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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, DECEMBER 30, 1932.

THE YEAR 1932.

A review of the year now closing, must bring to all something like a conclusion that it has taken the prize for financial losses and general discouragement, of one kind or another, to more people of all classes than any of its predecessors. The country has passed through panics, depressions and "hard times" periods, many a time, but hardly any of these have so generally affected everybody, everywhere in the world.

While this is true, the generalality has not been fully recognized. The feeling persists among classes that each has suffered most. The farmer sees his troubles; the laborer out of a job sees his; the loser in investments sees his; the business man sees his; all see the big thing that depresses him, and not much thought is given the "other fellow."

"The times" are relative, no matter whether we think so, or not. They must be; for there is a dependence, one on the other, that we cannot avoid and may not see or think of, for naturally we are most concerned about pitying ourselves, and doctoring our own barked shins.

The exceptions to this rule are so few as to be almost negligible; but when found to actually exist, fair play demands that they "come down" to common levels, for there is nothing so rankly unjust, and no individual so criminally selfish, as those conditions or persons who try to escape their share of "one another's burdens."

But, things might be worse; and it is up to all to buck up against present ills, exercise economy, be as cheerful as possible, have faith in the future, and above all keep a clear head and estimate values along right lines as they affect all persons.

SUPERIOR?

As Americans we think rather highly of ourselves. Most of us believe that one American is as good, in almost any competition you care to name, as any three foreigners.

Not only are we, in our own estimation, better than anyone else in business, in art, in literature, in inventive genius, in war, in athletics, but we are also a highly moral people, so we tell ourselves. The vices and crimes of other nations do not flourish among us. Our pure Nordic blood guards us against the crudities, the sensualities and perversities which afflict less fortunate peoples.

But, by some curious paradox, we tend constantly to change the form of our law so as to make it appear that, despite all this inherent virtue, any man or woman who comes in conflict with the law is regarded as a criminal even before the crime is proved against the accused.

Other countries tell us we have more murders and bandits, and that gang warfare is a criminal institution known only in the United States. And there are among us many who consider us so morally weak as to be unfit to choose our own reading matter, plays and movies. Nor can any country beat us in the law-making marathon, which isn't the best sort of advertising.

Our job is to convince the rest of the world of our superiority, but we never will do it as long as the uplifters among us continue advertising the faults they see in us as a nation.—Frederick Post.

THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

Mayor-elect Carson, of Portland, Oregon, has prescribed some good medicine for public consumption. He said: "We must quit asking the government to be a wet nurse to everything."

"We must realize that the people support the government, not that the government supports the people."

"We cannot get out of debt by going farther into debt."

"We must cut the cost of government, for in that way lies the only avenue of relief at present."

"I am not an alarmist, but we must admit that none of us knows whether or not we have hit the bottom in this

deflation of credits that is now going on.

"We must maintain the stability of the economic order, must preserve our institutions; if we do not, it will mean that we are breaking the last timber that holds the roof of protection over our heads."

"The protection of life, property and health are the fundamental duties of our government. All else is superfluous. We must hold to these fundamentals and turn our back upon these other intriguing things, if we are to hold what we have and build solidly for the future."

THE RECKLESS CAREFUL DRIVER.

Where does the responsibility lie for the continuing number of fatalities reported as the result of traffic mishaps in the United States during 1931, figures on which have just been published?

The accusing finger of public scorn sets its sights on the zigzag fight of the reckless or drunken driver. But close in the wake of the report of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety comes a statement from the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles indicating that 75 per cent of automobile accidents in that State are caused by the careless, temporarily asleep-at-the-switch motorist, or the man behind the wheel who gazes too intently at the sheep in the meadow or the plane in the sky. What applies to Massachusetts as regards accident causes may be construed as a fair barometer of conditions throughout the country.

That the burden of public responsibility for motor mishaps falls largely upon the shoulders of the majority of average, law-respecting citizens presents a new approach to a problem hitherto treated largely by a bombardment of publicity about drunken and reckless driving. While these findings do not mitigate the menace to public safety from a vicious minority, it does serve to emphasize the widespread responsibility thus far too largely ignored by drivers whose moments of inattention are cited as the cause of a greater proportion of mishaps.

Those charged with promoting public safety on the highways frequently point to the laxity of the courts as the principal obstruction in their path of duty. But the solution to the problem of careless driving lies in another direction. Officials should place more emphasis on the educational method of dealing with a majority of motorists who conclude that because they are not reckless they are safe drivers. To impress more forcefully on such persons the need for constant caution while driving will do much to reduce the steady toll which last year resulted in more than 30,000 fatalities and injuries to more than 1,000,000 persons in the United States.

Public safety officials should expand their methods for combating highway accidents by dealing with the average motorist from a preventive rather than curative viewpoint. When every well-meaning motorist becomes more awake to his individual responsibilities accidents will show a decided diminution. At the same time the work of the courts and public safety officials can be concentrated more effectively upon the reprehensible motoring minority of deliberate, rather than inadvertent, law-breakers.—Christian Science Monitor.

NO CO-OPERATION FROM GOV. ROOSEVELT.

President Hoover's efforts to start preliminary discussions of the foreign debt situation in advance of the meeting of the World Economic Conference have failed for lack of sympathetic co-operation from Governor Roosevelt. There is a difference of opinion between the two men. The President, while holding that debts, armament and the economic conditions are separate matters to be taken up individually, yet finds that they are in a measure interwoven. His belief is that the successful outcome of the Economic Conference would be greatly furthered if the debt problems could be satisfactorily advanced before that conference. He asserts that "the exchange of views in respect to debts can not be accomplished in a satisfactory manner through the ordinary routine of diplomatic contracts." Conclusions can be reached only "by free and direct round table discussion with each Government separately where agreement may be had upon fact." It has been an almost universal custom, he says, to appoint special delegations to undertake such discussions.

The President has been anxious to "facilitate in every way the earliest possible dealing with these questions." Not that he wants any commitments before March 4. The thought expressed in his correspondence with Governor Roosevelt is that of helpfulness. He advises that the delegation to the Economic Conference should be a strong one and appointed early enough to give it opportunity to study the whole subject. He invites the Governor to designate Owen D. Young, Colonel House or any others to sit with the principal officers of this Administration and see what steps can be taken "to avoid delays of precious time and inevitable losses that will ensue from such delays."

But the Governor will have none of this. He declines to take any part in the appointment of delegates. "If any debtor nation desires to approach us, such nation should be given the earliest opportunity to do so." He reminds the President that the Executive has authority to conduct preliminary investigations, but suggests that these surveys should be "limited to determining facts and exploring possibilities." He is quite willing to receive reports of any such surveys, but in no wise can they determine policies for the incoming Administration. As for the Economic Conference, he feels that it would be improper and inadvisable for him to take part in naming representatives.

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In brief, the position of Governor Roosevelt is that the situation belongs to President Hoover; that he doesn't care to assume any responsibility whatever until he himself becomes President. The appointment of delegates to the Economic Conference must wait until then. Meanwhile he is going to sit on the sidelines and look on. Mr. Hoover sums up the issue of the correspondence between the White House and the Executive Mansion at Albany in these words:

"Governor Roosevelt considers that it is undesirable for him to consent to my suggestion for co-operation on the foreign problems outlined in my recent message to Congress. I will respect his wishes."

The President has done his best to grapple with conditions that have become acute. He has offered all services at his disposal. They are evidently not appreciated. That settles it. The world will now have a period of more than two months of uncertainty as to the intentions of the Roosevelt administration.—Phila. Inquirer.

A Glad Merry Season to All.



SHOULD LEARN TO PLAY POKER BY EAR

Joe, However, Is Still Good as Trombonist.

Chicago.—If sour notes come out of the trombone which Joseph F. Barton plays in the theater orchestra it's because Joe is thinking of \$2,000 he lost because of a mixup in signals.

One night, after his tour of tooting kas over, he met Emil Stratton. According to Joe's story at the detective bureau, Emil seemed to know all about his affairs, such as that he had a divorced wife in Texas and that he was prospering as a trombonist.

After an acquaintanceship had been established Emil confessed to Joe that he had a problem on his hands.

"It's my friend Harry," he said. "Harry has a lot of dough, but he spends it carousing around and taking girls to dinner. What I want to do is to reform Harry. We'll get him into a poker game and make him lose his money. Then we'll give most of it back to him and tell him if he's a chump for us he's bound to be a chump for bartenders and gold diggers."

Joe thought it would be a good idea to combine philanthropy and profit, but was fearful that perhaps he would not win.

"We're bound to," retorted Emil Stratton.

Then he explained. They would play with signals arranged.

The game was arranged and held in a North side hotel. Then came a hand where he had a pair and Joe had three sevens. The betting grew so hot Joe insisted on sealing up the hands while he went to a bank and drew out \$2,000. When he returned the hands were displayed and he won all the chips.

Again the game went on and Joe caught a pair of aces with a king to hold it up. Emil looked at Harry's hand and signaled a pair. All the chips and the \$2,000 went into the pot. Harry displayed his hand. There were three nines against Joe's pair.

The outcome was so disappointing that Joe grew ill and had to leave the room for a few minutes. When he returned, the cards, the players and the \$2,000 were gone.

Later Emil called Joe and apologized.

"I got the signals mixed up a little," he said. "Then Harry had to go out and spend the money on a girl. But I'll bring it all back to you."

So far he hasn't made good.

DEADLIEST SNAKE

KILLED BY WOMAN

Uses Automobile Crank to Slay Dread Bushmaster.

Panama, R. P.—Dr. Raymond Dimars, curator of the Bronx park zoo, who came here from New York and spent four busy days vainly hunting the bushmaster, the deadliest snake in tropical America, will be sorry he was not driving with two American women, Mrs. William Cates and Mrs. Everett Seaburg, from this city to Madden dam recently.

A heavy tropical downpour had delayed their return to the construction camp where their husbands are employed by the Callahan Construction company on the Madden dam, and they were driving over the concrete highway through the jungle with flare light ablaze. Suddenly, they saw crawling across the road a snake so long that it was impossible to keep from running over it.

The car was stopped and in the moonlight it could be seen that the snake was stunned, so the car was backed over it just to make a good job, but the snake had revived enough to strike viciously at the rear tire. Then, armed with the engine crank, the women left the car and crushed the snake's head.

The dead serpent was wrapped in a newspaper and placed on the back seat of the car and the women went happily on their way, believing that they would have as a souvenir of their adventure the skin of the harmless boa constrictor. They took their prize to the dispensary, where they learned to their consternation that they had been within the short length of an engine crank from the death-dealing fangs of a bushmaster.

The snake measured 7 feet 2 inches in length and its needle-pointed fangs were more than an inch long.

Cigarette Causes Auto

Smashup, Injures Driver

Colorado Springs.—F. E. Zaring, thirty-five, just wanted to toss a cigarette out of his automobile window, but he ended up in the hospital.

Zaring missed the window. The cigarette dropped inside the moving automobile. In the excitement that followed he crashed his automobile into a steel telephone pole and the machine turned over.

Zaring was bruised and shocked, but not injured seriously.

Total Abstinence Gives

Youth Right to Legacy

Somerset, Ind.—For abstaining from smoking and drinking for 14 years, Myron Templin, collected \$10,000 on his twenty-first birthday. His father, who died in 1918, left him the amount in a trust fund on condition the son abstain from nicotine and alcohol until his majority.

Myron remarked that, will or no will, he wouldn't have taken to smoking or drinking before and has no intentions of doing so now.

Man Confesses to Train

Robbery 28 Years Ago

Flint, Mich.—A resident of this city has surrendered to police and confessed that he and two other men held up a train in Alabama and robbed it of \$190,000—and that the whole episode occurred 28 years ago.

The man, Napoleon B. Partin, says that \$50,000 of the loot still is hidden.

He explains that he and his companions boarded the train at Stevenson, Ala., and after holding up the train crew compelled them to uncouple the engine and baggage car and take them down the track. There the men blew the safe in the baggage car, obtained the money, and fled, according to Partin's story.

The man called the police one morning recently and announced that he "had something to confess." The police took him to headquarters. Detectives are placing credence in his story and are questioning him further.

"I'm tired of fighting my conscience," Partin is quoted as telling the officers as they took him to police headquarters in Flint.

Tells Truth; Saves Him

\$4 in Traffic Violation

Baltimore.—It paid Roland Udick to speak truthfully in traffic court. Udick failed to answer the first summons for a traffic violation that would have meant a \$6.45 fine. He answered the second summons and told the magistrate he didn't appear the first time because a man had promised to "fix it up."

"The truth always pays," said the magistrate. "In this case it saves you \$4. The fine will be \$2.45 instead of \$6.45, the customary amount."

Believes Prayers

Saved Her Child

Kansas City, Mo.—Unconscious for 35 days, Charles Hill, Jr., opened his eyes recently, smiled faintly, and nodded when asked: "Do you want your little airplane?"

"A miracle has happened to my boy and my prayers are answered," said Mrs. Rose Hill, his mother, who began trudging four miles each day to and from the hospital to pray at his bedside after he was struck by a motor car.

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"MRS. JONES, WHY DON'T WE HAVE A TELEPHONE HERE IN THE KITCHEN?"
"JOHN, CAN'T WE HAVE AN EXTENSION IN THE KITCHEN? I FORGOT TO GET CREAM TODAY, AND I JUST COULDN'T TELEPHONE WITH ALL OF THEM LISTENING!"
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"JOHN, YOU'RE A DEAR!"

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Sense of Suspicion

"So you are inclined to suspect the man who makes a profession of being an idealist?"
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "An idealist nearly always tells you he doesn't care about money. And a man who says he doesn't care about money is nearly always just fooling."

Hasty Exit

Alfred—I hear you stayed in a haunted house last night. What happened?
Casper—About 12 o'clock as a ghost came through the wall just as if there was no wall there.
Alfred—And what did you do?
Casper—I went through the other wall the same way.—Galt Reporter.

Making an Impression

It was the first day of school, Elizabeth, the nine-year-old daughter, was all ready to start; very conscious of the fact that she was wearing one of her best dresses.
"Why are you wearing that dress?" daddy asked.
"Every one wears their best dress on the first day of school," she said.
"But, why?" persisted daddy.
"Well," she replied, "it's to make your new teacher think you're better than you are."

The Fortune Teller

"What do you read from my palm?"
"You are on bad terms with soap."

NOT FORGERY

"No, sir; no man could forge my name to a check and get it cashed."
"Hard signature to imitate, eh!"
"No, no bank account."

NO SECRET

"What do you mean by telling Tom I'm a little fool?"
"Gosh! Is it a secret?"

A YEAR'S TRIP ABROAD

PART V.

An abridged diary story by Miss Carrie Mourer, Westminster, covering the trip of one year through Northern Africa and Europe, as made by her and Miss Edith Richards, of California.

We had our Christmas breakfast about 9:30 and exchanged gifts and we had turkey for dinner. The weather was cold, damp and cloudy all day, and did not seem much like Christmas. The markets here are interesting with all sorts of fruits and vegetables. I bought a big bunch of sweet mild blue iris for 2c. These are lily-like plants we have been seeing with the narcissus all along our way. We have walked along the top of the gorge and looked down into its depths. There were some interesting pot holes just below the long bridge. Altogether, it is a very beautiful city. Saw the former Sultan's palace. It is lovely.

Dec. 30, 1931. We left Constatine at 1:23 P. M. and arrived at Batna about 6:30 P. M. We went to the Hotel de l'Orient and found it comfortable; the food was well seasoned and good. About 9:30 we went in the proprietor's (M Dambra) car to Timgad. It took about 45 minutes and we passed through Lambese where we saw the first Roman ruins, a large building, walls well preserved, many columns and a triumphal arch. In this place is a large prison for all N. Africa and they have about 1500 prisoners.

On to Timgad where there are marvellous Roman ruins, beautiful statues, or parts of them, wonderful capitals of broken columns, and in one place parts of immense pillars like those at Baalbek. There was a separate part of the city for the Christians and there was a beautiful tiled baptistry for immersion. In the Roman part was a library, theatre forum and numerous baths.

The flags in the streets were laid slant-wise to lessen the jar, or motion. In the Musee were many objects taken from the ancient city, many tiled floors, lamps, jewelry, etc. The "garden" of the Musee was Lemoni Saadi. Mamon was also our guide and he was very interesting. We took our lunch along but got back about 1:30.

The views of the snow covered Aures mountains were magnificent. We left at 5:45 by train for El Kantara which we reached in the dense blackness about 7:30.

Dec. 30 to January 1, 1932. El Kantara. The gorge is a marvellous place. On one side it is 1000 feet deep, and there was a snowfall in the night. The river is low at present. Oved Kantara, and the wide pebbly bottom with a splendor green thread of water, the great red cliffs and the blue sky above, make a lovely scene. We walked along a good road for the length of five or six city blocks, when behold we came upon the Oasis, 130,000 palm trees with the nearly red hills and the distant snow covered mountains.

The Bertrand Hotel is in the bowl surrounded by cliffs, and there were orange and mandarin trees covered with ripe fruit. The dates had been gathered in October, and the fig and apricot and pomegranate trees were bare. Such an anomaly with the cold wind from the snow covered mountains facing the house. How the wind blew this Dec. 30 night! I had a fire in the fireplace all night and it was freshly made up on the next morning and New Year's eve.

We had a guide and went through the gorge and visited the Red Village, like most native villages in other places. These houses were of mud and the people were many of them barefoot, especially the women and children. But they wore silver anklets. We came upon a little museum with Roman ruins in and around it and the guardian was a Frenchman who had been there 28 years. It seemed pathetic.

In the afternoon we walked to the R. R. Station over a long bridge, along-side of which was an irrigation flume. We left here New Year's Day at noon and reached Bisgra about 1 P. M. The scenery was very interesting—snow-covered mountains in view now and then and pebbly sand in the foreground, with red hills all around, dry river beds with sometimes a winding stream. More camels and donkeys than horses and oxen was the order.

Jan. 1, 1932, Biskra. We reached here in time for New Year's luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, a very pleasant place away from the noise of the native quarter. Our rooms face a pretty garden with palm trees, and mine has a fire-place. Almost every day I make a fire in the morning and the concierge, or maid, keeps it going in the evening—always plenty of wood and kindling and this in Biskra where I expected to wear my summer dresses and perspire.

We had a guide one morning who took us to market where every kind of articles are sold. Around two sides of the market place, under arcades, men sit at Singer sewing machines making Arab garments.

The fruit and vegetables are lovely and fresh—oranges, tangerines, apples, bananas (expensive, a fr. each) as are tomatoes. Lovely big and little white cauliflower, big white radishes, lettuce, cabbage, new potatoes, etc., also almonds, peanuts, English walnuts, also big chestnuts, meats, and booths of native made articles of every description.

I patronize a dear old Arab, going to his booth nearly every day buying something. I call him "Mon Ami" and he says we are "Bon camarades." I bought three amulet necklaces, two brass spoons, a bracelet, pin and ring, a whistle and several little red leather bags. Yesterday he gave me a little horn for tobacco or snuff. We saw a native using one the other day.

(We fear that there are errors in some of the proper names; but the average reader will not know.—Ed.)

Our desires do not always represent real needs. It is the wise man who knows the difference between the two.

Hunting season is always a success when more birds are shot than hunters.—Florida Times Union.

Fable of Leroy's Nifty Exhibit

By GEORGE ADE

(©, Bell Syndicate.)—WNU Service.

ONCE there was a jovial Wight named Leroy Gadsbie and when he left Paluka to seek a Laurel Wreath and a Wheelbarrow full of Jack in the seething Metropolis, the Weekly Efflatus spoke truly when it said that the Best Wishes of the community went with the respected young Townsman. He was to the half-portion City known as Paluka what the pale-faced Prince is to the British Isles, viz, the Double Carnation of the Botanical Section. He was the blue-eyed Son of Destiny, the chief Ring-Tailer and Loud Noise. Some Buck!

In addition to having a Social Status so elevated that he was Miles and Miles above the common or sport-shirt variety of Slicker who clogged up the Pool Rooms, he had earned the outspoken Regard of the Hard Element because he was a Demon on Second Base and had hung up a bloody Record as Half Back.

Sometimes you find a Lad who has Money, Looks, Horse-Power, Polite Manners, Sand, Gumption, and open-faced Democracy, all mixed together to make him King of the Works. Leroy was husky, amiable, accommodating and suavely masterful. No one in Paluka felt like kidding him about the Spats and the Walking Stick. The Boy who can knock off Blocks has a Right to wear Anything that suits his idle Fancy. One who is curly-headed and has the Biceps with which to overturn an Ox can do no Wrong, or, if he does, he can get away with it.

Long before he escaped to the larger Opportunities of the Big Burg, every Tessie around the Place was ready to be overpowered by his Brute Strength, but he played no Favorites.

The Latest Model.

Word came that he was thriving in his new Environment and finally arrived the Cards telling that Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Wetherly was the Lucky Girl, with the Ceremony at the Church and a Reception at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

There was Crape hanging from many a Chandelier after the sad Tidings had been circulated. Everyone hoped for the Best but just knew that she wasn't good enough for Leroy. He had the Makings of a swell Husband and it would be Tough Luck if he drew a Blank. Some of those that had been grown in Paluka certainly seemed good enough, even for a Gadsbie, and so there was a general, not to say aching, Curiosity to get a Peek at the Goddess who was so much superior to the home-grown Article.

When Leroy brought his 1932 Model Bride out to Paluka so as to get her used to his Relatives, it was not known to Beatrice that she was about to be put under the Microscope and given the Acid Test. If she had been wise to the Situation, she would have known that in order to make good she would have to be a peerless Combination of Cleopatra, the Venus de Milo, Queen Marie of Rumania, Elsie Janis and Mary Roberts Rinehart. She had to have Everything and, even then, maybe she couldn't put it over and make the Grade.

They saw her first at a Reception given by Pa and Ma Gadsbie in the Ancestral Palace with the Cupola on top of it. She was sparebuilt, with the general Lines of a Racer. She seemed laid out for Speed rather than Endurance. She had the usual number of Eyes and her Bobbing undoubtedly had been done in a Beauty Shop instead of the Gem Tonsorial Parlors and her up-and-down Frock was figured with Gold, so that even the most hard-boiled Critics would not discover many flaws in the Tont Ensemble.

In the Old Days.

Nevertheless, practically every Female Member of the Smart Set of Paluka said, after getting a Flash at Beatrice, "Well, I'll declare!"

It is almost impossible to indicate in cold Type just how they said it. There was more or less Emphasis on "declare" but the second Word was not neglected and there was, also, quite a bit of Stress on the "Well." The manner in which they ejaculated "Well, I'll declare!" seemed to indicate that they were surprised to discover that Leroy had married a fair-sized Mortal of the Genus Flapper instead of an Angel with a Halo encircling her Head and two fully developed Wings sticking out behind.

What helped to complicate and embarrass the Situation from the very Start was the Fact that nearly all of the Men seemed to cotton to her and gave her the rolling Eye and the prolonged Hand Clasp. They seemed to think that she was fully up to Plans and Specifications, whereas the Women Folks all began to Yes-But. They said her Clothes had been picked out by an Expert but they didn't think that She, Herself, was anything to rave about. When they all said the same Thing they figured that they must be right.

Mrs. Pilkins seemed to voice the Consensus when she said that Mrs. Gadsbie had a certain doll-like Beauty and a kind of Self-Assurance which gave the Impression of Poise but her Face somehow seemed lacking in Character, possibly because she had a Weak Mouth.

Undoubtedly Cain's Wife told Cain that she would try to get along with Abel's Wife and would even return Calls and exchange Dress Patterns, but she never could trust to the ut-

most a Woman who had such a Weak Mouth.

All Old Stuff.

When Elizabeth was told that Mary Queen of Scots had been duly-executed at the Tower, she said: "It is too bad that I had to have her Head cut off but I knew she would start something, sooner or later. She was a Woman who could not be depended upon. She had a Weak Mouth."

It may be explained that a Weak Mouth is the kind possessed by any Person who is shy on Popularity with the Party of the Second Part.

Beatrice might have overcome the awful Handicap if she had known that she was in Dutch and that the Cards had been stacked against her. She thought she would be the real Wow in the Home Town just because Leroy was Ace High. She seemed to think it was her Cue to gush over the simple Villagers and let them understand that she didn't think she was any classier than they were, even if she was a high-class Pippin from the Avenue while they were a lot of web-footed Hicks. The more she gurgled, the more she gumbled up the Program.

She said she loved Paluka because it was such a quaint old Place with such a simple Background and so many droll Characters. This, to the Residents of a Municipality which was black in the Face from trying to be busy and hustling and modern and up-to-date. Nothing that Beatrice said about Paluka could have been used in a Folder issued by the Chamber of Commerce.

She seemed to regard Paluka as a Page out of "The Old Homestead" or "Way Down East," while the Residents flattered themselves that London, Paris and New York City didn't have much of an Edge on them, coming right down to it.

It wasn't because she smoked Cork Tips or was willing to fly at Anything which came out of a Shaker. All of the local Janies under the age of 60 were trying to be True Sports of the Country Club Variety.

Where she crabbled Herself was in being surprised to learn that the untutored Yokels already knew about the Devices of Satan and didn't have to take lessons. She took particular Pains to show the Country Yaps an improper Dance Step which they had completely worn out about Two Months previously.

She was a Nice Girl and her Heart was in the Right Place but after she had patronized the Small Towners for Three Days, registering Surprise whenever it became evident that they knew something besides Hay-Stacks and Pumpkins, one of the Men who had liked her at first stepped out in front and said he would be One of the Five to act as a Committee on Tar and Feathers. There was no less than 18 Volunteers.

MORAL: Never marry anyone who came from Somewhere Else.

Individual Sole Master of His Worldly Fate

It is a strange philosophy which seeks its course and fate in the portents of the stars, or in the lines up on the hand. No trait of human life shows as clearly how tardy and tedious our progress from the superstitions and omens of the barbarians. The ancient Greeks and Romans, and their Phoenician predecessors, always consulted the oracles before a battle or other epochal event, and fatuously believed that the outcome was pre-vised in the flight of a bird, or the color of a cloud.

We, in these days, could far better mold our destiny and achieve our ends were we to employ the time and money spent in the cell of some astrologer, phrenologist or palmist in constructive, earnest effort for the task or duty of life immediately before us. The greatest of English poets has most wisely said that our fate lies not in our stars but in ourselves. What a world of truth there is in that brief epigram!—Exchange.

Razor Has Lasted Long

When razors were weapons and not hoes, an ancestor of Oliver Bolland, age seventy-two, Berlin (Mich.) farmer, bought one made of Damascus steel with a bone handle. That was 200 years ago. Since then the razor has been in daily use in the Bolland family, being handed down from father to son, the present owner having obtained it when he was nineteen years old. Constant honing has worn off the maker's name and the handle is no thicker than a piece of cardboard, but Bolland asserts the razor has still another century of service left.

Historic Trees

The trees on the front terrace of Carvel hall at Annapolis, Md., are between 250 and 300 years old. They are Alanthus trees, the Chinese tree of heaven. No one seems to know how they happened to be planted on the front terrace of Carvel hall. They were brought from China in a sailing ship considerably over 200 years ago. The house in front of which they stand is the Prince George street entrance of Carvel hall hotel. It was built in 1764 by William Paca, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the third governor of Maryland.—Exchange.

Our Atmosphere

I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor. It is something to be able to paint a particular picture or to carve a statue, and so to make a few objects beautiful; but it is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and medium through which we look, which morally we can do.—Thoreau.

FRENCH MOROCCO



A Street Singer in Morocco.

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

FRENCH Morocco is becoming all-conscious. Preliminary borings, near the town of Mekinex have shown such promise that modern machinery will drill to great depths has been ordered.

French Morocco, though streaked with the rugged heights of both the High Atlas and the Anti-Atlas mountains, and dotted with vast dry plains and deserts which give a large part of its area a forbidding aspect, has several large cities of great commercial and political importance in northern Africa.

Casablanca and Rabat are the leading coast towns and handle a large part of the colony's sea trade. Casablanca was founded by the Portuguese about a decade before Columbus discovered America, but the newcomers held it only a short time until the natives routed them and set up a Moslem stronghold. Casablanca was occupied by the French in 1907 and began improvements that have made it the show city of Morocco.

From a city with a population equal to that of Elgin, Ill., Casablanca has grown by leaps and bounds until it now has nearly as many inhabitants as Kansas City, Mo. The pedestrian could easily imagine himself in a European city were it not for the Africans of midnight black, chocolate brown and tan complexions. One-half the inhabitants are Moslems; slightly more than a third are French, Spanish and Italian, and other Europeans, and the rest are Jews.

The price of a room in one of Casablanca's hotels not only affords European comforts but also the equivalent of a ring-side circus seat. An automobile rolls by with a prosperous French business man or a fez-bedecked Turkish merchant; wealthy sheiks stroll along in their flowing white garments and tightly worn turbans, holding each others' hands; dignified French officers in medal-bedecked uniforms are ousted from the paths of little grain-laden donkeys with barefoot Moors astride, and now and then, plodding along in awkward fashion, three or four moth-eaten, cud-chewing camels pass by, often followed closely by a small future "ship of the desert."

Thickly sprinkled among this seething mass of humanity of various breeds and blends, are the ever-present noisy street hawkers, darting here and there with their home-made rugs, sweetmeats, hammered brassware, and "whatnots."

Bad Harbor Was Made Safe.

Why France poured a fortune into Casablanca was a mystery to Europe. It had one of the worst natural harbors on the coast. The low, rocky shore lay open to the strong west winds and the lashing waves of the Atlantic. No river runs through the city to the ocean. But the appropriation was partly used for the construction of breakwaters and harbor improvements that have been dominant factors in the city's development to the second largest city in the protectorate. Ocean-going vessels that anchored perilously off the coast can enter Casablanca's port today.

Casablanca also has electric lights and power and modern water works. Railroads now connect the city with Morocco, (Marrakesh) the capital of the protectorate and North African points. Daily air service is maintained between Casablanca and Toulouse, France, and planes fly every two weeks to Oran.

Rabat was built almost 800 years ago by the labor of 40,000 Christian slaves. The city is located on the northwestern coast adjacent to the old city of Sale, a former lair of corsairs.

There are two present-day Rabats, French Rabat and the native town. French Rabat is like a bit of transplanted Europe. It has wide streets and smart little villas like those of the Riviera. In its streets are women wearing Parisian clothes, business men in sack suits and smartly uniformed French officers. There are telephones and electric lights and motor cars. Everything is modern and efficient and over 13,000 Europeans live within its borders.

DAIRY FACTS

SHOWS HIGH VALUE OF DAIRY FINDINGS

Specialist Summarizes Good Results.

By T. S. SUTTON, Dairy Specialist, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.—WNU Service.

Summarizing some of the results of agricultural experiment stations in various parts of the country, I find that considerable information of practical value to Ohio dairymen has been uncovered recently.

The Missouri agricultural experiment station has found from a study of proven sires that a sire should have ten or more daughters with yearly records in order to predict the average of future daughters with reasonable accuracy.

Workers at the Illinois station report that while green feed enriches the color of milk, proteins from different sources fed in concentrates did not affect the color.

The same experiment station also finds that soybeans are best cut for hay when the pods are well filled. This conclusion is based on the fact that the highest total yield per acre was obtained by cutting at this time, 41 per cent of the total weight was leaves and 30 per cent was pods. Other investigators in Indiana discovered that soybean hay cut when the pods were completely formed, the beans well formed, and the lower leaves turning yellow, is superior for both milk and fat production to hays cut in earlier stages of maturity.

Still other workers in Nebraska have reported some important data concerning the influence of the number of milkings on the production of dairy cows. Analysis of their records show that high-producing Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, and Ayrshire cows of different ages milked three times a day produced from 39 to 52 per cent more fat and 44 to 65 per cent more milk than do cows milked twice daily. Cows milked four times daily produced from 110 to 127 per cent more fat and from 149 to 160 per cent more milk than do cows milked twice a day.

Herd Tests Valuable to Owners of Dairy Cows

The herd test, says Professor Brownell, New York State College of Agriculture, is popular because it is an economical way to get records on all the cows in a herd. It is possible for members of dairy herd improvement associations to have their records accepted and published in the herd book of the national association. These records are preserved and published in a book each year and serve as an invaluable aid in proving herd sires and in building a sound breeding program. Provision is made by the association for the voluntary cancellation of registration papers on the low producing purebreds, and to remove them from the herd books to raise the general average quality of the breed. To date, about 11 per cent of the Holsteins tested in the herd test have been weeded out and their registry papers canceled.

Grain Ration

When the pasture grass or green feed is only fair cows will want more grain and to keep them in flesh and producing well they should have more. A good rule to go by at this time is one pound of grain to every four or five pounds of milk produced, depending upon the test and the quantity the cow gives. Most grain rations recommended for use with pasture contain about 15 to 16 per cent protein. There are several good pasture mixtures that will give good results.

For a grain ration to feed when the pasture grass is dry and short and when the green feed has lost most of its succulence, one-half the pasture ration and one-half of a 20 per cent herd ration may be fed during this period.

Clean Utensils

Be sure that milk pails and other utensils used for milk are washed promptly after using. First: Rinse them with luke-warm or cool water. Second: Wash them thoroughly with hot water and washing soda. Third: Scald and let dry without wiping. Fourth: Set utensils on rack so that they will drain thoroughly. Let the sun shine on them as much as possible.

Remember: Protect cream when you take it to market. Place a wet burlap sack over the can to keep it cool. Tuck the ears of the burlap sack under the can lid handle. Fill the lid of the can with water. The wet sack acts like a lamp wick and drains the water down around the sides of the can. Evaporation does the cooling.

Comparing Milk Color

A machine is being developed to compare the color of milk of one cow with others. This will make possible the elimination of cows that produce pale-colored milk and select those that give a rich-colored milk as demanded by consumers. Breeders will now face the problem of meeting color demand in milk just as they now meet demand for proper breed characteristics, production capacity and individual merit of their animals, a writer in the Prairie Farmer comments.

IMPROVED
UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for January 1

JOHN PREPARES THE WAY FOR JESUS

Mark 1:1-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.
Mark 1:3.
PRIMARY TOPIC—A Faithful Messenger.
JUNIOR TOPIC—The King's Messenger.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Heralds of the King.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Preparing the Way for the Christ.

Since the lessons for the first six months of 1933 are mainly taken from the Gospel according to Mark, it is necessary to grasp the central purpose of this Gospel. In the Old Testament is set forth an august portrait of the Messiah. He is the Branch, the King (Jer. 23:5); the Branch, the Servant (Zech. 3:8); the Branch, the Man (Zech. 6:12); the Branch of the Lord (Isa. 4:2).

The fourfold account contained in the Gospels, placed alongside the Old Testament predictions, fits exactly. Matthew presents him as the King; Mark, the Servant of the Lord; Luke as the Kinsman-Redeemer, and John as the Son of God. The central theme of Mark is the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God (1:1). The key verse is Mark 10:45, "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." The key words are "straightway," "forthwith," "immediately." The picture of the divine Servant energetically doing the Father's work is most beautiful, for the girded one is as beautiful as the arrayed one.

1. Who is This Servant (v. 1)?
This servant who so fully and energetically executed the divine will is the very Son of God.

II. The Forerunner of the Divine Servant (vv. 2-8).

1. Who he was (vv. 2, 3). He was John the Baptist who was prophesied of more than five hundred years before (Isa. 40:3).

2. His mission (v. 2). It was to prepare the way for Christ's coming. He represented himself as but a voice of one crying in the wilderness. He was therefore God's voice proclaiming the divine will and purpose. He was content to be but a voice.

3. His message (vv. 3-8).

a. Prepare ye the way of the Lord (v. 3). It was customary for servants to go before distinguished personages and prepare the way over which they were to travel. In this preparation there was to be a removal of stones, the leveling of the surface, etc. John's message meant therefore that the people should remove from their hearts everything which hindered the coming of the Lord. He called upon them to humble themselves, to bring down the high places of pride and straighten out the crooked places and confess their sins.

b. The baptism of repentance (v. 4). In preparation for the coming of Christ, people were to repent of their sins. Those who repented were to be baptized. Baptism was to be administered to those who repented as an expression of penitence which led to forgiveness of sin.

c. The coming of the Messiah (vv. 7, 8). The coming one was to be much greater than himself, so great that John was unworthy to loose the latchet of his shoes. The superior dignity of Christ was not only in his person but in the work he was to perform. John merely baptized with water but Jesus with the Holy Ghost.

4. His success (v. 5). People from all over Judea and Jerusalem went out and were baptized. John's dress and demeanor were in keeping with his stern mission. He was clothed with camel's hair and had on a girdle of skin. Locusts and wild honey constituted his food. His food and dress indicated that he had withdrawn from the world as a protest against its follies and sins.

III. The Divine Servant Baptized (vv. 9-11).

Jesus was not baptized because he sinned and therefore needed repentance, but because he had taken the sinner's place and was about to accomplish his work which would constitute the basis of all righteousness. He was now dedicating himself to the task of bringing in righteousness through his sacrificed death. Observe in connection with his baptism:

1. The opened heavens (v. 10). This indicated his connection with heaven.

2. The descent of the Spirit upon him (v. 10). This was the divine seal to his work.

3. The voice of approval from heaven (v. 11). This made clear to John the fact that Jesus was the Messiah.

Be Busy

When you are very busy, your beliefs like your clothes will wear out rapidly, and you will provide yourself with new ones. But keep very busy. . . Religion is not what men believe. . . Religion is what men do with their beliefs.

A Divine Man

God will not have his work made manifest by cowards. It needs a divine man to exhibit anything divine.—Emerson.

REPUBLICAN TURKEY IS NINE YEARS OLD

National Consciousness Is Rapidly Developing.

Washington.—New Turkey has just celebrated its ninth birthday anniversary at Ankara (Angora), the capital on the Asia Minor plateau which superseded intrigue-infested Constantinople, long the capital of the old regime. A bulletin from the National Geographic society outlines some of the forces that have been shaping the new republic.

"After nine years of strenuous reforms, the Turkish republic, because of world-wide depression, has a breathing spell in which to take stock," says the bulletin. "The apathy of its enemies and neighbors enabled it to escape partition. Fatalism, combined with the paucity of desires by the Turkish peasant, has been a constant drag on progress.

"Great strides have been made in developing national consciousness among the variety of peoples who are combined under the government of the Ghazi (the Conqueror). The first great step was the freeing of the country of its enemies, a military operation through which the Ghazi, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, gained political leadership. A complete separation from the Ottoman dynasty and the Caliphate, leading to democratic forms of government and a segregation of religion and government, was another important step.

"The country is wide, the population scanty, the state of education and literacy low, communications inadequate. These factors have added to a native inertia against which Turkey's leaders have labored with striking results.

Turned to Western Ways.

"The fez was abolished in order to prepare the Turk, through western dress, to ally himself with western thought. The visor of the cap, which became the popular head covering, could be reversed so that the forehead could touch the floor in prayer; but nonetheless a sharp cut was made with the past. The veil was not abolished, but those who abandoned it were favored.

"Another milestone was the adoption of the Latin alphabet. The old Arabic alphabet was closely related in thought with the Koran. With the advent of 'New Turkish,' the Turkish republic moved closer to all nations using the Latin alphabet, but severed a strong bond with religious forms. Not only had Turkey's alphabet been that of the Arabs and Persians, but many of the words were of foreign origin. A strong movement is under way to employ Turkish words and free the language of foreign vocabulary, but at the same time the study of foreign languages, chiefly French and English, is being pushed.

"The Ghazi, who entered into the campaign for New Turkish through many informal personal contacts and direct personal encouragement, has recently been directing a study of Turkish history. Under his personal direction the Turkish History Research Commission has compiled a four-volume world history in which Turkey has a larger place than ever before. This world history, written from the Turkish viewpoint, is to be taught in the Turkish schools. Thus the Ghazi hopes to tie the depressed present to a glorious past and a hopeful future.

Roads and Railways Extended.

"Ankara (formerly known to the West as 'Angora'), has become a wonder capital. Mushroom speed has been combined with careful planning and a worthy capital is rapidly taking shape in the heart of the arid Anatolian plateau.

"Lack of funds is slowing up the ambitious program of railway and road building on which the Ghazi's government had started, but steel bands and better roads are slowly binding the country regions together. For centuries, a great trade route by way of Trebizond (Trabzon) and Erzurum reached from Persia to the Black sea. Commerce along that historic highway had declined, but through an improvement in the road-bed, commerce is again to be lured back to its historic channel between highlands and sea, between caravan and caravel.

"The Turk formerly was averse to participation in trade or commerce, and many professions were in the hands of foreign residents. But many trades and professions are now restricted to Turks, and from barber and waiter to tailor and stock broker, the Turk is being encouraged to look to his own people for aid.

"The state has taken over many industries not only because of a lack of individual initiative but also from a desire to train the people in new pursuits.

"The United States occupies a peculiar place among Turkey's chief customers, since we spend three times as much for Turkish tobacco, figs and mohair as Turkey spends for American products. New industries are being fostered in the republic and the visitor with a taste for foreign foods is finding life harder or more expensive. Turkish foods, candies, tinned preserves, and even sugar and chocolate are supplanting world-famous brands.

"World-wide depression, slowing the material change, has not only forced Turkey to foster home industries and bar importations from the West, but has also given the Turk time to appraise the changes of the last decade."

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SPENDS 18 YEARS IN TREE TOP HOME

Artist Conquers Disease With Air and Sunshine.

Tiffin, Ohio.—The grizzled hermit of Mad river is back in his creptop home, and all is right with his world. From his rough platform in the swaying top of a 100-foot elm tree, the seventy-five-year old hermit looks down without envy on the world he fled 18 years ago.

Then Orrin Sternbarger, fifty-seven, was an art instructor at Wittenberg college, in Springfield, Ohio. Stricken by tuberculosis, he was warned he had only a few months to live. He said farewell to his friends, gave up his home, and set off to the wooded hills along the Mad river. There, a few miles from Tiffin, Ohio, in the tips of the old elm he built a crude platform and set about the task of curing himself by the fresh air and sunshine method.

And he did it. Eighteen years of Robinson Crusoe existence have removed every vestige of the disease. When wintry winds lashed his tree-top platform he built a rough covering for it. Rarely did bitter snowstorms drive him to his crude shack on the ground.

Most of his wants he supplied himself. He took small game with the bow and arrow he fashioned. And Mad river abandoned in fish. With his food, he hoisted himself by means of a rope and pulley and counted weights back to his treetop perch. Then, three years ago, his rope broke. No longer sick, but too old to scale the tree and unable to buy a new rope, Sternbarger was forced to dwell on the ground. His home of 15 years was always in sight but beyond his reach.

Recently Amandus Grossman, of Tiffin, former sheriff of Seneca county, and Carl Pugh, a friend, came on the old man in the woods. Their friendliness drew the hermit out. He told of his need for a rope. Grossman procured it.

Dog Gives Life Saving

Mistress From Mad Cow
Nampa, Idaho.—Add dog heroes: When Mrs. Gus Renstrom went to feed her cow recently the animal attacked her, knocked her down, and gored her.

Her collie dog attacked the cow, sinking its teeth into the cow's leg. This distracted the cow's attention from Mrs. Renstrom and she was able to escape.

The dog was badly mangled and died.

Lived With Husband as Stranger for 22 Years

Spokane, Wash.—A woman who said she had lived under the same roof with her husband for 22 years as a stranger was given a divorce here.

Mrs. John Huart said she and her husband became estranged nearly a quarter of a century ago but had hidden the situation so effectively that even neighbors were unaware of the rift existing between them.

RICH NEGRO POSED AS WHITE 33 YEARS

Quadroon Cut Himself Off From Family and Race.

New York.—The story of a Georgia quadroon who cut himself off from his family and race 33 years ago, passed as a white man and became Carl H. Loh, wealthy Tarrytown society man, civic worker and churchman, has been revealed in Surrogate's court in White Plains.

Loh, realty developer and broker, died June 3. He was a vestryman in the exclusive Christ Episcopal church of Tarrytown, N. Y., where Washington Irving worshipped. He was a member of the Conqueror hook and ladder company, a volunteer unit composed of blue-blooded residents of the village. He was a familiar figure in Tarrytown drawing rooms.

His will left a \$2,000 fund to supply Thanksgiving and New Year's day dinners to the fire company, and a life interest in the bulk of his estate, listed as "more than \$30,000," to his secretary for twenty-one years, Sarah H. Elliott, the estate to revert to charity.

But in his will he left one avenue open that led to his past—bequests of \$5,000 each to his mother, Mrs. Mary Carter, and sister, Daisy, of Macon, Ga., not knowing they were dead. Another sister, Mrs. Rosetta Carter Perdue, wife of a negro farmer at Hyde Park, went into Surrogate's court and asked to be declared Loh's sister, and to be given the \$10,000 as next of kin to her dead mother and sister.

After examining specimens of the dead man's handwriting, Surrogate George A. Slater stated he had little doubt that Loh was really Howell Cobb Carter, a Georgia mulatto.

Barking Fish Shot

Barking like a dog when shot, and believed to be a species of bottle-nosed shark, a "monster" was captured off the coast of England near Curbridge. Its blowing was heard by Mrs. Lucy Bone some distance away, and she aroused the village. Ten men then tried to land the visitor by lassooing it with a wire clothesline, but only after a terrific battle, in which clubs and other weapons were used, was it landed.

After being dragged to the land it was shot. It gave final defiant barks before it died. The fish is estimated to have weighed 600 pounds, and it was 11 feet long.

An Illustration

He—Life is unjust; some get everything that is good and beautiful and others get everything that is ugly and bad.

She—Yes, our marriage is an example—you got me, but I only got you.—Passing Show.

Out Our Way

"Husband, our neighbor is calling."
"Well?"
"He wants to borrow our snow shovel."
"He can have it if he'll bring back the lawn mower."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TALKIE FILMS USED TO AID EDUCATION

Pictures Help Students to Understand Talks.

Chicago.—They're taking the yawns out of physics and chemistry at the University of Chicago by putting talking films into them. Not that the "dance of the molecules" has been set to a jazz orchestra, or anything of that sort. Instead, the movies have gone scientific.

What the savants of the University of Chicago set out to demonstrate is that the fundamentals of science can be far more vividly and speedily impressed on a student mind by an animated film that runs a few minutes, than by a profound lecture that lasts more than a few hours. But there is no danger of the motion picture ousting the instructors and turning into a professional robot. Lectures and films now will be dependent on each other, with the student's maximum progress the goal.

Molecules Dance on Screen.

For instance, an oral description of the activity of molecules may not register deeply with a class. But a visible demonstration via the screen, with celluloid pingpong balls impersonating the much magnified molecules skittering around inside a huge jar, clarifies the principle and leaves an indelible mental image. That's precisely what happens in the opus "Molecular Theory of Matter."

Taken alone, it was emphasized by Prof. Hermann L. Schlesinger of the chemistry department, the film could not convey the proper amount of information to a class. Shown after the basic theory has been explained and discussed, however, it provides the most graphic possible illustration to the lecture.

Professor Schlesinger and Prof. Harvey B. Lemon of the department of physics prepared the material for the two films, "Molecular Theory of Matter" and "Oxidation and Reduction." Twenty films are planned for the physical sciences division of the university, of which some already are under way.

Saves Much Time.

"Each of the films runs ten minutes," Professor Schlesinger commented, "and includes delicate, expensive, and difficult experiments with the best types of apparatus. By photographing these processes we can save much time and labor for other institutions which will buy the films but which could not afford the time and the money to conduct the actual experiments for smaller classes.

"There has been packed into these ten minutes so much material and such varied experiments that even the lectures alone on these matters would occupy more than five hours, and the series of experiments several more, to say nothing of the many additional hours of preparation. This is supposing that each experiment would go off successfully in class. Frequently they don't."

Artistic Beggar Splits

With Less Fortunate

San Francisco.—Pat McNamara, eighty-two years old, a panhandler and a philosopher with whiskers, was arraigned before Judge Lazarus in the Municipal court charged with begging. Pat admitted the charge, but said it was his only means of livelihood. He averred, moreover, that he is an artist at his profession and besides is a philanthropist who divides his earnings with the less fortunate.

To prove his assertions he displayed a handful of silver and nickels which inventoried at \$10.10, and he waved to the cage which held the previous night's human flotam.

"These men are here," he said, "because they have no finesse. They are not artists. They are not students of human nature. They are in a sense my charges. I will divide with them. I always give half my earnings to the down-and-outers who cannot help themselves."

With that Pat counted out \$5.05 which he gave to Judge Lazarus with instructions to distribute it among the occupants of the cage. The judge discharged the aged philanthropist, distributed \$5 and kept the odd nickel. "For luck," he said.

Man's Son Arranges His

Funeral, Though Alive

Boston.—John J. Hogan, fifty-five, blamed his son, Edward, for a hoax in which complete arrangements for the elder Hogan's funeral were made while he was in perfect health.

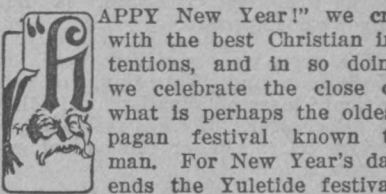
Cancellation of a death notice which had been published in newspapers revealed the hoax. Before the notice was withdrawn, however, scores of mourners had visited the Hogan home, a hearse had brought 40 folding chairs, and many floral tributes had arrived.

Undertaker William J. Cassidy said Edward Hogan had informed him of his father's "death," and had borrowed \$45 from him "to buy some clothes to attend the funeral."

Farmer Seriously Hurt

as Mule Chews His Leg

New England, N. D.—Arthur Kendall, farmer, is recovering from a critical condition after his leg had been nearly chewed off by a mule. Kendall was pinned under a heavy sack with the mule when his wagon broke down. The animal, frightened, seized Kendall's leg with its teeth. It was necessary to pry the animal's jaws apart to free the leg.



Happy New Year! we cry with the best Christian intentions, and in so doing we celebrate the close of what is perhaps the oldest pagan festival known to man. For New Year's day ends the Yuletide festival, familiar to our Aryan ancestors as Hweolor-tid, or "the turning-time."

Among primitive peoples everything is thought to live; thus to the animistic savage the lightning and the falling trees are living and unfriendly things trying to hurt him.

Naturally enough in this stage of man's development the sun was regarded in the same light—as a reasoning being—and since the sun furnished primitive man with his very means of existence he came to worship it and to watch after its welfare.

Even today there are tribes who during an eclipse turn out with great clamor and shoot arrows into the air, under the impression they are attacking the monster who is devouring the sun.

Little wonder, then, that early man watched with growing fear the yearly drama of winter—the death of vegetation and the apparent weakening of the sun. Perhaps this time it really would die and leave him cold—helpless!

Then when hope had almost fled would come the great day of the turning-time, the day when the sun turned back and became gradually stronger that in due time green buds might spring forth and the song of the birds herald the coming of another spring.

The world was saved and man rejoiced during that season of Hweolor-tid, lighting great bonfires symbolic of the sun's warmth, and offering gifts to Freya, the Mother goddess.

Our modern personification of the old year is an aged man dying, and the New Year we conceive as an infant. The rebirth idea persists.

The probable reason for the sacred nature attributed to the mistletoe in



Lighted Great Bonfires, Symbolic of the Sun's Warmth.

the Eddas and early Celtic mythology, the important part it played in the Druidic rites, and its modern association with Christmas, may have been the mysterious nature of this plant's birth, springing as it does for no apparent reason and with no visible roots from the body of an oak tree.

Although New Year's day is mentioned as an important festival by Tacitus in the first century, it is not referred to as a Christian feast day until well on in the Sixth century. It was then that the date of January 1 was universally accepted, although even now in countries such as Russia and Greece, where the Gregorian rather than the Julian calendar is in use, the occasion is celebrated 12 days later than is customary with us.

In Imperial Rome the day was dedicated by Numa to the two-faced god Janus, in whose honor men were wont during this festival to forget old grudges, and to whom they would offer sacrifices of cakes, wine and incense. And as a tribute to this two-faced god—this god who could look back at what had passed, and forward at what was to come—Julius Caesar named the month of January.

In England it used to be the custom to save a part of the Yule log to light the New Year's fire, in order that some mysterious continuity, reminiscent of the pagan vestal fires, should remain unbroken. Many other strange superstitions were connected with the day, among them that of the "first visitor," which still prevails in Scotland.

According to another old legend, the first pitcher-full of water drawn from a spring on New Year's morning was supposed to possess remarkable properties, and maidens used to sit up all night to obtain this "cream of the year."

We still sit up to "see the New Year in."

So, when the bells ring out at midnight and we rush into the street, shouting and slapping strangers on the back, and performing what we think to be very original antics, let us remember that people acted in precisely the same manner and did exactly the same "original" things at the festival of the Saturnalia in pagan Rome more than 2,000 years ago.

For there is nothing new under the sun.—Boston Herald.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Miss Marian Zentz, Keymar, spent several days this week as the guest of Miss Mary Koontz.

William Gilds and family, spent Christmas day and Monday, visiting the home of the former.

Miss Pauline Brining is at home, recuperating from the effects of a fall received a few weeks ago.

John Shreeve who suffered a stroke of paralysis last week and was taken to the Frederick Hospital, is now somewhat improved.

The news was received here, on Wednesday and Thursday, of the critical illness of Miss Leila A. Elliot, of Rochester, N. Y., following a serious operation for removal of gall stones.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Taneytown Savings Bank, held Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 27th, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, at which a large majority of the outstanding stock was represented, Norman R. Baumgardner, Merle S. Baumgardner, Calvin T. Fringer, O. E. Dodrer, David H. Hahn, Norman R. Hess, Daniel J. Hesson and Norville P. Shoemaker were chosen to serve as directors of the bank for the coming year.

Miss Amelia Annan, who is vice-pres., of the Young People's League of the Baltimore Presbytery, was the hostess to seventeen guests to a fellowship supper, given at her home, to the young people of the Taneytown Presbyterian Church, Thursday night. Out of town guests were Mrs. Sebolt, President of the League; Miss Louise Finney, Int. Sec'y of Young People's Work; Mrs. Rae Martin, vice-pres., and Miss Ruth Frank, Sec'y Young People's League.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to extend my thanks for the flowers, fruits and card, and all kindness toward me, during my recent illness, and since my return from the Hospital.

MISS LAURA BELLE DAHOFF.

TANEYTOWN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual business meeting and election of officers of Taneytown Library Association will be held Saturday evening, Dec. 31, 8:30 at the Library room. This will be an important meeting and those interested in the Library will please be present.

AMELIA H. ANNAN, Sec.

THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1932.—Horatio J. Stermer executor of Samuel B. Stermer, order to transfer auto.

Letters of administration on the estate of Margaret E. Shipley, deceased, were granted to Howard R. Shipley, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Mary E. Snader Martin, executrix of Reverdy N. Snader, deceased, received order to transfer title.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Lewis F. Lynn, deceased, were granted to Lewis H. Lynn.

William H. Renner, executor of Louisa C. Hammond, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts due and received order to sell personal property.

Etta Elizabeth Stoner Waltz, et. al., executors of Lana S. Stoner, deceased, received orders to transfer autos.

Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1932.—Carrie V. Maus, administratrix of Charles H. Maus, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Note:—Monday, Jan. 2, 1933, being a legal holiday, the Orphans' Court will be in session Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 3 and 4, 1933.

THE LESSER OF TWO EVILS.

"Rastus, on your way to the polls you received \$4 from a Republican worker and \$7 from a Democratic worker."

"Yes, sar, dat's right."
"And you promised each that you'd vote for his candidate. Which one did you vote for?"

"Well, suh, Ah speculated quite a spell, an' den Ah walks to de polls an' votes a straight Republican ticket, suh. Ah figured, suh, dat dat Republican man was de least corrupted ob de two."—Wall Street Journal.

A Privilege

Jack—Grandpa, when did you become a grandpa?

Grandpa—When you were born.

"And if I had not been born, would you ever have become a grandpa?"

"No."
"Then how much are you going to give me for it?"—Das Bunte Blatt, Stuttgart.

Statesman's Reading

Among the books which Lord Cromer read often, and with the greatest degree of satisfaction, were the Book of Job, the first six and the last books of the Iliad, the tenth satire of Juvenal, "Tristram Shandy," the "Pickwick Papers," "Soapy Sponges' Sporting Tour," the funeral oration of Pericles given by Thucydides, which he thought the perfection of oratory, and "Lycidas," which appealed to him as a masterpiece of melodious verse.—From "Lord Cromer," by the Marquis of Zetland.

Devils Island Reality

Devils Island does actually exist. It is located in a group of islands called the Iles du Salut in French Guiana, off the coast of South America. Here is located a French penal station with administrative headquarters in Ile Royale, nearest the mainland. To the seaward is the Ile du Diable (Devils Island), noteworthy as the prison of Alfred Dreyfus, confined there in 1894-99.

FARM LEADERS FAVOR SALES TAX.

(Continued from First Page.)

the approaching session of the Legislature and will press for the adoption of a State sales tax to relieve the burden of direct taxation on farms and property generally," Mr. Fairbanks said.

His statement marked a striking departure from a report adopted at the annual session of the Maryland Grange here several weeks ago in which the organization went on record as endorsing a State income levy as the most equitable form of taxation and voted a qualified indorsement of the ten percent impost on race track wagering suggested by the Hollander Tax Survey Commission.

The announcement of the new stand came after a series of conferences at which officials of the two organizations pondered a report that Constitutional questions might delay for several years, or halt indefinitely, the working of any State income tax law enacted by the Legislature, as well as a consideration that distressed economic conditions might result in such a levy returning much less than the anticipated and needed revenue to carry out the tax-shifting program sponsored by the farm groups.

After the above was in type, the following on the same subject, came from Miles H. Fairbank, Secretary-Treasurer Maryland Farm Bureau Federation.

"The report of the Tax Survey Commission, recently submitted to the Governor and members of the Legislature, points out that 'all in all, it is a fair statement that, at the present time, an undesirably heavy load of direct property taxation rests upon the farmers of the counties and upon the house owners and tenants of the cities.' It proposes, as a means of relief, the maintenance of county roads from the gas tax and motor-vehicle license fund, and a lower county rate on schools, the difference to be made up from some form of indirect tax.

In these recommendations the Survey Commission followed the program laid down by the Joint Tax Committee of the Farm Bureau and the Grange last spring, which program had been indorsed subsequently by the various Boards of County Commissioners and legislative leaders.

On roads there is a general agreement on the principle of 'how this part of the program could be carried out.

On our schools there is a general agreement that the counties should be relieved of a portion of the burden. The Survey Commission recommended a plan whereby no county would be required to levy more than 40 on the \$100.00 which, if the present standards be maintained, would mean that \$3,200,000.00 must be found elsewhere. After discussing briefly the difficulties attending the enactment of a state income tax on sales tax, the Commission recommended a 10% tax on the pari-mutual winnings at our four major tracks.

At first glance this looked like a reasonable source of income, since it would average about four million annually, sufficient to take care of the school burden and provide a residue that should further reduce the State tax rate. As would be expected, this proposal drew forth objections from those interested in the race tracks and from also Judge William C. Walsh, a member of the Commission.

In his dissenting report Judge Walsh gives very substantial arguments that the proposed tax would seriously jeopardize the present state income from the tracks and he proposes as an alternative a sales tax on certain luxury commodities. A luxury sales tax was recently indorsed by the State Grange as an alternative if proposed levy on race tracks was found to be impracticable.

The attitude of practically everyone interested in this tax reduction campaign has been that the 10% race track levy should be supported, if investigation showed that the burden on the tracks would not be increased to a point that would jeopardize the present revenue, now totaling close to three quarters of a million annually to the state and substantial amounts in county taxes to those counties in which the tracks are located.

So much has been written in the press lately about the race track levy that it seems unnecessary to launch into a discussion of its merits here. It is sufficient to say that it now seems impossible to rally sufficient support to put any such measure across, since most of our leaders are convinced that the proposal is unsound. While, doubtless a small additional tax will be demanded at Annapolis next month, this source cannot be considered. Judge Walsh has pointed out perhaps a 3% tax could be imposed without serious objection and at a recent meeting of the Joint Committee of the Farm Bureau and Grange, it was pointed out that a tax up to 5% could be imposed without placing Maryland tracks in an unfavorable position as compared to those in other states.

Several other proposals were made in the Survey Commission's report for raising additional revenue; one, increased license fees on commercial trucks; another, strict enforcement of the existing one-fifth cent per ton mile law on trucks.

Assuming that both of these suggestions are carried out, the income would be about three quarters of a million annually, far short of enough to carry out the proposals on schools.

It must also be remembered that no study of the tax question can be considered intelligent that does not take into consideration the financial situation of Baltimore City. Regardless of criticism or opinion of the financial stability of Baltimore is of concern to the entire state and will necessarily figure in any legislative action on the tax question.

In short Baltimore City will need additional revenue. They must borrow from the State or get authority for a bond issue totaling over three million next year. This seems imperative and must be reckoned with.

While the farm organizations have always stood for a state income tax,

it is obvious that such a tax will not meet the present situation. There is a general feeling among thinking tax students that a state income tax is the only scientific method of taxing and efforts should be made to get a law on the books anyway. Doubtless an income tax law will be introduced at the coming session. The problems attending it are the questionable amount of income and the constitutionality, which must be tested.

In the meanwhile we are faced with the problem of raising money to replace the burden on real estate both in the counties and Baltimore City. This cannot be based on possibilities if relief is wanted at once. It must have some definite assurance of being equitably distributed, practically painless, easily collected, and capable of producing sufficient revenue.

It is the judgment of the leaders of our farm organizations that a sales tax of 1% average, placed on certain commodities and businesses, more nearly approaches this than anything else at the present time and they have so recommended. (Next week, in the concluding article, Mr. Fairbank will discuss the sales tax.)

Man Awarded \$1 Balm Against Fiesta Queen

San Francisco.—That the woman always pays is a fallacy, Hershell E. Aldridge, twenty-five, believes.

He sued Miss Margaret Murray, San Jose fiesta queen, for \$10,000 because she "broke my heart when she refused to marry me after she had given me her promise."

A Superior court decided Aldridge's "broken heart" was worth \$1, not \$10,000. Miss Murray paid the dollar.

Last of the Lawlers Quits St. Louis Police

St. Louis, Mo.—The "last of the Lawlers" is leaving the St. Louis police department, where a Lawler has been on the force for the past 100 years.

One hundred and six years ago William Lawler's grandfather joined the police force. Before the grandfather retired, William's father joined, and succeeding the father was William.

William's uncle, Michael, also was a member of the force.

Now, after 34 years on the force, the last of the Lawlers has turned in his resignation. "I'm going to California to raise oranges," he said.

Housewives Earn Cash Outside Home

Washington.—Of the American women responsible for the care of homes and families, 13.8 per cent had gainful employment in addition to their household tasks, the fifteenth census disclosed, according to information made available by the Department of Commerce.

There were 28,405,294 families in the United States in 1930 reported as having "homemakers," and of these, 3,923,516, or one in every seven, had the homemakers gainfully occupied. Work at home accounted for 19.4 per cent of the total so occupied and work away from home for 80.4 per cent.

A small number did not specify the place of employment. Hired housekeepers were not counted as homemakers.

The largest proportion of homemakers with outside work, 24.4 per cent of the total gainfully occupied, were in the classification of "servants and waitresses."



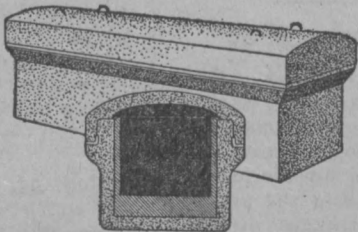
As we greet the New Year with its renewal of hope and inspiration we wish to all of you happiness, contentment and success in generous degree.



Automatic-Perfect Seal Concrete BURIAL VAULTS

Both makes of Vaults. Absolute Protection. Ask your undertaker for Babylon's Vaults. They are the best!

Guaranteed Waterproof Asphalt Coated



Demand Protection from your Undertaker

PRICE \$50.00 DELIVERED GUY W. BABYLON & SONS Phone 29FG NEW WINDSOR, MD.

Executor's Sale OF Personal Property.

The undersigned executor of Mrs. Louisa C. Hammond, deceased, will offer at public sale, at her late residence, in Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1933, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following personal property:

1 BEDROOM SUITE, wardrobe, round extension table, cot, kitchen table, 6 rocking chairs, 6 cane seat chairs, 2 kitchen chairs, 4 stands, sewing machine, couch, music cabinet, 2 mirrors, kitchen cabinet, corner cupboard, trunk, 2 oil heaters, 3-burner oil stove and baker; electric stove, 1 plate; 2 lamps, electric waffle iron, 2 rugs, 12x15; comforts, sheets, count-erpane, table linen, bed linen, 2 old-time cover lids, 2 clocks, dishes of all kinds; silverware, fruit and jelly, meat bench, and fruit cupboard, refrigerator, electric carpet sweeper, 4 suit cases, sewing table, etc.

Also, at the same time will offer for sale—

120 Shares Kennedy Gas Sav. Stove & Range Co.; \$1,000 Bond, Consolidated Coal Co.; \$100 Bond, 4th. Liberty Loan; 1 Share Taneytown Garage Co.; 5 Shares Carroll Co. Ag. & Fair Ass'n.

TERMS CASH. W. H. RENNER, Executor Louise C. Hammond. J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 12-30-32

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

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

SUNDAY MORNING JANUARY 1st, 1933

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

Election Notice of St. Mary's Cemetery Association of Carroll County

The lot holders of St. Mary's Cemetery Association of Carroll County, Inc., are hereby notified that the regular Annual Meeting for election of two Directors, to serve for four years on the board, will be held on Monday, Jan. 2, 1933, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Hall at Silver Run, Md.

HARRY N. GROFT, Secretary-Treasurer.

Election of Directors

Notice is hereby given to the policyholders of The Taneytown Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Taneytown, Md., that an election for Eight (8) Directors, to serve for Two (2) years will be held at the Company's Office in Taneytown, Md., on Jan. 3rd, 1933, from 1:00 to 3:00 P. M.

GEORGE E. DODRER, Sec'y. 12-16-32

Election of Directors

An election for seven Directors of The Taneytown Garage Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on Tuesday, January 3, 1933, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

12-23-32 D. J. HESSON, Pres.

Election of Directors

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The Detour Bank, that an election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held on Saturday, January 21, 1933, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Bank in Detour.

DAVID B. REIFSNIDER, Cashier. 12-23-32

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat 48@ .48
Corn, old 40@ .40
Corn, new 30@ .30

Hesson's Department Store (ON THE SQUARE) Taneytown, Md.

Looking Back Over The Past Year, We Find That Your Good Will and Patronage is One of Our Greatest Assets.

We Face The New Year With A Determination To Use Our Best Efforts To Serve You Better Than Ever, and We Trust That The Year of 1933 Will Be Filled With Health, Happiness and Prosperity For All.

Our Grocery Department

Offers for your consideration many staple items of merchandise. Merchandise of merit and that cannot be surpassed in values offered.

- LARGE PACKAGE RINSO, 18c**
Pack Lux Flakes, 3 Cakes Life Buoy Soap 17c
Small 9c; large 23c 3 Cakes . & G. Naphtha Soap 10c
3 Cakes Lux Toilet Soap 20c
- 1-LB. CAN HERSHEY COCOA, 16c**
1/2 lb Cake Baker's Chocolate 20c 4 Cans Carnation Milk 25c
2 packages Seedless Raisins 13c 2 Packages Noodles 15c
- 2 LARGE CANS HOMINY, 17c**
3 Cans Pork and Beans 13c Large Can Crushed Pine-apple 15c
2 Large Cans Sliced Peaches 25c 1 Jar Mayonnaise 8-oz size 10c
- 1-LB. TIN BOSCULE COFFEE, 30c**
2 Packs Pancake Flour 15c Pack Postum Cereal 20c
3 Cans Salmon 25c 4 Cans Tomatoes 25c

START THE NEW YEAR ON A SOLID FOUNDATION

Wise are the merchants, business men and individuals, who start the New Year on the solid foundation of financial security. This Bank will be glad to be helpful to you in your financial affairs -- and cordially invites you to make it your banking home.

TANNEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK
TANEYTOWN, M.D.

You Do The Wise Thing When You Come Here To Consult Us

A BANKER'S LIFE is spent in studying the reasons for the success and failure of those who engage in the various lines of commerce and industry.

MANY OF OUR CUSTOMERS have profited by our sound advice.

WHETHER OR NOT you are a depositor here, feel free to talk with us anytime.

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY, TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.