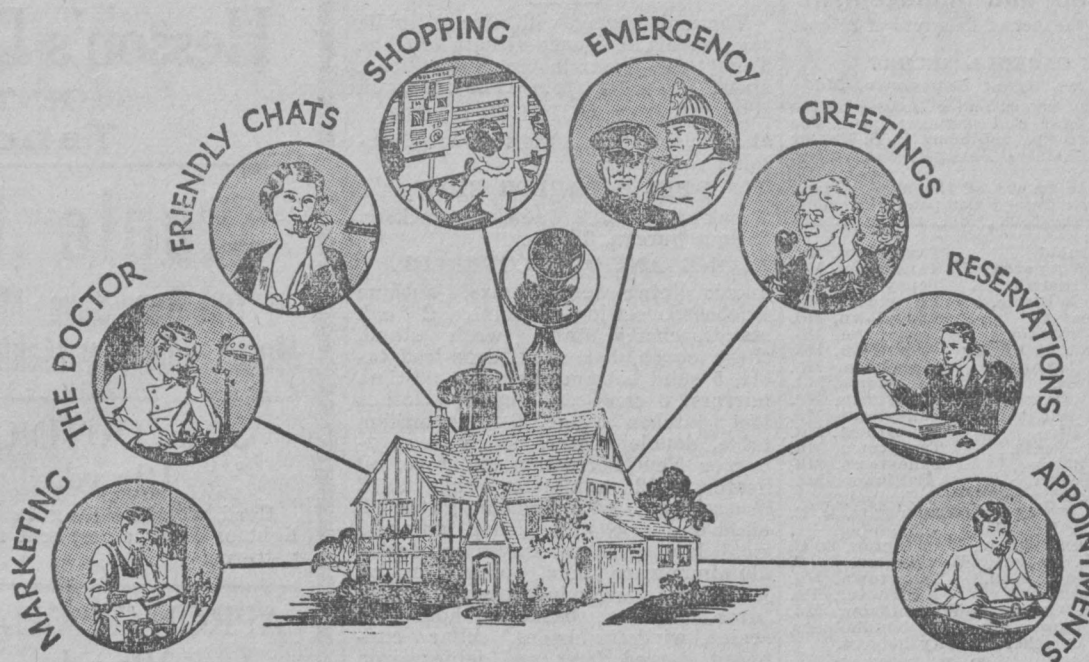
The one thing that is needful for everybody is to sit at the feet of Jesus. b. He commended Mary, saying "Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her."

### Never Say Can't

Never tell a young person that anything cannot be done. God may have been waiting for centuries for somebody ignorant enough of the impossible to do that thing.—John Andrew Holmes.

### The Golden Rule

"No philosophy has ever improved upon the Golden Rule, and the most gorgeous tapestry of trickery looks like a rag alongside the simple beauties of a square deal."



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### Hail Stones Put Deep

#### Dents in Big Airplane

Kansas City, Mo.—A battered airplane, its shatter-proof windows cracked, its landing light lenses knocked out, and holes punched through the metal plates on the leading edge on the right wing section, "sat down" at an airport here, an example of what an airplane can stand and still keep flying.

The plane carried seven passengers and two pilots when it landed the trip from Albuquerque, N. M. The passengers said they had run into hailstones "as big as apples." The Department of Commerce inspectors who photographed the ship said they believed the passengers had not exaggerated.

Ralph Montee and J. E. Bowen were pilot and co-pilot. The passengers said the noise of the hailstones thumping against the plane was about like the noise in a boiler with compressed air hammers banging away at rivets on the outside.

Many of the dents in the plane's fuselage were two inches deep, and corrugations on the wings had been hammered out flat. But, curiously, the propeller blades showed only scratches.

### Queen's Fondness for Dogs

Not many persons realize how much the dog world owes to Queen Victoria, says the Vancouver Province. Always a lover of dogs, she and the Prince Consort were foremost in encouraging pedigree dog breeding in Great Britain. It was she who first recognized the fine qualities of the collie in her Scottish home and introduced the breed into England, where it rapidly became a favorite and now holds a place second to none in the hearts of dog lovers. It was through her influence that dog shows became a thing of everyday occurrence, and the development of the dog breeding industry in Great Britain can be traced to her pleasure in having first-rate pedigree specimens about her.

### Church Ruins Preserved

During the Middle Ages the rich burghers of Visby built no fewer than seventeen churches. Eleven of these have been preserved as ruins, some of them picturesquely beautiful or impressive, and nearly all fine specimens of architecture. St. Catherine's is widely known and admired for its beautiful columns and arches. The magnificent ruin is that of St. Nicholas, the church of the Dominicans. The Holy Ghost church, of octagon form and two-storied, is entirely original in its conception, and of special interest are also the twin churches of St. Hans and St. Per as well as the "sister churches" of St. Drottin and St. Lawrence.

### Ancient Libraries

Although the ancient libraries had parchment rolls instead of books they resembled modern ones in many ways. At Timagad, in Roman Africa, was a delightful public library which was the gift of a benevolent citizen, and it was furnished as one might be today, with tables and comfortable chairs where the reader could sit at ease to consult the work he had borrowed.

### Research Shows Modern

#### Practices Are Copies

These archeologists, who are always digging up new facts from the old, have brought to light some new stories to show moderns they are not so modern after all.

Not only did some of the ancients use the installment plan for buying things, but in Babylonia some 3,500 years ago a poor man could acquire a wife with five shekels down and the balance in easy payments.

Prof. Edward Chiera of the University of Chicago told about it at a conference of the American Oriental society. The story, he said, was written in clay tablets found at the site of the ancient Iraq city of Nuzi.

Neither is there anything new in the idea of brushing one's teeth. The ancient Indo-Europeans some 1,700 years before Christ made a rite of this hygienic act, Dr. George V. Bobrinsky, also of the University of Chicago, said. Only they used twigs, taken from living trees, instead of toothbrushes.

And these modern young newspaper reporters who tear their hair when their editors edit their "copy" may find solace in the fact the ancient Egyptians did the same thing, using chisels on the hieroglyphics in place of pencils. This was brought out by Prof. John A. Wilson of the institute.

### In a Fix

He was leaning over the desk with his head in his hands.

"What's the trouble?" asked his fellow college student.

"I'm in a bit of a hole," he replied gravely.

"Oh!" exclaimed his companion.

"What's wrong?"

The harassed youth shrugged his shoulders.

"I've spelled professor with two 'f's' and I don't know which one to cross out."

### Waterfalls of Norway

Norway, famous for its rugged scenery, is a land of innumerable waterfalls. The Voringfoss falls, on the Bjorela, and the Skjaeggadalfos, on the Tyassa, both are well over 500 feet in height. On the Markedola, in the region of the Sogne fjord, is the Vettisfoss falls, with a drop of 850 feet. The Seven Sisters falls, are located on one of the branches of the Storffjord. There are seven separate falls in this natural wonder.

### Earthquake Studies

Having more reason than any other country to study earthquakes, Japan's investigations are said to have resulted in certain practical conclusions, one being that the earth's crust bulges upward slightly several times on different days before a big quake comes. Because of this, Japanese seismologists have perfected a new type of clinometer, which gauges changes in surface and subsurface levels as slight as one thirty-second of an inch in a mile. By means of the information obtained with this instrument, it is thought possible to predict earthquakes and prepare for them, at least a few days in advance.

### Great Egyptian Queen

#### Has Unique Monument

A woman who once ruled a mighty empire, exercising sway over the destinies of ancient Egypt, has now been revealed as the owner of the Fourth pyramid at Giza. This woman ruler must have been an extraordinarily powerful queen, for she bears the titles of King of Upper and Lower Egypt, "Mother of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt," "Daughter of the God, i. e., the King." This is the first known instance of a queen's pyramid standing separately from that of her royal husband—it is built upon a solitary rock, shaped to form its core—and no other queen of the old kingdom has been found with the title "King of Upper and Lower Egypt." The eastern and northern sides of the pyramid are cut in regular steps, and the tomb measures at its base about 150 feet on each side. In the southeast face a large chamber was cut in the rock, and the entrance to it has jambs of single blocks of granite nearly 10 feet high.

### Saves Life of Boy on

#### Ledge by Use of Lasso

La Jolla, Calif.—Because Orville M. Wing, an electrical contractor of Los Angeles knew how to make and use a lasso, an unidentified youth was alive after a daring rescue from a high narrow rock ledge. The youth slipped to the ledge and was clutching jagged rocks when Wing hurriedly made a lasso, hurled it around the youth's body and dragged him to safety.

### Attempts Suicide in 8

#### Story Leap; Breaks Leg

San Jose, Calif.—Irene Johnson decided life wasn't worth living. She climbed to the eighth floor of a hotel and jumped. She crashed through the roof of a parked car and onto the cushions. Police who rushed to get her body found her suffering only a broken leg.

### Pays to Be Good

Haverhill, Mass.—Patrolman William Foren recently gave a picnic for 2,500 "good" boys and girls on his beat, who didn't throw rocks through windows, toss snowballs at pedestrians or otherwise misbehave themselves.

### Bees Stall Train

Omak, Wash.—Bees stored wax on a valve controlling the air brakes of a train. The engine stalled for hours before officials found the trouble.

### Excelsior Production

It is estimated that one cord of excelsior wood will yield an average of 2,000 pounds of excelsior. However, this often varies from 1,650 to 2,300 pounds per cord. The various species of aspen and cottonwood, together with basswood, constitute considerably more than half of all the excelsior produced in this country. Other species used in excelsior manufacture in this country are the various southern pines, willow, red gum, white pine, spruce and small quantities of a considerable number of other woods.

### New Zealand Legends

#### Feature "Pelorus Jack"

There is a reference to "Pelorus Jack" in W. D. Boyce's book "Australia and New Zealand." He states that this was a 14-foot dolphin which made its home in French pass, a channel between the South island of New Zealand and a small island off its northern coast. This channel for years had "a singular claim to distinction because through its waters ships were often piloted by Pelorus Jack, which met the ships and accompanied them through the pass, diving and plunging around their keels. Parliament passed an act (in 1904) to protect him, but Pelorus Jack has disappeared. A whaling steamer operated in the vicinity of the pass a few years ago and the dolphin was never seen again. There were many strange stories told of him; the Maoris declared that he was not less than two hundred and fifty-seven years old." Other books on New Zealand mention various Maori legends of this dolphin, which is named after Pelorus sound nearby. To the Maoris, he is a taniwha, or ocean-god, a beneficent deity.

### Detroit's Future Seen

#### by George Washington

Among other evidences of the foresight of George Washington, newly brought to light, is the recognition of the importance of Detroit as a waterway center in the development of the nation. As early as 1784, according to documents in the possession of the Clements library of the University of Michigan, Washington clearly foresaw and stated that Detroit—then a frontier village of a few hundred inhabitants—was "a point through which the trade of the lakes, Huron and all above it, must pass, if it centers in any state of the Union."

Since he could not have foreseen the importance of railways, Washington concentrated his attention on waterways as a means of making the Northwest territory available and proposed a series of them to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic. In support of his plan he carefully computed distances from Detroit to eastern points, including Albany, Montreal, Philadelphia and Richmond.

### Cuba's Early Inhabitants

Prehistoric relics which may have an important bearing upon future studies of the aboriginal Indians who formerly inhabited Cuba have been found by Prof. Robert Bennett, member of the American Indian Institute of New York, who recently completed five weeks of exploration in the province of Pinar del Rio. Among the objects found in caves and pits are 200 shell spoons, stone hammers, wooden pots and other primitive utensils. The most important find in Professor Bennett's opinion is the fragment of a skull which he is forwarding to the Smithsonian institute.

### Doors in Ancient Times

Judging by lack of doors in the great temples of Nineveh, Babylon and Ephesus, also the Parthenon, there is an impression that all the buildings of ancient Greece and Rome were doorless. In Pompeii and the Lateran basilica, as well as several of the temples, is proof, however, that single doors, double doors, and even sliding doors were used in these early times. But it is true that skins, linen veils, tapestries, and silk curtains protected the doorways of many dwellings then as they still do in some parts of the East to insure privacy for the inhabitants.

### Burying Ground for Pets

A beautiful plot of ground near Murphy, N. C., is dotted with comparatively expensive marble and granite tombstones to mark the final resting place of animal and bird pets of residents in this vicinity during the last forty years. Among the inmates are owls, cats, monkeys, dogs, squirrels, parrots, bantams and a peacock. Many of the graves are dotted with two mounds, telling the story of the inability of one mate to live long without the other.

### Star Nearest the Earth

The nearest fixed star is Alpha Centauri, whose estimated distance is 25,000,000,000 miles. At the rate of 186,400 miles a second its light requires four years and 128 days to reach the earth, while sound would take more than 3,000,000 years. It is said that an express train starting from the star and moving uninterruptedly at a uniform velocity of 37 miles an hour, would not reach the earth in less than 75,000,000 years.

### Queen "Pretty Thing" Found

Dr. Selim Hassan found in the newly discovered fourth pyramid at Gizeh, Egypt, the funeral chamber of "Pretty Thing." She is believed to have been the wife of the Pharaoh Khafra, the fourth king of the fourth dynasty, who ruled from 2887 to 2811 B. C. Investigations revealed an opening to the tomb large enough to enable a man to enter, and that robbers had removed all of the queen's mummy except the head.

### Land-Locked Nations

There are 15 nations which have no seacoast. They are landlocked people. They become wholly insular in their thinking and living. They have not before them that boundless, living, restless, ever-changing immensity, symbolized by the sea, to touch their souls with the lust of adventure, the lure of the unknown, the magic of alien shores.

## LIGHTS of NEW YORK

By WALTER TRUMBULL

On the way to dine at the Stork club, which used to be Heywood Brown's rendezvous with food and now is Bill Corum's favorite restaurant, my wife called my attention to the tremendous change in New York in the past two years. In former days, before renting an apartment, you always looked to see whether there was a vacant lot or an old building next door. Should there be either of these things, the chances were that building soon would be going on, which meant that riveting machines would be included in your lease. They would start their clatter early in the morning and continue until the evening shadows fell. Anti-noise societies used to have spasms of indignation and Franklin P. Adams used to write scathing paragraphs, but old man riveter just kept roaring along. Those were the golden days of '29.

Old Twenty-niners can remember when streets were blocked with boards, beams, and piles of bricks; when pedestrians walked through block after block of protective and temporary wooden tunnels; when bathtubs and other fixtures stood crated on the sidewalks and plumbers, carpenters, plasterers, steelworkers, and masons each contributed their brass filings, sawdust, lime puddles, steel shavings, and brick and plaster particles to the city ozone. But this is 1932. The air is clean and so are the streets. The sight of building litter would be as welcome as the discovery of land to Columbus. The sound of a riveting machine would be a witching strain. About the only place you can see and hear construction going on is around Rockefeller Center. And a fellow can't hang around there all day. We are thinking of asking Deac Aylesworth to use his influence to get a riveting machine fifteen minutes a day on the air. The great radio audience would tune in from Maine to California.

Edward G. Robinson, the film favorite, looks quite a bit like Emil Fuchs, the baseball magnate. They say that Judge Fuchs, as a criminal lawyer, never lost a decision. Ed Anthony and Frank Buck have been literary collaborators. Ed might have caught the animals, but Frank never could have written the books. The Ed Anthony and Charles Dana Gibson domes compare very favorably with those of the Capitol at Washington. The Martin Egan and John Gutzon de la Mothe Borglum domes might be in the running. The Marcus Cook Connelly roof is more like a minaret. It might be said Sculptor Borglum and Senator Borah were two of the busiest Bs who ever came out of Idaho, except that William Edgar Borah was born in Illinois. Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, president of Gettysburg college, says there are no new problems and that there has been no fundamental change in youth, it being the mature generation which has gone balmy. Victor Moore is one comedian who makes me laugh.

New York is represented in the United States senate by Royal S. Copeland, born in Dexter, Mich., and Robert B. Wagner, born in Nastatten, Germany. At a wild guess, not more than half the senators were born in the states they represent.

Ours is in many ways a peculiar form of government. A senator from New York, with its 12,600,000 population, has no more voting power than a senator from Nevada, with its 91,000 population. The vote of a senator from Texas, with its 262,398 square miles, has the same weight as the vote of a senator from Rhode Island, with its 1,067 square miles.

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### Texas Gets Education as Riding Instructor

Fort Davis, Texas.—A riding school which Johnny Prude started as an experiment has put him within striking distance of a degree from Sul Ross State Teachers' college and may develop into such a lucrative business he will ultimately devote all his time to it.

Prude enrolled in the school in 1920, but dropped out of school when he married. He taught rural schools in the winter and took summer courses from the teachers' college.

In 1930 he started his riding academy for Sul Ross students, a project which authorities endorsed. In two years the enrollment jumped to forty and he has employed three college students to aid him.

### 6,000 Pies Are Spilled on Road in Auto Wreck

Clear Lake, Minn.—Six thousand pies, en route from Minneapolis to Fargo, N. D., were destroyed when a truck ran into a horse here. The horse was being led along the highway when it was startled by the lights of the truck, and failed to get out of the path of the approaching truck, which could not be stopped.

The horse was killed and the pies scattered over the countryside as the truck turned over three times.

### Miniature Engine Will

#### Travel 30 Miles an Hour

Kaukauna, Wis.—A miniature locomotive, 43 inches long and eight inches high, that will travel 30 miles an hour under its own power, has been constructed here by Arnold Ristau. It was modeled after a Great Northern oil burner.



## TANEYTOWN SCHOOL NEWS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Hess, Grace Hysler, Catherine Maus, Ruth Miller, Mary Francis Ohler, Margaret Ohler, Anna Sell, Esther Sentz, Pauline Sentz, Maxine Smith, Virginia Sweetman, Ethel Waltz, Clara Weishaar.

Sixth Grade—Robert Bankard, Vincent Boose, James Elliot, Robert Fair, Roland Feeser, Everett Hess, Kenneth Hartsock, Amadine Hitchcock, Elwood Nussbaum, Martin Nussbaum, William Sell, Thelma Anders, Virginia Dayhoff, Margaret Erb, Margaret Garner, Maxine Hess, Anna Virginia Lambert, Idona Mehrling, Lillian Rinehart, Doris Sell, Gertrude Shriner, Geraldine Stocks, Virginia Teeter, Sarah Utz, Pauline Valentine, Catherine Hess.

Fifth Grade—Ralph Eckard, Ray Horner, James Marzullo, David Myerly, Clifton Myers, Kenneth Nussbaum, Robert Sarbaugh, Richard Sell, Chas. Shelton, Galen Stonessier, Roy LeGore, Carmen Austin, Mildred Carbaugh, Madeline Eckert, Marie Haines, Marie Hilterbrick, Audrey Ohler, Elizabeth Ohler, Grace Reaver, Mary Rodkey, Madeline Simpson, Elizabeth Yinging.

Fourth Grade—Glenn Dayhoff, John Hailey, Kenneth Humbert, Norman Johnson, George Motter, Kenneth Reaver, Kenneth Shelton, John Sies, Josiah Skiles, Paul Stahley, Philip Stocker, Edward Sweetman, Richard Teeter, Franklin Valentine, Forest Skiles, Ralph Baker, Paul Bankard, Raymond Feeser, Luther Foglesong, Fred Garner, John Garner, Richard Hull, Elijah Jenkins, Ralph Shorb, Robert Wantz, Catherine Crabbs, Katherine Dinterman, Kathryn Ford, Phyllis Hess, Marian Hymiller, LaView Kiser, Mae Lambert, Margaret Lambert, Joan Mayers, Margaret Mayers, Dorothy Sell, Audrey Shelton, Louise Slick, Marian Vaughn, Romaine Vaughn, Maxine Skiles, Viola Lawrence, Kathleen Smith.

Third Grade—Robert Airing, Richard Bollinger, William Copenhaver, Paul Devilbiss, Roger Devilbiss, Kenneth Eckard, John Elliot, William Formwalt, Glenn Garner, Raymond Haines, Franklin Hartsock, Paul Myers, Norman Nussbaum, Richard Ohler, Richard Reifsnider, Dewey Simpson, Robert Bowers, Robert Marzullo, Roy Reaver, Alice Alexander, Ruthanna Baker, Blanche Dubel, Edith Fink, Virginia Ford, Louise Hess, Delphine Hilbert, Charlotte Martin, Edna Rodkey, Ruth Rodkey, Truth Rodkey, Elizabeth Shorb, Margaret Stone, Marian Trigger, Dolyne Lawrence, Marion Stone.

Second Grade—Herbert Bowers, Harry Clutz, Wirt Crapster, Carroll Eckard, Elwood Harner, Charles Sweetman, Mary Louise Alexander, Hope Ashenfelter, Dorothy Crabbs, Olyne Eckard, June Fair, Louise Foreman, Edward Weishaar, Paul Marzullo, Claude Moser, William Sanders, Jennabell Humbert, Marjorie Jenkins, Truth Myers, Helen Reaver, Maxine Nussbaum, Hazel Sies, Mary Stahley, Geraldine Smith, Ruth Trigger, Mary Alice Vaughn.

First Grade—Wilbur Alexander, Glenn Bollinger, Eugene Clutz, Chas. Harman, Francis Lookingbill, Charles Marzullo, George Null, Ivan Wesley Reaver, Harvey Shorb, Eugene Sell, Fern Haines, George Overholtzer, Theodore Simpson, Charlotte Austin, Geraldine Crouse, Celia Fair, Frances Feeser, Marie Hartsock, Ruth Hess, Ruth Hilterbrick, Kathleen Sauble, Mary Sauerwein, Charlotte Slick, Carolyn Vaughn, Nellie Babylon, Betty Erb, Adelia Haines, Margaret Hess, Katherine Hilbert, Ruth Shelton.

### SOME DON'TS FOR STUDENTS.

Don't cheat in your recitations or examinations, for by so doing you cheat yourselves.

Don't take liberties with school regulations; they are for your benefit, planned by those who know, and are not for merely overcoming your will.

Don't, either privately or publicly, show disrespect for your teachers, nor make sport of their peculiarities, but remember that they have your faults to contend with.

Don't go home and tell your parents one-sided—your side—stories, of how you have been misjudged or unfairly punished, nor stories of any kind that may unfairly discredit your school.

Don't be wise in your own conceit—there is always the big chance that you do not actually know as much as you think you do.

Don't mistake slangy wit, nor tongue smartness, for intelligence; for the tongue alone, when not curbed by good sense, is an unruly member.

### COBLENTZ AGAIN INDICTED.

Emory L. Coblentz, president of the closed Central Trust Company, has been indicted on three charges for accepting deposits in the banking institution, knowing it to be insolvent. The charges were returned by the Frederick County Grand Jury, Monday afternoon. Bail for \$2000. was at once arranged. The charges are similar to those on which he was convicted, as presented by the Howard County Grand Jury.

The indictment also charges in effect, failure on the part of Bank examiner, George W. Page, to discover the bank was unsafe and insolvent, and failing to close the bank after he should have discovered it insolvent. No docket entry has as yet been made against Mr. Page.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

LeVern L. Carte and Genevieve C. Sheridan, York, Pa.  
Wm. W. Reynolds and Margaret S. Snader, Baltimore, Md.  
Leo K. Hoffman and Christine A. Russel, Carlisle, Pa.  
Mehrl C. Senseney and Pearl I. Carte, Westminster, Md.

It will be remembered that William Jennings Bryan drew the largest crowds that ever assembled to hear any presidential candidate—but, the "crowds" did not vote for him, on three trials.

Western editor admits he was recently the recipient of a free cake of flea soap—and is he embarrassed!—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## THURMONT MILK PRODUCERS

Hold Meeting to Discuss Three-price Baltimore Plan.

The Frederick Post gives the following account of a meeting of more than 100 shippers of milk from Thurmont to the Baltimore market, for the discussion of the three-price plan that went into effect Sept. 1.

"Prior to September, shippers to the Baltimore market received two prices for their milk, one in the basic class and the other for surplus milk. The milk, which was marketed through the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, grew to such large proportions during the late summer months that it could not all be consumed in Baltimore and had to be sent to other markets, where the price it sold for brought a loss to the association members.

In order to remedy this situation and as a measure against glutting the Baltimore market with milk, a new three-price plan was agreed upon by the directors of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association. It was this proposition which was explained to the dairymen Wednesday evening by E. M. Pickens, Baltimore, an official of the association.

The first-class in the three-price plan is the basic milk, for which the producers will receive a set price of 23 cents a gallon. There are, of course, certain limitations to the amount of basic milk which the producer can place upon the market. The second class includes that portion of the milk used for manufacturing purposes, such as the manufacture of ice cream, powdered milk and the like. For September the price per gallon will be 17 cents, but this amount will probably vary in months to come, depending upon the amount of milk on the market.

The third class into which the milk coming into the market will be divided is that which cannot be consumed in Baltimore and must be shipped to some other market. The association will handle the milk and the producer will get whatever price the milk finally brings. The price for September will probably be about 12 cents a gallon and will vary in other months, depending on what the association can obtain for such surplus milk.

Each producer has been given a set quantity of class two milk per month to market and, above that amount, he will receive only the class three price. These production figures are compiled from 1931 marks.

Dairymen pointed out that the plan will be greatly beneficial, they feel, to the producers who have not raised their production entirely out of proportion recently. Before the plan was adopted, those persons who were producing the usual amount of milk were being hurt by other dairymen who were producing a tremendous amount of milk and managing to dispose of at prices which were the same as the producers of a set supply were obtaining. Now, under the plan, a set amount is listed for producers and if they exceeded this they stand to obtain a much lower price for the excess milk.

Some discussion was raised over the plan, but the consensus was that it was fair and equitable. County Agent Henry R. Shoemaker presided over the meeting."

### Old Washington Tradition

There is an old tradition, still believed in what is now West Virginia, that young George Washington went into a frontier tavern, ordered a drink, and paid for it with a coon skin, says an article in a Boston paper. He was given 153 rabbit skins as change. It looked like an awkward bundle to carry about, so Washington stood treat to all the tavern habitués until the skins were gone. Probably it is mere fiction. But it has persisted, like the earlier tale of the cherry tree and the little hatchet.—Detroit News.

### Queer Frost Effects

A killing frost may damage plants on the ground or on low land when a thermometer high above them shows a temperature well above freezing, says the weather man. On still, cold nights when the air is calm, temperatures may vary as much as 10 degrees within short distances, sometimes as little as 300 feet, although usually it is half a mile or more. Perhaps everyone has seen some evidence of this.—Kansas Farmer.

## STATEMENT OF Ownership and Management

required by the Act of Congress of August 24th, 1912, of

THE CARROLL RECORD

published weekly at Taneytown, Md.  
1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and manager, are: The Carroll Record Co., publisher, P. B. Englar, Editor and Business Manager, Taneytown, Md.

2. That the names of the stockholders, of The Carroll Record Company (incorporated), of Taneytown, Md., and their addresses, are:  
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## PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at his residence situate on the Taneytown-Westminster State Road, about 1¼ miles from Taneytown, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1932, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following personal property:

### 5-PIECE PARLOR SUIT,

3 oak rockers, 2 sewing rockers, antique bureau, 3 beds.

### ONE ANTIQUE COVERLET,

6 oak dining-room chairs, antique sideboard, sewing machine, 2 oak stands, cherry stand, wash stand, chest, couch, hall rack, drop-leaf table, 5 solid bottom chairs, 3 old-time mirrors, 6 caneset chairs, clothes tree, kitchen range, 6-ft. extension table, double heater, nearly new; 3-burner New Perfection oil stove, oil heater, 9x12 axminster rug, 9x12 brussels rug, 9x12 linoleum rug, 2 eight-day clocks, 2 parlor lamps, 3 small lamps, dishes, knives and forks, aluminumware, pots, pans, crocks, jars, glass jars, window screens, pictures, clothes basket, household scales, window shades, cellar cupboard, jarred fruit and jellies, iron kettle, sausage grinder and stuffer, meat saw, flat irons, brooms, soap, 3 horse blankets, bed clothes.

### BAY MARE,

good driver and offside worker; 2 buggies, one nearly new; set of harness, spring wagon, corn sheller, corn plow, digging iron, forks, shovels, picks, rakes, hoes, 7 bales of hay, wheelbarrow, 2 scythes, lot of wood, lawn mower, and other articles not mentioned.

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You Can Save Money on Your Needs of Staple Merchandise by Making Your Purchases From Us.

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Good weight outing in either light or dark colors, neat striped patterns.

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A large assortment of only first quality Dress Shirts in all sizes and the leading colors with collar attached at 45c, 75c and \$1.25.

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All the leading colors for Fall in sizes 8½ to 10. A fine quality good looking Silk Hose for such a low price.

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A very nice assortment of curtain materials. Good quality, neat patterns and plain marquiset at attractive prices.

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A well built Scout Shoe with composition sole and rubber heel, in all sizes 6 to 11.

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A well made blue Work Shirt in sizes 14½ to 17, full cut and roomy.

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This department affords you an opportunity to purchase first quality merchandise at a saving.

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3 Cans Early June Peas 23c 3 Cans Pork and Beans 13c  
3 Cans Crushed Corn 25c 3 Cans Stringless Beans 20c

### 4 CAKES IVORY SOAP, 19c


1 Bottle Clorox 15c 3 Packs Argo Gloss Starch 20c  
Large Package Rinso 19c 3 Cakes Palm Olive Soap and 1 Pack Super Suds 20c

### PACK PILLSBURY CAKE FLOUR, 21c

1 Pack Pillsbury PanCake 5-lb Bag Pillsbury Flour 18c  
Flour 10c 1 Pack Pillsbury Farina 10c  
2 Packs Pillsbury Buckwheat 25c

### 3 CANS TOMATOES, 17c

2-lb Can Good Cocoa 18c 1-lb Can Ariel Club Coffee 33c  
¼-lb Can Banquet Tea 25c ½-lb Can Cocomalt 23c



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Christopher Columbus had a dream about some unknown land across the seas, where untold wealth could be found. He put his vision to practical use, and with great courage and perseverance sailed on and discovered America.

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4.50-20	6.25	1.00	5.25	5.50-19	9.95	1.50	8.45
4.50-21	6.40	1.00	5.40	6.00-18	12.95	2.50	10.45
4.75-19	7.45	1.50	5.95	6.00-19	13.15	2.50	10.65
4.75-20	7.55	1.50	6.05	6.00-20	13.25	2.50	10.75
5.00-19	7.85	1.50	6.35	6.00-21	13.50	2.50	11.00
5.00-20	7.95	1.50	6.45	6.50-19	14.95	3.00	11.95
5.00-21	8.20	1.50	6.70	6.50-20	15.35	3.00	12.35
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