

TANEYTOWN LOCALS

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

This column is not for use in advertising any money-making program, fair, supper, party or sale; except for non-denominational churches, or Fire Company or Public Library support.

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

The work room of The Carroll Record will be open until further notice, from 8 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 to 4 P. M., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. On Fridays, from 7 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 to 4 P. M. On Saturdays from 8 A. M. to 12 M. The manager's office will be open from 7 A. M. and close at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 4 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ronnenburg, of Baltimore, called on the Robert Shriner family, on Sunday.

Allen F. Feesser returned home from the Frederick Hospital on Monday and is getting along very nicely.

Walter Fringer, of New York, is spending a week's vacation with his mother, Mrs. C. T. Fringer and family.

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

Miss Sadie Anders attended the State Police Rodeo Exhibition, at Island Park, Harrisburg, Pa., on Saturday.

Lester Cutsall was taken to the Frederick Hospital, in the Carroll County Ambulance on Wednesday, for treatment.

Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Wickey and children, of Washington, spent Saturday evening with Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Benner.

Mrs. John Yingling is attending the Women's Missionary Convention, at Hanover, Pa., as a delegate from Grace Reformed Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Witherow, daughter, Miss Wilma, and son Wm., of Washington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Angell.

Mrs. Edgar Carter, daughter Miss Elizabeth, son Charles, Alonzo Carter and Lawrence Long, all of Brunswick, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Boyd, near town.

Mrs. Martha Fringer suffered very painful injuries early Tuesday morning when she fell down a flight of stairs, breaking her collar bone and also suffering minor cuts and bruises.

Mrs. Hubert Null had her tonsils removed at the Hanover General Hospital, on Tuesday, and on Wednesday was removed to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Null, where she will remain until Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Omar G. Brown, of Kane, Pa., spent the week-end with Mrs. Joseph Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brown and son, Chambersburg, and Allan Brown, Waynesboro, spent Sunday at the same place.

William Kooztz, four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kooztz, of near town, was taken to the Frederick City Hospital, on Monday and operated on Tuesday for appendicitis. He is getting along very nicely.

On Tuesday, J. H. Sell showed at our office a home-grown sweet potato which weighed 4 lbs. 1 ounce. John W. Stouffer reports having one which measures 18 inches in circumference, that was raised on J. J. Bankard's farm.

The Editor, in company with Rev. L. B. Hafer, spent four days this week, attending the biennial session of the National Camp of the P. O. S. of A., in Wilmington, Delaware, the meetings of which were in the fine Dupont-Biltmore hotel.

On Wednesday evening, a slight auto accident occurred at the east end of town, when a car driven by Dr. Legg, of Union Bridge, collided with Miss Estella Essig's car. A bent bumper, damaged tail light and fenders was all the damage done.

Mrs. Sarah Albaugh and Mrs. Mary Stover, spent the week-end in Walkersville, visiting relatives and friends, and on Sunday evening they in company with Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Crouse and Paul and Mary Kooztz, were entertained at supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Houck.

A number of members of the local Fire Company attended the Carnival at Pleasant Valley and participated in the parade on Tuesday evening of this week. Pleasant Valley has organized a Fire Company and they have bought a truck which will be a great protection to the town and community.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ohler and Mr. and Mrs. Merle Ohler arrived home on Saturday from the middle west where they visited Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Fleagle, at Sherwood, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fleagle and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Fleagle, at Decatur, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Harting and Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Null, at Niantic, Ill., where a birthday dinner party was held in honor of Mr. Null's birthday on Sunday. From Decatur they went to the Chicago Fair, then to Windsor, Ontario across to Canada to Niagara Falls then to Watkins Glen by way of the beautiful Seneca Lake and Bear Mountain route home.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

LOCAL OPTION LAW IN FORCE

It Has Not been Repealed by the New Beer Law.

According to a published statement made by Secretary of State David C. Winebrenner, III, the present beer law does not repeal the Local Option law of Carroll County. The county's local option laws were adopted both in 1914 and 1916 and have never been repealed.

The beer law under which beer is being sold, may assume 3.02 beer not to be intoxicating; but in cases in which persons become intoxicated from drinking the beer, it would appear that sellers of it may become liable for violating the local option laws of Carroll County, against selling intoxicants.

Mr. Winebrenner further says that even if the 21st. amendment is finally adopted, this does not affect the right of each state to deal with the liquor question separately, although the 18th Amendment would be removed from the constitution. He was giving his opinion for Frederick county, but they apply alike to all counties having local option laws.

CARROLL COUNTY'S FIRST MATINEE FIELD TRIALS.

It is now definitely known that the Matinee Field Trials to be conducted by the Maryland Field Trial Association will be Saturday, Sept. 30, starting at 8 o'clock, A. M., sharp. These trials will be run on the Magruder Wilson Estate, at Finksburg, which is an ideal location for local sportsmen to try out their bird dogs.

These matinee trials are open to any dog owned and handled by an amateur. The dogs will be handled on foot in 20 minute heats and will be judged on a shooting dog standard. Dr. Wm. H. Pearce and Allen Fields are the judges.

Local sportsmen from Westminster, New Windsor, Unionville, Sykesville and Baltimore will enter their favorite pointer or setter on Saturday.

Bring your dog and \$1.00 and you may be surprised if your dog is one of the first four dogs placed and thereby winning for you a very suitable trophy.

Turn right in Finksburg at school house and follow the arrow "To Field Trials." Sandwiches and coffee will be served on the grounds.

LOG SCHOOL HOUSE MEMORIES.

In Mr. Gorsuch's "First Page Editorial" in last week's issue of the Westminster Times, he switched from a graphic comment on "beer" to reminiscences concerning his first school days in a log school house, with its ten-plate stove, etc.

The editor of The Record can duplicate this experience at the old Priestland School, that developed from the log school house to a brick "academy." According to keenness of memory, it wasn't so many years ago; but we won't make a count of that, but merely state the facts.

We had the big ten-plate stove too. How many know that the name "ten-plate" came from the ten main plates that were cast to make the stove? These old stoves were great heaters, unequaled even today by any modern stove for rapid heat radiation. We too had no wood house at our school, and we too were not among the wood sawers and splitters, but we recall that there was occasional trouble, among the older boys who resented having to "take turns" at the job, as well as at "sweeping out."

In fact, the latter job once caused physical conflict in the school between a few of the larger boys—young men and the teacher who was strong on the taking turn part rule, and our recollection is that the teacher and the rule got the worst of it.

Those were primitive school days, for sure, and teachers sometimes needed muscle as well as mental strength, in order to succeed. The boys wore high-top leather boots, and the girls calf-skin shoes and waded to school through snow and mud without rubbers, because these had not yet been invented.

If there were night programs or spelling bees—as there frequently were—the lights were a few smoky lamps or short tallow candles set up on desk tops. "Going for water" was another occupation not so undesirable, as a well was usually nearby, and the job was a privilege rather than a task.

What a difference between now and then—on a guess, sixty years ago. What would our highly sophisticated youngsters of today think of going to school, often a distance of maybe two miles carrying dinner buckets and a satchel of books? There were no school buses then, no rubber coats and only a few whalebone rib umbrellas that children were seldom trusted with. The fortunate ones were those whose parents would sometimes take the children on horseback, riding behind, or may be in a spring wagon, sleigh or sled.

TANEYTOWN DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY.

On Sunday night, there will be held in Trinity Lutheran Church, Taneytown, at 7:30, a District Sunday School Rally presided over by Merwyn C. Fuss, president of the Association. The program in brief will be as follows: prayer, J. Albert Angell, Taneytown U. B. Sunday School; Scripture lesson, Mrs. Charles Cluts, Keyville S. S.; special music by Otterbine male chorus, of Hanover, Pa.; Otterbine U. B. Sunday School, directed by Mr. Adam Kohr; address Rev. J. Fred Holloway, president Western Maryland College Seminary.

All are alike in one respect—all began life needing clothing and shoes, and unable to supply our needs.

WOMEN'S MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

Maryland Synod Lutheran Church to be held in Taneytown Church.

The fifty-first annual convention of the Women's Missionary Society of the Maryland Synod United Lutheran Church, will be held in the Taneytown Church on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 3, 4 and 5th. The officers of the society are, president, Mrs. L. H. Waring, Washington; vice-president, Mrs. Wm. A. Wade, Baltimore; recording secretary, Mrs. J. G. Kingsbury, Washington; statistical secretary, Mrs. Harry B. Fogle, Uniontown; treasurer, Miss A. Barbara Wiegand, Washington; historian, Mrs. Charles F. Alvord, Hagerstown.

The preliminaries of the convention will open at 4 P. M., Tuesday, with registration, followed by supper. At 7 o'clock, vespers and holy communion conducted by Rev. A. T. Sutcliffe, pastor of the church.

The opening proper will be in the evening, at 8 o'clock, with the usual service, greetings and response, report on credentials, organization, and naming of committees.

The convention theme "Forward" will be presented by the Young Women's Missionary Society of St. Luke's Church, Cumberland, followed by the presentation of work in India, by Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Dunkelberger.

On Wednesday, devotional service at 9 A. M., in charge of Mrs. B. C. Ritz. At 9:15 o'clock, minutes and roll-call; greetings by Mrs. F. T. Elliot, response by Mrs. J. C. Bowers; the president's address by Mrs. L. H. Waring. There will be heard reports of conference presidents; Eastern Mrs. M. E. Thomas; Middle, Mrs. W. E. Saltzgriver; Western, Mrs. Robert Burkoll; Mountain, Mrs. H. H. Sharp; reports of treasurer, statistical secretary, historian, department secretaries; service of remembrance, adjournment.

Afternoon session at 2 o'clock, devotions and report on minutes; pageant "The Brahman's Gift." Young Women's Society, Taneytown; 3:00 o'clock, Nurses' Home, by Miss Katharine Fahs; 3:10, presentation of "My Five Indian Friends," Mrs. Martha Goedeke; 3:40, demonstration by Light Brigade of Taneytown church; 4 o'clock, "Our Jewish Neighbors" by Miss Marie Gerlach.

At 6:30 P. M., the convention banquet will be served at Sauble's Inn. will be a program, Dr. J. E. Harms, president of Md. Synod will be the main speaker; a short sketch, under the direction of Miss Mary Heltibridge, a Missionary to Japan, will also be given, etc. This program is for everyone, those not attending the banquet, are to come at the above given time. Thursday morning 9:00 devotions, reports, unfinished business, report of nominating committee, election and installation of officers; new business; at 11:30, consecration service "Forward After the banquet at 7:30, there followed by closing exercises.

DIVORCES BY MAIL

Basing his opinion on a ruling by the Court of Appeals, Willis R. Jones, Deputy Attorney-General, on Wednesday said that Mexican divorces obtained by mail are invalid under Maryland law.

The opinion was expressed in a letter to Clayton K. Watkins, clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, in response to a question as to whether a marriage license should be issued when one of the parties concerned has been divorced by a Mexican court. In his request for the ruling, Mr. Watkins referred to several cases in which neither party to the divorce ever resided in Mexico, the majority of the decrees being obtained through the mails.

The question previously had been considered by the Attorney-General's office, but it has been uniformly held that the clerk of the court has no authority to pass upon the validity of a divorce, whether issued by the courts of the or any other State or country, Mr. Jones said.

"However, when such divorces are reasonably before the courts of this State for consideration, they will be declared to be invalid and consequently such persons who have obtained such decrees and have remarried in this State may be prosecuted for bigamy, notwithstanding the issuance of a license here, and the ensuing marriage may be set aside in any appropriate proceeding in which its validity is assailed."

HOME-COMING PLANS COMPLETED.

The final plans for the 11th. annual Home-Coming services at Linwood, are completed. There will be three services on that day. One at 10:30, in charge of Rev. Marshall Wolf, of New Windsor. He will preach the opening sermon. The second service will be in charge of Attorney Moylan. This will be Mr. Moylan's initial service at Linwood. He comes most highly recommended. He is a graduate of Western Maryland College; also Judge of the Appeal tax Court of the city of Baltimore.

The third service will be in charge of Theodore McKeldin, also of Baltimore. Mr. McKeldin has spoken twice before to Linwood audiences, and the fact that he has been repeatedly recalled is a sufficient guarantee that he meets all requirements as a speaker.

These services will all be interspersed with special music. Come and enjoy the day with us.

THE COBLENTZ CASE AGAIN

Charges Originating in Carroll County May be placed on Trial.

The question of whether Carroll County charges against State Senator Emory L. Coblentz, president of the defunct Central Trust Company of Maryland, should be tried, was argued before the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court, in Cumberland, on Wednesday. Attorney Leo Weinberg, of Frederick, argued that these charges were the same as those on which Mr. Coblentz had been acquitted in Frederick.

State's Attorney Brown, of Carroll took the opposite view, as did State's Attorney James Clark, of Howard county. Mr. Brown contended that the offense of accepting a deposit in Carroll County was different from the acceptance of a deposit from a different person in Frederick county, and he and Attorney Clark cited decisions from other states to support this view. They maintained the offense was the acceptance of a deposit, and not the mere operation of keeping the bank open.

Attorney Weinberg said that the Court of Appeals in a previous case had decided that his (Coblentz's) only offense could be in keeping the bank open with knowledge of its bankruptcy, and second that the Frederick County Court decided that he did not have knowledge of such insolvency on Sept. 2, 1931 the same day mentioned in the indictments from Carroll County.

In addition, Mr. Weinberg entered a demurrer to the indictment charging conspiracy to defraud against Sen. Coblentz, Charles McC. Mathias, Grover L. Michael and C. Thomas Summers, vice-presidents of the closed institution, and S. Elmer Brown of W. treasurer. It was agreed between the State's Attorney and Mr. Weinberg, with the consent of the court, that the question would be presented on written briefs to be submitted to the court.

There was also argued before the court by Hilleary W. Gans, Baltimore, on behalf of George W. Page, former state bank commissioner, a demurrer to the indictment returned by the grand jury of Carroll county, charging Mr. Page with failing to require directors of the Central Trust Company to restore or make good the capital stock of the bank after it had been impaired as alleged in the indictment. State's Attorney Brown denied the attorney's argument which was to the effect that the former commissioner could not be guilty because he was without authority to close the bank except with the written consent of the governor and the Attorney-General of Maryland as specified in the banking law of Maryland. The court also took this question under advisement.

GOOD MANNERS, AND HEALTH.

Speaking of personal habits in relation to health, Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health, said recently, "There is usually some good reason for what we speak of as 'good manners,' and very often there is a closer connection between them and good health, than is commonly realized.

"Take the question of handwashing, as an illustration. It does not look well to sit down to a meal without having washed the hands. It does not look well to go to school and when 'hand inspection' is called for to present a pair of dirty, grimy hands for the teacher or the public health nurse to see. But when we insist on handwashing as a matter of routine, there is more in it than the mere appearance of cleanliness.

"A great many of the diseases we have—sore throat, influenza, colds, diphtheria, to mention only a few of them—are believed to be spread through germs carried in the secretions from the nose and throat. Others, like typhoid, are spread through the discharges from the bladder and the bowels. We have what are called 'carriers' of disease, that is persons who are not ill themselves, but who throw off the germs of these various diseases, and who are a source of danger to other persons. You can readily see why it is extremely important for these 'carriers' to form the handwashing habit.

"But there is every reason why all of us should form the handwashing habit, especially after visiting the toilet, before handling food or preparing it for the table, and before eating. Our hands are also carriers. Literally, the most active we have. And in contact with all sorts of things all day long. If each of us would organize himself or herself into a hand washing league we would do a great deal toward protecting ourselves, and others, as well, from the disease producing germs that we pick up or carry around with us."

PANTS MANUFACTURER ASKS EXEMPTION BY N. R. A.

A pantaloons factory, at Mt. Airy, has filed a petition for exemption from N. R. A. regulations. The Mt. Airy Chamber of Commerce indorsed the petition. The factory, before closing its plant, employed nearly 100 persons, with a weekly pay-roll of approximately \$700.00.

Ralph Sellman, proprietor of the plant, closed it when required to pay \$12.00 per operator a week. He also makes the plea that his product is made also at the penitentiary, where costs are low, making competitive bidding next to impossible, and not at all possible on the \$12.00 a week basis.

Scientifically the sweet potato does not belong to the potato family but is a member of the morning glory family.

LABOR STRIKES INTERFERE WITH CODES.

Violence is Feared in Pennsylvania and Other States.

Strikes in various industries are interfering with the operation of N. R. A. codes, likely based on the assumption by certain labor leaders that this is a good time to enforce demands not only for still shorter weeks, or days, and for more pay, or for both. This kind of labor activities is noticeable in steel and mining industries, and alleged communists are said to be active in the movement.

The scenes of operation are reported to be mainly in Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and the situation is adding great concern to N. R. A. officials as well as to employers in general, who are already having trouble in arranging codes in many classes of industry. Coal production is said to be especially paralyzed at the beginning of coal delivery for the coming winter, and serious conflicts are feared between strikers and various police agencies.

At this particular time, when the Federal authorities are doing their best to provide more employment at better pay, this activity on the part of those who would be the most benefited, seems to be very inopportune and discouraging.

At present there are upwards of 100,000 men on a strike in various lines of production, including steel, silk, coal, leather and automobile industries. The most of these are Pennsylvania and West Virginia miners, but there are serious indications that union leaders pretty generally may unite in a great tie-up of major industries generally; but there is a hope that this may not go beyond the paralyzing stage.

Unquestionably the whole N. R. A. movement may be involved, which would appear to make it necessary that the Federal government will be compelled to take decisive action to prevent further interference with its plans for National recovery.

THE ADVERTISING VALUE OF THE RECORD.

The Carroll Record has confidence in its value for advertising, for the reason that it has confidence in the character of its local field circulation, and in its readers interest.

The publisher sells to the advertiser the influence of his newspaper, as well as space in its columns. He backs the offerings of his advertiser with the recommendation of his newspaper, and unless the newspaper has standing and influence that recommendation is as valuable as space on a handbill.

Another important item in the matter of advertising value is adequate circulation of the newspaper in the trading area of the community it represents.

A newspaper may have 2,000 circulation in a community and trading area of 5,000 homes, and not be as valuable to its local advertisers as a newspaper with 1,000 circulation in a community and trading area of 1,200 homes.

The essential elements for an effective advertising medium are secured only through the making of a good newspaper, a newspaper that fills the needs of the people of the community, the kind of a newspaper they want. With such a newspaper, the publisher offers full value for the dollars he asks the merchant to spend with him.

ADAMS COUNTY WHEAT ACREAGE REDUCTION.

Reports from Adams County, Pa., are to the effect that the wheat acreage of that county will be cut to the extent of reducing the wheat crop about 20,000 bushels, or about 1000 acres calculating on the normal yield per acre, and that this estimate includes about 225 farms. Almost one-half of this estimated reduction will be in the Littlestown-New Oxford section.

The following are district reports; Gettysburg district, 52 farms which during the past three years have produced an average of 27,721 bushels from 1503 acres; Littlestown district 70 farms, 48,814 bushels, 2248 acres; New Oxford district, 41 farms, 23,415 bushels, 1293 acres; Fairfield district, 23 farms, 11,390 bushels, 579 acres; York Springs district, 13 farms, 8,346 bushels, 498 acres, and Biglerville district, 29 farms, 11,145 bushels and 597 acres.

WHEAT CAMPAIGN.

The campaign to reduce wheat acreage is coming to a close, according to L. C. Burns, County Agent, who is in charge of the program.

Mr. Burns states that approximately eight hundred applications have been made for wheat allotment contracts so far. This represents around eight hundred and fifty farms, and near 65% of wheat acreage. The farmers of the county are to be congratulated on their willingness to cooperate in an effort to control production so as to secure the greatest benefits from the sale of wheat in the future.

You can sell a good newspaper at a good price much easier than you can sell a poor newspaper at a cheap price, and the good newspaper makes the greater profit. Do not cheapen the price but improve the newspaper. —Publisher's Auxiliary.

The shortest step to wisdom is to keep out of trouble.

WHO OWNS THE HIGHWAYS?

An Important Question Asked by Western Newspapers.

An editorial under the above caption recently appeared in the Butte, Montana, Independent. This journal urges that truck owners do not pay their full share of highway maintenance, and should be compelled to carry liability insurance to cover damage caused by drivers and cargoes. As the argument is applicable to all states, we give it space.

"Just a day or two ago," the editorial says, "the papers told of a careless truck driver hauling a cargo of gun-cotton, colliding with a picnic party, killing four, whose bodies were shattered and burned, wounding 26 when 40 cans of the high-power stuff exploded following the wreck. All of which impresses on the public the importance of the question: Who owns the highways, anyway?"

"What business has any firm or corporation loading 40 huge cans of gun-cotton on a truck and starting it across the country? Federal laws provide for the method of moving and labeling such explosives on the railroads, but a trucking outfit is permitted to haul this dangerous stuff across the country on an open truck, knock other vehicles off the highways burn four people to death, wound 20 more.

"Legislation to regulate trucks on the highways meets opposition in the various legislative assemblies, usually on the ground that it will interfere with the farmers doing their trucking. This is a lot of bunk put up by the big trucking outfits. No such legislation is designed to interfere with farmers hauling their own products to market, or moving supplies from town or city to the farm. The attempted legislation is designed to regulate commercial trucking companies which endanger life and property, tear up the highways and pay little or nothing to keep up the right-of-way which the public furnishes them.

"Drastic regulation requiring trucking companies to carry sufficient insurance to cover all public liabilities might help the situation. When the time comes that such trucking outfits are made to pay for the damage they do, the insurance rates will go to a point where it will require the highest efficiency and the most considerate drivers to handle trucks on the public highways.

PROBABLE CHANGE IN RURAL ROUTES.

If plans materialize, as submitted by Inspector Chester, of the Department of Consolidation of Rural Routes who visited Taneytown Postoffice on Tuesday, the following change will be made in the near future:

Patrons on the South side of Taneytown-Westminster State Road will be served by Route 1, from Keymar. Patrons east of Haney, will be served by Route 1, Taneytown. All patrons on Route 3, and the part of Route 2 north of Haney, will be hereafter known as Route 2, Taneytown.

NEWS IS SCARCE.

The depression is rapidly drying up practically every source of news that the country newspaper man has relied upon in the past. For instance: People cannot afford to go places, consequently they are not having so many car wrecks; youngsters can't afford to get married and if they do can't afford to raise babies; people cannot afford to carry much fire insurance which means there are not so many fires. Yes, it's a tough calling, this gathering news for a country weekly. —Glasgow (Mo.) Missourian.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Harry E. Clingan and Catherine S. Baker, Taneytown, Md.
Kenneth M. Reck and Marietta V. Barbour, Littlestown, Pa.
Herman F. Plath and Evelyn D. Billet, York, Pa.
Harold S. Wisman and Mary C. Hoff, York, Pa.
Harry E. Burgess and Ruth France Elliott City, Md.
Carroll E. Gossage and Marie Zielski, Baltimore, Md.
Arthur Williams and Elsie M. Squirrel, Westminster, Md.
Russell E. Fottorri and Estella E. Bohn, Littlestown, Pa.

Random Thoughts

"WE DO OUR PART." This motto of the N. R. A., is a good one, assuming that the "part" that "we do" is good. The motto belongs in good company, for it is found in its rightful place in connection with "doing unto others" Golden Rule style. We do not "do our part" if we do less than our best.

But, it is necessary to have the right vision to see and know what our best is. We can be as greatly mistaken about this as we often are about other matters. We may think we are doing our part, but are not thinking very hard nor clearly about it—one can get the habit of making his thoughts match his inclinations.

In this particular N. R. A. case, "We do our part" is an assumed obligation on the part of the agreement signer, according to the estimate that enforcement officials place on what the "part" is to be. And so is the same motto, used in any case now or later on. It is one that we can not successfully dodge, nor exercise mental reservations over, if we pretend to be honest.

The Carroll Record

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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P. B. ENGLAR.
WM. F. BRICKER.

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

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

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

All articles on this page are either original or properly credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this Office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

Entered as Second Class matter in the Postoffice at Taneytown, Md., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1933.

WOULD THE N. R. A. INDUCE BORROWING.

It seems to be generally agreed that the upturn in buying power due to the operation of N. R. A. has not as yet shown what may be called decisively favorable results, such as were hoped for by the over-enthusiastic who talked of such results putting in their appearance by October 1st.

This may be due to the slowness in extending—or to the general acceptance of, and full co-operation with, the plan, on the part of the public. So, it is now stated by careful authorities that unemployment cannot be banished under six months, and possibly a year, and to tide over this intervening space the borrowing plan is suggested for the use of business men.

Considerable time must also be allowed for returns from the acreage reduction in wheat and cotton to appear in the shape of increased profits for farmers. It is already intimated that in order to boost the borrowing plan, the government may make loans to banks.

But, the important question is, will the majority of those who are at present co-operating with the N. R. A. experiment continue to do so on borrowed money? For it must be assured that before the need for borrowing comes they will already have spent large sums already in their possession, to aid the plan. Theoretical legislation, without a positive guarantee of profit at the end of it, will hardly induce practical hard-headed business men to borrow in order to continue the plan. It would be expecting too much from them to go so far.

It is questionable, indeed, whether most smaller concerns can wait very long for anticipated better business, especially as many of them had already about exhausted their surplus capital, as well as profits they might have made without the N. R. A.

NEXT, THE N. S. A.

The various governmental agencies and legislative experiments, that have been, and are, so industriously promoted these days, together with all sorts of semi-public aid societies, relief funds, drives for community chests, and the more or less private efforts along the same lines, while genuinely helpful and justifiable, do not escape attendant evils.

These evils are neither strange nor hard to discover. They emerge from the natural tendencies of human weakness. They develop from that purely lazy streak in humanity that lacks pride and common honesty, and is willing to trail along as objects of relief. A tendency to relax, as it were, and let themselves be fed and clothed with as little effort as possible on their part.

It is fine to study up real employment for the really deserving; but another effort—another movement—will be required after a while, and that is, to compel people to work, after jobs are to be had. There is a class that we fear is growing, that will not work unless compelled to do so.

There is a contagion attached to being helped, and it attacks and spreads to those who are too willing to be objects of charity; and this is all the more true when it is found that governmental help may be had—as a sort of supplementary pension proposition.

And this means added burdens to the thrifty and industrious; to persons financially within the reach of tax-gatherers. It means an extra load for thrift and economy to carry; a tax on honesty accumulated property, and perhaps wealth.

Yes there must be another slogan, than the N. R. A. It may be "No Shirkers Allowed," or N. S. A.—just a change to the next letter following the R. It will be necessary, as sure as effects from causes are sure. The government—meaning the people—must be protected against shirkers.

THE MYSTERY, AND ITS ACCOMPANYING EVIDENCE.

We are considerably mystified these days over the many and radical changes that are coming about, both from the public mind and legislative authority, and we wonder what it is all about? Whether the people have lost confidence in themselves and in tried plans, and are blindly following "something new;" and whether the country legislatively is doing much the same thing?

There is certainly a tendency toward extremism, as to which, conservative minds have a proper right to worry over, or at least to accept with misgivings. Somehow the greater part of the world is so over-fed with the doctrine that "things can't be any worse, no matter what is done," that there is a tendency toward tempting fate without a great deal of concern.

After a time this argued condition will disappear, and the pendulum of thought will swing the other way just as pronouncedly. It is the rule—the history of the world—that these cycles appear, and always there has been recovery.

And, we need not look alone on things of major importance that are so performing. Individuals are doing the same thing in their private affairs. The careful consideration of whether we "can afford" certain indulgences is in the background. We are complaining of depression, hard times, lack of money, difficulty in making ends meet, and yet a great many are not practicing self-restraint in the matter of indulgences.

That "things are not as they used to be," as in the case of the "old gray mare," is abundantly demonstrated, but not in any decidedly sorrowful manner on the part of the people as a whole. And this fact in itself adds to the mystery of the present situation.

THE FIRST GRADED SCHOOL HAD ALL COLORED PUPILS.

According to an interesting article in the Sunday Supplement to the Baltimore Sun, written by Hal Curtis credit is given to Alexander L. Wade for originating the graded public school system, such as is now in effect, with enlargements. Wade was a teacher in the schools of Virginia and West Virginia for over fifty years, commencing in 1848, and it was largely through his vision that caused West Virginia to be first in establishing a state system of public schools at the expense of state and county school funds, in 1865, a development from the primary school system of 1845.

Wade is credited with having developed the idea of systematized education, from observing the workings of schools of higher education, contrasting them with the haphazard methods of "common schools," and in 1874 placed his plans in operation in the rural schools of Monongalia County, West Va., and in 1876 was generally recognized as having introduced a "Forward Movement in Education," that spread throughout the country.

The movement became so pronounced that the National Association gave the plan such a strong indorsement as to cause the chief of the National Bureau to say that "Of all the plans developed none has excited more attention than that known as the grading system for country schools devised by A. L. Wade, County Superintendent of Monongalia county."

In order to prove his theory more conclusively he later asked for the principalship of the Morgantown, W. Va., colored school, where under difficult conditions he worked out his plans successfully, thereby bringing to pass "the first well-rounded and complete school in the United States."

QUACK REMEDIES.

One important task which will be urged upon the Congress at its 1934 session is revision of the pure food and drugs act, which was passed in 1906. The Congress will be asked to bring the act up to date and to extend the protection which it offers the public against impure foods and worthless medicines.

One condition which led to the enactment of the food and drugs law was the extensive sale of worthless remedies under false pretenses. Fabulous claims as to the health-giving qualities of harmful drugs and worthless concoctions were printed on the labels of these products to deceive the public. The present law forbids the use of false and misleading statements on labels, but this does not prevent the dispensers of such products from making their claims through other media. Under the new food and drugs bill the dissemination of any false claims for foods, drugs or cosmetics would be prohibited.

An article in Editor and Publisher by R. G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, points out that there is no intention of setting up a censorship over the advertising of foods and drugs. The real purpose of the bill is to make manufacturers of such

products liable for any fraudulent claims that may be made as to their therapeutic values. If responsibility for fraudulent claims can be placed where it belongs, the public probably will be saved a tidy sum of money, and injury and death in many cases may be prevented.

Quack remedies that are offered to the public as cures for numerous diseases are often harmless in themselves, but when sick people are led to use them with the expectation that they will be cured, proper treatment is often neglected and death may be the result.

Mr. Tugwell calls attention to one so-called remedy for diabetes that is made in an unscientific way from a weed called horse-tail. A recent exhibit of this fluid was surrounded by testimonials of persons who claimed to be cured by it, but some one had also gathered the death certificates of the individuals writing the testimonials, and in each case doctors had certified that diabetes was the cause of death. The death certificates equaled the testimonials. "This is particularly tragic," says Mr. Tugwell, "now that science has given us insulin, which will retard the effects of the disease and permit diabetics to live a normal span of life."

In view of the large sums that are spent annually in the United States on quack remedies, revision of the food and drugs act to provide adequate protection against them becomes a significant undertaking.—Washington Post.

STAY ON THE FARM.

W. P. McGuire, editor of the South-side Virginia News, Petersburg, Virginia, has a proposal that deserves wide attention. It is simple and it is important. And the crux of it is: Why not keep farm boys on farms?

In pursuing his proposal, he asks 27 pregnant questions concerning the trend of young men away from the farm and possible ways of reversing its direction. It is certainly obvious that boys who have been reared on farms and have been intimately associated with the craft of agriculture since infancy, are best equipped to make the farmers of tomorrow. And it is equally true that these boys have been marching to the cities in armies, for a great many years, impelled by the hope of making their fortune in a life of which they know little or nothing.

In the years following the war, this away-from-the-farm drift added hundreds of thousands of boys to the urban population. And when the depression came, it was an important factor in causing the worst unemployment situation in our history. Most of the boys had never learned any trade especially well—they took any old job they could find, and it was usually of a sort requiring little skill and no training or aptitude. They were the first to be let out when production slowed. They are likely to be the last taken back.

We have appropriated millions for agricultural relief and created great federal organization to administer it. Certainly it would be worthwhile, as Editor McGuire says, to go to the root of the farm problem and give part of the money and effort to evolving a plan to enable young men to stay on the farm and become self-supporting citizens. Doing this would prevent overpopulation of urban centers, tend to mitigate employment problems and, as Mr. McGuire says, fits in perfectly with the Administration's aim to provide a solid economic foundation for our country.—Industrial News Review

IS THIS HELPING THE FARMER?

In our national highway system to date there is a vast amount of "forgotten road." In the State of Illinois, for example, out of the 98,287 miles of rural highways in the state at the end of 1930 high-type improvement has been applied to only 9.8 percent and low-type improvement to 13.6 percent.

In this state, after the expenditures during all the previous years and including more than half a billion dollars of funds in the eight-year period 1923-1930, inclusive, there still remain 74,472 miles of forgotten road or about 76.6 percent of the total rural highway mileage. Can it, then, be said that this tremendous expenditure for highway improvement has been aimed at taking the farmer out of the mud?

The situation is similar in other states. In New Jersey, about 48 percent of the highway is unimproved; in Ohio over 40 percent. In Pennsylvania more than 70 percent of the total rural highway mileage is unimproved; in Michigan about 68 percent. For the country as a whole, the record shows that, out of the total of over three million miles, high-type improvement has been applied to 125,708 miles, or 4.2 percent; low-type improvement to 567,851 miles, or 18.8 percent. The forgotten road in this country to the end of 1930 amounted to 2,315,507 miles, or 77 percent.—Dr. C. S. Duncan, Economist, Association of Railway Executives.

WHAT ABOUT THE SALOONS?

The pendulum swings and the 18th. Amendment is doomed. In a few weeks, or months, hard liquor will be here again. What is being done to regulate a traffic that certainly requires regulation? The wets have consistently and vociferously admitted that the old-time saloon was a curse, a cess-pool of corruption and something America was well rid of, in their opinion. The dries went too far in their advocacy of temperance and brought about prohibition. Our tendency is to go to extremes, and we are now headed for the reverse of temperance. With crime the industry it, now is in this country, a flood of hard liquor will result in a serious situation unless steps are taken with respect to its control.

Plans should now be in process of formulation as to the best method of controlling liquor traffic. Many of us have vivid recollection of conditions that caused thousands of people who might have been classed as wets to vote with the dries in raising the bars against all liquor. Unless we take steps to regulate hard liquor—steps that recognize the moral problem—we may again find a situation similar to that above referred to in effect.

Shall we have government liquor stores? Shall we have a permit system? Or shall we simply let matters drift until even those now clamoring for hard liquor become so disgusted with conditions that they will force the pendulum back, in another impotent attempt to make the country, bone dry?—Seattle Journal of Commerce.

LEISURE—NOT IDLENESS.

There is a very old saying that it is not sorrow nor trail that puts the severest test to human character, but prosperity and personal success.

There is much truth in the saying, and much also in the further one that the surest test of a people is in the use to which it puts its leisure. . . .

Man works because he must. He makes the best of it and finds no reason for complaint, but rather for pride that he can do it well and in content.

But of his leisure he makes what he will. What he finds full evidence in the fashion in which he spends the time that is his to choose what he will do.

The matter happens to have become a very vital one right now. The American people are to be tested in the matter of their understanding of the blessedness of leisure.

Here now at last is a chance to follow one's own instinct for voluntary labors of fascinating and inconsequential sorts, to have time for study, for reading, for unhurried works of human helpfulness, for digging in one's garden, for exploring the neighboring countryside, for knowing one's neighbors.

The word leisure itself, merely means the chance for choice.

To use it not only with wisdom, but with prodigal and joyful abandon is to find a new spirit in life, a new happiness in living, and a new heart for work when the working time comes round.—Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal.

When Silver First Came Into Monetary Limelight

Free coinage of silver means that the currency system of the nation permitting the free coinage of silver accepts silver bullion for coinage in unlimited quantities in some prescribed ratio to gold.

When the American currency system was established it provided for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 15 to 1—15 ounces of silver being presumed to have the same value as one ounce of gold. In 1834 the ratio of silver to gold was pushed up to 16 to 1, where it remained until silver was demonetized in the United States in 1873. This is the ratio William Jennings Bryan set forth in his platform when he ran for President on the Democratic ticket in 1896.

The free coinage of silver was authorized early in this nation's history because of the scarcity in precious metals and the need of employing gold and silver as a basis for the monetary system. Silver was dropped from the American monetary system and from the monetary systems of the leading European nations because of the wide fluctuation in its value and the impossibility accordingly of maintaining an equivalent value between silver and gold.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin"

The story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was begun by Harriet Beecher Stowe in 1850, ten years before the outbreak of the Civil war, and the first chapters were written at her home in Brunswick, Maine, under many domestic difficulties. Money was scarce and Mrs. Stowe's time was divided between the care of an infant child and her literary labors. There is a tradition that the work was begun on scraps of brown wrapping paper. It was first printed as a serial in the National Era Magazine, Washington, D. C., and in 1852 it appeared in book form and in the same year it was dramatized and started on its world-wandering pilgrimage of propaganda.

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SHE MAKES MONEY BY TELEPHONE!

We know a farm woman who sells many things by telephone. In one season it is strawberries. At other times it is eggs, cream, dressed poultry. People pay her a premium to get things fresh from the farm. She says these telephone sales bring many additional dollars into the family purse.

Your telephone can help make your farming profitable. Yet the cost is only a few cents a day.



The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company (Bell System)
72 W. Main St., Westminster, Md. 9900

First Church of Christ, Scientist

Baltimore, Md.

Announces a Free Lecture on Christian Science

By Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., of San Francisco, California, member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., at the Lyric Theatre, Friday evening, October 6th., 1933, at 8:15 P. M. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Electric Car Gives Way to Motor Bus in Texas

Fort Worth, Texas.—In much the same way that horse-drawn trolleys years ago gave way to electric cars, here, so the electric cars are giving way to motor busses.

Thirty per cent of the entire traction system of Fort Worth now is motorized. As electric trolleys wear out, they are replaced by busses, so that within a short while the entire system will be busses.

Fort Worth is the second large Texas city to inaugurate abandonment of electric cars. San Antonio already has entirely replaced electric trolleys with busses.

Cheaper operation of busses, lack of need of expensive trackage, and faster service are the reasons given for the transition.

"Steamship" on a Mountain

Motorists following the Lincoln highway through the Allegheny mountains, east of Pittsburgh, are amazed to find a "steamship" perched on the side of a mountain at one point where there is a particularly fine view of the surrounding country. The structure is a hotel and restaurant, built in the form of a boat, and stands at an elevation of 2,404 feet. From its deck tourists look into three states and seven counties.

Washing the Flag

It is entirely proper to wash or clean the national flag, and this is done whenever needed in the army and navy. No special method of washing has been laid down, nor is any needed.

Sheep Perform Many Stunts

In their annual spring migration from the Salt River valley to the cool highland pastures of northern Arizona, sheep are called upon to perform various stunts such as climbing almost sheer mountain sides and swimming streams. The climbing doesn't bother them a bit, shepherds say, but getting them to take the plunge into the icy creeks that flow from the snow-packed heights sometimes calls for a bit of low human cunning. Knowing that the flock will follow any leader, the herder's job is to drive, push or throw some unwilling "woolie" into the torrent and get it headed for the other shore.

Bandit-Proof Bank Door on Display

St. Louis.—A bandit-proof bank door, invented to prevent robbers from entering financial institutions either before or after business hours, is on exhibition here.

The mechanism is a chamber of bullet-proof metal, just large enough to accommodate one person. It has two sliding doors. When one is opened, the other locks automatically. Thus, an employee enters the metal chamber from the foyer, closes and locks the door behind him, then opens the door into the banking rooms by means of a secret combination dial.

If anyone unfamiliar with the combination attempts to operate the dial, both doors lock and he is trapped in the small room.

POULTRY

WORMS WILL CHECK HENS' PRODUCTION

All Fowls Are Susceptible in Warm Weather.

A flock of hens infested with worms will not lay nearly so many eggs as a similar flock free from these parasites. As a rule, worms do not affect chickens until they are two or three months old, but from then on all fowls are susceptible to them, particularly in warm weather. It is easier to prevent chickens becoming infested with worms than it is to eradicate them later.

The first and most important step in the prevention of worms, notes a writer in the Montreal Herald, is to practice strict sanitation in the poultry houses as well as in the poultry yards. Poultry yards should be spread at least twice a year with lime, then spaded or plowed. The poultry houses should be cleaned thoroughly at least once a week. Not only should droppings boards and roosts be scraped, but they should also be disinfected with a good disinfectant. Feeders and fountains should be washed and disinfected at the same time. If possible, young stock should be on ground on which chickens have not been for two years.

It is not enough, however, to practice sanitation on your poultry plant and then just take it for granted that your birds are not afflicted with worms. If the laying flock is producing poorly, if the birds look tired, have sharp breast bones and pale combs, or if the young stock looks unthrifty and is thin, with lifeless plumage, it is quite likely they have worms. The only thing to do then is to cut open one or two of the worst looking birds and perform a post-mortem operation, slitting the intestines their entire length. If you find worms, you can be pretty sure that the rest of the flock is also infested.

Hopper Feeding of Both

Grain and Mash Is O. K'd

Hopper feeding of both grain and mash the year round seems to be increasing. Several experiment stations have found it to be satisfactory, particularly so for the special laying breeds. It seems to be doubtful whether it works as well for the meat type of birds. Many poultry men are hopper feeding corn and oats, but not wheat, for the reason that when wheat is fed with corn and oats, the birds generally consume a greater percentage of wheat than of the other grains. In that event, because wheat brings the highest price of common grains, the tendency would be to increase the feed cost.

To obviate this difficulty, wheat is not hopper fed; from four to six pounds of this grain is fed daily in the litter, per hundred birds. Hopper feeding of grain, except wheat, is liked for several reasons. It simplifies the feeding problem and it is more sanitary. Reducing labor cost is something upon which everybody is concentrating, and may perhaps be the main reason why hopper feeding of grain is gradually gaining in popularity.

Cost to Produce Eggs

The cost of producing a dozen eggs on 211 Ohio farms the past year ranged from 11.1 to 25.8 cents, according to statistics collected by the state extension department. These eggs sold for an average price of 23½ cents a dozen. Thus the 20 farms, where the egg cost was 25.8 cents, lost approximately 2 cents a dozen; while the most efficient flocks on 65 farms, where the cost was 11.1 cents, returned a profit of 12.4 cents a dozen.

Wholesale Culling

There are at least two periods when wholesale culling is in order. The first, observes a writer in Successful Farming, is just prior to housing the pullets in their winter quarters; the second is in midsummer just as the hens are completing the year's production. In the culling of pullets many authorities state that usually as high as 15 per cent of those raised to maturity should be marketed rather than held as prospective layers.

Small Bird, Small Egg

With the price of eggs remaining low, but with the price of feed higher, there is a tendency to allow the pullets on range to get along the best they can. It has been well proven that within the breed the smaller the bird the smaller the egg. If pullets come into production next fall small in body size, you will have more than your share of small eggs. Young birds on the range, pullets especially, should not be allowed to shift for themselves. —Indiana Farmers' Guide.

Packing and Grading

Use good cases, cup flats and fillers, advises a writer in the Ohio Farmer. Use excelsior pads or cup flats on the bottom and top of the case. Place eggs in the case with small ends down. Grade eggs into large, medium, and small size and pack each size together (in a single case or in separate cases if more than one case is marketed). Both white and brown eggs may be packed in same case but all eggs of same colors should always be together.

COOK BOOK MENACES ESKIMO'S DIGESTION

Modern Recipes to Inject Novelty Into Diet.

Washington.—Dyspepsia and finicky appetites are probably in store for Greenland Eskimos. Late news dispatches from Copenhagen state that a cook book of 450 recipes has been compiled to inject novelty into the simple Eskimo diet. The volume will be translated into the native Greenland dialect.

"Igloo cookery presents few problems," according to a bulletin from the National Geographic society. "The Eskimo wife has never known the strivings of her white sister to excel as a 'fancy cook.' Her husband has never regaled her with tales of the ples his mother used to bake, for he has never tasted pastry or candy of any sort in his life. Meat is his almost unvarying food. The meat of the polar bear, seal, walrus, caribou, white whale, narwhal, and musk oxen, are all palatable to him.

Simple Equipment.

"The average Eskimo bride starting housekeeping in a new igloo needs only four things in the way of furnishings: a meat knife, lamp, cooking pot, and sewing kit. The blubber burning lamp, which also serves as a stove, is usually near the entrance to the hut. Suspended from the ceiling above it hangs a large soapstone cooking pot from which comes the aroma of boiling seal meat. At the sound of the sleds returning from the day's hunting expedition, the Eskimo wife, crouching over the stove, stirs the pot of simmering seal meat for her husband's supper.

"Dropping in for an evening meal with an Eskimo family, one would see old and young squatting on their heels, and each ready with a knife. Each member of the group takes a piece of juicy, cooked seal or walrus meat in his left hand, shoves it into his mouth, and seizes a strip between his teeth. With a deft stroke of the knife, he cuts off a mouthful, just at the lips. Oftentimes liver and blubber are held in each hand, and eaten alternately. The meat is washed down with draughts of ice-cold water.

No Fruits or Vegetables.

"Fruits and vegetables are unknown items in the diet of the Eskimo. When the meat supply is exhausted, the Greenland Eskimos gather rockweed and kelp, and dig the bark of willow bush out of the frozen soil. This is cooked into a jelly in the soapstone pot. This food, however, is not pleasing to the Eskimo palate, and is eaten only to stave off starvation when more desirable food is unobtainable. The nearest approach to ordinary vegetable matter consumed by the Eskimo is the semi-digested moss found in the stomachs of the caribou. This material becomes the Eskimo's 'greens.'

"Fish eaten either boiled or raw, offer variety to the menu. Clams are also included in the seafood dishes of the Greenland Eskimo. He obtains them via the stomach of some freshly-killed walrus who has just feasted upon the mollusks. 'Stuffed head of walrus' is undoubtedly the subject of at least one of the new recipes designed for the Greenlanders. They are fond of the unadorned head, and could possibly cultivate a taste for an elaborate preparation of it.

"In the Greenland spring, the dove-kie, or little auk, appears. This means another dietary change for the natives. Through the summer hundreds of these birds are netted and stored for food during the long winter months. The eggs of the elder duck, the brant goose, and the gull are the object of an intense search near the end of June each year. The family egg supply for the coming winter is stored in stone caches where the eggs become chilled first, and then frozen. They remain in this condition until eaten in the winter. Not all of the eggs collected are stored, however, for the Eskimo wife prepares an egg sausage, sometimes using as many as 300 eggs to one sausage. The eggs are broken and poured into a washed seal intestine, and in this state are eaten from time to time throughout the winter."

Coffee Stimulation Is Aided by Adding Cream

Norman, Okla.—Coffee with cream has a greater stimulating effect than black coffee, results of a scientific experiment at the University of Oklahoma disclose.

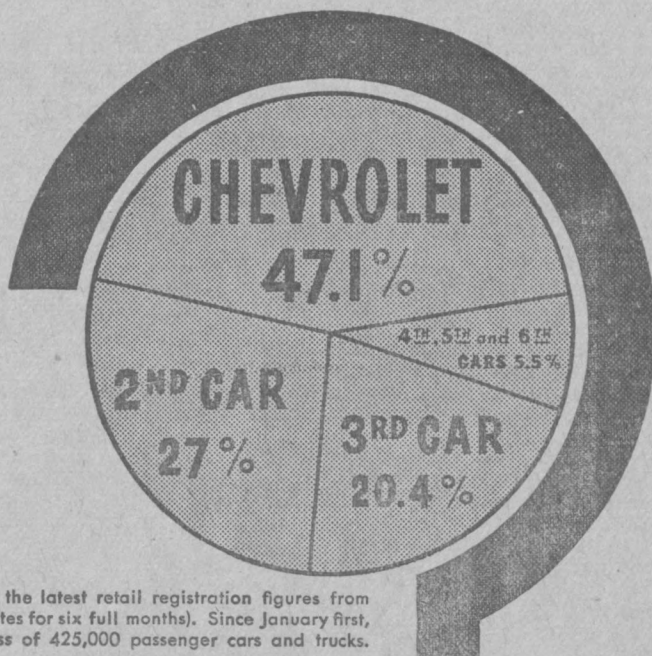
Mrs. Lottie Mae Russell, Norman graduate student, found that coffee with cream produces a stimulation of 7.7 per cent at the end of 90 minutes and 7.6 per cent at the end of an hour. Black coffee produces a stimulation of 3.6 per cent after 30 minutes and 5.6 per cent after an hour. Basal metabolism tests were taken to arrive at the conclusions.

Indian Tribes Dwindle

Fort Worth, Texas.—Texas Indians, who once numbered more than 100,000, have dwindled to about 1,000 at present. Peaceful tribes of the Alabama and Chasattis tribes live today with their squaws on a reservation in Polk county, Texas.

Must Light Up Horses

Cleburne, Texas.—A horse is a vehicle, according to an old Cleburne city ordinance. And like other vehicles listed in the ordinance, he must wear two lamps in front and two in the rear from 30 minutes before sunset to 30 minutes after sunrise.



These figures are based on the latest retail registration figures from R. L. Polk & Company (all states for six full months). Since January first, Chevrolet has sold in excess of 425,000 passenger cars and trucks.

Can there be any stronger recommendation for a car than this

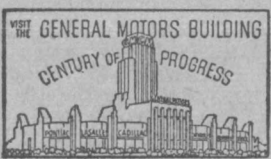


America can't be fooled when it comes to spotting the best "buy" in any field. America knows too much about motor cars for that. So when one certain car wins almost as many buyers as the next two put together, you know the answer: IT MUST BE BETTER. And that's what the new Chevrolet Six most certainly is.

Chevrolet is better looking—Chevrolet has better bodies—built not just of steel alone, but of steel reinforced by a sturdy hardwood frame. Chevrolet has a better engine—six cylinders for economy, cushion balancing for killing vibration! And Chevrolet gives better value—a long line-up of modern features which no other low-priced car can match.

Now is the time to start thinking about a new car for winter! And when you do so, think of the way Chevrolet is leading in sales. Could you ask for any stronger recommendation for a low-priced car than that?

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OHLER'S CHEVROLET SALES, Taneytown, Md.
KEYMAR GARAGE, Keymar, Md.

Discover Thigh Bone of Huge Elephant in U. S.

Los Angeles.—Forty thousand years ago giant imperial elephants, 14 feet in height, with hair covering their bodies, and with tusks 12 feet in length roamed the forests of southern California.

Today workmen unearthed the huge thighbone of an imperial elephant, 4 feet in length, nearly a foot in diameter and weighing nearly 100 pounds.

The discovery was made in a drain excavation in Signal Hill, 25 feet underground.

Officials of Los Angeles museum supervised the removal of the bone and voiced elation at the discovery.

Also found in the same excavation were small bones of prehistoric camels, horses and bison.

Wealthy Chinese Crave Lettuce, 50 Cents a Head

Seattle.—Fifteen crates of Puget Sound head lettuce are enroute to Hongkong and Shanghai to be retailed at 50 cents per head.

Wealthy orientals have recently acquired a taste for imported vegetables such as lettuce, tomatoes, sweet corn, celery and cucumbers.

All shipments are sent in refrigerator space and reach China crisp and fresh.

Adventuress Will Hunt African Game

San Francisco.—Miss Ruth B. Dane, University of California graduate, had hardly set foot ashore here after three years of adventure and exploration in out-of-way places of the world until she announced plans for a big game hunt in Africa.

Her announcement dashed hopes of her family that she would return home ready to settle down.

For the big game hunt, Miss Dane hopes to enlist five of her former girl classmates as members of the expedition.

Miss Dane's latest explorations were in the wilds of South America, where she spent a six months' hiking tour.

Andrew Johnson's Rise From Extreme Poverty

Andrew Johnson was the son of a poor sexton. He was born December 29, 1808, at Raleigh, N. C. Fatherless at three; never attended school a day in his life. At ten was bound out to a tailor to help support his mother.

At eighteen he was established in his own tailor shop at Greenville, Tenn. As he worked, his wife read to him and at the end of the day taught him to read and write.

Most apt in oratory, his favorite hobby was debating on the political issues of the day, and before of age, his ability was recognized. At twenty he was elected city alderman and two years later, mayor. At twenty-five, was a member of Tennessee legislature and at thirty-three, a state senator—served four years—elected to congress—served ten years. Governor of Tennessee, 1853-57 and United States senator the four years following. Was appointed military governor of Tennessee in 1862 by President Lincoln and on the ticket with him—1864—elected Vice President.

At Lincoln's death he became the seventeenth President of the United States, April 15, 1865—served one term. At expiration of his term he retired to his home at Greenville, Tenn.; remained active in politics—elected United States senator in 1875, but lived to serve only four months. He died near Carters Station, Tenn., July 31, 1875, aged sixty-six.

Chicken and Auto Grow Old Together

Jamestown, N. Y.—On the seventeenth day of March, back in 1913, an Ancona chicken was hatched on the farm of J. R. Soderholm and in the same year Soderholm bought a new automobile.

The day the chicken was hatched the brooder caught fire and was destroyed, according to Soderholm, who explained that was the reason the date remained fresh in his mind.

Cow Whips Bear

Fort Klamath, Ore.—A cow owned by Ralph Darling is the heroine of this community. Though lacking horns, it fought off a brown bear which attempted to take its calf. The cow still had the best of the battle when Darling arrived and shot the intruder.

Rooster-Head Chicken Lays Egg, Then Crows

Bloomington, Ind.—A chicken which lays an egg and then does not cackle, but crows, has been brought to a poultry house. The fowl has a head like a rooster, with a large, jaunty comb and the body of a hen. It is of White Leghorn stock and weighs six and one-half pounds.

Pigtails Puzzle Shippers

Galveston, Texas.—Many queer shipments have moved through this Gulf port, but shippers still are talking about the consignment of 25 tons of pigtails. The pigtails were billed to Liverpool. What they will be used for has not been disclosed.

Farley's Name Costs Taxpayers \$10,000

By W. L. BRUCKART

Washington.—Post Master General James A. Farley's name is going to cost the taxpayers of the country some \$10,000, about which there was no advance planning or codes or anything. It comes about in this fashion: The new building that is to house the Post Office department will have a couple of gigantic blocks of stone near its entrance on which are engraved the names of all postmasters general since the first. The contract for the building and, of course, for those two engraved stones, was let during the administration of President Hoover, so that the last name on the list was Walter F. Brown of Ohio. But along came a change in administration and a new head of the Post Office department, and his name had to be included.

The two great stones carried an equal number of names when they were shipped from the Indiana quarry. To include the name of Mr. Farley, the names on one stone have had to be shaved off because they exactly filled the space. They are now being relocated in somewhat closer proximity to each other so that Mr. Farley's name may be placed in the list. The contractors said that the cost was approximately \$10,000.

3-YEAR HONEYMOON GLOBE TRIP MAPPED

Couple Will Take Ushers as Ship's Crew.

Chicago.—An around-the-world honeymoon cruise in a 50-foot schooner, to last three years, is being planned by two young society people. They will take their wedding ushers along as a crew.

Mary Jane Falcon, a Northwestern coed, and Robert G. Leffingwell, well-known commercial artist, will be married at the bride's home in Evanston in the fall. Then, accompanied by three companions, they will leave for Tarpon Springs, Fla., to outfit their boat, and obtain practical experience in salt water navigation. On January 1 they will begin their three-year trip of following the sun around the world.

To See Shark Fight.

Among the many purposes of the trip is research work, to be done for the Field museum. Deep sea diving apparatus will be taken along, and Mr. Leffingwell has arranged to photograph a south sea shark fight under water. This sport of sharks is similar in nature to a Spanish bull fight. Sharks are starved for several weeks previous to the spectacle, and then a native boy is thrown into the water. Sometimes the boy is destroyed.

Among the important letters of introduction which these young people have obtained, is one to the king of the Fiji Islands. Through Washington they are getting other good will messages from the ambassadors of the many countries which they will touch.

The itinerary, as planned, goes from Florida to Jamaica, from there through the Panama canal to the Galapagos Islands and other South sea spots, where they expect to spend a year in writing, photographing, painting and deep sea diving.

Will Visit Australia.

From the South Sea Islands they are routed by way of the Fiji Islands to Australia, where they contemplate a trip to the interior. From there they will sail to Singapore, Siam and India. They will touch on the east coast of Africa and from there sail to Cape town. They will visit the St. Helen Islands and pass some time in Rio de Janeiro. On the way home they will cover the east coast of South America and the West Indies and eventually sail up the Mississippi to Chicago.

Because this is primarily an aesthetic cruise the funnel of the boat is to be decorated in various Malaynesian, Fijian, Chinese and Malayan designs. The sails of the boat will be painted in a rainbow of blending colors.

Aside from the honeymoon aspect of the cruise, its chief purpose is educational. All of the members are college students and three of the boys are artists. An exhibit will be held upon their return of water colors and oils made in out-of-the-way places.

Locomotive, War "Hero," Scrapped by the British

London.—A battle-scarred British war veteran and ex-German prisoner of war, with a travel record of more than 1,200,000 miles, has just passed away.

This "hero" was Locomotive No. 2717, believed to have been the only British railway engine to have been captured by the Germans. It has just been withdrawn from service and broken up.

While in use on the British front at Cambrai in 1917, No. 2717 was captured by the enemy and for five months was used as a machine-gun post in "No Man's Land." Following the March retreat the Germans removed the engine, patched up the bullet and shrapnel holes, and used her for railway service until she was recaptured by the British in 1918.

On return to home duties after the war the engine was decorated with a plate recording its war service.

2,000-Year-Old Theater Unearthed in England

London.—A music hall of 2,000 years ago has been excavated at St. Albans. Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, who is directing the excavations, explains this music hall as being an ordinary classical theater, with semi-circular auditorium and small stage in front.

Doctor Wheeler said: "We are digging on the site of the prehistoric city, where we have found further traces of the defenses, showing that the city before Roman times extended for upwards of half a mile across the hill-top overlooking the River Ver."

Within the Roman city, a series of houses have been unearthed, which throw more light on the street plan of the ancient city. The city itself was built in a number of large blocks nearly 400 feet square, each block containing a large number of houses and shops.

"Death Camas" Plant Takes Heavy Bee Toll

Burley, Idaho.—A plant commonly known as "death camas" kills thousands of honey bees each year, the Minidoka-Cassisi Honey Producers' association was told by Frank Beach, international honey bee raiser.

The flower is one of the earliest each spring and thrives until late summer. Bees gather honey from them and return to the hives where they die. Other bees take the honey from the dead insects and are killed. The plant is further known to be poisonous to cattle and sheep.

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1933.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

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

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

FEESERSBURG.

We are having glorious days, and fair nights brightened by the harvest moon—but not very autumn like.

Corn cutting is the work of the day just now, and the very hot sun adds to the worry of its tangled condition, caused by the storm a month ago; but there are some brave men on the job.

Rev. Robert Garrett and wife, from Ohio, with Rev. E. W. Culp, of Union Bridge, had dinner with the Frank Shriver family, on Wednesday of last week, and enjoyed their horticultural garden.

Mrs. Mary Starr Stuffle spent the week-end at the home of her brother, J. N. Starr, returning with her husband to Hanover, on Sunday evening.

Washington Shaffer, with his nephew, Oliver Plaine and wife, of Frederick, spent Sunday with relatives in Baltimore.

Charles Williams and wife, from near Sykesville, visited his sister, Mrs. J. Addison Koons, on Sunday.

The F. T. Shriver family motored to Hanover, on Sunday, to visit relatives, who took them to many places of interest in and around their city.

Miss Louise Flickinger, of Clemsonville, was the week-end guest of Miss Oneda Keefe, accompanying her to worship at Mt. Union, on Sunday morning.

A number of young people attended the sacred concert in the Lutheran church at Union Bridge, by the Lehr family orchestra, of York, on Sunday evening, and were greatly pleased.

A group of our citizens attended the Bible Conference, in Union Bridge, on Friday afternoon and evening, and appreciated the splendid addresses of Rev. J. J. Van Gorder, of Butler, Pa. These good meetings are special privileges that many persons are missing.

Mignon and Adele Rinehart attended the Epworth League Social, at the M. E. Church, in Union Bridge, on Monday evening.

The Harvest Home Service at Mt. Union, on Sunday morning, was interesting, with a nice display of this season's growth of fruits, vegetables and flowers. Rev. Kroh spoke well on "Sowing and Reaping" after a five minute sermon to the Juniors from the text, "Remember now thy Creator."

J. Edward Dayhoff sang "Will you ask Him to Live with You," for an offering. Sunday School followed the preaching hour—a fine Review lesson on some early leaders.

Some of our people are planning to attend the Woman's Missionary Convention of Maryland Synod, to be held in the Lutheran Church, in Taneytown, next week, Oct. 3-5. A good program has been arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Blocher, Mrs. Martha Ocker and her daughter, Mrs. Howard Spalding and son, all of Littlestown, spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. John Starr.

Mrs. Jean Duddy, who has been quite ill with pneumonia, the past couple weeks, is slowly recovering now.

Mrs. Carrie Hunter, aged 85 years, who spent the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Kalbach, on the former Augustus Lambert place, received word of the serious illness of a grand-daughter and returned to their home, in Parkersley, Va., last week. Mrs. Kalbach accompanied her to Baltimore and saw her safely on a vessel, bound for Norfolk. Recently, she enjoyed reading "Grandmother Brown's hundred years" which is a large book.

And now an old-fashioned apple butter boiling, at the home of Maurice Late, with kind neighbors assisting. We remember how we'd arise before daylight, scouring the big copper kettle and put the cider on to boil, and skim off the foam; until the family had finished their breakfast, we were ready to add 3 or 4 bushels of apple snits and begin stirring, then boil, and keep on stirring and feeding the fire until about 3 P. M. We'd add about 30 or more lbs of sugar, boil and stir another hour, then add a lot of spices (um! didn't it smell good?) and now it has thickened, and after a little more boiling came the excitement of dipping it into gallon crocks, 20 or more, and there was apple butter like mother made. We'd call it a day, and were happy tho' weary.

HARNEY.

Mr. Walker, a contractor of Chambersburg, has a force of his men at the Claude Conover stone quarry getting out and hauling stone to the road being constructed from Barlow to the Hoffman Orphanage.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Harner, of Hanover, and Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson and family, Two Taverns, and Ralph Yealy, Westminster, were visitors, Sunday, at Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Yealy's.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Eyer, and Mrs. Robert Reneker, York, spent Sunday with their home folks, and attended Communion Services at St. Paul's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fream returned to their home here, on Monday evening, after a 10 days trip to Chicago Fair. They also visited friends and relatives in Detroit and Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gipe, of Marion, Pa., visited Mr. J. Wm. Slaghenaupt, on Sunday afternoon. The latter was a Slaghenaupt before marriage.

No preaching services in St. Paul's church, next Sabbath, due to Communion Services at the Mt. Joy Charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Strine, Thurmont, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Eckenrode.

UNIONTOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smith, Portsmouth, Ohio, arrived at M. A. Zollick-offer's, on Saturday. Mrs. Smith, who was injured in an auto accident, four months ago, and who had a long siege at the hospital, has gotten well again.

Miss Virginia Myers, who spent the summer at Ocean City, N. J., returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith left, on Friday, for a two months' trip to California.

Mrs. Pearl Segafosse and daughter, Dorothy, attended the funeral, Sunday of their cousin, Miss Charlotte Stem, at Dennings.

Mr. E. K. Fox, of Washington, who died suddenly Wednesday night, was buried Saturday, from his father-in-law's Dr. J. J. Weaver's residence. Services conducted by Rev. Snyder of St. Paul's Church, Washington, Rev. M. L. Kroh, of town; and Dr. Kuhlman, Frederick; Bearers, H. B. Fogle G. F. Gilbert, B. L. Cookson, Melvin Routson, M. A. Zollickoff, Jesse P. Garner, Gloyd Lynch and Denton Gehr.

On account of the death, Dr. Weaver's did not return to Washington until Monday.

Mrs. Annie McAllister, Westminster, visited at G. Fielder Gilbert's, over Sunday.

Miss Margie Beacham, Stannton, is a guest of Miss Dorothy Segafosse, Paul Robinson and family, of Kilmarnock, Va., spent a few days at R. H. Singer's.

Harvest Home Services were held at the Bethel, on Sunday. The church was decorated with flowers and a fine display of vegetables and fruits, which were donated to the pastor and family.

Mr. I. H. Linton, a lawyer from Washington, gave very interesting and instructive talks, morning, afternoon and night.

The Bethel Mite Society, met at the home of John Heltibrude, Wednesday.

Mrs. Benton Flater is again on the sick list.

Miss Virginia Myers is suffering with sore throat.

Mrs. Sophia Staub has made alterations in her rooms, making two apartments; one for herself, the other to rent.

Monday evening, there was a very extensive and interesting display of aluminumware, given at the home of Sgt. A. Flygare. An excellent supper was served to quite a large company.

WALNUT GROVE.

Mrs. Wm. Vaughn and daughter, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Sauerwein and daughter, Mary Louise, and Mrs. Lizzie Hilbert, of Taneytown, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Amos Wantz and grand-children, Velma, Maybel, Beatrice and Elwood Vaughn, of Baltimore Co.

Monroe Bowers has been on the sick list.

Those who were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Fringer, Sunday, were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Daugherty, and Mr. and Mrs. George Fringer, York; Charles and Curtis Laughman, of McSherrystown. Curtis remained to work for Steward King, near Taneytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Bowers, of Hanover, called on Mr. and Mrs. Birnie L. R. Bowers.

Mrs. Amos Wantz and grand-daughter, Velma Vaughn and friend, called on Mr. and Mrs. William Vaughn and family, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Birnie Ohler, of near Littlestown, called to see Joseph H. Harner, Friday. Mr. Harner is convalescing very nicely from his severe operation.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fringer and Charles Daugherty, of York; Miss Novella Fringer and friend, of Red Hill, Pa., called on Mrs. Harry Wantz and family, of Emmitsburg, Sunday. Mr. Wantz and Roy Baker spent the week-end at Lock Raven, Md.

Charles Bush, of Westminster, recently called on his aunt, Mrs. Ada Crawford.

Don't forget a two weeks' meeting is to be held at the Piney Creek Church of the Brethren (Bethel) beginning October 1st, 1933. The service will be conducted by Rev. Wm. E. Roop, of Westminster. These meetings are open to the public.

Come and enjoy the word of God and help the folks sing. Bring all your friends with you, for it's God's Word that's being delivered.

Miss Ida Hahn, who has been visiting in Baltimore, returned back to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hahn's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Reaver and family were entertained to a birthday dinner, in honor of Mrs. Reaver's oldest daughter's 6th birthday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sprenkle, of Harney, Sunday.

HOBSON GROVE.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams, near Sykesville, Frank Koons, Sameul Johnson, and Mrs. Rosa Bohn, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Koons.

Mr. and Mrs. John Frock called on Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Shirk, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bohn and family, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Stull, of Keysville.

Mrs. Eugene Doody, who has been ill, is recovering slowly.

MANCHESTER.

A number of our folks attended Chautauqua at Hampstead, this week. Rev. I. G. Naugle and family motored to Dillsburg, Pa. to visit Rev. Paul E. Rhinehart and family. Rev. Mr. Naugle was guest preacher at services there, the same evening.

The combined choirs of Manchester, Md. Reformed Church will present a sacred program over station WORK, Sunday, Oct. 8, 2:45 to 4:15 P. M.

GUARANTEED TREATMENT FOR TENDER STOMACH

Dr. Emil's Adia Tablets bring relief from stomach pains between meals due to acidity, indigestion and heartburn. If not, your money is refunded. McKinney's Pharmacy.

NEW WINDSOR.

The body of Lester Pearre, who died in Los Angeles, California, several weeks ago, arrived in New Windsor, Monday morning, and was taken to the funeral parlor of D. D. Hartzler & Sons, from which the funeral took place Tuesday morning. He leaves his wife, who was a daughter of the late John Engle, of Middleburg, and his father, T. C. Pearre, of this place; also a brother of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Pearre accompanied the body from Los Angeles.

Mrs. Kate Stouffer and her brother, Thos. C. Slingluff, attended the wedding of their niece, Katherine F. Slingluff, to William Wallace Symington, Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Jones and children, Emmitsburg, visited his father, C. P. Jones and family, Sunday.

N. C. Graybill, New Windsor, and daughters, Mrs. Earl Snader, Waynesboro; Mrs. Wilbur Yingling, Reisters-town, are visiting the World's Fair, Chicago. From there they will go to Kansas, and on their way home will spend some time in Virginia.

Hannah Shunk spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Snyder, of York Haven, Pa.

Mrs. Blanchard Martin and daughter, Gloria, Union Bridge, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bankard.

Fred Yohn moved from the bungalow of John W. Baker, into the apartment in the late Anna Stoner's home.

Bessie Roop spent Sunday with relatives in Mt. Airy.

The Missionary Society of the Brethren Church met at the home of Mrs. B. O. Bowman, Tuesday night.

Miss Estella Smith, New Jersey, is spending some time with her uncle, Geo. E. Smith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodger Roop, Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nusbbaum.

Paul Benedict and wife, of Gittings, Pa., spent Saturday evening and Sunday with Mr. Benedict's parents, Eric G. Benedict and wife.

Mr. David Bloom, of Unionville, is spending a few days with her daughters, Mrs. Geo. Hoover and Mrs. Earl Frounfelter.

KEYMAR.

Mr. Arthur Clay Lowman, garage operator, died at his home in Keymar Tuesday morning, the 26th, aged 39 years. He and his brother have been in the garage business the past 14 years. He leaves a wife and two children, a son, Arthur Clay, Jr., daughter Linda Lee, one brother, Reginald Lowman, Keymar, one sister, Mrs. Roy Dorn, New Midway.

The funeral took place Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, with services at the Middleburg M. E. Church, conducted by his pastor, Rev. Mr. Culp, and assisted by a former pastor, Rev. Clifford Richmond, of Sykesville. Mr. Lowman was a highly respected citizen; the funeral was largely attended by his relatives and friends. The floral designs were many and beautiful.

Charles Garber is confined to his bed at this writing.

Miss Alice Schawebier, Johnsville, is spending some time at the home of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Saylor, Myrtle Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowman and sons Paul and Bobbie, and Miss Agnes Six, spent last Sunday in Washington N. E. Six lost one of his valuable horses by death, Tuesday.

Marshall Bell had the misfortune of having two of his fine heifers killed, last Friday morning. He had them in the field, and by some way they got on the Western Maryland Railroad and a freight train going west caught them at the Keymar station, and killed both of them.

KEYSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Fox and family entertained at dinner, Sunday, the following Mr. and Mrs. Lane Plowman, Mr. and Mrs. George Plowman, and son, Paul, of Baltimore; Miss Anna Bell Fox, Mr. Elmer Fox, Mr. and Mrs. James Fox, all of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Flegle, son Clyde, of Westminster; Mrs. Carrie Austin, Carmen, Charlotte and Karl Austin.

Those who spent from Wednesday until Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Upton Austin, Keysville, were Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ross, Mrs. Carmell Ross, Anthony Polina, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. James Fox, Elmer Fox and daughter, Anna Bell, Washington, spent the week-end with Mr. T. C. Fox, Keysville.

Glenn Kiser, accompanied by Upton Austin, Clyde and Carroll Wilhide, motored to Washington, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Upton L. Austin entertained Thursday evening: Mr. and Mrs. Bert Allender, Mr. and Mrs. Loren Austin and daughters, Thelma and Loy, and son Robert, all of Detour; Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ross, Mrs. Carmell Ross, Anthony Polina, all of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Fox Mrs. Virgie Ohler, sons Joseph and Richard; John Young and John Shryock and Daniel Austin, all of Keysville.

MAPLE HOLLOW.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Crushong, daughters, Catherine and Geneva, sons, Edward and Henry, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wildasin, of near Silver Run. Those who spent the day at the same place, were: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Crushong, son Harry, Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crushong, sons Melvin and Wilbur, all of New Oxford, Pa.

Miss Catherine Walker and friend, Earl Bausley and Carroll Walker, Elwood and Milton Bausley, all of Hanover, spent Sunday evening with Catherine Crushong, Norman Coleman spent the evening at the same place.

We were sorry to hear of the death of Edward Feeser, of Mayberry. Much sympathy is shared with the family.

V. E. Heffner, son James, of Taylorsville, spent Friday evening with E. Crushong and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Green and family, spent Sunday with Mrs. Mary Rowe and family, of Bark Hill.

CLEAR DALE.

Mr. and Mrs. John Soulding, New Jersey, and Edwin Heiser, Brooklyn, New York, spent the week-end at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Heiser. This is Mr. Heiser's first visit home since leaving this place, nearly eleven years ago. A large number of relatives and friends visited at the Heiser home, during the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Worthy A. Crabbs and daughter, Gloria, of Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spangler and daughter, Mary, of this place, motored to Laurel Dam, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lippy entertained at dinner, on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Wynamore Stewart, Mrs. Frank Stewart, of Grand Valley; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius C. Lippy and daughter, Miss Edith, of Littlestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hartlaub and daughters, Nadine, Gertrude and Fannie Mae, and sons Charles and Herbert, and Mrs. Annie Mikesell, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Eppley and daughter, Emma Grace, and son, Howard; Mr. and Mrs. John Hartlaub and daughter Betty, and son Fred, were entertained on Sunday evening at the home of Mrs. and Mrs. Roy Hartlaub, Square Corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Straley entertained at their home, on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sipe, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Strine and daughters, Geraldine and Charlotte, of Windsor Park; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bowersox and son Reynold, of York.

Allen Spangler, of Cranberry, spent Tuesday at the home of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spangler.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leister and sons Fred and Richard, and Miss Helen Leister, of near Harney, spent Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hartlaub.

LITTLESTOWN.

An NRA parade will be held on Saturday afternoon, in connection with farmers' day. Persons representing different industries will march. It is planned to have N. R. A. and American flags at the head of each group, and will march as follows: Farmers, factorymen, mechanics, house wives, merchants and school children. There will be two bands. The parade will form on Baltimore street and disband at the playground when speaking will take place. The farmers in this vicinity are slow in signing up to cut their wheat crop for the next two years.

The house of the late William Feeser on Lombard St., was sold last Saturday, at public sale, to Maurice Feeser, a son, for \$500.00.

Mrs. E. H. Matthias returned home from the Hanover hospital.

Harry Ligare returned home, after a visit in the South.

Mrs. Emma Sindall has returned home, after spending some time in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Conover and Mrs. Martin Blum, York, visited Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd L. Staveley.

Wm. Smucker, of Washington, visited his aunt Mrs. Louise Snyder.

Mrs. Richard Keefe and son are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Napp, Philadelphia.

Edwin Hyser, New Jersey, is spending some time with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hyser, near town.

E. C. Sauerhammer, who was hurt some time ago, is about again.

The old depot has been torn down, and the office has been moved into the freight house.

Our farmers are having quite a time to get their corn cut, and at the same time sowing their wheat.

TOM'S CREEK.

Mr. and Mrs. Lookingbill, York; Mr. and Mrs. Weant and family, spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Stull.

Mrs. Samuel Birely spent a few days with her niece at Bruceville.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Zentz and family, Mrs. William Flegle, Loys Station, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Phillips.

Mrs. Charles Haugh, of Detour, spent Monday with her sister, Mrs. Harry Stonesifer.

Samuel Birely left, Thursday morning for a few days' visit in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Phillips and daughter, Helen Elizabeth, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Valentine, of Rocky Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleet Gall and sons, Mr. and Mrs. William Morrison, of Thurmont spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baumgardner.

Misses Mary and Helen Valentine returned to the Md. State School of Frederick.

Mr. and Mrs. Marlin Stonesifer and daughter, Clara and Catherine Shryock, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Mark Parizale, New Market, Md.

DETOUR.

Col. W. M. Diller and Mrs. E. D. Diller visited Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Koons, Hagerstown, Monday.

R. K. Miles is stopping at the Diller home, this week.

P. D. Koons and family with Mrs. Alice Koons, moved to Frederick, on Tuesday. Their present address will be 16 E. Second St.

Harold Young entered Maryland University College, for his second year, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Coshun, who have been living in Graceham, moved into the house owned and vacated by Mrs. Alice Koons.

Archie Fogle, Baltimore, is visiting relatives in the neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowen Erb, Rockville, called on Mr. and Mrs. Luther Ressler on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Delaplaine and family, with Mr. W. R. Smith and family, of Taneytown, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Devillib, enjoyed a picnic lunch along a stream above Thurmont, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grimes, Good Intent, and Mrs. Susan Newcomer, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. W. R. Smith, of Taneytown, spent Wednesday with the Delaplaine's.

American barbed wire factories are said to be running on double shifts to fill orders. Manufacturers of boys' trousers, take notice.

LINWOOD.

The annual Home-coming Services of the Linwood Brethren Church will be held Sunday, Oct. 8th. Morning service, 10:30. Prof. Marshall Wolfe, of Blue Ridge College, will be the speaker. Charles E. Moylan, Baltimore, will be the speaker for the afternoon session. Mr. Moylan, in addition to being a practicing attorney, is a Judge of the Appeal Tax Court of the City of Baltimore. He is a graduate of Western Maryland College, and is at the present time President of their Alumni Association. Attorney Theodore R. McKeldin, of Baltimore, who needs no introduction, will deliver the address at 7:30 P. M. Plan to attend these services.

Mrs. Joseph Langdon and Miss Mollie Carter, of New Windsor, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Carrie Messler and family.

Mrs. J. L. Bauman was a visitor in the W. L. Renner home, Rocky Ridge, on Sunday.

Mrs. Carrie Messler and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Engler were delightfully entertained to dinner, Tuesday last, in the home of Mrs. Jennie Myers.

Mrs. Elsie Rinehart, of Westminster, spent the week visiting friends in and around Linwood.

Mrs. Katherine Gennary, Baltimore, who spent the month of September in the home of J. E. Drach, returned to her home on Saturday.

Mrs. Olive Pearre, a resident of California the past twenty years, arrived here, Monday, to make her home with her sister, Mrs. J. Frank Englar. Mrs. Pearre was formerly Miss Olive Engle.

The Englar reunion will be held at Pipe Creek Church, this Sunday, Oct. 1st. Bring your lunch and enjoy the day, meeting old friends.

AMONG THE CONSERVATION CAMPS.

They have not struck oil up at Potomac Camp but there is a thick brown liquid appearing throughout the forest due to the fact that the Bloch Brothers' Tobacco Company supplied the camp with two gross of Mail Pouch Chewing Tobacco samples.

Drillers plunged a steel shaft into the bowels of Mother Earth just in the rear of the tents and after sinking it for sixty-five feet and going through a six foot vein of coal finally hit water. A pump was installed and now every one can drink to his hearts content and also drink naturally cold clear water.

A farewell party was given at Potomac Camp in honor of Lieut Stone who was transferred to Bond Camp. After consuming 16 gallons of ice cream, 24 cases of pop, and 800 doughnuts, the boys presented the Lieutenant with a Remington Portable Typewriter.

A fire fighting organization has been effected and a fire gong hung at one corner of the mess hall. This good old piece of railroad steel can be heard for a distance of two miles. Here's hoping that its use will be very limited.

Two large rattlesnakes were captured by the men and several other smaller snakes were found. At the opening of the mess hall, girls were imported from the neighboring towns and a dance was held. Quite an enjoyable evening was spent with the men tripping the light fantastic to the strains of "that good ole mountain music."

All of the local woodsmen are cleaning up their guns in preparation for the coming squirrel season and among the old timers of this section one hears many a tall story of wild turkey, grouse, wild cat and deer. Here's wishing them luck and an accumulation this year of many more stories that can be handed down to posterity.

Camp Superintendent Lowell Bessley moved Ritchie Camp on to the Green Ridge State Forest, near Little Orleans, on August 25 and 26th. About 200 men came with him. The men went to work immediately cleaning up the campsite and fixing the road leading to the camp. Plans for the new mess hall are being completed. The men miss the convenience of Camp Ritchie but it is believed that most of them will stay.

A large copperhead snake was killed near the new camp Sunday morning by Forest Guard Eugene Sipes. It must have been going to visit the newcomers.

The newcomers at Little Orleans Camp had their first athletic meet with the Green Ridge Camp recently, winning the baseball game by a close margin. Green Ridge Camp won the meet by taking first honors in the sawing, chopping, and horse-shoe pitching events.

Some of the crews from Green Ridge Camp have worked themselves so far from camp that it is no longer practical to bring them in for the noon meal. To these crews lunches have been sent for the past few weeks. The plan has worked out very satisfactorily and the men like it much better.

Frederick Camp on the Frederick City watershed reports that full strength is being applied to the work in the woods. Since the sewage disposal system and

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted under this 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.

CASH IN ADVANCE payments are desired in all cases.

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

APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE notices are not solicited. Always give name, P. O. Box.

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. Schaum's Produce. Phone 3-J 8-28-1f

FAT HOGS WANTED.—Who can furnish them? Stock-Bulls to loan.—Harold Mehning. 7-14-1f

PUBLIC SALE. Saturday, Oct. 14, at 1 o'clock, of the Real Estate and Personal Property of the late Edward Feeser, near Mayberry. 9-29-2t

TYPEWRITER Second Sheets, 25c and 30c for 500 Sheets, 8½x11—Record Office. 9-29-3t

FOR SALE.—Dexter Washing Machine in good shape, with or without electric motor. Cheap to quick buyer.—Ellis G. Ohler.

FOR RENT.—Half of my House, on East Baltimore St. Possession at once. Garage and Electric Lights.—Mrs. Ervin Hyser.

APPLES FOR SALE.—Grimes Golden, Baldwin, Yorks; also, Cider Apples, 15c bu. Good pick-ups, for butter boiling.—D. C. Nusbaum. 9-29-2t

FOR SALE.—Hand Crocheted Hot Dish Mats.—Anna Mae Fair, George St., Taneytown, Md.

FOR SALE.—Electric Washing Machine.—Edgar H. Brown, near Taneytown, Md.

WANTED.—2 Loads of Calves, Monday and Tuesday, each week. Highest cash price. Will call 7 miles from Taneytown. Write, Phone, or see Jere J. Garner. 5-12-1f

FOR SALE.—Fine Homes, improved by Brick and Frame Houses and all improvements, in and out of town.—D. W. Garner, Real Estate Broker. 10-5-1f

NO TRESPASSING

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading weekly, until December 15th, for 25 cents cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forbidden 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.

Diehl Brothers
Finger, Mrs. Calvin T.
Haines, Carl B.
Heidt, Edward
Hess, Norman R.
Hotsen, Mrs. R. C.
Humbert, John M.
Keilholtz, G. J.
Kontz, Mrs. Ida B.
Mehring, Luther D.
Overholzer, Maurice M.
Teeter, John S.
Veloskey, Charles J.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

In the Matter of the Estate of William F. Weismar and Clara M. Weishaar, his wife, insolvents.

The creditors of William F. Weishaar and Clara M. Weishaar, his wife, of Carroll County, Maryland, who were such on August 5, 1933, are hereby notified to file their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated by affidavit, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, within two months from the expiration of the publication of this notice for three full successive weeks in The Carroll Record, a newspaper published in Carroll County aforesaid; that is to say, on or before December 21, 1933.

JOHN WOOD,
Permanent Trustee.
9-29-4t

"Memorial to Valor of Soldiers of the South"

The United States half dollar bearing the picture of Grant and Lee, with the inscription, "Stone Mountain" on the face, and on the reverse, "Memorial to the Valor of the Soldiers of the South," year 1925, is a commemorative coin, issued in 1925 by the United States mint at the request of Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental association. This organization, founded in 1916, was sponsored by the Daughters of the Confederacy, to perpetuate and honor the memory of the soldiers of the Confederacy, and Robert E. Lee, in particular. Money for the memorial was raised by the Daughters, largely in the South. One unofficial statement says that 2,314,709 pieces were minted, and sold for \$1.00 each. The association had asked for 15,000,000.

Stone mountain is 16 miles from Atlanta, Ga. This particular memorial depicts Grant and Lee on horseback, and is carved on the side of the mountain. The original sculptor was Gutzon Borglum, who had trouble with some of the association, and was discharged. His plan was carried out by Augustus Lukeman, who completed it in 1928, in spite of the opposition of some of the northern veterans. It was unveiled and dedicated April 9, 1928, on the sixty-third anniversary of the surrender of Lee to Grant. Robert E. Lee, IV, great grandson of the general, pulled the cord that released the curtain.

An Indian Instrument

A ravanastron is an Indian stringed instrument played with a bow, used by wandering minstrels. It consists of half a round gourd, over which is fixed a sound-board of skin or parchment, with strings.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

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

Taneytown Presbyterian—Sabbath School Rally Day, 10:00; Christian Endeavor, Union Services with Reformed Society, 6:30; Rally Day Services in the Lutheran Church, 7:30; Communion of the Lord's Supper, on Sunday, Oct. 8, 11:00; Preparatory Service, Oct. 6, 7:30.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Rally Day of the Sunday School, at 9:15 A. M.; Rally of Sunday School and Congregation continued in the auditorium, at 10:15. Special sermon by guest speaker. Every member of the Church and Sunday School is earnestly requested to be present at both these morning rallies. Special Rally of the Christian Endeavor Society at 6:30 P. M. Special music and program. It is hoped that every member will be present. This meeting will be over in plenty of time for the Union Rally in the Lutheran Church at 7:30.

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

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

Trinity Lutheran, Taneytown—S. School, 9:00 A. M.; Morning Worship, 10:00; Luther League, 6:30; Evening District Rally, at 7:30.

Evangelistic Meetings, by Elder W. E. Roop, at Piney Creek Church of the Brethren, beginning Sunday evening, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock, to be continued until October 15. Everybody invited. 9-22-3t

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

Church of God, Uniontown Circuit, Frizellburg—Preaching Service, 9:00 A. M.; Sunday School, 10:15.

Uniontown—Sunday School, 9:30; Preaching Service, 10:30. Theme: "Arise and go to Bethel."

Wakefield—Sunday School, 10:30. In the evening at 7:30 a musical will be given under the directorship of Mr. Daniel Hartzler, of New Windsor. There will be a number of special musical features rendered during the evening.

Manchester Reformed Charge, Snodgrassburg—Worship, at 8:30; S. S., at 9:30; C. E., 7:00.

Manchester—S. S., at 9:30; Special Rally program at 10:15; C. E. 6:45.

Lineboro—S. S., 1:00; Worship at 2:00; Rally Day program, Elder George W. Waldner, of the Board of Christian Education, and connected with the Reformed Church Messenger will be the guest speaker.

Manchester U. B. Charge—Service of Worship with Holy Communion, at 8:30 A. M.

Bixler's—S. S., 9:30 with Rally Day observance, and Worship with Holy Communion, at 10:30.

Mt. Zion—S. S., 2:00 P. M., with Rally Day observance, and Worship with Holy Communion, at 3 P. M. Rev. R. A. Strasbaugh will bring the sermon. Young People's Service, at 7:30 P. M.

Miller's—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Young People's Service at 6:45; Worship, at 7:30. The Aid Society will meet on Friday evening, 29th, at the home of Walter Miller.

Taneytown U. B. Charge, Taneytown Church—9:30 A. M., Sunday School Rally. A special program and a guest speaker. 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion Service. There will be an official Board meeting after the service.

Harney Church—1:00 P. M., Sunday School; 2:00 P. M., Worship and Sermon. There will be an official board meeting after the service.

Spider Builds Swinging

Cradle for Young Ones

A spider rejoicing in the name of ollos coenobita, found in Madagascar, has a unique nest for its young in the form of a swinging cradle. The spider spins several threads, forming them into a stout cable, and carefully suspends it from the branch of a tree from which the cradle is to swing. The cradle itself is an empty shell, sometimes a small shell, but often a one-chambered shell ending in a point or spiral opposite the opening. The spider then travels back and forth from the branch to the cradle, which is still lying on the ground, until she decides that the rope is strong enough. When the cable is thick enough the little maker mounts to the top of it, where it is fastened to the branch, and rolls it up with her feet until the cradle swings some two inches clear of the ground. Since the spider silk is moist when first spun, and contracts as it dries, she knows it will become shorter. And here, in their shell cradles, the baby spiders rock back and forth in the breeze, safe from harm until they are ready to start out in life for themselves.

Goldfish From Carp Family

Goldfish had their origin with the Chinese who are and have been famous fish breeders. They were developed from the carp family and their size decreased with domestication. They are said to have been introduced to Europe about 1691. Goldfish as we know them do not exist in a wild state but those so-called goldfish found in Chinese rivers and in one or two in this country have reverted to their natural state. They are not only darker, but range from five to twelve inches long, resembling their ancestors, the carp.

BOY TAKES NAP IN BALL OF YARN AS POLICE HUNT HIM

Three-Year-Old Awakes in a Public School Room and Demands Breakfast.

New York.—Mrs. Mary Schultze, public school matron, was busy recently tidying up a second-floor classroom used during the vacation months by the children interested in yarn weaving when she noticed a great ball of yarn which took up almost all the space beneath the teacher's desk.

The yarn supply generally is kept in a closet and Mrs. Schultze reached beneath the desk to pull out the tangled heap, which was as large as a bushel basket. The mass of wool quivered and squirmed as Mrs. Schultze laid hands on it and Mrs. Schultze sprang back with remarkable agility. As she watched the animated ball of wool fascinatedly, a small tousled head was thrust out of it, a cherubic mouth expanded to a manly yawn and small brown fists dug at sleepy eyes.

Wants Breakfast.

"Want breakfast," demanded the chrysalis, and Mrs. Schultze realized that the occupant of the cocoon was merely a small boy. It dawned upon her at the same instant that undoubtedly he was Richard Royere, the three-year-old youngster for whom the neighborhood had been ransacked by the police all night.

"Are you Richard Royere?" demanded Mrs. Schultze.

"Dick," the child corrected her. "Want breakfast."

He appeared to be not at all astonished to wake up under a desk, rolled up in woolen yarn, and accompanied Mrs. Schultze to her home and a substantial breakfast with a docility which won her heart. She informed the police at once of her discovery and Richard was restored to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Royere.

Although Richard vanished just as inexplicably a few weeks ago and turned up safe and sound after an absence of twenty-four hours with no intelligible account to give of his disappearance the Royeres had been distracted with fear at his second disappearance. They got little more out of the child on this occasion than on the first.

Richard's sister, Jean, ten years old, likes weaving. She likes to make rugs and samplers and decorate baskets by weaving yarn into them. She goes frequently to the school, which is used as a summer playground, and always goes to the second-floor room where the class in weaving has its headquarters.

Found Things Dull.

As a great treat she took Richard with her one afternoon, boosting the weaving industry to him all the way to school. When they reached the building Jean seated herself at a desk immediately and lost herself in the intricacies of the art. She did not notice that Richard found things somewhat dull and squirmed in his seat, neglecting the yarn before him.

At five o'clock, when the class was dismissed, Richard was not to be found. Jean and some of her fellow weavers ran up and down the corridors calling to him, but there was no answer. Jean hastened home, hopeful that he had returned before her. He was not there. Her brothers, Theodore, Jr., five years old, and Robert, four, had not seen him.

When Mr. Royere, a collector for the Long Island railroad, got home the entire neighborhood was searching frantically for Richard. He informed the police of the child's absence and detectives from the Ozone Park police station organized a hunt. They searched the school first of all and remembered seeing the huge ball of yarn in the weaving room.

Richard was completely insulated in his cocoon, however, and deep in the slumber of complete boredom. He did not see the flashing of searchlights nor hear the voices of the searchers and it did not occur to them that the mass of yarn concealed the child they sought. As near as they can calculate, Richard slept at least sixteen hours.

Nebraska Lawmakers Give Innocent Prisoner \$2,500

Lincoln, Neb. — Alverson "Doc" Lytle, who was sentenced and served two years and seven days in the state penitentiary for a crime he did not commit, has been awarded \$2,500 by the Nebraska legislature.

Lytle was charged with robbing a bank and convicted on testimony by witnesses who "positively identified" him as the bandit. Last year a robbery captured in Illinois admitted the crime, not knowing another was serving time for his theft.

Trout Devours Rattler And Then a Salamander

Bend, Ore.—Warm Springs Indians, famous for their story telling, swear the following yarn is true, as do Harry Keller and J. Parker, of Bend.

An Indian caught a nine-pound Daily Varden trout. Upon opening the fish to clean it, he found a rattlesnake and a 10-inch salamander in the stomach. The snake had two rattles and a button.

SNAKE DARKENS CITY

Phoenix, Ariz.—A 7-foot bullsnake which had climbed a 40-foot power pole to gorge itself on birds' eggs in a nest, plunged the city in darkness when it crawled across a 40,000-volt line.

RACKET PICKS COIN OFF FAMILY TREES

Despite Warnings Hundreds Fall for Swindle.

London.—Americans in search of a family tree should take warning from the latest of many statements about bogus genealogists issued by the United States consulate general in London.

For, according to the consulate general's office, these fly-by-night gentry this year are reaping a richer harvest than ever from the United States at the expense of those people who believe they are missing heirs to vast fortunes or have claims to noble birth.

Sixty letters a week are being received at the consulate general from Americans who believe they are missing heirs. As usual, most of them have no legitimate claim to any fortune and are told so by return mail, but for those who write to the consulate general there are hundreds of others who place their claims—and their dollars—in the hands of bogus genealogists.

At the consulate general's office there are hundreds of cases on record of people who have been defrauded of their hard-earned coin by these men.

Only recently a trickster living in London started—or claimed to have started—to compile the history of the Bennett family. Hundreds of Bennetts in America and Britain were circled by this man, who said he thought they were associated with this "noble family." He promised to have a record of all the Bennetts privately printed. The dollars rolled in but the subscribers are waiting for their book.

The ancient Society of Genealogists is up in arms at this traffic, which, they contend, is dimming the fair name of all latent genealogists, but the authorities have a hard time in catching the swindlers, who move from one address to another with great rapidity.

Total Ages of London Family Thousand Years

London.—That he has the biggest family in London is the claim of Frederick Henden. Henden has had 21 children, 10 of whom are still living, 61 grandchildren (as far as he can remember), and 10 great-grandchildren.

Himself one of twins, Henden had 23 brothers and sisters, and as far back as the family history can be traced the Hendens have always had large families. His children are carrying on the tradition, for one daughter has 15 children and another 12.

Next year the total ages of the family will reach 1,000 years, and Henden, who will be seventy-three, has only one ambition—to give a party and invite all his family, so that they could all be together. The Hendens have the distinction of being the biggest family mentioned in the London Roll of Honor, for 47 sons and grandsons are mentioned as having fought in the world war.

Ruler of Irak Confers Order on King George

London.—King Faisal of Irak believes in a sort of royal tit-for-tat in the conferring of orders. He has been given many orders in his time and now he has some of his own to confer as a kingly ruler in Arabia.

King George conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Bath and he conferred upon the British monarch the chain of the Order of Hashimil. He also decorated the duke of Gloucester with the Order of Rafidain.

Silver Dollar, Addressed, Stamped, Put in Mail

Hood River, Ore.—Various and novel ways are used in mailing articles through Uncle Sam's mails. It was revealed here. Recently authorities at this city's post office were somewhat interested and amazed to find a silver dollar, a 3 cent stamp on one side and the address pasted on the other, lying in a mail sack.

England's Oldest House

Minster abbey is reputed to be England's oldest house. According to tradition, the picturesque dwelling, which is located on the Isle of Thanet, near Margate, in the southeastern corner of England, dates back to King Egbert of Kent, who lived in the early part of the Ninth century. Egbert granted half the Isle of Thanet to his niece, Domneva, and she erected Minster abbey as a nunnery. Later it became the property of the monks of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, remaining in their hands for five centuries, or until the dissolution of the monasteries. James I sold the abbey and it has since been used as a private residence.

Death Granulates Cells

Cells in the body become granulated after death, the American Association for the Advancement of Science was told. Actual "life" in the cells is called cytoplasm and it is invisible. Methods of using stains that have always made invisible matter visible fail to work in the case of cytoplasm. It cannot be seen until after death and the granulation begins to take place. A cell dying slowly has more chance to come apart and fat or oil comes out of the cell most often, in droplets. Cells dying of starvation use up all their reserve food supply and then digest part of the cell's living material to keep the rest alive. This also happens in fever.—Answers Magazine.

SCOTLAND YARD IS LOSING ITS GRIP

Increase in Burglaries Worries Authorities.

London.—Scotland Yard, long a by word for dogged efficiency in crime detection, is backward, inadequate and obsolete, according to Lord Trenchard, commissioner of the London Metropolitan police. He has convinced the British home office that the machinery of "the Yard" is lagging far behind the increase in crime.

Department "D" has been established by Lord Trenchard as a first step in revamping London's crime combating apparatus. Every division is obliged to send daily crime telegrams to "D," giving a picture of crime in each district. These partial pictures are co-ordinated on large scale maps to show the relative "density" of criminal activity in different parts of the metropolis. Police personnel is then distributed accordingly.

Last year there was a considerable increase in crime of the serious sort. Sensational crime which made the headlines—murder, daring daylight raids, motor banditry, and the like—did not increase much. There were only 23 murders in 1932, and all but ten of the murderers committed suicide. The 130 "smash and grab" raids are not regarded as very numerous considering the population of the area involved and the records of some American cities. Lord Trenchard regards the motor bandit in London as "almost a myth."

But the 13,800 burglaries, housebreakings and shopbreakings represented an increase of 12 per cent over 1931. Only 13 per cent of these crimes were solved. Lord Trenchard has described the figures as "disquieting" and "disturbingly high."

The type of crime which has increased reflects the economic misery of the time, in the opinion of observers.

New Scotland Yard itself on the Thames embankment, most noted of all locales involved in crime detection, may soon cease to be. Lord Trenchard means either to scrap it, or greatly extend it. The present building dates back 43 years, when the staff numbered 164. Now there are 690 officials, and the consequent congestion has forced offices into the corridors.

First Shower Bath in New Orleans Discovered

New Orleans.—What is thought to have been the first shower bath ever installed in New Orleans has just been located through a "bathroom contest" conducted by a local newspaper.

The bath was installed in 1778, in days when bathing was considered unhealthy, and the Versailles palace sported only one tub. Perfume, the paper reports, was sold and used plentifully in those days.

The shower is attached over a heavy iron tub encased in rare old mahogany. The bath, while long outmoded by more modern inventions, is valuable as a relic of New Orleans days, when bathing facilities generally consisted of a wine barrel sawed in half and filled with muddy water from the Mississippi.

350 Woodpecker Types

The woodpecker is not a single type of bird, but one of a family which numbers some 350 branches. About half the species are found in the New world and about 25 species in the United States. The woodpecker is probably the greatest friend of the farmer and orchardist among the birds, for it is the most effective of all birds in keeping down insect attacks on trees, both of the forest and the orchard.

ARMY HERO HOME FINDS WIFE WED

Shell Shocked War Veteran Regains Memory.

Vienna.—It took Joseph Meirer, sergeant in the Austrian Eighty-fourth infantry, fifteen years to get home after the war.

He walked into the Vienna police headquarters, snapped to salute and reported his return, the last Viennese prisoner of war.

A week before the armistice was signed, Sergeant Meirer, while on post duty, was buried by a sudden explosion. He was dug out senseless by French sappers and carried to one of their dressing stations, where it was found that he had lost power of speech and memory.

After eighteen months in French hospitals he finally found himself in a Moroccan military cantonment. There he began slowly to recover the power of speech. He was dismissed half cured after seven months.

He worked for a time as a helper in a French munitions plant. Later, he says, he was back in Tunis working as a master mechanic. In the meantime he had learned French perfectly and was quite satisfied with his job.

In Meirer's twisted account there appears to have been an interim when he was a fireman in the crematory at Sid Bel Abes. Then he got a job as fireman on a freighter bound for Singapore.

It was there in February, 1932, that his memory came back to him naturally and without the usual attendant strain.

Stranded and without a cent, he finally reached Constantinople. From there he walked to Vienna.

Meirer's wife is now married to another man. His children refused to recognize him—shabby, stuttering, old—their war-hero father. His friends have moved away. His job is gone.

He is no longer a man without a country, but he finds little happiness in it.

Lobsters Do Not Travel

Among the creatures that have been studied with a view to discovering the extent of their migratory tendencies are lobsters, which it has been found rarely wander far from their home areas. While making a study of the lobster fisheries in the North sea for the Danish government a number of young lobsters were live-trapped and then returned to the sea after their shells had been notched in a manner to make them recognizable again. Nearby neighborhoods were then watched for the reappearance of the marked lobsters. None were recovered at a distance of more than 15 miles from their point of release, only a few traveled as far as five miles from home and the majority stayed within a mile or two of their native habitat.

Bandicoot, Largest Rat

The bandicoot rat, a native of India and Ceylon, is the largest known species of rat. Its body, black above and gray beneath, is frequently more than a foot in length and its tail, which is very thick at the base, is equally long. This rodent finds both favor and disfavor among the natives. It feeds chiefly on grain and roots and is very destructive to gardens and poultry, burrowing under walls to reach what it wants. On the other hand its flesh is a favorite article of food with the coolies in arid, hilly districts. Its flavor is said to resemble that of young pork.



THE SECOND WEEK OF OUR W-D-O-P (OUR PART) SALES Start This Week-End

We do our part by offering another array of Super Special Values. Get your share of the Savings—buy in generous quantities.

CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP, 4 cans 25c

FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER, 2 lbs. 49c

SUNNYFIELD PRINT BUTTER, 2 lbs. 53c

Special Price For The Week-End

DRIED LIMA BEANS, Choice Quality, 3 lbs. 25c

Special This Week-End, SUNNYFIELD Machine Sliced BACON ¼-lb. pkg. 10c

Iona Peaches, 1½c, size, 2 cans 25c; Sunnyfield Pastry Flour, 12 lb. bag 43c

CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE, 1-lb. tin 29c

DEL MONTE COFFEE, 1-lb. tin 31c

PURE CANE SUGAR, Refined in the U. S. A., 10 lbs. 49c

Special Price For The Week-End

SHOE PEG CORN, Good Standard Quality, 3 No. 2 cans 23c

GRANDMOTHER'S CRULLERS, dozen 17c

Special Week-End Sale of A & P COFFEE! 8 O'CLOCK COFFEE, Mild and

Mellow, 1b. 17c; RED CIRCLE COFFEE, Rich and Full Bodied, 1b. 19c;

BOKAR COFFEE, Vigorous and Winey, 1b. 23c

SHREDDED WHEAT, A Healthy—Economic Breakfast Cereal, 2 pkgs. 23c

ANN PAGE PRESERVES, Pure Fruit Flavors, 16-oz. jar 19c

RAJAH BRAND SALAD DRESSING, 8-oz. jar 9c, pint jar 15c

KARO Blue Label SYRUP, At A Special W.D.O.P. Price, two ¼-lb. cans 19c

WHITE HOUSE MILK, Evaporated, 3 tall cans 16c

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY

THE CIRCUIT COURT
CHIEF JUDGE,
Francis Neal Parke, Westminster.
ASSOCIATED JUDGES,
William H. Forsythe, Ellicott City.
Nicholas H. Green, Annapolis.

CLERK OF COURT.
Edwin M. Mellor, Jr.
TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT.
Second Monday in February, May, August and November. Petit Jury Terms, February, May and November; Grand Jury Terms, May and November.

ORPHANS' COURT.
Chief Judge, Charles S. Marker, Harry Lamotte and J. Webster Ebaugh.
Court meets every Monday & Tuesday

REGISTER OF WILLS.
Harry G. Berwager.

POLICE JUSTICE.
George E. Benson.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.
Theodore F. Brown.

SHERIFF.
Ray Yohn.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
C. Scott Bollinger, Wakefield.
Edward S. Harner, Taneytown.
Charles W. Melville, Oakland Mills.

SUPERVISOR OF ASSESSMENTS.
George W. Brown.

TAX COLLECTOR.
C. Robert Brilhart.

COUNTY TREASURER.
Paul Kuhns.

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Harry R. DeVries, Sykesville.
Milton A. Koons, Taneytown.
Harry R. Zepp, Mt. Airy.
Howell L. Davis, Smallwood.

Superintendent.
Maurice H. S. Unger.
Legal Counsel.
Chas. O. Clemson.

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John J. John.

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Edward O. Diffendal.
Alonso B. Sellman.
M. J. M. Troxell.

HEALTH OFFICER.
Dr. W. C. Stone.

DEPUTY GAME WARDEN.
J. Gloyd Diffendal.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT.
Agnes Slindee.

COUNTY AGRICULT. AGENT.
L. C. Burns.

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Maurice C. Duttera.

CITY COUNCIL.
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W. D. Ohler.
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Merle S. Baumgardner.
David H. Hahn.
Clerk
Clyde L. Hesson.

LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER.
Dr. Francis T. Elliot.

NOTARIES.
Charles R. Arnold.
Wm. E. Burke, Jr.

CONSTABLE.
Emory Hahn.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
John H. Shirk.

Expert Says Rattles Strike Without Warning

Post, Texas.—Rattlesnakes don't always rattle a warning before they strike, says J. E. Adams, who has hunted them for ten years.

A rattler will run a few yards from trouble then turn and fight until he is dead, Adams has observed. Young snakes will run into the mouths of their mother when frightened, he said. During his ten years at the dangerous sport Adams has had many of the poisonous snakes strike at him, but none ever has bitten him. Many have brushed his head or his hand as they have struck and missed.

His only weapon is a 7-foot pole with a hook on one end and two prongs on the other. He catches the snakes for museums, circuses or laboratories. It is no trouble for him to get a dozen or so of them.

He carries no serum for emergency in case he is bitten. His pocket knife would be his only medicine—to "slash the affected part and let the poison out."

Texas Cotton Grower Is Vexed by Nudists

Fort Worth, Texas.—Whether nudism will affect the prices of wool and cotton is one of the worries the practice gives to Arnett West, contributor to the open letter column of the Fort Worth Press.

"Nudists!" the letter began. "God made you to be white, just as he did the negro to be black and brown. Try to be as you are born."

"Will this be another cause for a slump in wool and cotton when these 'animals' become as hairy as dogs?"

CANADA-U. S. BORDER RESULT OF PARLEYS

Unfortified Boundary 3,000 Miles Long.

Washington.—President Roosevelt's recent reference to the Canadian-United States border as a boundary without fortifications emphasizes the unusual condition which exists along the 3,000-mile strip of land. Aside from patrols of Royal Mounties at strategic points and customs and immigration officials and boats of the department of fisheries on the waterways, it is unguarded. However, it took more than a century of negotiations to arrive at this happy state of affairs.

The fixing of the boundaries, begun in 1783, was not concluded until 1908, and, although there was during the negotiations one or two instances of local uprisings between the settlers on both sides of the line, the final issue was in no case due to a display of force. Because of the faultiness of the only available maps and the ignorance of the negotiators regarding the topography of the country under dispute, the marking of the boundaries was an extremely complicated affair.

A Dispute in the East.
The most dangerous of the frontier disputes was the settlement of the boundary between Maine, New Brunswick, and Quebec. This was fixed by the treaty of 1783, but not completely settled for more than fifty years. The treaty named as the boundaries of the United States such vague locations as "the northwest angle of Nova Scotia," namely, the angle formed "by a line drawn north from the source of the St. Croix river" and the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy which belonged to his Britannic majesty.

The identity of the St. Croix river was decided by a commission in 1793; that of the islands by an agreement with the British commissioner, Thomas Barclay of New Brunswick, in 1817, and the "angle" by direct negotiations between Daniel Webster, American secretary of state, and Lord Ashburton in 1842.

In these negotiations the king of the Netherlands was called upon to arbitrate. Although his award was based on thorough investigations, Maine did not agree to it and the difficulties culminated in the "Restook war" of 1838-39. For this affair the President was authorized to call out the militia, but hostilities were averted.

Difficulties also entered into the fixing of the boundaries west of Niagara. France first claimed the Mississippi basin by virtue of the explorations of La Salle; English fur traders claimed the Northwest. With the cession of Quebec in 1763 the situation changed, England claiming what is now the north central states. The northwest ordinance of 1787 envisioned the ambitions of the young republic in the vacant spaces of the West. Lewis and Clark, Gray and Astor, carried the flag to the Pacific.

The electioneering cry in 1844 of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight!" typified the spirit of the time, but wiser counsel prevailed.

Difficulties Over Waterways.
Negotiations were entered into in 1846, and it was decided that the boundary should follow the forty-ninth parallel from the Rockies to "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's strait to the Pacific ocean."

The many waterways along the border—the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence, St. John, Richelieu, and Detroit rivers—all have caused many difficulties in the boundary question. To solve them Elihu Root, secretary of state, and James Bryce, ambassador extraordinary at Washington, brought about a treaty which created the international joint commission. This commission, which first met in 1912, consisted of six members, three appointed by the President of the United States and three by the king on the recommendation of the governor-general-in-council of Canada. Its decisions have decided many troublesome controversies.

Ancient Legend Figures in Two Jeweled Cups

Washington.—A legend of ancient India figures in two jeweled cups now on display at the National museum here.

The two cups are part of the \$5,000,000 Gelatly collection. One is a large jeweled cup from which the emperor of Delhi, famous medieval tippler, once swallowed his wine. The other, a small emerald studded one, was given to the emperor by his queen as a substitute.

The legend goes that the queen was afraid the emperor would drink himself to death and imposed the shorter measure on him as a last resort against serious delirium tremens.

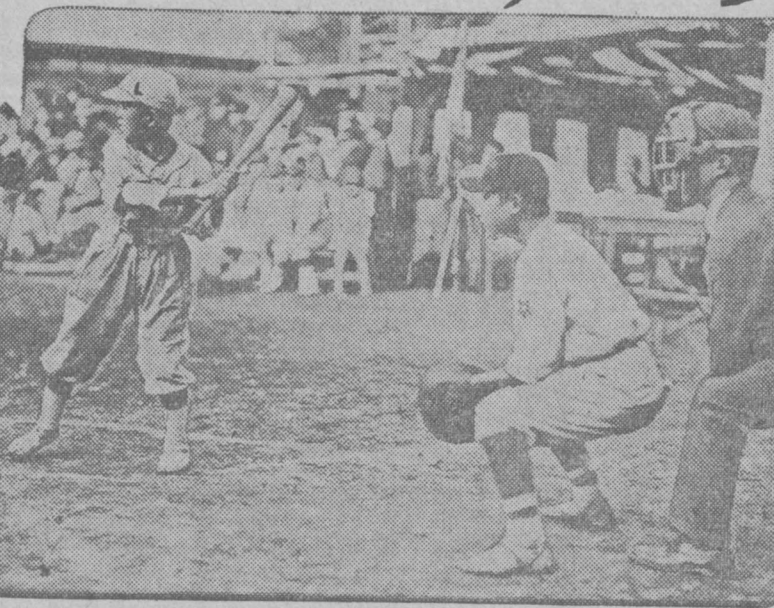
U. S. Door Bell Curiosity in South African Town

East Hampton, Conn.—An electric doorbell, manufactured here, has become the greatest curiosity in the town of South Coast, Natal, South Africa, according to word received here by Miss Florence Day.

Miss Day gave the bell to Miss Sibuswe Makanya, a student friend, and when she returned to her home in South Africa she took it with her.

It is the only bell in the town, and natives, young and old, come to the house to press the button and listen for the sound, Miss Makanya wrote.

Japan Is Young



Baseball is Popular in Japan.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.
WHEN occidental man first thinks about the Far East, China and Japan are envisaged as being much alike—indeed, almost as twins. But time enables him to discriminate.

Historically, China is old and ethical. The burden of all her literature is, "What ought I to do?" Japan is young and esthetic. The burden of her thought, as recorded for a thousand years, is, "What is beautiful?"

Geologically, China is pre-ancient; Japan is recent. Long after Mother Earth had settled down to rear her earlier brood of lands, Japan, the youngster, arrived. Only about three-score years ago Japan shocked her elders in Asia by departing politically and socially from the ancient ways and turning toward those of "the western barbarians."

In nature, also, Japan has changed within our remembrance; Bandai san, one of the eruptions on her pretty face, misbehaved. For hundreds of years, so far as known in human records, perhaps during the millenniums of unrecorded time, it had been entirely dormant. As suddenly as the discharge of a cannon, it blew off its rocky cap in 1888 and killed more than 400 human beings. Curiously enough, in Japanese the same sound, *san*, serves to the ear for either "mist" or for "mountain."

The one-time medieval village, Yedo, and the swift-growing national capital, Tokyo, which it became, was leveled in 1855 and again in 1923 by destructive earth adjustments. Of old, the rest of the world knew not of these earthquakes. In the era of electric wires, even a tremor is news.

Like some vast factory town in which the blazing furnaces take a Sabbath rest, to begin again on Monday, Japan has some 200 dormant volcanoes. How pretty, flower-covered and of graceful figure, they seem! Yet these mountain forms are liable at any moment to become unruly, and when in these fits of deadly temper they often devastate vast areas of human habitation and alter many square miles of landscape, as we saw in 1923. At least 50 of these sleeping, fairly like cones have the promise and potency of continued activity.

Lovely as their outlines often are, their breath may be sulphurous to the point of danger. Even graceful Fuji, seemingly as demure as a virgin in her teens, cannot be trusted.

Lies on a Bed of Fire.
Garments of green forests, of grand trees, the veils of bamboo thickets, a tapestry of flowers, or even a mantle of winter snow provide no insurance against direful outburst. But, if Japan acts often like a fury, we must excuse her, because the bed on which she lies is one of fire.

Go down to Beppu, in Kyushu, for example, where the daily rice is cooked by subterranean heat, where people resort to bake out or broil out their various ailments. In the hot seashore sand, thousands of men and women for hours, even days, lie covered with the pulverized volcanic debris. By wet baking or parboiling, even to scarification, the patients seek to expel their many ills.

Beppu is a delightful place for a patient with rheumatic or other miseries. While there is a fair chance of being swallowed up and changed to a cinder by some fresh outburst of melted rock, such as only a century or two ago filled the valleys with scoria and lava, who cares, when no one can foretell the hour? Does not the man of Beppu know that other parts of fair Japan may be visited long before his turn comes?

Did not Sakurajima at Kagoshima, of old supposed to be solid rock, erupt and bury a whole town of 10,000 people?

Moreover, how welcome the sequel to these earth's outbursts—fertile soil covered with a carpet of lovely flowers and plants and easily coaxed into luxuriant production of food for man! "Shigata ga nai" (Don't care) is the usual verdict on the unknown, with the merry-hearted sons and daughters—how fair are the latter!—of Nippon. One who had known the sons of the Land of the Gods for more than half a century classifies the two kinds of men into "Don't cares" and those who, after every repulse of nature, cry "Let us rebuild!" Then, Caleb-like, these hearten others by declaring, "We are well able to do it."

Like nature's dress, which later clothes in threefold loveliness, with color, beauty, and perfume, what was

once fiery scoria, the maidens know how to add to their physical charms through the witchery of raiment. In his ideas of beauty, and especially of dress patterns and whatever is applied to bodily wear, the Japanese artist-designer excels. For variety and originality he possibly leads the world.

Men and women in their garb lovingly copy nature's moods. When a maiden adds to her faultlessly graceful costume a "Fujiyama neck and shoulders," with a superb coiffure, who can do less than admire? Was it lackadaisical in the native poet to write of her: "One glance, and you would give your province; another, and you would barter your kingdom?"

Love Their Land's Beauty.
Yet, as of glamor for their women, as expressed in strains of admiration, so also and more have their poets written of the beautiful scenery and the special features of their native land. They reckon even clouds, mist, sunrise glow, and sunset glory as part of their country's life and adornment. Yet it is not they, but we, who say "her" of nature, for personification is rare in Japanese literature, art, or language. Of a thousand figures of speech in poetry, many of which refer to the moon, scarce a dozen bear any resemblance to the description of that luminary as "a fair maiden with white fire laden."

Nevertheless, apart from literature, in Japan all nature is alive with personality. The mountains, especially in the beauty spots, are inhabited by gods and goddesses.

To the average native, these personalities in the realm of imagination seem as real as the virgin priestesses at the Shinto shrines.

Every year, at the invitation and under the direction of the imperial court, thousands of the short, 31-syllable poems are sent, for oblivion or glory, by the people, from beggar boy to noble, to the court's staff of literary appraisers and censors. After due scrutiny and appraisal, rewards are meted out, not to rhymesters, for there are none, but to the poets.

But let us come down to facts and figures of area and population and of facilities of movement by land and sea.

Travel today in the Japanese empire is one of luxury and detailed convenience as compared with what existed 60 years ago. Japan proper is now threaded with 15,413 miles of railways and trolleys, rivers are crossed by countless bridges, and the ocean paths to all continents are traversed by ships that move with an affluence and punctuality that are akin to the movements of the heavenly bodies.

Intellectual preparation for change had been in progress a century or more before the arrival of President Fillmore's peaceful armada of 1853. Japan's modern history is truly as much one of interior discipline as of any reinforcement from the outside.

On the other hand, America's intervention under Perry was really an extension and fresh application of the Monroe Doctrine. It came at an opportune time. The old mikado, or emperor, Komel, was nearing his demise, and his son and heir, Mutsuhito, who was destined to rule the New Japan in the longest reign (1867-1912) known in the nation's history, was soon to take the throne.

During his reign the compromise between the personalities and energies representing war and peace resulted in shattering forever the Chinese claim of sovereignty over the Ryukyu (Nansai) islands and Korea and rolled back the tide of Russians and European aggression.

Honshu the Chief Island.
The present-day empire consists of the four large islands of Japan proper, with nearly 4,000 smaller ones; Taiwan (Formosa); Karafuto, the portion of Sakhalin below the fiftieth parallel of north latitude; and Korea.

The country's life centers on Main Island, Honshu, the chief theater of its history. Here is the bulk of the population; and here are the chief cities; towns and villages are thickly clustered. Hence, in the minds of foreigners, this large island, with its 86,300 square miles of area, is practically Japan.

DISCOVER HABITAT OF RHINOCEROS MEN

Traces Found in Hill of Mystery in Transvaal.

Cape Town.—Sensational finds of golden ornaments and other relics of a vanished native race have just been made in the northern Transvaal at a place called Mapungubwe—the Hill of Mystery.

The natives, it appears, long have known of the Hill of Mystery; but they feared the place and never explored it. Thirty years ago a white hermit named Bernard Lotrie lived near the spot. He had accompanied Doctor Livingstone on the famous journey to Lake Ngami; and Lotrie undoubtedly climbed the almost inaccessible Hill of Mystery. But at that time there was no suspicion that a prehistoric settlement existed south of the Limpopo river, and Lotrie's stories of strange discoveries attracted no attention.

Now that valuable relics have been unearthed, men who remember Lotrie have recalled his story of a rich "treasure chamber" in the dense bush near the hill. The golden treasures already found have whetted adventurous appetites, and the hunt is on.

Meanwhile, the Hill of Mystery is being guarded by police, while a party from the University of Pretoria carries out scientific research untroubled by intruders.

A Powerful Tribe.

The most valuable find was a small golden rhinoceros. A very small clan of natives whose ancestors worshiped the rhinoceros still lives in Rhodesia. It is regarded as practically certain that the people who inhabited the Hill of Mystery and smelted gold there, were "rhinoceros men."

Discoveries have been made not only on the precipitous hilltop of Mapungubwe, but also in the surrounding country. The rhinoceros men were evidently a powerful tribe in their day, for the bush is impregnated with evidences of old human occupation. Pottery and beads, besides the gold and copper ornaments, have been found over a wide area. A skeleton wearing a metal helmet was among the most interesting discoveries.

It has been suggested that the Hill of Mystery was the burying ground of the foreign invaders who carried off the gold from the ancient mines of Rhodesia. Some of the beads and ornaments appear to be of Egyptian origin.

There is a tradition along the Limpopo that a small yellow people worked the gold and copper mines near the river, trading with travelers who wore white cloth around their heads and rode on camels. For the reason already mentioned, the scientists have had great difficulty in obtaining native guides. "Every one who goes up that hill dies," say the natives. "We don't know why—but they die."

A Formidable Fortress.

The Hill of Mystery is a mass of hard sandstone rising out of the tropical bush of the Limpopo valley. It is the only hill in the neighborhood topped with grass, and it is now clear that the rhinoceros men carried hundreds of tons of earth to the summit of their secret place. The sides are rugged and overhanging, and the scientists only climbed it with the aid of ropes and ladders. There is one great oblique cleft in the rock, however, which offers the least difficult path to the summit. The entrance to the cleft is hidden by trees and a stranger might never find it.

Holes were cut in this cleft by the ancients, and once, no doubt, there were wooden rungs forming a sort of ladder to the summit. At the top of the cleft were boulders, evidently placed in position so that they could be toppled over in the event of an invasion. This same terrible form of defense was found at other places where the cliffs might have been climbed. The stronghold of the rhinoceros men was impregnable.

No other walls were needed—indeed the only sign of building found on the summit was a small stone enclosure—possibly once the chief's residence—now occupied by baboons.

Braille Books Are Now Being Mailed to Blind

New Orleans.—New Orleans blind people who love books will not have to risk the hazards of traffic to go to the public library for their literature under a new system inaugurated for their convenience.

Special cases for the fragile Braille editions have been prepared. The books will be mailed to sightless readers, who, when they have finished reading them, have only to hand them to a postman to have them returned to the library. No cost is entailed to the reader. The address is on the wooden cover of the book, and the borrower is not even required to address the book before mailing it back.

Pearl S. Buck's books, the librarian reported, are most popular with sightless readers.

Tourist Increase Shows Return of Prosperity

Albuquerque, N. M.—Return to normal conditions of prosperity was forecast in announcement here that tourist travel through Albuquerque is almost double for the last three months what it was for a like period a year ago. Many of the tourists are en route to Chicago for A Century of Progress World's fair.

WHAT A VETERINARIAN SAYS ABOUT THE TELEPHONE...

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1933.
The undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at public sale on the above date at his residence in Carroll County, 2 miles east of Taneytown, Md., near Galt's Station on the John DeWitt farm, tented by John Sanders and the undersigned, the following:

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about 200 young and old chickens. Also geese

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600-egg Super hatchery incubator, brooder stove, 500 capacity; 1 1/2 H. P. gas engine, cream separator, power washer, belts and pulleys, coal oil range, 5-burner; parlor stove and many articles not mentioned.

Sale at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms by JAMES F. SMITH.
J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.
EDWARD HARNER, Clerk. 9-22-2t

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 October 1

SAUL IN TARSUS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 21:39; 22:3, 27, 28; 26:4-7; Phil. 3:3-6.
GOLDEN TEXT—Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. II Timothy 2:15.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A School Boy.
JUNIOR TOPIC—A School Boy of Tarsus.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Preparation for Life Work.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Training Christian Leaders.

I. Saul's Birth (Acts 21:39).
He was born at Tarsus, the capital of Cilicia. Tarsus was a gateway between the east and west, therefore a great commercial center. It was a self-governing city, making citizenship therein honorable. It was also one of the great educational centers of the Roman empire. In the providence of God the great apostle to the Gentiles was born in the city where he would encounter men of every class and nation.

II. Saul's Education (Acts 22:3).
1. In the home (Phil. 3:5). His parents were pious people and doubtless carefully cultured him according to Jewish standards. He was brought up as a strict Pharisee.

2. In college at Jerusalem (Acts 22:3). About the age of thirteen, as was the custom, he became a child of the law. It was doubtless at this age that he went to Jerusalem and entered upon his course of study under Gamaliel, one of the most eminent teachers of Israel. His course of study here, doubtless, was largely restricted to the Holy Scriptures. In this school he was prepared for the great work of a Christian theologian. Included in his education was:

a. Patriotism. He proudly affirmed "I am a Jew." He was brought up to love his nation. He was a nationalist of the true type.

b. A love for the Bible. To him the Scriptures were the very Word of God, the final word of authority.

c. Zeal for God. The word "zealous" literally means "to boil."

d. He was conscientious. His supreme aim was to have a conscience void of offense. Because of the blight of sin conscience needs to be disciplined by the Word of God.

3. A trade at Tarsus. Perhaps after his college course at Jerusalem he returned to Tarsus and learned tent making. Thus in later life he was able to support himself while preaching the gospel. One rabbi said "He that teacheth not his son a trade doeth the same as if he had taught him to steal."

III. Saul's Citizenship (Acts 22:27, 28).
In the providence of God, the apostle to the Gentiles was a free-born Roman citizen. He was loyal to his country, while at the same time strictly religious. Right relationship to God sanctifies loyalty to one's country.

IV. Saul's Defense Before Agrippa (Acts 26:1-27).
He expressed his delight that he now could speak and tell his case to one who could follow his line of argument, but doubtless, he was more delighted in that he could witness to him of the Saviour.

1. His manner of life (vv. 4-12). He had been in accord with the most rigid sect of the Jews. Therefore, he possessed the common Jewish hope of a coming Deliverer.

2. His supernatural conversion (vv. 13-15). It was through the personal appearance of Jesus Christ to him on the way to Damascus.

3. Commissioned by Jesus Christ and sent to the Gentiles (vv. 16-18).

4. His consecration (vv. 19-23). Upon receipt of his commission he instantly obeyed.

5. His appeal to Agrippa (vv. 25-27). He was anxious to have Agrippa act on the knowledge that he had.

V. Saul's Ground of Confidence (Phil. 3:4-6).
He had everything a true Jew gloried in.

1. Circumcised the eighth day (v. 5).

2. Of the stock of Israel (v. 5).

3. Of the tribe of Benjamin (v. 5). Benjamin had always remained loyal to the national customs.

4. A Hebrew of the Hebrews (v. 5). He was of Hebrew parentage, not a proselyte.

5. Touching the law, a Pharisee (v. 5). The Pharisees were a sect among the Jews most zealous for the rights and ceremonies of Judaism.

6. Concerning zeal, persecuting the church (v. 6). He proved his zeal by the positive effort to stamp out that which was threatening Judaism.

7. Touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless (v. 6).

Pass Through Fire

Christians are like vases, they must pass through the fire ere they can shine. And often the very furnace and the flame, which they call destruction, are only burning in the graces which are to be their everlasting beauty and glory.

Joy Out of Sorrow

There are joys which can come to us only through sorrow. There are revelations of divine truth which we can get only when earth's lights have gone out.

Science of Health

By Dr. Thos. S. Englar

21

MILK PLUS.....

Milk is one of the primary interests of this column. Not only because "the perfect food," as perfect milk might properly be called, is very important to the parents of every child, everywhere, but because milk production and sale is a leading agricultural and commercial interest of this community. Despite milk's traditional and assured place as a "staple" of both diet and commerce, the milk business is not a static one. New ideas and developments are of frequent occurrence along the line that stretches between Bossy's stall and Baby's bottle, and the real innovation which I discuss today is one which should interest alike every mother who has a child of which she wishes to be proud, and every milk-producer who takes justifiable pride in his product.

This new departure is the large scale production of milk enriched in Vitamin "D" by one of several methods. Natural milk—cow's or mother's—does not contain enough Vitamin "D" to assure protection of young children against rickets. This being the case, the mother may take steps to increase her own intake of Vitamin "D," or the cow can have these steps taken for her. Either way, it means that the milk will be made somewhat richer in Vitamin "D." But not enough; for about eight months of the year, Baby must either take cod liver oil or, nowadays, be fed a cow's milk which is artificially enriched in Vitamin "D."

The latter is accomplished in several ways, either, First, while it is still in the cow's body, or, Second, after it has been "milked" from her udder.

The First heading is further subdivided as follows:

(a) The Cow may be fed with material which has been exposed to the action of ultra-violet rays. The substance most used is yeast.

(b) The cow herself may be directly irradiated with ultra-violet rays of the carbon arc lamp. A test of this method has shown it to be both efficient and economical.

Under the Second heading:

(a) The milk, instead of the cow, may be irradiated by the carbon arc lamp. This seems to be less satisfactory than irradiation of the animal.

(b) The milk may have added to it a Vitamin "D" concentrate from cod liver oil. This method has been perfected to the point where it does not affect the taste or odor of the milk, and tests have shown it to be highly efficacious in preventing and curing rickets in infants.

The concentrate now in use by several dairies in different parts of the country has been patented by workers at Columbia University, and is only obtainable under license from them. It has the advantage that it contains the true anti-rachitic (rickets-preventing) substance of cod liver oil, and that the concentrate is tested by the manufacturers of it before it is sent to the dairies, so that there is little chance of its falling below the guaranteed Vitamin "D" strength.

It is quite possible that this will develop as the method of choice in commercial production of Vitamin "D" milk. It has as a possible competitor the plan by which the cow is irradiated daily. An objection to this is that the dairyman would have to set up his own biological testing (animal feeding) plant, or have his milk tested periodically by a laboratory.

This is, of course, not a complete discussion of the subject of Vitamin "D" milk. It should be said, however, that the expense is slight, even when not weighed against the benefits received by the children who drink it. Vitaminized milk is now available in many places, and the "business" is growing. As this is read, orders are being taken through thousands of children, this coming winter, will be provided with genuine, potent Vitamin "D" milk, to the great benefit of their bones and teeth, their resistance to infection, and their health in general.

A Talking Flower

The American lotus, which is the largest variety of water lily that grows in the continent of North America, is called a talking flower because of the very audible manner in which its buds open early in the morning. The leaves of the American lotus are about two feet in diameter and rise above the shallow water in which the plant grows very rapidly. When the buds are about ready to open the stalks seem to become charged with electrical energy. Then at the first signs of daybreak, the buds begin to pop open, thus "talking" loud enough to be heard for quite a distance. The lotus has a religious significance in some Oriental countries, where it is also prepared as an appetizing dish. The roots are dug from the thick mud and eaten, the leaves and stalks are used for fuel, and the acorn-shaped seeds are sold as nuts and made into confections.

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TELLS OF BATTLE WITH AN OCTOPUS

Writer Uses Pole to Free Self From Tentacles.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Back from a two-year isolation in far away jungle lands and remote sections of the globe, Lincoln Hinrichs is writing a book on his experiences.

Hinrichs, who claims to have walked more than the distance around the globe, often has gone into jungle sections, armed only with a penknife and a club. His battle with an octopus along the shore of Tropical Island in the South seas, was his most thrilling experience.

"I was wading waist deep in the water when the octopus wrapped itself about my right foot," Hinrichs said. "It looked like a losing battle as I gradually moved with the fighting burden toward the shore."

"Finally I found I could withstand the pull without the use of a pole I carried, so I used it to prod the devil-fish. The water became lit black from the inky substance it emitted."

"When I had about decided to try jabbing the arm where it held my leg, I must have touched that spot natives know, for up came a writhing tentacle. It is said a nerve center can be hit by those who know the spot, that will release all tentacles at once. The arm that broke water was eight or nine feet in length."

"Again and again I jabbed at that body. Once more the water broke, and two tentacles came up. I jabbed desperately and presently my pole was caught, but my foot was released."

Deaf Mute Given Post With Montreal Court

Montreal.—A precedent was established in the Superior court by the granting of an appointment as commissioner of the Superior court to a deaf mute, David Taterinsky.

The petition for the appointment, presented by Lyon W. Jacobs, K. C., pointed out that Taterinsky had worked as a sorter in the postal department since 1917, and had by study and hard work overcome the obstacle of his lack of hearing and normal speech.

There are many deaf mutes in the city, it was pointed out, who are well educated and carry on business activities, and there had never been a commissioner for oaths in the city competent to administer oaths to deaf mutes to the satisfaction of the courts. This need is met by the appointment of Taterinsky.

Where Farm Plants Came From

Vavilov, the Russian geneticist, found that there were five world centers from which our principal agricultural plants came. Afghanistan gave us bread wheat, beans, peas, lentils, carrots and pomegranates. From southeast Asia came naked oats, naked barley, millet, soybeans, fruit trees and probably rice. The Mediterranean and Abyssinian regions produced the ancestors of our oats, peas, large seeded flax, many vegetables, durum wheat and hulled barley. The fifth center is the New world with Mexico, Peru, Chile as the original homes of potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, maize (what we call corn), tobacco and the occidental cottons.

Gone

"Is anything the matter, sir?"
"It was on the tip of my tongue a moment ago, and now it's gone."
"Think calmly and it will come back to you."
"No, it won't. It was a three-half-penny stamp."—Punch Magazine.

Something at the Trough

Blinks—This would seem like a good time to go back to the farm.
Jinks—Yes! There don't seem to be any other class they are planning as much relief for.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Must Be

Phyllis—And what makes you think that Arthur loves me?
Her Friend—Quite a lot of things. For instance, he always looks so pleased when you sing.—Montreal Gazette.

All Figured Out

"Why is it that lightning never strikes twice in the same place?"
"Because after it's struck once, the same place isn't there."—London Opinion

Shelled

"I don't approve of cage-birds. Was he born in captivity?"
"Yes, 'e was born in an egg."—Humorist Magazine.

HERBS ARE STILL USED IN MEDICINE

St. Louis Is Headquarters of the Industry.

St. Louis.—"Yarb doctors" and their strange concoctions have disappeared as a result of the swift march of science, but the gathering of herbs and roots for use in making medicine remains as a thriving occupation in the United States.

Recognizing the curative or healing value of many of the homely remedies once brewed from mandrake, snake root or burdock, modern manufacturers of medicine rely upon these and other herbs and roots as the sources of ingredients for many medicines which are sold today over the counters of drug stores.

Tons of herbs and roots are shipped annually to St. Louis, which is the chief market of this kind for domestic manufacturers of medicine. The gatherers of herbs and diggers of roots, scattered through all parts of the country, receive many thousands of dollars annually.

St. Louis commission merchants say that many of them earn a livelihood solely by this occupation which is reminiscent of other days. Plants, trees and weeds growing in their wild state are the chief ingredients of medicine, but some species of plants are cultivated for the market.

Even the leaves of Jimson weeds—merely pests to many a farmer—can be sold for five cents a pound. From these leaves is obtained an ingredient for a medicine to treat catarrh.

Slippery elm bark is bought for use in making medicine for bronchitis and dysentery, and frequently large consignments are exported to England for use by manufacturing firms there.

The greatest demand is for the roots of wild mandrake. Eugene Donzelot, a commission merchant, who has dealt in herbs and roots for years, said thousands of tons of mandrake—also known as mayapple—are sold in the St. Louis market annually.

Many "Indian doctors" who travel about the country with their shows obtain their medicine herbs and roots in St. Louis, Mr. Donzelot said.

French Welcome Germans With Spending Money

Paris.—Fifteen years after the World war, the Germans have taken Paris.

A horde of Teutons has descended and taken possession of the night clubs, theaters, restaurants and cafes. On the boulevards, at the races and in the lobbies of concert halls, German is the language of the day.

Some of the invaders are German Jews, some are political exiles, and others are tourists. Paris has gathered them in, just as she welcomed American and British visitors of other years.

The warmth of this welcome may or may not have been determined by the fact that the invaders are spending money. Despite the difficulty of transferring capital out of the reich, they are the chief patrons of those places where only money will do.

Probably in deference to them, Paris is having a season of German music.

This School Fines Its Students Who Flunk

Wichita, Kan.—There is one school in this city where it costs to flunk. Traffic offenders haled before the police court are paroled on order they report to the drivers' school. The class is in session one hour, two days every week. At the end of seven lessons an examination is given. If the student flunks he must return to police court and pay his fine. Otherwise, he is released. There is no "cutting" of classes, either!

Copper Roofs Used

Miami, Ariz.—Roofs of copper sheeting are being built here, formerly the site of some of the state's largest copper-producing mines. The sheets are said to be as durable as any other roofing material.

Husband's Pockets Sacred, Court Rules

Montreal.—Even though wives may not think so, the Canadian law considers a man's pockets inviolate, according to a decision rendered by the Superior court here.

The court made the ruling when the lawyer for a wife demanding an increase in alimony, contended that the husband was able to pay and asked that he turn out his pockets to show how much money he had.

The husband refused and was upheld by the court.

"UNKNOWN MAN" OF ITALY MAKING NEW FIGHT FOR A NAME

Two "Wives" Engaged in a Strenuous Battle for Right to Keep Him.

Rome, Italy.—After seven years of vicissitudes stranger than fiction, Mario Bruneri, northern Italy's famous "unknown man," is just at the beginning of his troubles, it appears, and his fate is again creating passionate arguments and partisanship throughout the country.

Bruneri claims he is not Bruneri. He has insisted for seven years that he is Giulio Canella, a learned professor of Verona, lost during the war. Signora Canella also says he is Canella. Signora Bruneri of Turin, however, claims the man is none other than her husband, Mario Bruneri, a linotype operator, who was arrested about seven years ago for stealing bronze wreaths from a graveyard.

How Story Started.

That arrest was what started this story. The man arrested then proved to be mentally deranged and was sent to an asylum. While there he was recognized by a friend of Signora Canella, who reported his likeness to her. She rushed to the asylum, recognized the man as her husband, and fell into his arms. That brought his memory back, it seems.

Since then he has been endeavoring to prove that he is Prof. Canella and the Bruneris have been seeking to prove that he is Bruneri. Every one in Italy has an opinion on the case.

After dragging through all the courts in Italy, up to the highest one, the case was finally and definitely decided a year ago, when five learned judges ruled that the "unknown man" was Bruneri, a printer, and would have to go to jail and serve his sentence for stealing wreaths from the graveyard.

This was after the unknown had been living as Signora Canella's husband for several years and was the father of two more children, whom previous courts had decided were illegitimate and later legitimate and finally illegitimate again.

A few days ago the man was released from prison, having served out the full term. Still claiming he was Canella, having written several learned treatises in jail which would be more the work of a cultured professor than of a printer, he went back to Verona to rejoin the Canella family.

But, as in the name of the law and also in the eyes of the Bruneris the man is Bruneri, another dramatic situation arose. Bruneri, since the law says that is who he is, could not live in the Canella home without committing adultery, and adultery is a criminal offense in Italy for which an outraged spouse may have the other woman arrested.

Forced Out of Home.

That is just what Signora Bruneri threatened to do, so Bruneri was forced to leave the wealthy Canella home and live next door with a friend. He continues to spend the day at the Canella house and plays with the two younger Canella children, of whom he is the father, but every night he goes over to the neighbor's.

Seven years, however, is seven years, and long enough to get on the nerves of almost any man. Canella (or is he Bruneri) says that unless a new civil suit which he and the Canella family will again bring before the courts to seek the civil recognition of his personality as that of Canella is successful he will give up. According to his friends, there is nothing in the ruling of the penal court against him which would prevent him from getting such a civil court decision.

Falling that, however, the "unknown man" is going to chuck it all over and leave the country for South America. Meanwhile the curiosity about him in Verona is so great that life there has become intolerable and he and his "family" are going to move to Rome.

H. B. Wright's Old Church to Be Made Into Library

Pierce City, Mo.—The Christian church here, where Harold Bell Wright, novelist, held his first pastorate, soon will become a library.

Three trustees of the church recently gave the Parent-Teacher association a deed to the property. Funds supplied from the Reconstruction Finance corporation and donations from Pierce City citizens will be used for its rehabilitation. The pulpit and platform where Wright preached his first sermon will be repaired.

The church was closed 20 years ago and the congregation disbanded. Since then it has run down.

Citizens still remember Wright as a tall and lanky youth when he came to the church in 1896. He borrowed money to buy the first suit of clothes he wore in the pulpit.

Wright remained here a year and a half. He also preached in Mount Vernon, Kansas City, Mo., and Pittsburg, Kan., where he started writing novels.

Hot Water Bottle Trail Ends in Man's Arrest

Washington.—A trail of 24 hot water bottles brought about the arrest here on an arson charge of Santo Pennestri. The bottles, filled with gasoline, were found in the fire damaged house of Pennestri's wife. Suspecting arson, police traced the bottles from a New Haven manufacturing company to a Washington department store. Detectives said they discovered that Pennestri bought them.

Lights of New York

by L. L. STEVENSON

A huskily built colored man wearing a 10-gallon hat is a familiar figure to New Yorkers and visitors. He makes his living by selling snakes and has been in that business for the last 10 years. He works all over the city, picking up dimes down in the financial district, uptown and in Harlem. He does a lot of business among his own race in Harlem. Some believe his snakes are lucky. Others believe they bring bad luck. The first buy them for charms for themselves. The second buy them to give to enemies. His snakes aren't real. He makes them himself, whittling out the pieces and doing a two-color paint job. To customers, he tells a tale of learning the art of stringing pieces of wood together so that they wriggle while doing a six-months stretch for drunken driving. Privately, he admits that that is merely a bit of color to speed up the snake selling business. His name is Jim Dixon and he came here from Dallas, Texas. Hence the hat, which cost him \$50 in Fort Worth.

The snake business has its drawbacks. The worst is flower pots which drop from window sills. When Dixon first came here, a stick fell out of a third-story window, hit him on the head and brought a temporary end to the snake business. He thought the Yankees had it in for him. Later, he learned it was an accident. The woman who had caused it apologized and he was so pleased that he gave her an eight-foot snake. He's not afraid of real snakes. But he doesn't care for elephants. Down in Texas, as a joke, he handed an elephant a plug of tobacco. The elephant couldn't see the joke. Then a white man told him elephants remembered wrongs for 20 years. Recently, up in the Bronx, while he was selling snakes, something that looked like a piece of dirty rope reached for the demonstrator. Seeing that it was an elephant's trunk, Dixon told his feet to do their duty, the tobacco incident having taken place only 15 years ago! When the snake business is bad, he tells fortunes and preaches.

Shrill screams coming from a small sedan being driven down Broadway at the height of the morning rush hour attracted the attention of pedestrians who suspected that a girl was being kidnapped. Finally two policemen leaped on the running board and the driver brought the car to a stop. Immediately, a menacing crowd surrounded it. Then it was discovered that the screams came from a crate. In the crate was a big, green parrot all packed for shipment to Chicago. The policemen got off, the crowd fell back, and the driver proceeded with a very red face.

Street scene. Tenement children grouped about an organ grinder on Delancey street. Atop the organ, a wizened little monkey in a gray uniform. The monkey extends a battered tin cup to the children and a couple of pennies drop into it. The monkey doffs his hat and the organ man, with a grin, grinds out a merry tune. The children dance and the monkey, with what looks like a smile, hops about the top of the organ.

Always something to make it tough to keep at a task in New York. For instance, right at the moment, down below in Forty-third street, there is wild music—a violin throbbing, cymbals crashing and now and then the thumping of a great drum. Instead of New York it seems like the steppes or the mountains of Hungary, and as I write I vision swart, black-eyed men and dark, lithe women. And the darned street is so narrow that only seven floors up I can't see what's going on down below!

The other day, an organ grinder stopped out in front of the house and played a lively air. "La Marsellais," exclaimed May as she threw down a dime. "Oul, La Marsellais!" returned the musician showing a fine set of dental equipment. And didn't he play it through three times more! I'm wondering what the 124 other families in the house thought.

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Dog Would Adopt Pigs

Breckenridge, Texas.—When Lady, eight-year-old German police dog, lost her litter of pups, she attempted to adopt, by theft, a litter of pigs from Mother Sow. So persistent was Lady in her efforts that her master found it necessary to tie her up to keep her out of the pig pen.

Junk Shop Removed From Man's Stomach

St. Gallen, Switzerland.—A miniature junk shop has been extracted from the stomach of a man arrested here recently for theft.

When taken into custody he was so ill he was taken to a hospital.

"My stomach," the man moaned, "pains me."

A doctor operated. He found:

Two broken silver spoons.

A safety pin.

A wood screw 1½ inches long.

Two sash window fastenings.

Five pieces of iron 2 inches long.

Two nails.

An X-ray, taken after the operation, showed several other metal objects remaining.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Mrs. Amy Aul, of Washington, D. C., visited Mrs. G. H. Birnie and family, this week.

Frank Banks, York, Pa., is spending some time with his grand-father, Franklin Bowersox.

Miss Helen Galt, of near Westminster, spent the week with her grandmother, Mrs. James Galt.

Mrs. Maurice C. Dutera has returned home, after spending the summer at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Paul Sell and two children, spent several days, this week, with her home folks, in Emmitsburg.

Mrs. Helen Engelbrecht, of near Fairview, is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stouffer.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Morelock, of Baltimore, spent last Friday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Morelock.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fair visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fair, in Baltimore, on Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Fair returned home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Humbert and son, Earl, and Mrs. James Humbert, of near Littlestown, Pa., called on Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bowers, Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Sherald and daughter, Margaret, of Annapolis, is spending the week at the home of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Alexander, at Baust Church.

Miss Pauline Cameron, of Baltimore, returned home last Wednesday, after spending several weeks in Nova Scotia, Canada, where she visited friends. She had a fine trip and enjoyed it very much.

Mrs. Walter L. Eckard spent several days, last week, with Miss Evelyn Gladhill, at Hagerstown. On last Wednesday, Mrs. Eckard's sister, Mrs. Wm. Sentz and daughter, of near Littlestown, spent the day with them.

The new dwelling being erected on East Baltimore Street, for Harry Forney, has its frame work up. It is a hopeful sign that Taneytown has grown each year, even through the present times, which appears to mean a steady demand for more homes.

On Tuesday evening, the Calithumpian Band, composed of musicians (?) of many kind, serenaded Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clingan who were married last Saturday evening. Mrs. Clingan was before marriage, Miss Catherine Baker, daughter of Mrs. Albert Baker, of Taneytown.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Ross Fair, daughter Anna Mae; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Fair, son Jimmy, and Miss Nannie Hess, attended service at the Lutheran Church in Westminster, and heard the Rev. J. Hess Belt deliver the message to a large and attentive audience. They were entertained at dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Belt and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Watson and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Rian and three daughters, Louisa, Carolyn and Ave, son, Mortimer, of Colmar Manor, Md., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Null and other relatives in town. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Null and daughter, Grace, and Mr. Mark Wildasin, Hanover, spent Sunday at the same place.

One of the highest awards, at Nawakwa, the Lutheran Training Camp, at Biglerville, Pa., is membership in the Nawakwa Fellowship. It is a "through the year" challenge worthy of the highest effort. Recently Fred Bower was nominated to candidacy in the Fellowship, a project which encourages and inspires a camper to carry his Christian ideals and activities into the home, the school, the church, and the community.

Mr. and Mrs. John Petrlik and sons John, Jr. and Paul, of Baltimore, were entertained over the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Reinaman, at Trevanion. Also Sunday visitors at the same place were: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reinaman, daughters, Treva and Mildred, Walnut Grove; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hollenberry, daughters Ruth and Naomi and Harry Shaffer, Cranberry; Mr. and Mrs. Birnie Reinaman and son, Birnie, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Cletus Reinaman and children, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Reinaman, all of Littlestown.

CARD OF THANKS.

I extend my sincere thanks to my kind visitors; and to the ones who sent those beautiful tokens of remembrance; also to Dr. C. M. Benner and family for their beautiful flowers, and best of all for those beautiful prayers that were rendered in my behalf which I enjoyed. All these helped to shorten and bring brighter days while at the hospital. I wish every person prosperity and the best of health. Thanks to every person.

JOSEPH H. HARNER.

Every Word We Know Is Stored in Small Space

Science is revealing many wonderful things about the human brain. It long has been known that different parts of the brain perform different functions, but science is relating the parts and the functions, so that the exact location of an impairment may be determined before an operation. A small section of the brain may be a storehouse for a specific thing. A professor of Latin and Greek suffered a blow on the head. He remembered everything else, but could remember nothing about Latin and Greek. This and many other strange experiences from head injuries are related by a writer in Popular Science Monthly. One injury left the victim with perfect sight, but printed words meant nothing. Another, after a similar experience, had perfect hearing, but spoken words had lost their meaning. "In one small patch of gray matter, hardly larger than a nickel," says this authority, "is stored every word we know."

CALENDAR OF SCHOOL EVENTS FOR 1933-1934.

Sept. 5—Opening day. Faculty Meeting, 4:45; Assembly 10 A. M.
Oct. 24—Preliminary Declamation Contest, 2 P. M.
Nov. 3—School Supper.
Nov. 9—Local Declamation contest
Dec. 7, 8—High School Operetta.
Jan. 26—Elementary School Operetta.
March 1—Senior-Junior Play.
April 19—Music Recital.
April 27—Eisteddfod.
May 15—Local track and field meet and picnic.
May 22—Junior-Senior Banquet.
May 28—School exhibit. Pageant, "The Founding of Maryland."
June 8—School closes.
June 12—Class Night.
June 13—Graduation Exercises.

PROGRAMS FOR PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION 1933-34.

Oct. 10 to 12—Social and Reception
Nov. 14 to 16—Professional Meeting, the "Parent's Magazine" to be used as guide.
Dec. 12 to 14—Christmas Program (Out side talent to present play.)
Feb. 6 to 8—Speaker (Educational or historical theme.)
March 15—Visit to regular classes by parents.
April 19—Music Recital, High School Students.
May 17 to 19—Adult Musical program. Election of officers for 1934-1935.

ROCKY RIDGE BRETHREN MARK HOME-COMING.

The first home-coming in Monocacy congregation, Church of the Brethren at Rocky Ridge, was held Sunday. The meeting was sponsored by the Sisters Aid. There was a large crowd present. Jesse P. Waybright, the oldest Sunday School Superintendent, had charge of the Sunday School hour. Elder John S. Weybright gave a review of the lessons of the last quarter. The New Midway male quartet sang "The Beautiful Land." Jesse P. Weybright gave the history of Sunday School work of the congregation. The late Daniel P. Saylor advocated Sunday School as early as 1865. In 1870 Sunday School began at Double Pipe Creek and in 1896 at Rocky Ridge.

Elder Ruston Flohr who was raised in the congregation now living at Hartsdale, Pa., gave the address for the morning service touching on historical incidents of the early days. Elder T. S. Fike had charge of the closing devotions. Basket lunch was enjoyed by all with every table in the basement and audience room in use. Sisters served coffee and ice tea.

Mrs. Ida Schildt, secretary of Sisters Aid, presided at the afternoon session. Devotions were by the Rev. M. R. Wolfe. Two selections were sung by the quartet, "The Church by the Side of the Road" and "Back Where the Old Home Stands;" reading by Martha Fogle, "What Child Thought of God;" reading by Mary Ruth Weybright, grand-daughter of Elder D. R. Saylor; address by Mrs. Elizabeth Saylor Bowers, Waynesboro, a daughter of Elder Daniel P. Saylor, who gave an outline of a sermon prepared by her father, Jesse P. Weybright gave an historical sketch of the Monocacy congregation.

The church house was built in 1853; congregation separated from Beaver Dam Church and organized Dec. 3, 1855; an addition built to the church in 1857. The ministers of the congregation were Daniel P. Saylor, Daniel Boyer, Daniel Harp, Isaac Renner, Daniel R. Saylor, George A. Hoover, T. J. Kolb, Daniel P. Saylor (of Emanuel), John R. Flohr, John S. Weybright, L. J. Flohr, T. S. Fike, C. S. Byers, Charles G. Flohr, Bruce C. Whitmore, Charles A. Stover and Elmer P. Schildt. Deacons: John Weybright, Augustus Willard, Wm. Sifton, Joshua Dutterer, Daniel Grossnickle, Emanuel Renner, John H. Saylor, William Flohr, Samuel Weybright, Cornelius Koozt, Preston J. Duval, John Dutterer, Frank Wolfe, Simon P. Flohr, E. D. Diller, Harry Schildt, John Moser, A. D. Hoover, G. C. Leatherman, Jesse P. Weybright and C. A. Putman.

Addresses by Col. U. M. Diller, retired army officer, a grand nephew of D. P. Saylor and Jesse W. Kolb, Frederick, son of Elder T. J. Kolb, were given. A reading was given by Mrs. J. S. Weybright. A letter from the Rev. B. C. Whitmore and wife, of Illinois was read together with a poem written for the occasion. There was an address by T. S. Fike on the Ruth's, Naomi's, Martha's, Mary's and Deborah's. G. Carlton Leatherman, Myersville, gave an address and the closing prayer. After singing the doxology, the Rev. M. R. Wolfe gave the benediction. Mrs. Mary Nov, of Washington, gave expression of thanks for the splendid entertainment. Over 300 were present from Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Hagerstown, York, Westminster, Frederick, Waynesboro and Hartsdale, Pa., and other places.

Compass Plant's Leaves

Wear Edge on Top Side

The ability of growing things to adapt themselves to unhappy circumstances is well illustrated in the type of plant known as the compass plant. In most plants, of course, the leaves are in a horizontal position, that is, with the flat surfaces upward. In the compass plants, however, the edge is the top side. The plants of this habit are usually found in arid sections particularly subject to intense heat. The plants protect themselves by growing the leaves in this position known to botanists as the profile position. The leaves thus get the morning sun and the late afternoon sun on their broad surfaces but during the intense heat of midday, only the edge of the leaves is directly facing the sun and through this protective measure the leaves are not so subjected to drying or wilting.

Because of this adjustment to the sun, the leaves usually point north and south and the plants thus receive their name. The rosin-weeds and the so-called prickly lettuce are examples of the compass plant.

SALVAGED THE GOLDFISH

The Woman's friend, who teaches, had a bowl of goldfish in her kindergarten. The children like to watch the bright darts of gold swirling through the water. But one night a predatory cat made an end of the goldfish. The kindergarten had to break the sad news to the children that pussy had eaten the goldfish.

A few days later some one presented a new pair of goldfish to the kindergarten. Next morning when the children arrived, there were the bright darts of gold swirling through the water.

One little girl stood transfixed with wondering delight. With admiration beaming in her eyes for her teacher's skill and ability, small Betty exclaimed joyfully, "Oh, you got them out of the pussy again."—New York Sun.

Well Advertised

Four-year-old Paul was taken for a ride on his birthday. It was George Washington's birthday, too, but Paul did not know that. They passed through a village gayly decorated with flags.

"How did they know it was my birthday?" Paul asked.

A little farther on they came to another village similarly decorated and Paul exclaimed:

"And they know it here, too!"

SPECIALIST



"What did that tramp say when you asked him to spade the garden for a meal?"

"Said he was sorry but his specialty was shoveling snow."

A Changed Man

In the smoking room of a club two business men, just past middle age were criticizing the young men of today. Said one: "Look how reluctant young men are to marry and settle down."

"That's so," returned the other. "They seem to fear marriage. Why, before I was married I didn't know what fear was."—Tit-Bits.

Beginning Early

"Yes," said the self-made man, "I was left without a mother and father at nine months and ever since I've had to battle along for myself."

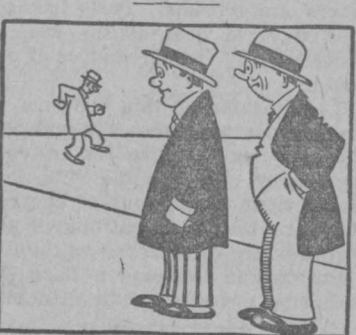
"How did you manage to support yourself at nine months?"

"I crawled to a baby show and won the first prize. That was the way I started."—Stray Stories Magazine.

Coats and Hats

It was Mary's duty in the beauty shop to take the wraps from the customers. At the close of a certain day two customers came in and after ignoring Mary's plea for their wraps several times, she shouted impatiently: "Then please hang up your cat and coat."—Indianapolis News.

STICKS TO HIS PERCH



Ted—Looks like Tom has been out on a lark.

Bill—Yes, and I should say he was having a bird of a time.

Wanted to Be Right

Mother—You naughty girl! You have eaten every cookie there was on that plate and I told you you might have only three.

Small Daughter—Yes, mother, but you didn't tell me which three, so I had to eat all to be sure to get the right ones."

Real Sleuths

"What happened when the police searched your house?"

"It was fine! The police found the front-door key which my wife had hidden, a penny stamp I lost weeks ago, and four collar studs."—Fliegende Blaetter.

The Tightwad

Superintendent—Lay off six men. Foreman—We need all we have, sir. Superintendent—I know that, but if you lay off six it will scare the rest so they'll work twice as fast.—Kansas City Star.

Discrepancy

"Why do you wear that glass in your eye?"
"That eye is very weak."
"But you don't wear a glass hat!"—Tit-Bits.

Science Note

"Mother, I know what snow is."
"Well, dear, what is it?"
"Popped hailstones."—Boston Transcript.

THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Monday, Sept. 25, 1933.—Letters of administration on the estate of Lina C. Gibson, deceased, were granted to Victoria V. Gibson, who received order to notify creditors under provisions of Chapter 146, and received warrant to appraise real estate.

Howard F. Shipley, administrator of Margaret R. Shipley, deceased, settled his first and expense account. Mary B. Wilt, executrix of G. Walter Wilt, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

Getrude Gesell and Walter Gesell, executors of August Gesell, deceased, settled their first account, and received order to sell real estate.

Letters of administration on the estate of Edward Feeser, deceased, were granted to Virgie R. Feeser, who received warrant to appraise personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Albert K. Hoff, deceased, were granted to Orpha I. Hoff and Addie S. Caple, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

The last will and testament of Jesse Magee, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to J. Carroll Magee.

Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1933.—Clara S. Biggs, executrix of J. Wesley Biggs, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court issued an order nisi.

The sale of the real estate of Amelia E. Shaffer, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed by the Court.

The distribution among creditors of Thomas A. Thompson, deceased, was finally ratified and confirmed by the Court.

Emma C. Wildasin, administratrix of Harry H. Wildasin, deceased, received order to sell personal property and reported sale of same.

Virgie R. Feeser, administratrix of Edward Feeser, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell same.

Robert Kerr Billingslea, et. al., executors of Charlotte Leigh Billingslea, returned inventories of personal property and debts due.

GRAND MASONIC BODIES TO MEET IN WASHINGTON.

Two General Grand Bodies of York Rite Masonry of the United States will hold their triennial conventions in Washington, D. C., October 8th to 12th, inclusive. One, the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, will meet in its 42nd convention, and the other, the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, will hold its 18th convention.

Committees of local Grand Bodies will have charge of the program. The credential committee will be in session at headquarters in the Willard Hotel from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., October 8, where numbers of both General Grand Bodies are requested to register as soon after arrival as possible. Special religious services under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M., of the District of Columbia will be held at Temple Heights at 4 P. M., with the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. John C. Palmer, D. D., in charge. The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery, K. T., and Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will be the speaker of the occasion.

The General Grand Council will open its assembly at the Masonic Temple, 13th and New York Avenue, at 9:30 A. M., October 9th. The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons will open its convention at the same place at 9:30 A. M., October 11th.

The program committee has arranged for entertainment for ladies and delegates between sessions of the two bodies, which includes tours to various interesting parts of Washington and its environs.

At 8:30 P. M. on October 10th., a grand reception, entertainment and ball will be given by the District of Columbia Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters in honor of the delegates of the two General Grand Bodies and their ladies, in Willard Hotel ball rooms.

Hiker: "How far is it to the next village?"
Farmer: "Wal, as the crow flies, twenty miles."

Hiker: "That's very interesting mister—but suppose the crow was walking?"

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public sale at the Reuben Wilhide property, Frederick St., Taneytown, Md., on SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1933, at 1:30 P. M., the following personal property:

14 KITCHEN CHAIRS,
6 dining room chairs, 1 extension table, kitchen table, drop-leaf table, sink, 3 rocking chairs, buffet, 2 stands, lot of pictures, lot dishes, 2 beds, 2 springs, butchering tools, meat bench, hoghead, grinder, lard press, lot of iron posts, Buckeye incubator, plow, corn plow, big chicken coop, and many other articles.

TERMS—CASH.

9-22-2t

PAUL CRABBS.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat 30¢ @ .80

Corn, old 65¢ @ .65

PUBLIC SALE

I will offer at public sale to close out an estate, on

TUESDAY OCTOBER 10, 1933,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., sharp.

6 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, known as the Frealing place located on the Francis Scott Key highway adjoining lands of Crabbs and Walter Brower, 2 miles west of Taneytown, Md. This location is well adapted for Inn, Filling Station, Park-in place and lawn tennis, about 125 yards frontage. Sale will be held on the location when terms of sale will be given.

D. W. GARNER, Agent.
J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 9-29-2t

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)
Taneytown, Md.

Shop at Hesson's and
Save Money.

DRESS GINGHAMS. LADIES' HATS AND BERETS.

Since Gingham is "coming into their own again" you will want to add several dresses of this fabric to your wardrobe. Come in and let us show you our newest line of gingham. 18 and 20c per yard.

We have just received a new line of Ladies Headwear. Among this assortment are Knitted Hats, Tweeds, Felts and Knitted Berets. Prices 25 to 69c.

OVERSHOES, GALOSHES AND GUM BOOTS.

We are headquarters for "Ball Band" foot wear for the entire family. Prices are very reasonable for this unexcelled line.

CREPOLENE.

Have you seen our new Crepo-lene? They are lovely and will make anyone an attractive and serviceable frock. Only 33c a yd

TABLE DAMASK.

We are offering a good quality Table Damask in either White or White with colored borders at 39c a yard. We also have better grades of plain white at 65, 75, 90c and \$1.00 a yard.

MEN'S DRESS HATS.

It is time to replace that summer straw with one of our new Fall Felts. All the latest styles and colors. \$1.90 to \$3.75.

Our Grocery Department

Some of our Real Values in Staple Merchandise.

2 BOTTLES CLOROX, 29c

1 Jar Bosco 23c 1 Large Can Cocomalt 40c
1 Can Del Monte Sliced Pine-apple 17c 5 lb Sack Pillsbury Flour 27c

2 CAKES BABBITS LAUNDRY SOAP, 9c

1 lb Dark Brown Sugar 4c 1 Package Bisquick 32c
1 Box Swansdown Cake Flour 27c 1 Box Rice Krispies 10c

1 LB. MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE, 27c

3 Cans Gibbs Beans 13c 1/2 lb Bakers Chocolate 20c
1 Can Crisco 19c 1 Box 2 in 1 Shoe Polish 10c

2 LARGE CANS PEACHES, 23c

1 Roll Cut Rite Wax Paper 10c 1 Can Early June Peas 10c
1 Box Graham Crackers 18c 1 Box Cream of Wheat 23c

A LARGE VARIETY OF CHEESE AND SPREADS FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES. ALSO A FULL LINE OF CAKES AND CRACKERS.

NEW PHILCO

Limited Number Just Received!

Powerful 1934 Highboy with the exclusive PHILCO Bass Compensating Tone Control, new Oversize Speaker and a dozen other features. Receives police and airplane calls in addition to regular broadcasts. Liberal trade-in allowance.

EASIEST PAYMENTS

Reimollar Brothers & Co.
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS



PHILCO 91H
\$75 COMPLETE
Federal Tax Paid
OTHER NEW 1934
PHILCOS \$18.75 UP!

OYSTERS Are In Season

YOUR BEST FOOD
FROM THE SEA TODAY
SERVED IN YOUR
FAVORITE WAY

As last year, we will prepare and serve only the finest, largest and very best quality white meated Oysters. All packers say, the Oysters are extra fine this season; the best in years.

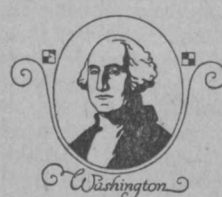
STEW 15c

(Milk & Butter)

OYSTERSANDWICHES 5c & 10c

FRIES 25c

With Coffee, Butter & Rolls



The
George Washington
Quick Lunch

Taneytown, Maryland.

Home-Made Ice-Cream Flavors

BLACK WALNUT
CHOCOLATE VANILLA
LEMON CUSTARD