

WE ALWAYS "DO OUR PART" AS WE UNDERSTAND WHAT OUR PART CONSISTS OF.

THE CARROLL RECORD



VOL. 40 NO. 15

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY OCTOBER 13, 1933.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

TANEYTOWN LOCALS

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

This column is not for use in advertising any money-making program, fair, supper, party or sale; except for non-denominational charities or 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.

Miss Mary Koonz was the guest of Miss Marian Zentz, at Keymar, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hape, of Hanover, visited relatives and friends in town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hoagland, New York, N. Y., are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Garner.

Mrs. Mary Garner, of Lake View, near Frederick, is spending this week with relatives and friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bachman, of New Windsor, spent Sunday with the former's mother, Mrs. David Bachman.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Hesson and Mr. and Mrs. Doty Robb were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Sanders, at Gettysburg, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Swan, Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mohney. Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Kahn, of Baltimore, were guests at the same place, on Wednesday.

David Smith and family have moved into a portion of Mrs. Samuel H. Mehning's dwelling, on Baltimore St. This will be a great convenience to Mr. Smith, whose store is in the same building.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mohney and Mrs. Mary Mohney entertained the Missionary Societies of Taneytown and Piney Creek Presbyterian Church on Tuesday. There were nineteen members present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Overholtzer and daughter, Pauline, and Mrs. Mary M. Ott, of George St., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Ott, of Chambers, Pa. Mrs. Mary M. Ott remained to spend the week.

Manager Drenning of the Woodsboro baseball team, well known in Taneytown, is now proprietor of a new restaurant in Woodsboro, alternating between his duties at Keymar station and the new business.

Edgar Thompson and son, Wallace, of Niles, Ohio, spent the week-end with Mrs. Laura Reindollar and family. Mrs. Thompson accompanied them home after spending several weeks helping to care for her mother.

The Mayor and Council of Thurmont, last week, passed an ordinance requiring all peddlers to obtain permits and pay special fees before canvassing. A fine of from \$5.00 to \$20.00 is provided for those caught violating the new law.

As was desired and expected, Rev. I. M. Fridinger has been returned to the Taneytown United Brethren charge by Conference. Rev. E. E. Redding was returned to Shepherdstown, Pa., while Rev. Geo. A. Brown, was changed from Newburg to Winterstown, Pa.

Taneytown baseball fans were mostly for the "Senators," in the recent World's Series, and consequently feel somewhat sore over the outcome. Anyway, it was a great exhibition, with "lucky breaks" appearing to be with the Giants. It must be remembered that a four umpire game is different from the average single umpire game, and that close decisions and pure luck has much to do with which team wins.

Taneytown Council No. 99, Jr. O. U. A. M., held its annual get-together meeting Wednesday, Oct. 11; with about 100 members present. The Councilor, Robert Waybright, acted as toastmaster. The program opened with song by the Jr. O. U. A. M. quartet, composed of M. C. Fuss, W. Reindollar, Earl Bowers and C. G. Bowers with Norman Devilbiss at the piano. The principal address was by M. C. Fuss. A Past Councilor's jewel was presented to Charles Anders, for his fine service while in office.

Rev. J. Frank Bucher, Missionary of the Reformed Church at Shen-shoufu, China, now home on furlough, spent Tuesday night and Wednesday with Rev. and Mrs. Guy P. Bready. On Wednesday morning, Rev. Mr. Bucher delivered an interesting and instructive address on China to the pupils and teachers of the Taneytown Elementary and High Schools.

Merwyn C. Fuss, teacher in the Lutheran Sunday School, delivered an inspiring address at the rally day service in Grace Lutheran S. S., Westminster, last Sunday morning. The service was largely attended by both school and church members. Former Superintendent, Carroll Leister, presided, and received a gift of esteem in appreciation of his ten years of service as Superintendent, the presentation being by Rev. Paul W. Quay pastor of the church.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE SAVE-A-LIFE CAMPAIGN.

Motor Vehicle Inspection to Commence next Monday.

Sunday, October 15, marks the opening of the state-wide Save-a-Life campaign, and on Monday morning motorists will start visiting the more than a thousand official inspection stations which have been established for the purpose of eliminating faulty mechanism from vehicles on the roads and highways. The campaign will end on November 15th, and by that time it is hoped that all of the more than 300,000 motor cars and trucks in the state will have been inspected, according to E. Austin Baughman, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.

The inspection of motor vehicles during the Save-a-Life campaign is compulsory by state legislation, and those failing to comply with the inspection requirements will be refused registration for their cars in the coming year. There is no charge whatever for the inspection.

Only garages displaying the official poster issued by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles will be authorized stations. The inspection includes the testing of brakes, lights, horn, steering mechanism, muffler, mirrors for rear visibility, windshield wiper, license tags and operators license. Upon satisfactory inspection a sticker will be placed on the lower right hand side of the windshield showing that the requirements have been met.

"Unfortunately," said Commissioner Baughman, "Many of the motorists of the state delay having their cars examined until the latter part of the inspection period. This invariably results each year in a jam and untold additional trouble not only to the motorist, but to this department. I urge every motorist in Maryland to take his or her car to an inspection station as soon as possible and cooperate with me in making the Save-a-Life campaign a success. After all, it is but a humanitarian movement designed to lessen, if not eliminate the frightful death toll yearly by automobile accidents resulting from faulty mechanism."

UNIONTOWN BANK OPENED.

The first report of the condition of the reopened Carroll County Savings Bank, Uniontown, as published in The Carroll Record, last week, looks like a good one to us. The capital, reserve fund and total assets amount to \$415,540.37; time and savings deposits total \$323,406. The reopening of this bank on an unrestricted basis will be the best of news to the community in which it operates.

Dr. J. J. Weaver, Jr., is the president of the bank; Jesse P. Garner, treasurer, and G. Fielder Gilbert, secretary, all former officials.

HAMPSTEAD BANK PAYS OUT 50 PERCENT DIVIDEND.

The Hampstead Enterprise, this week contains the following announcement concerning a Hampstead Bank:

"Like a bolt out of a clear sky, good news struck this community last Saturday when word was flashed around that the First National Bank was paying to depositors a portion of their moneys which had been tied-up for over six months.

The receiver, who has had charge of the Bank's affairs since March 10, started turning over to the depositors, last Saturday, checks representing 50 percent of their deposits.

All depositors who have filed their claims with the receiver will now be able to secure 50 percent of their deposits by returning the temporary receipt to the receiver.

This dividend represents the release of approximately \$330,000 to the people of this community.

There has been much speculation as to the amount and when another dividend will be made to the depositors. But according to published statement seen in the daily press, the Federal authorities will endeavor to liquidate all closed banks by January 1, next."

SEWERAGE AND DISTILLERY FOR WESTMINSTER.

According to a news dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore Sun, Westminster has been allotted \$289,000 by the Public Works Administration to use in the construction of a complete sewerage system and treating plant. Of the total, 30 percent of the estimated cost of labor and material for the project \$86,000 goes to the city as a Federal grant, and the balance is to be loaned on 4 percent general obligation bonds.

The report states that work can be started within a month, and be completed within a year, giving 100 men employment for that period. As we understand the situation, the citizens of Westminster will vote on the project on Oct. 16.

The Advocate, last week, said that the former Smith-Yingling cannery plant, along the railroad in Westminster, had been sold to "M. E. Linsky, Baltimore, a representative of the Sherwood Distillery Company, distillers of a well known brand of liquor." Also, that after the plant has been installed it will operate on a 600 bushel grain capacity a day, or 50 barrels every twenty-four hours.

The old tannery property at Taney, was also recently sold to a Baltimore firm, who may erect a distillery there, if plans work out in a satisfactory way.

Senator Harrison, champion of inflation, who predicts that liquor revenue will swell the treasury by \$700,000,000 in the first year following repeal, evidently believes in applying his pet policy to estimates as well as to currency.—Los Angeles Times.

N. R. A. STARTS "BUY NOW" CAMPAIGN

Confidence is Expressed that it Will be a Success.

The National Recovery Campaign has added a new feature that may be a boost to the original N. R. A. plan that has been very widely accepted and complied with, but has also been hampered with some serious drawbacks, such as strikes, a continued disparity between agricultural and industrial prices, and some lack of enthusiasm on the part of business for the restrictive regulations.

The "buy now" campaign is at least popular with business interests, and at the same time is held to be good advice to the general public, because of the outlook ahead.

Gen. Johnson has already extensively advertised the new plan, with emphasis as its keynote that "better times are here" and that "prices are going up." This is the theme of every advertisement in a long series that has been sent out from N. R. A. headquarters to every large newspaper, magazine and large advertiser, in the country.

More about this new plan is likely to be heard in the near future, and The Record suggests that for complete success it must include subscribing for weekly newspapers.

A SHORT WEIGHT LOAD OF COAL DELIVERED.

Apparently, it would be wise for those who buy coal from out of state truckers, to get the coal weighed before paying for it, unless sure of its weight. A recent issue of the Hanover Sun contained the following:

"Jacob T. Grim, sealer of weights and measures, weighed a load of coal which was trucked from the mines to Dallastown, and found that the load was less in weight than the amount of tons, which the trucker offered for sale.

The load of coal was supposed to weigh 10,000 pounds and after being weighed by the sealer of weights and measures, was found to weigh 8,600 pounds, a short weight of 1,400 pounds. The truck was owned and operated by Adam Apolloskie, of Shamokin, who was taken before Justice of the Peace M. C. Shermeyer and fined \$25 and costs for short weight.

Mr. Apolloskie has been trucking coal into Dallastown and vicinity for some time. Mr. Grim states he wishes to warn customers that they had better get their coal weighed before buying from truckers who do not have scales or carry weight slips."

THE WORLD'S SERIES.

The total paid attendance at the five games was 164,076; net receipts \$679,365; each of the clubs got \$73,198.64; each of the leagues got \$73,198.64; advisory council's share \$101,904.75.

The games, New York Giants 4; Washington Senators 1. But the division of the games does not tell the whole story. Leaving out of the count the relative merits of the strategy of the managers, and the "lucky breaks," the series was won by the slightly better pitching by the Giants.

The total number of runs, Giants 16; Senators 12; base hits Giants 46; Senators 41; 2-base hits, Giants 4; Senators 4; double plays Giants 4; Senators 3; home runs Senators 2; Giants 1. The difference in only one or two plays, and in one or two of the "breaks" might have changed the result. The difference may also be said to have rested between the pitching of Hubbel, and that of Crowder.

As a result of the series, Manager Bill Terry, of the Giants, has been signed up for five years, reliably reported, at a salary of \$40,000 a year as player-manager. Joe Cronin, Manager of the Senators, is also reported to have been signed up at an increased salary. No figure being mentioned.

THE STATE GAME LAWS.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1777, "Game Laws for the season of 1933-34," is now on the press at the Government Printing Office, and will soon be available for distribution.

It would be a pleasure for me to send this publication to any citizen of Maryland, who is interested in the Game Laws of the State and will write me requesting a copy. The Bulletin contains the Game Laws of all the States.

If notice to this effect may be given to your readers, I shall appreciate it.

Cordially yours,
P. L. GOLDSBOROUGH,
U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

CHICKEN STEALING CASES.

Reports are being made in Frederick and Carroll Counties of cases of chicken stealing. In two instances this week, parties were found guilty in Frederick county, and cases are reported to be on hand in Carroll county, the outlook being that the minor courts may be busy with cases of this character during the coming months.

Chicken stealing cases are especially contemptible, because they attach to one of the very few chances that farmers and poultrymen have of making a little money during this long period of depression. The guilty may therefore expect severe sentences.

The man who keeps hammering away has mighty little time to be a knocker.

LUTHERAN CONFERENCE

Held in Zion Church, Middletown, on Thursday.

The Middle Conference Lutheran Synod of Maryland was held in Zion Lutheran Church, Middletown, on Thursday, with over 500 persons attending. Rev. A. T. Sutcliffe, Taneytown, was re-elected president; Rev. M. L. Kroh, Uniontown, was elected secretary to succeed Rev. W. E. Saltzgriver, and Rev. S. C. Craft, of Myersville, was elected treasurer.

The conference opened with a sermon by president, and later in the forenoon session Rev. J. B. Lau, of Lineboro, spoke on "Characteristics of Christ's Ideal Life." At the afternoon session, Rev. J. Frank Fife, Woodsboro, spoke on "Stewardship in the present Crisis," and Rev. Dr. A. B. Wentz, Gettysburg, on "What contribution can organized Religion make to the period just ahead."

At the night session Rev. L. Ralph Tabor, pastor of the church, presided at a service held in commemoration of the 450th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, the speaker being Rev. Dr. W. H. Snyder, of Washington.

The conference is composed of 56 congregations in Frederick and Carroll counties, Md., and Loudoun county, Virginia.

DIPHTHERIA PREVENTABLE.

This disease, which has been one of the worst scourges in the past, is so surely a safely controllable now that for a case to occur casts a serious reflection upon the intelligence of parents and upon their interest in their children's welfare.

The advances and improvements during the last few years have been really astounding. The first method of anti-diphtheric treatment required three injections at weekly intervals. This gave better than 60% protection, but the good effects were rather overshadowed by the fact that some of the children were pretty badly upset after getting the needle. This was particularly true of children who were ten or twelve years of older.

The next step required but two injections, and these were given about a month apart. The result of this treatment gave protection to more than 80% of the children and there was much less likelihood of children being upset than when the three doses were given.

Now only one dose is necessary, and this is only one-half as large as each dose when the three dose method was used. This one dose method protects at least 95% of the children for life, and causes practically no upset.

The treatments used to be given in the schools but there are a number of very good reasons why this practice should not be continued. The doctors of the Carroll County Medical Society have taken the very advanced and praise worthy stand that no child should be deprived of the protection and benefit which this treatment offers. If the parents are not able to pay for treatment they will be given free.

Children from six months to five years are very much more likely to get the disease than older children. They are also very much more likely to have the awful consequences from the disease, so it is of the greatest importance that they be treated.

Taneytown doctors have been supplied with the material which gives the protection, and are ready to do the work. The full protection does not come until about a month after the use of the needle, so it will not do to wait until a child has had a known exposure or until an epidemic breaks out, which will mean a probable exposure. If your child has not been previously protected, you should make the call to your Doctor, and be on the safe side.

Inasmuch as the Doctors have to do a good deal to prepare to do this work, it would be very helpful to them if you make your call to their office on Saturday nights, rather than to just drop in at any hour of the day and of the week.

I wish to repeat that diphtheria is a preventable disease. The doctors are ready to do their part. If you don't do your part and your child gets the disease, the blame will all rest on you.

W. C. STONE, M. D.
Deputy State Health Officer.

THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Monday, Oct. 9, 1933.—Letters of administration on the estate of Arthur C. Lowman, deceased, were granted to Anna A. Lowman, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Edgar C. Bankard, executor of Edward N. Bankard, deceased, received order to sell real estate.

Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1933.—Mary Ada Gehr, executrix of Denton S. Gehr, deceased, received order to sell bonds.

Letters of administration on the estate of Ola Hancock, deceased, were granted to Joseph H. Hancock, who received order to notify creditors under the provisions of Chapter 146, Acts of 1912.

Letters of administration on the estate of Eva J. Davis, deceased, were granted to Ira C. Davis, who received order to notify creditors under provisions of Chapter 146, Acts of 1912.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Mahlon H. Barton and Virginia G. Roles, Three Springs, Pa.
George E. Elias and Dorothy M. Mayo, Cleveland, Ohio.

Archie K. Sullivan and Margaretta Long, York, Pa.
Herman M. C. Dehoff and Hazel I. Koonz, Littlestown, Pa.

MD. REFORMED CLASSIS HOLDS SESSION.

Matters of Importance before the Semi-Annual Event.

Representatives of national boards of the Reformed Church in the United States, as well as Classis representatives attended the semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Classis Tuesday in the Trinity Reformed Church, Adamstown, with morning afternoon and evening sessions.

Rev. Dr. C. A. Hauser, of Philadelphia, presented information regarding the Board of Christian Education and Rev. J. Frank Bucher, Reformed missionary to China, also was a featured speaker. The latter spoke at the afternoon session and also the night meeting which concluded about 10:30 o'clock.

Classical reports were given as follows: Committee on overtures, Rev. Dr. Atwill Conner, Jefferson; committee on missions, Rev. E. D. Bright, Thurmont; committee on Christian Education, Rev. M. S. Reifsnider, Westminster; committee on benevolent institutions, Rev. S. R. Kresge, Lewistown; report of committee on classical sustentation, Rev. John S. Hollenbach, Manchester; report of minutes of the Potomac Synod, Rev. George K. Ely, Mt. Pleasant; report of finance committee, Rev. Lewis Higbee, Emmitsburg and missionary and stewardship committee, Rev. John S. Adam, Middletown.

The Board of Home Missions of the Reformed church was the subject of the address by Rev. Dr. Allen S. Meek of York, who represented the board; and Rev. Mr. Bucher spoke in the afternoon on behalf of the Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Joseph H. Apple, president of Hood College, spoke of the activities of the college, and Rev. A. F. Frantz, superintendent of the Hoffman Orphanage, Littlestown, made an address in the interest of that home. Rev. Dr. Harry N. Baxler, of Westminster, spoke on the theme of ministerial relief. The progress and development of "Home-wood," the Reformed Home for the Aged, near Hagerstown, was described by Elder Eugene Spessard, Cave-town.

Meals were served by members of Trinity Reformed congregation, Adamstown, and at night one of the features of the program was music by the Maryland Classis Chorus, composed of about 15 male voices. All sessions were presided over by Paul Simpson, vice-president of the Classis. Rev. George R. Snyder, president, has returned to China, where he is a missionary. Rev. Guy P. Bready, Taneytown, is stated clerk, and Elder Henry M. Warrenfeltz, of Wolfsville, treasurer.

The next meeting of the Classis will be held in January in St. Mary's church, Silver Run. About 50 ministers and laymen attended Tuesday's sessions in the church, of which Rev. Harvey S. Shue is pastor.

KEEP YOUR FIRE "INSIDE THE STOVE!"

Thousands of people will find it difficult to keep warm this winter, but others will overdo the heating proposition—their stoves or heating plants will set their houses on fire. The colder months bring an increase in fire losses.

According to the record of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for 1931, defective chimneys and flues accounted for a fire loss of 26 million dollars; hot ashes, coals and open fires 6 1/4 million dollars; and stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes 24 1/2 millions—a total of over 57 million dollars—actually 11 percent of the annual total from all causes.

Specifications for installing a safe chimney, heating plant or stove are usually found in city building codes or may be obtained from your insurance agent.

In the main, chimneys should be solidly constructed from the ground up and should contain flues made of fire clay. The heating units themselves and the pipes should be set up at a safe distance from all burnable material.

Make certain that the stove or furnace, chimney and smoke pipes are cleared of soot. Remove worn, broken or rusted equipment. Protect beams with sheet asbestos. Use your own good common sense in operating the equipment, don't permit stoves or furnaces to become overheated, and don't put hot ashes into wooden boxes or cartons—a metal container is safer. All open fires should be carefully screened.

Aside from the destruction of property resulting from fires, it is estimated that 10,000 persons lose their lives in fires each year. This aspect alone is sufficient cause for greater care to prevent fires from heating plants.—Industrial News Review.

THE WHEAT CROP SHORT.

The Department of Agriculture is reported to be preparing a statement as to the wheat crop of 1933, which may show it to be the smallest in many years; but which allowing for the large old crop in elevators, will be ample for food purposes, but not much for stock feeding.

Should such a report be forthcoming its effects will assuredly be in the direction of steadying prices for the remainder of the wheat crop year. Other crops, due to the generally fine weather throughout September (except in storm areas) improved, with the exception of fruit.

MILK SELLING AGREEMENT

As it Affects Farmers, Dairies and All Milk Buyers.

The milk marketing agreement for this area, affecting farmers, dairies, and everyone who buys milk, which is now effective under the orders of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, is not an untried theory but is actually based on 15 years' satisfactory operation of a co-operative marketing plan that has proved itself from the standpoint alike of farmer, dairy, and consumer.

This statement has been made by I. W. Heaps, secretary of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, which, since 1918, has acted as the clearing house for milk produced and sold in this territory.

"Except for a slight change in the price paid farmers for their milk and in the price fixed at which milk is to be sold," Mr. Heaps said, "there is little difference, so far as farmers and consumers are concerned, between the new marketing agreement and the old co-operative plan."

"That one change provides for paying the farmer approximately one cent a quart more for his milk and, under the present fixed scale of prices, permits the dairies to increase the charge to the consumer one cent more than the price prevailing before the agreement became effective."

"The important thing to be borne in mind by everyone concerned, however, is that the agreement, as signed by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, is based on known conditions and factors in this area as observed and studied during a period of 15 years. It is not a hastily conceived scheme prepared over night by men who are following theory rather than practical experience."

"Perhaps the history of milk production and prices during recent years may illustrate how effectively the agreement now in force can be expected to work to the advantage of all concerned, bearing always in mind that every move in the program now being fostered under the Agricultural Adjustment Act is designed to equalize the farmers' income to what he has to pay today for raw materials, implements, and his own living costs."

Since 1918, the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, which markets approximately 90% of the milk produced and sold in the Baltimore area, has functioned as a non-profit co-operative organization to accomplish these primary purposes:

1. To regulate production of milk by dairy farmers, so that there would be neither a shortage nor an oversupply of milk at any time, with con-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE AUTOMOBILE CODE.

The automobile code, affecting all automobile dealers throughout the country, went into effect Monday following its signing Tuesday by President Roosevelt.

A 44-hour week and minimum wage of 40 cents per hour were prescribed for mechanics, with requirement laid down to operate garages 52 hours per week. The proposed zoning of Maryland according to sections, which had been proposed, was not carried out in the approved code.

An important provision which will go into effect with the issuance of the new used automobile guide November 2 provides that used cars must be purchased at the scale contained therein, with 5 percent handling charge deducted for current and previous years' models, 10 percent for the year before, and 15 percent for all preceding years.

Random Thoughts

FIRST AND SECOND THOUGHTS.

Sometimes we act on the principle that "first thought is the best," and sometimes we place more confidence in the "sober second thought." The best business men are trained to think and act quickly, especially on smaller matters. What we call being "quick witted" is actually rapid thinking, keen memory and experience acting together as one. It misses, sometimes, but practice makes remarkable efficiency.

The "second thought" person has his strong merit. When one lacks the confidence of actual experience and knowledge, and when problems are intricate and new, they must be thought out. Everybody knows how differently things look at different times—perhaps the "next morning." We often say "if we had it to do over again" which often means, to "think it over again."

And this often makes it desirable for experts in the two classes of thinkers to be associated together in business—the one acts as a sort of safety valve to the other, when the two classes of thinking are desirable.

It is surprising, however, to what degree the safety of "first impressions" can be developed. Even the person deciding quickly can not always as quickly state his reasons for so doing. He instinctively knows he is right—he has a "hunch" as we sometimes say, and follows it with confidence.

On the other hand, there are occasions when one's inclinations can not be depended on for right action. There are "lesser evils" to be considered, and very often that almost undesirable quality that we call "good policy" decides questions finally.

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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, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th. Insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

All articles on this page are either original or property 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, OCTOBER 13, 1933

WILL WISDOM PREVAIL.

Organized labor in the United States, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is showing a disposition toward violating the "We do our part" motto. That it has some justification in this, due to the apparent eagerness of some lines of business to boost prices beyond proper bounds, must be admitted.

That both interests should be held down to fairness, rather than to the exercise of greediness, is essential. Employers have no right to build on a non-strike policy, any more than have labor leaders to use force and queer the operation of N. R. A. policies.

The disturbing feature of the situation is that the labor unions have increased their membership over 1,000,000 since the advent of N. R. A., a truth that hardly came about without considerable effort, or anything like voluntarily.

Unless there can be complete co-operation between industry and labor—between employer and employed—failure of the N. R. A. plan is more than imminent, and wise heads in leadership on both sides is essential to the maintenance of normal conditions applying alike to both.

Selfishness is merely another way of describing the meaning of the commandment relative to covetousness, and selfishness is merely another way of describing the intended operation of the Golden Rule. The whole country is therefore interested in this not new, but unforeseen, development—the advent of strikes.

Whether due or not to N. R. A., this country is very slowly—almost unperceptibly—recovering from the depression; and it needs level-headedness on the part of all at this precise period, coupled with patience and waiting, rather than with suspicion and aggressiveness, that the measure of recovery to all classes be greatly increased.

The main leaders of labor appear to be taking this view of the situation; and equally the disposition of employers as a whole appears to be working along the same line; but there is always a very real danger to be expected from radicalism in both groups, and that is the great fear at present. Will wisdom prevail?

WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT HIGHER PRICES?

What is to be done about higher prices growing out of recent legislation? Farmers are already complaining that prices are going up faster than any relief they have yet received from any Agricultural Relief Association. Manufacturers and retailers say they must have higher prices, because of the enforced higher costs of production. And, both of these complaints are apparently justified by facts.

While the prices for cotton and wheat are scheduled to represent more profit for farmers, what is the plight of the users of wheat and cotton products, and the handlers and processors of these staples?

Some of these are supposed to be able to pay more for purchases because of sharing more work and better pay, but what is the situation of the millions who have passed the age for energetic labor, or who have only very small incomes on which to support themselves?

More location has much to do with the general question—distance from markets; far away from bargain centres; those who at best have but little to sell, and those living in out-of-the-way spots and having few opportunities.

Is price fixing by the government, a remedy? Such a job is impossible, as conditions arise everywhere, in all classes of business, that justify price cuts from day to day. Job lots, remnants, perishable goods, overstocks, damaged articles, can not wait for a "legal" price fixing. One may want to go out of business, on short notice,

and is willing to take a quick loss in order to do so.

Even in the matter of staple store products—standard brands—prices have a right to fluctuate according to costs of delivery. We can not expect to buy oranges in Minnesota at the same prices as in California or Florida; nor can we expect to buy salmon in Arizona at the same price as in Oregon or Washington. So, the question—What is to be done about higher prices, or prices in general is one that can hardly be settled effectually or justly, by law.

AN EDITOR'S LICENSE.

Usually, the best way to stir up interest in almost any direction, is to make somebody angry—to step on somebody's toes, as it were; and good usually results because folks are set to thinking seriously, which is something of a rare pastime, especially along the line of things not pertaining to selfish interests.

Thinking along general lines should be more indulged in. Lacking in this we become too self-centred and too apt to indulge in self-pity to the exclusion of the problems of others. We need to stir up the too complacent, frequently, in order to exercise the unused mental faculties of those about us.

The Record uses stir-up bars, occasionally, but has found out by experience that ordinary bars hardly get through the skin far enough to produce desired results. Of course, we do not indulge in personalisms, nor mean to hurt anybody's feelings, but merely try to relieve the general monotony of existence and start something new.

A selected editorial on this page, headed "Editors" helps to explain the situation. It says hardly anybody gets really angry at an editor, possibly because there is a sort of editorial license that goes with the calling, and that in one way or another—usually to some good end—is justifiable.

Of course, an editor is not immune from return shots. He rather invites them, in fact, either for the purpose of "coming again" or for letting the "other side" express itself, and calling it even. So whatever the editor of The Record may say, is a standing invitation to those who elect to disagree, to say so, or perhaps explain something that the Editor does not know.

A REAL FIELD FOR PRICE FIXING.

In the effort for "fair price" fixing by legislation there could be no better place to try out the venture than in fixing fair prices for "parts" of patented, or manufacturer controlled, machinery. To the average victim there is not the slightest foundation of justice in the charges for these separate parts, as now in affect in practically all classes of machinery.

A crooked piece of hardened steel, weighing a pound or less, is often billed to helpless victims at somewhere around \$10.00. A bunch of parts weighing only a few pounds can easily represent a charge of \$40.00 or \$50.00, when perhaps gauged to 1000th. of an inch.

Even ordinary cast iron stove repairs, or repairs to farm machinery neither fine in material nor so finely gauged, are charged for at outrageous prices; and there is no recourse but pay, or throw away an otherwise good stove or machine. The manufacturer simply "cashes in" his monopoly at the expense of helpless victims.

There is justification, of course, in listing the price of "parts" at a higher rate that applies to an assembled quantity of parts in one machine at its original purchase price; but we are convinced that the total parts in a machine, sold separately, would amount frequently to 20 times, or more, the machine's first cost, and then some.

There is real need in government price-fixing along this and other related lines, for the reason that such prices as they now prevail are out of all fair proportion to their actual value. In a secondary way, the prices on patented machines themselves would seem to need regulating, especially in cases in which there is practically no competition in their manufacture, or when even competition can easily combine to soak the victims.

EDITORS.

Good, honest men seldom ever get angry with an editor. They generally know that most editors care very little about money except just enough to keep a decent home. They know that editors are mostly of that particular type of persons known as idealists, who want to see everybody treated fairly. The printer uses a pica rule, the editor the Golden Rule. They are hard-boiled at times but underneath as soft as a kitten.

They trample on people's toes sometimes—not just to hear them squeal—but because they have an honest conviction that those people are wrong. They seldom let personal

feelings prompt an attack. The longer they stay with it, the more the editors' personal feelings are submerged and the public spirit rises.

The true journalist doesn't care much if he ruins a good customer if he feels that he has done something for the public. The common man is always his friend. Editors hate upity people who try to make a big show of themselves and snub ordinary people. They see life as it is, and as they would have it.

They get cussed more than a dozen other people and seldom give a darn. Persecution and criticism they have at every turn but they get accustomed to it.

As a rule they smoke, drink moderately, cuss mildly, like a fight, love good neighbors even if they are mill hands, have sham and hypocrisy, have the fundamental principle of religion, defend honest men, despise indolence and pity ignorance.

There's always some half-wit politician sore at them but by the grace of the Good Lord, it seldom hurts them. Good men understand and believe in them. Only the two-by-fours ever get sore with them.—C. Spurgeon Dunn in the River Junction (Fla.) Tribune.

THEY DON'T WANT TO WORK.

The large discrepancy between the number of local people who applied for relief to the local welfare agency last winter and the number who appeared to enroll for work in the Civilian Conservation Corps, when that opportunity was offered here one day last week, leads to only two conclusions.

Either employment in this community has picked up enormously, so that there is little need for any further charitable aid to local families or else those who habitually make a practice of getting on relief rolls are simply too lazy to take a job when it is offered to them and just "don't want to work."

Hasty judgment isn't always the best judgment, and far be it from us to attempt to apply either of these conclusions to the former charity wards of Middletown and community. But the coming winter will tell the story. If there is little or no demand for relief, then we may well believe that so fortunate a condition exists here that unemployment has practically vanished.

If, on the other hand, the organizations usually charged with that sort of charitable work are besieged, as they were last winter, with innumerable requests for help of one kind or another, then there is only one logical conclusion at which to arrive—these people don't want work and have no intention of taking any so long as the community will support them in idleness. For such people there should be no assistance available. They deserve nothing and should not be encouraged in their indolence.—Middletown Valley Register.

BRITAIN SURVEYS HER GAINS.

If anyone a year ago had sounded opinion in British business circles as to the outlook of British trade he would have received gloomy answers. Collapse, he would have been told, had been averted, but prosperity seemed as far off as ever.

Today he would find that that despondent tone has given place to one of qualified optimism. Qualified, certainly, because after the experiences of the last four years no one is in the mood to speak of the future with unbounded enthusiasm; moreover, the improvement in sight by no means suggests one of those trade booms which in the past have often succeeded depressions.

But accomplished facts are more reassuring than prophecies, and the close observer is entitled to start with the fact that the improvement already registered is definite and substantial. Some 600,000 more persons employed in the late summer than at the beginning of the year, or a reduction in the number of the workless by about one-fifth—that in itself is a far from negligible advance, and the more satisfactory since it has proceeded steadily throughout the whole spring and summer, and has continued into a season when in normal years there is a falling off.

During the first seven months of the year Britain's trade with foreign countries did not show a corresponding tendency to expand, and apologists had to be content to point out that the decline appeared to be arrested. But in August there was an appreciable improvement, both in exports and in imports; and the increase was of an encouraging kind—more raw materials imported, showing an expectation of more activity in industry, and more manufactured goods exported.

If we examine the position a little more closely, we shall see that such progress as there has been in Britain may be divided into three stages. In 1931 the country seemed to be on the edge of a precipice, and not the least alarming factor was the serious adverse balance of trade—the value of goods imported being greater than

that of exports and services combined, England was running into debt for the goods she was bringing in—her unemployed workers, in effect, were being maintained on credit.

The first stage—and the National Government took steps with this precise end in view—was the wiping out of the adverse balance. Imports, both of food and manufactured articles, were restricted, and the country succeeded in living on its own resources, in the sense that she either produced what she used or paid for the imports with goods or services.

That first success meant that the country was nationally solvent. But it did not reduce unemployment. On the contrary, the number of the workless increased. The accomplishment of the first stage demanded an attitude of mind which was incompatible with the second. It was not till the patriotic cry "economize" gave way to the patriotic cry "spend" that the second stage arrived.

When that happened producers became busier in catering to the home market. They began to prepare food and manufactured articles to take the place of those which had formerly been imported. What has been witnessed in the first half of the present year is a forward move in purely internal trade. In this second stage Great Britain has been consuming more home products, with the result that 600,000 more persons have been absorbed in industry. The process is still continuing.—Christian Science Monitor.

BANKRUPT?—NOT YET!

We talked to a man the other day whom the courts had declared bankrupt—and he was smiling.

"Bankrupt?" he commented, as we walked down the corridor from federal court, "not yet!"

And we had been feeling sorry for him! We sat in federal court as this tall, lean man with graying hair answered the questions of his attorneys and gave his assets—the result of the work of a lifetime—at a few hundred dollars, while his liabilities reached into the thousands. We thought: this man is surely beaten; he has spent a lifetime building up a business to see it smashed by a few years of bad luck and depression.

But we didn't know our man. As we continued down the street he said: "In a few years I shall have these debts paid back. You know, even if I am bankrupt, I'm certainly going to pay back all these old accounts and start clean. My creditors had faith in me, and it is no fault of theirs that the going was too tough. So, when I am on my feet again they will all be repaid—with interest. I'm still young—only sixty-one. In a few years it will be all right again." As we parted we shook hands, and his grip was firm and strong.

Bankrupt? The courts are mistaken. It is only a figure of speech: so many assets, so many liabilities. But the dull law books do not count the bigger assets that a man of courage holds. So many dollars, so many cents. How about courage, faith and hope?

Bankrupt? They are wrong. A man is bankrupt only when he has lost faith in himself—only when he admits he is beaten, and never until then.—Portland (Ore.) Journal of Commerce.

TRESPASSING A MAJOR RAILROAD PROBLEM.

Half a million trespassers, 90 percent of whom are under the age of 25, are using railroad trains as a means of transportation in their aimless wanderings over the United States, T. E. Pratt, Chief Special Agent and Superintendent of Safety, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, told the Safety Section, American Railway Association, in Chicago this week.

"The railroad trespass evil," said Mr. Pratt, "is one of the most important subjects confronting the railroads at the present time. It not only affects railroads, but society as a whole, and is a condition which is growing to such an extent each day that it is necessary not only for this Section and the Protective Section, but all Sections of the American Railway Association, to give the matter serious consideration with a view of informing the public as to just how destructive it is for society and particularly the youth of our country."

"At least one-half million trespassers, 90 percent of whom are under the age of 25, are using the railroad trains as a means of transportation. They are traveling without any destination or purpose, and communities are compelled to feed them and keep them moving. Men, women and children are traveling via the 'hobo' route. For instance, a man and his wife with a three-week-old baby in a basket were recently found on top of a refrigerator car on one of the southern railroads. There are hundreds of similar cases."

"Thousands of young men who have been out of work and who come from good families are traveling over the country in this way, mingling with



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Mix Your Vegetables



ONE way to make vegetables more delicious and to vary their taste is to mix several kinds together. One way to make these dishes more economical and, at the same time, to have a wider variety of vegetables available is to mix canned vegetables with the fresh. Here are some of the combinations we would suggest:

Creamed Mixed Vegetables: Peel one large or two small cucumbers, and slice thin. Slice one cup of radishes thin without peeling. Boil separately until tender, drain and combine with the hot drained contents of a No. 1 can of peas. Add one cup of white sauce, and season to taste. Serves six or eight.

Southern Peas and Onions: Clean one bunch young onions and cut off tops. Then split them lengthwise, and add with one slice bacon to half the contents of a No. 2 can peas. Add three-fourths cup boiling water, and boil until onions are tender. Add more water if necessary. Remove bacon, season to taste with salt and pepper, and serve. The liquid should be cooked almost away. Serves four.

In Salads, Too

Pea and Potato Salad: Drain one 8-ounce can peas, add one and one-half cups diced boiled potatoes, one tablespoon chopped onion and one tablespoon chopped pimiento, and marinate in four tablespoons French dressing. Add two tablespoons chopped walnuts and one-third cup mayonnaise, and season to taste with salt, pepper and celery salt. Serve on lettuce leaves. Serves four.*

the hoboes in their camps and listening to the conversations of the very worst type of men. Railroad police have found that the professional hobo does not resent being ejected from a train but the new class of itinerant wanderer is very resentful, and railroads have suffered on account of the latter class demonstrating their displeasure by placing obstructions on tracks and doing other things which result in damage to railroad property."—Railroad Data.

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POULTRY

LAYING HENS NEED SHADE, GREEN FEED

Comfort of Flock Important in Summer Time.

The comfort of the poultry flock is a main consideration in getting good egg yields during warm weather, states G. W. Knox, extension poultry man, University of Arkansas College of Agriculture.

Shade can be provided by the use of low-growing shrubs or fruit trees. Heavy leafed plants as the castor bean make good shade, or temporary shade can be constructed by making low frames covered with wire and then covered with straw.

The poultry house should be made as cool as possible. Opening up the front of the house, and windows on the back and ends will allow ventilation which will insure cool houses.

Green feed is important in stimulating egg production. Cowpeas and soy beans make good summer greens as they grow well in hot weather. They also stand dry weather fairly well. If a triple yarding system is used, by rotating the hens from one yard to the other each day tender greens can be kept growing.

Skim milk will stimulate egg production and may be given either sweet or sour, but should be fed the same way each day. Buttermilk may also be given. If as much as one gallon of milk is fed each day for each 25 hens, a simple mash mixture may be used. This mixture may be made of 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds corn meal, and 8 pounds salt. Oyster shell is kept before the hens, and a grain feed of 2 parts corn and 1 part wheat is fed late in the afternoon. If no milk is available, 75 pounds of meat scrap can be added to the mash mixture. Dry mash should be kept before the hens all the time during the entire year.

Poultrymen of Illinois

Find the Cost of Eggs

Eggs, of which Illinois farmers were producing almost 137,000,000 dozens annually in the last census year, were produced at an average cost of 13½ cents a dozen in 1932 on a group of record-keeping poultry farms in this state, according to figures announced by R. M. Wilcox, of the department of agricultural economics, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. At this rate the farmers' bill on the annual production reported in the last census would have been more than \$18,000,000.

While this was the average cost for a relatively large group of poultrymen in the state, some of the flock owners in the group kept their costs down as low as 6 or 7 cents a dozen. The low cost on all these farms was the result, mainly, of the very low prices of feeds during the past year. Higher feed prices will make costs much higher in 1933.

The average cost of rearing a pullet on these poultry farms was 40 cents, but here again individual poultrymen using better management kept their pullet-raising costs below 30 cents.

Another group of men not specializing in poultry production but using their flocks as a source of income along with other farm enterprises kept cost records on their poultry along with their Illinois farm account book records. The cost of producing eggs on these farms was 9.6 cents a dozen.

Culling the Hens

The federal government issues the following instructions about culling hens: "Cull all hens that are sick, weak, inactive, lacking in vigor, poor eaters; those with shrunken, hard, dull or whitish colored comb; those with thick stiff pelvic bones that are close together, and those that have a small spread or distance between the rear end of the keel and pelvic bones. Those that have a full firm or hard abdomen are also less desirable, and those that have molted or begun to molt should be removed likewise. In breeds having yellow legs and skin, the discarded hens would also show yellow or medium yellow legs, and yellow beaks and vents."

Feed for Ducks

Since ducks in their wild state subsist largely upon insects, seeds, small fishes and grasses, similar ingredients must be included in the daily menu. The animal protein may be provided by fish meal or meat meal, while for the green grasses may be substituted alfalfa, clover, lawn clippings or other green stuffs. Ducks also require lots of water. Otherwise the laying ration is very much like that fed to pullets in their laying houses. On free range ducks will require less animal protein.


Interested in Turkey Raising

The feathered flocks around Ohio farm homes have generally taken on a more majestic appearance this summer because of the presence of numerous flocks of turkeys. For, says P. B. Zumbro, poultry specialist for the Ohio State university, interest in turkey raising is becoming more intense each year. Increased interest resulted in a demand upon county agricultural agents to arrange a series of meetings for turkey growers, that they might talk over their problems.

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In the Circuit Court for Carroll County. In the Matter of the Estate of William F. Weishaar 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

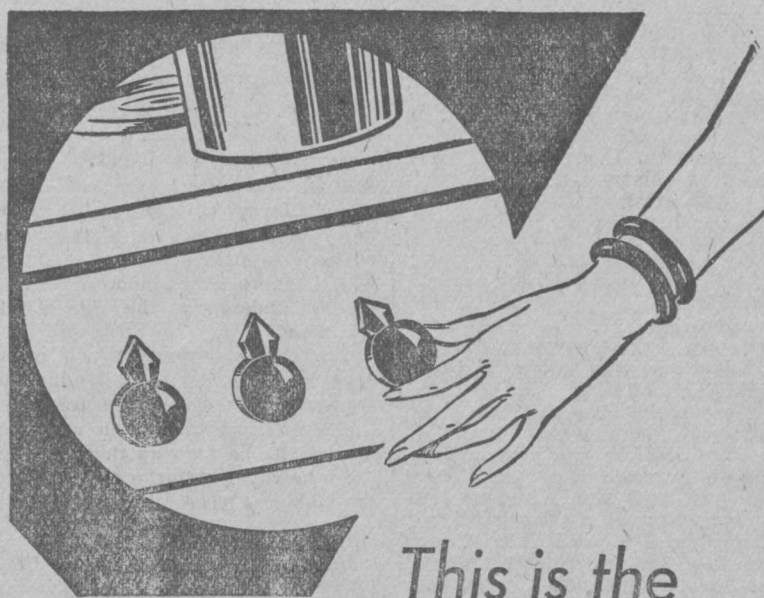


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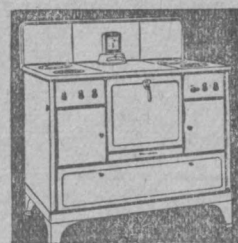
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Irishman Was Designer of First Postage Stamp

William Mulready, designer of "the first stamp ever issued," was born at Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, in 1783. The family removed to London while the artist was yet a boy, and he was educated at the Royal Academy school. He became an academician in 1815. In the first rank of British artists, it was natural that he should be chosen to create the illustration employed on the first one penny envelope sponsored by the crown government. A critic says of the drawing, "To be sure, there is a sketchiness about it which renders the design somewhat crude, but there is genius also."

"See how delightfully the golden Orient is portrayed in the patient elephant and those Africans on clumsy but fleet ships of the desert, the camel; the chattering Chinese are there, too, burthen-bearing slaves, eke the busy Moslem scribes plying their pens, squatted tailorwise on their bright bits of carpet."

"The great American continent also is admirably pictured, with its tawny savage clasping the hand of his Quaker brother of the pale face. But the stroke of genius lies in the little corner sketch of the meek-eyed mother, who with trembling clasped hands is listening so eagerly to the reading of the letter from her far-off boy."

The envelope went into use May 6, 1840. Mulready died in 1863.—Detroit News.

German Police Dog Is Classified as Shepherd

The German police dog is classified by the American Kennel club as a shepherd dog.

The shepherd dog, Judy's Encyclopedia explains, "has different official names in various countries. In America the correct name is shepherd, in England Alsatian, and in Germany the German shepherd. Popular usage calls him the police dog."

"In this country he must not be confused with the shepherd dog as known a quarter of a century ago and still seen on many farms. This type of shepherd is an offshoot of the collie, with a mixture of other blood, but is not as common as a century ago."

"The shepherd dog; that is, the German shepherd or police dog, was first definitely known about the middle of the Nineteenth century." His history before that, it appears, is obscure. "No known infusion of wolf blood is recorded, and his wolflike appearance is entirely a matter of breeding."

Putting on White Aids
As the colored doorman ran down to open the limousine door, he tripped and rolled down the last four steps. "For heaven's sake, be careful," cried the club manager, "They'll think you're a member."—Wall Street Journal.

Surprised Him
Short-sighted Golfer—Why didn't you tell me I was hitting a confounded toadstool?
Caddie—I never thought you would 'it it, sir.

Statue of Saviour Made From Unused War Pieces

The statue "Christ of the Andes" is a bronze statue of the Saviour erected at Cumbre pass on the mountain frontier between Chile and the Argentine republic, about 13,000 feet above sea level. In 1901 these two countries were on the verge of war over a boundary dispute, but better counsel prevailed, and Great Britain aided in settling the question the next year by arbitration. The statue commemorating this event was suggested by Senora de Costa, president of the Christian Mothers' Association of Buenos Aires. The proposal met with popular approval, and, under the leadership of Senora de Costa, the women of Buenos Aires supplied the funds by subscription. This statue, which was constructed partly of cannon acquired for war purposes from both armies, was unveiled in 1904. The figure, which stands on a gigantic column of stone and cement, is twenty-six feet high. The upraised left hand grasps a cross and the right hand is lifted as if blessing the world. An inscription on the base reads: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble to dust than shall the people of Argentine and Chile break the peace which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

HAILING THE MAIL

An old lady was hurrying along the road with a letter addressed to her son, who was serving in the army abroad.

Presently she heard a buzzing sound overhead. It was an airplane.

Just then a small errand boy came along.

"I say, young man," she cried, "is that the air mail to India?"

"That's right, mum," said the errand boy, seeing the chance for a joke.

She gasped breathlessly. "Oh, dear!" she exclaimed. "Would you mind giving it a shout? I've just missed the post."

LATTER WINS BET



"There are two ways of buying stocks. One is to buy outright." "Yes; and the other is to buy in wrong."

Valuable Fresco Moved

For the first time in the history of modern art and architecture, a valuable fresco measuring more than 90 yards square was moved, with the wall on which it was painted 900 years ago, a distance of three yards to clear the Fourth century apse of the Church of Donna Regina, Naples, Italy, of its baroque additions.

Name Tammany Credited to the Indian Tamanend

The name Tammany is an Anglicized form of Tamanend, an Indian of the Delaware tribe. According to the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, Tammany, or more exactly the Tammany society, is a political organization in New York city affiliated with the Democratic party; more commonly Tammany Hall, from its meeting place. Specifically, it is an association of citizens united under one banner, representing Democratic principles.

The Tammany society, instituted April 30, 1789, was originally called the "Columbian Order," with Christopher Columbus as its patron saint. A few years later it adopted as its "patron saint" the Indian chief Tamanend, who was a contemporary of William Penn. An apocryphal history of Tamanend asserts that he lived during the Revolutionary war, and was a friend of George Washington. His name became popular under the corrupted form of Tammany. Originally the society was a patriotic, charitable, and social organization dedicated to the perpetuation of the principles contained in the American Declaration of Independence. Following Indian tribal customs in its organization, thirteen sachems, typifying the original states, were elected annually, and selected a grand sachem, which title was also customarily bestowed upon the President of the United States. Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson were thus honored.

Some Unseen Enemies Imperil Lives of All

The biologist is not merely concerned with men, but with other animals and plants, says a writer in the Modern Thinker. Some of these are our friends, some our enemies. Five hundred years ago we still had large scale enemies, even in England. The last English wolves were killed in the reign of Henry VII.

Hunting wolves was a whole-time job, and impressed itself on the people's mind, so that the hunters left their names in such places as Wolverhampton, Wolverton and Wolvercote. We still have non-human enemies, but they are smaller. Some, like the louse, we can see with the naked eye. Others, like the bacteria which cause diphtheria and tuberculosis, we can only see with a microscope. Still others, for example, the causes of measles and smallpox, we cannot even see with a microscope.

Now these are our real enemies. The flea, which carries plague, and the louse, which conveys typhus fever, have killed far more men than were ever killed by wolves. But we have never organized against them as we have against wolves, because they have never struck the people's imagination as enemies of man.

Houses Sold by Weight

To sell houses by weight seems a curious procedure, but this has actually been done in the Mexican town of Guanajuato. This town was commonly known as goldbrick town, the reason being that in the gold rush miners built their houses of the refuse from the mines after the ores had been extracted. Methods of extraction were very crude, and some of the precious ores had been left in the refuse. One day a man was pulling down an old house and noticed the shining particles. After this most of the houses were pulled down and the "goldbricks" sold by weight.—Montreal Herald.

"On the Rialto"

The phrase "on the Rialto" was used by Shakespeare in his "Merchant of Venice." The word "Rialto" is probably derived from "Rivo Alto," meaning high shore, designating the eminent place in Venice where merchants were accustomed to meet. It also referred to the large island on which the exchange stood and thus to the exchange itself. The bridge connecting this island with the St. Mark's quarter also is known as the Rialto. In New York city the term is applied to that district on Broadway where the offices of theatrical agents and managers are situated.

Among Common Hawks

Our commonest hawks include the marsh hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, Goshawk, red-tailed or hen hawk, and the red-shouldered hawk. With the exception of the Goshawk, these are the ones most frequently seen throughout the rural districts. The Cooper's and marsh hawks are by far the most numerous, but none of them is as blood-thirsty as the Goshawk on larger birds and the sharp-shinned on the smaller birds. Both are killers of the first water and are largely responsible for the bad name possessed by the hawk family in general.

Pygmies Once in Transvaal

That pygmies once lived in the northern Transvaal of Africa has been proved by recent finds. Ethnological experts at Witwatersrand university hall the discoveries as very important. Among the finds are the forgotten works of a vanished race, including an extensive irrigation system and a large dam. An implement of the type used by ancient copper miners also has been uncovered. An altar, evidently made for sacrifices, was approached by causeways and stairways so small that they could be used only by very small persons.

POULTRY

EGG YOLK SHADOW SHOWS NO COLOR

Survey of Homes Indicates No Preference.

The best way to learn the color of an egg yolk is to break the egg, says Prof. H. E. Botsford of the New York State College of Agriculture, in discussing the frequent reports from markets that the shipper's eggs had "dark yolks." The report means, he says, that the dealer sees a dark shadow and not a dark yolk when he candles the eggs, for candling shows lights and shadows and the thickness of the white determines the darkness of the shadow.

A survey of 11,443 homes by the University of Illinois shows that nearly 22 per cent of the consumers have no preference as to the color of the yolk, 32 per cent prefer pale yolks, 31 per cent prefer orange yolks and 14 per cent prefer the medium-colored yolk. The price preference for light yolks, he points out, is because of a dealer's prejudice rather than a consumer's prejudice against the dark yolk. The prejudice is not one of actual yolk color, as many believe, but of low quality which makes the yolk appear as a dark shadow when candled, and because dark yolks and low quality are often found in the same egg.

Egg buyers who want the finest quality look for a "strong-bodied" egg; a strong-bodied egg shows a light yolk shadow, regardless of the actual yolk color. If the white is thick, any yolk appears light when the egg is candled.

Fresh Air and Sunlight

Improves Poultry Shed

The best way to clean and disinfect a poultry building, says a poultry man in the Montreal Herald, is first of all to open up the windows and doors and allow the air and sunlight to get into the place as much as possible. Take out all the movable furniture and leave it in the sunlight. Clean out all the litter on the floor and with a broom sweep the walls, floor and ceiling clean. If the floor is earth remove from six to eight inches off the top and replace it with fresh gravel. The walls and ceiling should then be washed with a solution of water in which you have put lye, or some strong disinfectant such as creosote, or creolin. When the walls have dried white wash the place completely inside, using crude carbolic acid in the wash. If you could put this white-wash on with a spray pump so much the better. If the floor is cement it should be thoroughly washed, until no trace of droppings or litter remains. Make sure you get lots of sunlight and fresh air into the building. If there are not sufficient windows in the place see that new windows are provided.

Iodine in Eggs

Goitre is a deficiency disease the cause of which is a lack of iodine. The best way of administering the iodine is in some organically combined form. Hence the present fad for eggs of high iodine content, especially in regions where goitre is prevalent. On the principle that if a little iodine is good, much must be better, poultry breeders have been adding iodine compounds to feeds and drinking water. The method is so simple that Dr. C. H. Almquist of the University of California finds it necessary to sound a warning against it. No one knows how much iodine or how little should be fed to a laying hen or a growing chick. Until the correct doses are fixed by experiment the eating of eggs rich in iodine may have its drawbacks.—New York Times.

Keep Eggs From Spoiling

To prevent spoiling, eggs should be kept in storage where the temperature does not go below 29 degrees or above 69. These are the freezing and germination points. For average farm conditions the storage temperature should range somewhere between 35 and 55 degrees. In storing eggs be sure that the cooling room is fairly moist but not wet and also that the room is free from odors.

Poultry Gleanings

Two factors, pigmentation and molt, should be given most attention in summer culling of the laying flock, according to a bulletin, "Culling Poultry," available for free distribution by county agricultural agents.

Any change in the ration should be made gradually, rather than abruptly, for the reason that marked changes suddenly made are likely to cause a drop in egg production which may be followed by a molt.

The first baby Canadian geese to be hatched in captivity have appeared in the federal game reserve on the Klamath river, Ore.

To prevent intestinal worms in all ages of turkeys, add two pounds of tobacco dust, containing 2 per cent of nicotine, to each 100 pounds of mash.

Egg-shy habits growing among the Parisians are worrying chicken farmers in Normandy and Brittany. Statistics show that 20 per cent less eggs are consumed than in 1913.

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 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.

FEESBURG.

We attended the Maryland Synod Women's Missionary Convention, in the Lutheran Church, in Taneytown, on Wednesday of last week, and found an unusually large attendance, fine earnest workers, and speakers, seven missionaries, about twenty pastors and fair reports of the year's work. An interesting pageant, "The Brahmin's Gift," by the young people of Taneytown Church, was splendidly rendered, and a thank-offering demonstration, by the Light Brigade, was cutest of all. The service of remembrance by the Historian—Mrs. C. R. Alvord, of Hagerstown, was very impressive, fifty members having passed to their reward during the year. As she slowly called the roll of the departed the pipe organ under the efficient touch of Mrs. Esther Bach Harner, played softly "In the Sweet By and By," and at the conclusion, Wallace Reindollar sang "What must it be to be there."

Mrs. Wm. L. Birely, of Brookline, Mass., is having her annual visit with the home folks, L. K. Birely and other relatives.

The report for third quarter of the year at Mt. Union gives an average attendance of 49; number of those present every Sunday 19; number missing once, 5; six members were present every Sunday in the year. Catherine Crumbacker and Charlotte Delphy will receive well-bound Bibles for one year regular attendance.

Mother Gilbert has returned from a visit with her cousin, Mrs. Ella Heltbride, in Mayberry, where she spent part of last week.

Visitors at Grove Dale, the past week, included Mr. and Mrs. Luther C. Sauerhammer, of Baltimore, on Wednesday, who were having a short vacation at Blue Ridge Summit; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Stoner and son, Robert, of Hanover, on Sunday. The latter has invented a fishing signal, called "A Bite a Light" which lifts right fishing to a science for every time a fish nibbles at the bait a bulb-like flash on, and no need to watch a cork bobbing any more. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hape made a brief call on Sunday evening, after attendance at Communion Service in Taneytown, in the morning, and dinner with his sister, Mrs. Elmer Shorb and family.

The Keeney family moved into the farm house on the Lewis Stauffer Stauffer and family.

Mrs. Addie Crumbacker and daughter were on the sick list last week, with grippy colds and toxic poison, but able to be out again.

On Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wolfe entertained the Samuel Bohn family, of Union Bridge, to supper, to celebrate the birthday of their son, Levene (Buddy). There was a pink cake with 5 green candles on it that were hard to blow out when one was so excited. Little Winifred Lane was an invited guest.

The joint meeting of the Keysville and Mt. Union C. E. Societies, at the latter place, on Sunday evening, was well attended and very interesting, both Societies taking part in the program, Roger Sentz, presiding. On the topic, "What should a present day church be doing?" there were readings and a half hour's earnest talk, by Olen Moser; duets were sung by Mrs. Russell Bohn and sister, Mrs. G. Kiser, and Chas. Clutz and daughter, Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dayhoff, and a trio by Oneda Keefe, Pauline Sentz and Mary Wildhe. The church was decorated with lovely autumn flowers.

Sauerkraut is in the making, with the best and tenderest cabbage ever grown—from somewhere.

TOM'S CREEK.

The Tom's Creek Methodist church will begin their revival services, on Monday night, Oct. 16, Everybody welcome.

Mrs. B. R. Stull is spending some time in Baltimore.

Those who spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Birely were: Mrs. Stella Rodkey and daughter, Fern and Norma; Edward Horming, Mrs. Violet Stardman and son, Charles and Lester Birely, Baltimore.

Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Mort and Mrs. James Mort were: Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bentz, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bentz and family, of Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Grimes were callers at the same place in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shorb and daughters, Shirley and Norma Lee, of Taneytown, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baumgardner. Mr. and Mrs. Mott Morrison and daughter, Elizabeth, and son George; Mr. and Mrs. Archie Morrison; Mr. and Mrs. William Morrison and family, of Baltimore were callers at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Birely, Woodsboro, and William Schwauber, of Johnsville, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Phillips and family.

Murry Roop is spending several days with his grand-mother, Mrs. Bertha Roop, of Frederick, and attending the Fair.

Mrs. Fleet Gall and sons, of Thurmont, spent several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baumgardner.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Phillips and daughter, Helen Elizabeth, spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Motter, of Detour.

NEW WINDSOR.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman Ensor, who recently announced their marriage, of last February, were guests of his parents, over the week-end.

On Saturday evening last, Harry Mitten and Miss Paynter were married at Uniontown. Mr. Mitten has bought the meat business and property of W. O. Barnes. Mr. Mitten will take charge in the near future. Mr. Barnes and family will move to Westminster.

R. Smith Snader and son, Phillip, are attending the Century of Progress, this week.

Harry Whitmore and family, of Baltimore, have moved into H. L. Welch's property, near town.

Dr. Pilson, druggist, had an opening on Saturday evening last, to display his newly renovated drug store. Prizes were awarded.

Miss Margaret Englar, who has been spending some time here, with her father, has returned to her duties at the Women's Hospital in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Gorsuch and son, of Baltimore, spent the week-end at the home of her brothers, Carroll and Earl Lantz.

Mrs. Alveta Brown spent the week-end at Union Bridge, with her daughter, Mrs. Preston Roop.

A Union Service will be held at the Methodist Church, next Sunday night 15, at 7:30, in the interest of the re-convening of the Disarmament Conference. Prof. Lewis Brumbaugh, of Western Md. College, will give a summary of the ground work thus far, and what the citizens of the world have a right to expect and must demand of the governments of the world, if civilization is to continue.

Miss Arlene Guyton will sing, "It must not be Again," and Mrs. Orville Pugsley will sing "The New Earth." Miss Julia Roop will give the musical reading, "Whispering Bill." "The Boy in Armour" will also be given. A message will go from the meeting to Geneva and Washington. All citizens urged to attend.

UNIONTOWN.

Miss Ida Mering, who was at the Md. University Hospital several weeks, for an operation and treatment, was brought to the home of her sister, Miss Bessie Mering, at Sunny Bank, last Friday, and is getting along very well.

Mrs. J. P. Reese, Lutherville, was a guest at H. B. Fogle's, from Thursday till Sunday evening.

Benton Flater celebrated his 89th birthday, last Sunday. He is the oldest citizen of this place.

Rev. J. H. Hoch attended the Eldership of their church at Brunswick, commencing on Thursday. Miss Catherine Dickensheets went as a delegate from the Sunday School.

Mrs. Laura Pittinger, Maidenville, spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Benton Flater.

This Friday evening the P. and T. Association and school will hold a fair, at the school house. A chicken and oyster supper will be served. Plans are being pushed forward to make the school fair, on Friday evening a success.

Rev. Crenshaw, of Westminster, preached here at the Bethel, Sunday morning.

The Pipe Creek and Uniontown Mite Societies held a joint meeting at the M. P. Parsonage, the past week. A very enjoyable time was spent.

MAYBERRY.

Miss Mae Hymiller, of Taneytown, spent Sunday at her home, Mrs. Paul Hymiller and family, near Mayberry. Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Formwalt and family were: Helen R. Hymiller, May Lambert, Marion Hymiller, Grant Lambert and Paul T. Hymiller, near Mayberry.

Recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Stoniesifer, of this place, were: Mr. and Mrs. George Stoniesifer, Jr., and sons, Elwood and Martin, of near Silver Run; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stoniesifer, daughters, Dorothy and Margaret, of Mayberry; Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Myers and daughter, Louise, son Melvin, Pleasant Valley; Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Zepp and daughter, Sarah Jane, sons Melvin and Carroll, of Pleasant Valley; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowman, daughter, Ruth, son, Billy, of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison Fogle and son Luther of near Mayberry, spent Sunday with Mrs. Pauline Ford and family, of New Windsor.

Miss Mary Spangler, of Philadelphia, is spending a few weeks in Philadelphia, with her sister, who is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

KEYMAR.

Mrs. Roy Saylor, of Myrtle Hill, accompanied David Leakins and Annie E. Hawk to Washington, Thursday of last week, and called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Cox. Mr. Cox is confined to his bed with illness. They also called on Mrs. Charles Witherow and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Potter.

David Newman, of Smithsburg, is spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Cover.

Mr. Lindsay, of Washington, spent last week-end at the home of his sisters, Mrs. Scott Koons and Mrs. Bertha Albaugh.

W. F. Cover, who spent two weeks at the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Phleger, Brunswick, returned this week.

Callers at the Galt home were: Miss Gertrude Eastman, Mrs. Robert Mordick, Mrs. Wimer Jordan, Baltimore; Mrs. J. R. Galt, of New Windsor; Mrs. R. S. McKinney, Taneytown; David Newman, Smithsburg.

Miss Lulu Birely, who made a ten days' trip to Chicago, to the World's Fair, returned home Thursday.

MANCHESTER.

The Grace M. E. orchestra will play in Trinity Reformed Church, on Sunday evening.

The School Community Fair is being held this Friday and Saturday.

A Special Service of song will be held in the Lutheran Church, Sunday evening.

Donald Folk, son of Charles Folk, Lineboro Road, is ill with Scarlet Fever.

MAPLE HOLLOW.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Blaxten, of Harrisburg, were dinner guests, Sunday, with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Green and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wildasin, Ada Erb, and Rodger Bare, of near Silver Run, spent Sunday evening with E. E. Blaxten and family.

Mildred Coleman, of Bark Hill, spent Sunday with Edna Coleman.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Baker, Bark Hill, visited relatives in Maple Hollow, Sunday afternoon.

Abie Crushong spent Sunday with his parents.

SOME VISITATIONS.

(For The Record.)

Those who spent Sunday, October 1 with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hyser, East Berlin Road were: Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Hyser, Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. Steiner Englebrecht, Mrs. Benjamin Hyser, George Harman, Jr., and Jacob Bankard, all of Union Bridge; Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Lescalet and daughter, Eva Kathryn, Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. Harry LaRue and daughter, Dorothy, and Misses Anna and Lenora Hyser, Star View.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Lescalet and daughter, Eva Kathryn, Westminster, and Mrs. Benjamin Hyser, of Union Bridge, spent the week-end in York, with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Lescalet and daughter, Eva Kathryn, entertained friends at dinner Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lescalet and children Leila, Earl Francis, Merle and Evelyn Lawrence Lescalet and friend, Miss Treasa Hancock and Miss Anna Mae Lescalet, New Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. Stambaugh and children, Glenna and Doris, Union Bridge. At 8:00 o'clock all enjoyed a luncheon consisting of ice cream and cake.

BURNING, GNAWING PAINS IN STOMACH RELIEVED

Neutralize irritating acids with Dr. Emil's Adia Tablets. Prevent serious stomach trouble, eat what you want. Adia gives relief or your money back. McKinney's Pharmacy.

MARRIED

MITTEN-PAYNTER.

Harry F. Mitten and Miss Asia Ann Paynter, of New Windsor, were united in marriage on Saturday morning, October 7, at the bridegroom's home. The ring ceremony was performed by their pastor, the Rev. J. H. Hoch, of Uniontown.

MILLER-MERRYMAN.

On Friday, Oct. 6, at 11 P. M., at the Reformed Parsonage, Manchester, Mr. Clark H. Miller and Elsie M. Merryman, both of Lineboro, Md., were united in marriage by their pastor, Rev. Dr. John S. Hollenbach. The ring ceremony of the Reformed Church was used.

The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Miller, and the bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Merryman. They were unattended. They have gone to housekeeping in their newly furnished home in Lineboro. They have both been employed at the Lineboro Canning Co. Their friends extend best wishes.

DIED.

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

CHARLES E. BIDDINGER.

Charles Edward Biddinger, son of the late David and Mary Biddinger, died at his home near Ladiesburg, on Wednesday at 5:30 o'clock, aged 71 years, 6 months and 29 days. Although he had been in failing health for over a year he had been in his usual health until he was suddenly stricken with a heart attack Wednesday morning.

He is survived by his wife, who was before marriage, Miss Alice M. Fogle; four daughters, Mrs. Charles Bitler, Littlestown; Mrs. George James, of Washington; Mrs. Raymond Wildhe, Baltimore; Mrs. Charles Trimmer, of Rocky Ridge; eight grandchildren, two brothers, Bradley Biddinger, of Woodboro, and Scott Biddinger, of Waynesboro. Mr. Biddinger had lived in the Ladiesburg neighborhood for the last 45 years, having been superintendent of Haugh's cemetery the last 35 years. He was well known and liked by all who knew him. He was a member of Monocacy Tribe No. 90, Improved Order of Red Men, Union Bridge.

Funeral Friday morning at the home at 10 o'clock with further services at Haugh's Lutheran Church, conducted by his pastor, Rev. J. Frank Fife, with interment in the adjoining cemetery.

Isle of Pines Beauty

Spot in Caribbean Sea

The "Treasure Island" of Robert Louis Stevenson's story is reputed to be the Isle of Pines, little resort 90 miles south of Havana, Cuba, in the Caribbean sea.

The island is a favorite with Americans, and was held by the United States from the Spanish-American war until turned over to Cuba in 1925. English is the language spoken among the 8,000 residents, most of whom are white Spaniards. Much of the island is still owned by Americans. There are no railroads or trolley cars, and life is peaceful.

Plantations, pine forests, marble mountains, brilliant tropical flowers, bright-hued birds, coral reefs, and many coves and caves where corsairs hid, are features of the island. Old gold coins have been found in iron-bound chests abandoned by pirates in the labyrinthine caves.

The island is 34 by 43 miles, and the two main towns are Nueva Gerona, capital and business center on the north coast, and Santa Fe, thermal bath and resort center, 11 miles to the south, inland.

ADVENTURERS IN FAR NORTH FACE MANY HARDSHIPS

Four Survive Loss of Boat, Hunger and Disease Trail Party.

Ottawa.—The story of the grim ordeal of four Arctic Crusoes, and of the shattering of a dream of fortune in the northern seas has been unfolded here in prosaic official documents which ignore but cannot conceal the drama underlying the events they chronicle.

The story is that of five modern "gentlemen adventurers" trading into Hudson bay, who fared forth from England in a 50-ton ketch with hopes and spirits as high as those of Jason when he voyaged in the Argosy to seek the Golden Fleece.

Four Survive Wreck.

Death on the high seas was the lot of one while the others barely survived the wrecking of their little vessel on the coast of Baffin land, escaping with only a handful of blankets and spare clothing.

English tradesmen still dream of forming companies of adventurers to trade in and about Hudson bay and the story of the so-called Cumberland expedition begins in the old land, when a small syndicate purchased the ketch Watts, fitted it with two years' supplies of ammunition, food, traps, rum, lumber, clothing and other equipment and sent it out, with a crew of five, to establish posts and trade merchandise for Eskimo furs.

Before the little craft reached Baffin land, its crew was reduced to four, by the death of the skipper. The mate, Victor Dines, who had had some experience with a defunct fur-trading company in the far north, then took command.

Reaching the barren coast of Baffin land, the party coasted back and forth a day or two, hoping Eskimos would sight them and help them pilot the ketch to safe harbor. No natives appeared, however, and the adventurers finally—in a thick snowstorm—decided to try to thread the straits themselves.

The maneuvered their way through a narrow channel, then their engine failed. The wind dropped and they were driven onto the rocks. "Land-lubbers," with one exception, the crew lost their heads and leaped ashore without any effort to salvage any of the ship's contents. The one exception was Edward Barnes, a Newfoundland sailor, who succeeded in saving two blankets and a few articles of clothing.

Eat Decaying Meat.

The castaways plodded through the blinding snowfall in search of shelter. Chance led them to the abandoned trading post of Siniyak. For six weeks, while they toiled ineffectually to build a boat, their only food supplies were some decaying walrus meat which they found in one of the buildings and a few foxes, caught in traps improvised out of wash boilers.

Finally a band of nomadic Eskimos discovered the party, and guided Victor Dines to Frobiisher bay, where he was able to obtain further scanty food supplies. News of their plight was also carried to the mounted police post at Lake Harbor and Corporal McKellar, with a dog-team, made a hazardous trek to Siniyak and brought the men out.

At Lake Harbor they were set up in a native hut, fed, given clothes and a coal stove, but the kindness of their rescuers almost cost them their lives. After the privations to which they had been exposed, the comparative luxury of their diet and surroundings at the police post proved too much for them and they developed scurvy, which for a time threatened their lives.

The Canadian government steamer, Boethic, on its annual voyage of northern inspection, picked up the four at Lake Harbor and took them to Sydney, N. S. There they learned that the Cumberland trading syndicate, which they represented, had gone into bankruptcy, but by special arrangement with the British government they were fed and clothed and shipped back to England.

Farmer Loses His Horse, Finds It in Top of Tree

Roselle, N. Y.—A farm draft horse, missing several days after toppling from a 60-foot cliff on a farm near here, has been freed after turning up in the top of a tall basswood tree.

Its owner, Frank Fuller, glanced up into the tree as he passed along the base of the cliff and discovered his gelding in the top branches, neck wedged in the crotch and hind legs spread in a manner that supported the animal's main weight.

Fuller got an ax and felled the tree so that it fell away from the cliff with the horse riding on top. The tree's fall was cushioned somewhat by branches on the under side and the gelding was jounced out, uninjured except for a few bruises on one leg.

Man Arrested When He Asks That He Be Shot

New Orleans.—Max Muller, thirty-three, started a group of policemen when he walked into the Third precinct station and calmly said: "I want you to shoot me. If you won't do it, give me a gun and let me shoot myself."

Asked why he wanted to kill himself, Muller said: "I'm no good; Hitler's no good. I have nothing to live for."

Police, unable to get him to say any more, charged him with disturbing the peace and locked him up.

AMUSEMENT PARKS LURE MANY PEOPLE

America and Europe Delight in Roller Coasters.

Washington.—Merry-go-rounds, roller coasters, old mills, ferris wheels, pop corn stands, and swimming pools are in store for Ethiopia (Abyssinia), in the heart of northeastern Africa. So delighted was a prince of the royal house of Ethiopia with the thrills afforded by a New Jersey amusement park during his recent visit to this country, that he announced his decision to build a similar playground in his native land.

"Amusement parks, in one form or another, have long enlivened the outskirts of great metropolitan centers in both Europe and America, and the sale of amusement devices, confections, and souvenirs has been an important item of trade," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

Coney Island Most Noted.

"During the latter part of the last century and early in this century, amusement parks sprang up all over the United States. Nearly all of them were reproductions, big and small, of Coney Island. Today, practically every large city in this country has a ferris-wheel-land where thrills are built to order and frivolity is king.

"Coney, a small island in the borough of Brooklyn, about five miles long and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide, is the most famous amusement resort in the United States. The island, at the entrance to New York bay, was one of the first landing places of the early Dutch explorers of New Amsterdam.

"Steamboats began making trips to Coney island's beach from Manhattan in 1840, the steam railroad in 1875, and, since the city's subway system and modern highways were extended from the heart of New York city to the seashore, Coney island has become the world's busiest resort. As many as a million merry-makers, equivalent to the entire population of a city the size of Rome, Italy, have thronged Coney on a single summer's day. Most of them come to swim or to walk the boardwalk, but hundreds of thousands patronize the various amusement booths and concessions.

"Other hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers in search of pleasure go to Rye Beach on the Sound, and to Palisade park whose amusement devices flash their myriad lights across the Hudson from the New Jersey shore.

Chicago Fair's Midway.

"Washingtonians are not surprised when diplomats and government clerks join the nightly throngs at Glen Echo, the glittering realm of escape for the nation's Capital. Baltimore has its Carlin's Park, Philadelphia its Willow Grove, while busy Pittsburghers manage time for a jaunt to near-by Kennywood park or to Westview.

"Chicagoans, in addition to their other popular attractions, this year have had the Century of Progress 'midway,' with two of the most exciting roller coasters ever built. St. Louis has several amusement parks, one of them being Forest Park Highlands.

"In the far West, Ocean beach in San Francisco dispels the occasional gloom of sunny California, and Venice and Ocean park render the same service for teeming Los Angeles.

"Paris and Berlin both have their Luna parks, where circuses, shooting galleries and slideshows demonstrate their perennial appeal. Viennese plebeian life relies on the Volksprater for its happiness. London's Kursaal, at Southend-on-Sea, is a cockney paradise, and gives many types of recreation to tired Londoners in search of a holiday. In Moscow, the Park of Culture and Rest draws daily throngs.

"The Tivoli in Copenhagen is one of the most historic amusement parks in Europe. This 'state within a state,' with its mid-city location, entertains from a million and a half to two million pleasure seekers a season. It was first opened in 1843, and has been constantly changed and modernized since that time. Besides the usual midway attractions it offers splendid musical programs to its visitors, excellent dramatic entertainment, and renowned eating places."

Leads in Feldspar

Charlotte, N. C.—The North Carolina feldspar industry is now in a better condition than at any time since 1928, according to H. J. Bryson, state geologist. North Carolina leads the nation in the production of the mineral.

Black Hills Yield

Ancient Writings

Bridgeport, Neb.—In search of archeological data which it is believed will prove that civilization was in flower here as much as 20,000 years ago, a party is excavating sites of ancient villages near here and Oshkosh.

The party plans to continue its excavations in the Black Hills regions in South Dakota where sign writing has been discovered on canyon walls.

Ray E. Colton, newspaper man who was with E. B. Renaul, professor of anthropology at Denver university, in the South Dakota area, believes the sign writing in the Red Canyon of South Dakota is almost identical with writing uncovered at Chichen Itza, Yucatan, and at Uxmal, Mexico.

REBUILDS NATIVE TOWN OF IL DUCE

Italy Also Preserves Home as National Shrine.

Predappio Nuova, Italy.—When a baby boy was born to Alessandro and Rosa Maltoni Mussolini 50 years ago in July, this village of 8,000 was called Dovia. The boy was to become Italy's present Duce, and Dovia, the most fortunate village in the country, was to be rebuilt and renamed Predappio Nuova, this last word in Italian meaning "new."

And "new" is right. New houses, schools, city hall, church, square, market and music grandstand—all built in recent years and worthy of any fair-sized city.

The road, 16 kilometers long to Predappio Nuova from Forlì is good and winds its way through an interminable series of gardens. The valley, known as Del Rabbi, affords beautiful scenery. Luminous mountain tops crown the setting.

The duce's native home easily is discernible. Its old stones stand out clearly in the sunlight from among the newer constructions, almost as those of a castle's might. The home consists of three parts. The middle section belonged to the Mussolinis and since has been declared by the state a national monument.

To the left is the shop and home of a carpenter. To the right lives a modest family, the same one that was there when Benito first saw the light of day. Mussolini insisted that both parties continue to inhabit their respective quarters.

Throughout the region of Romagna people speak of the duce with almost a hidden sense of intimacy which better may be expressed as follows: "He is one of ours."

Any number of peasants, or tradesmen, here played with Benito as a boy, and all agreed that whenever anything "good" was arranged, Mussolini was unanimously elected their leader.

For a time Alessandro Mussolini also was a mechanic and repaired the first tractors owned by these farmers. Benito, then twelve years old, would trudge behind his father carrying the tool box slung over one shoulder, these men recalled.

Of the father, local inhabitants recall his strong character and a fiery passion for politics. Of his mother, a "santa"—saint—always ready to help the needy, a real mother full of patience and forgiveness, they add.

Exterior of New Palace for League Completed

Geneva.—The exterior of the league's new \$5,000,000 palace, the world's largest parliament building, capable of housing more than 8,000 statesmen, diplomats, experts, officials, pressmen and public, is completed. The building, which is about the same size as the palace of Versailles, will be ready for occupancy in August, 1935, when the secretariat will be moved from its present cramped home in the Hotel National.

The general lines of the league palace represent an extreme simplification of classical Roman architecture inspired by modern architectural tendencies.

Around the assembly hall, like boxes at an opera and just above the heads of diplomats, are a series of rooms exclusively for the use of film men and press photographers. Behind the Presidential chair of the assembly a tall screen will probably be built with letters "SDN" in gold with blue background.

Pressmen have been well provided for in the new palace. They have three bars, fifty telephone boxes, 676 seats in the assembly and council halls, two big writing rooms, two telegraph offices, radio office, broadcasting studio and fifty-five information offices.

American architecture has influenced the construction of the new league palace, according to Julian Flegenheimer, Geneva architect and first prize winner with Ninot, Paris, for a design of the new league home.

Pennsylvania Decides

Farmers Not Peddlers

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, 25 cents.

ADVANCE payments are demanded in all cases.

THIS COLUMN is specially 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. Shaum's Produce. Phone 3-J 8-28-11

FAT HOGS WANTED—Who can furnish them? Stock Bulls to loan.—Harold Mehrling. 7-14-11

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS please notice meeting of special importance October 17th. All that can possibly attend please do so.

WANTED—About 50 barrels new Corn. Apply to John Keilholtz, near Bridgeport, Taneytown R. D. 3. 10-13-31

APPLE BUTTER for sale on and after the 18th. of October.—John A. Yingling.

LOST—Ladies' Black Felt Hat, Saturday night, in Taneytown, near the square. Please return and receive reward.—Mrs. Albert Baker.

FOR SALE—Sweet Potatoes.—Russell Feaser, near Taneytown.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—An assortment of 22 high-grade greetings, in decorated box. Regular \$1.00 value, for 49 cents.—McKinney's Pharmacy. 10-13-21

OYSTERS—We buy direct from the oyster beds. You can get strictly fresh oysters at Riffe's.

FOR SALE—8 Pigs, Sweet Potatoes and Turnips.—Mrs. Thos. Keefer, Mayberry.

BUY THEM EARLY and be prepared—22 Beautiful Christmas Cards, in decorated gift box, for 49 cents; former price \$1.00.—McKinney's Pharmacy. 10-13-21

CARD PARTY in Opera House, on Tuesday, October 17th, for benefit of St. Joseph's Church. Admission 35c.

15 PIGS, seven weeks old, for sale by Roy H. Baker.

CHICKEN AND OYSTER Supper, in Keyville Lutheran Church, Saturday evening, Oct. 21, from 5 to 9:30 o'clock. 10-13-21

GARAGE FOR RENT—Opposite the Dairy, Taneytown.—Mrs. Nellie Dern.

LOST, on streets of Taneytown, Pocket Book, containing \$5.00 bill. Reward, if returned to Mrs. Norris Sell.

PAIR OF BAY MARES, for sale by Russell Eckard, Taneytown, Md. 10-13-21

CIDER MAKING and Butter boiling, Wednesday of each week.—Frank H. Ohler, Phone 48-11. 10-6-21

PART OF MY HOUSE for rent, on Fairview Ave., to small family without children. Possession at once.—Laura V. Reindollar. 10-6-21

TYPEWRITER Second Sheets, 25c and 30c for 500 Sheets, 8½x11.—Record Office. 9-29-31

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. 5-12-11

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

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

Diehl Brothers
Fringer, Mrs. Calvin T.
Haines, Carl B.
Heidt, Edward
Hess, Norman R.
Hotson, Mrs. R. C.
Humbert, Mrs. Fannie B.
Humbert, John M.
Keilholtz, G. J.
Koontz, Mrs. Ida B.
Mehrling, Luther D.
Overholtzer, Maurice M.
Teeter, John S.
Velnoskey, Charles J.

Diamonds Do Not Melt

It is impossible to melt several diamonds and fuse the residue to make one diamond. The diamond can be burned in oxygen or air. It burns at about 850 degrees centigrade, according to hardness, before the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe. It is infusible at the highest attainable temperature. Exposed to the intense heat of the voltaic arc, the diamond becomes converted into graphite at 3,600 degrees centigrade.

Only President Impeached

The only President ever impeached by the house of representatives and tried by the senate was Andrew Johnson. To understand why this was done (on a strictly partisan vote in the house) it is necessary to study his quarrels with the Republican majority in congress over his reconstruction policy, his veto of the Civil Rights bill, his suspension of the secretary of war, etc.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

Piney Creek Presbyterian—Preaching Service, 9:30; Sabbath School, 10:30.

Taneytown Presbyterian—Sabbath School, 10:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:45; Preaching Service, 7:30.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—S. School, 9:15 A. M.; Holy Communion at 10:15; C. E., 6:30 P. M.; Evening Worship, 7:30; Preparatory Service on Saturday afternoon, at 2:30.

Keyville—Morning Worship, at 8 A. M.; Sunday School, at 9:00; Holy Communion on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 22; Preparatory Service on Friday evening, Oct. 20, at 7:30.

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

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

Keyville Lutheran Church—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Preaching and Holy Communion, 10:30 A. M.; C. E. Society, 7:30 P. M.; Catechetical Class after Church.

Evangelistic Meetings, by Elder W. E. Rupp, at Piney Creek Church of the Brethren, beginning Sunday evening, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock, to be continued until October 15. Everybody invited. 9-22-31

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, St. Paul—S. S., 9:30; Holy Communion, 10:30.

Baust—S. S., 7:30; Worship, 8:00; Catechetical instruction after service, Winter's—S. S., 9:30; The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the parsonage, Thursday, Oct. 19.

Mt. Union—S. S., 9:15; C. E., 7:00; Holy Communion, Oct. 22, at 10:30.

Taneytown U. B. Charge, Taneytown Church—9:30 Sunday School, Election of officers; 10:30, Worship and Sermon; 7:30, Christian Endeavor.

Harney Church—6:30 P. M., Sunday School, election of officers; 7:30, Worship and sermon.

Manchester Reformed Charge, Sny-S. S., 9:30; C. E., 7:00; Preparatory Worship, Saturday, at 7:30.

Manchester—S. S., 9:30; Holy Communion, 10:30; C. E., at 6:45; Program by Grace M. E. orchestra at 7:30; Preparatory Worship, Friday, 7:30; Aid Society, Monday evening at the Church; Anniversary program. Lineboro—S. S., at 1:00; Worship, at 2:00.

Manchester U. B. Charge—Worship with Holy Communion at Manchester Church, at 8:30.

Miller's—S. S., 9:30; Worship and Holy Communion at 10:30; Young People's Service, at 7:30.

Mt. Zion—S. S., 9:30; Young People's Service, 7:30.

Bixler's—S. S., 9:30; Worship, at 7:30 P. M.

Weasel Kills Animals by Attacking the Ear

"The weasel," writes Bishop Pontopiddan, Norse rival of Baron Munchausen, "although small, kills animals of a much larger size, as the reindeer and bear. He jumps into one of their ears when they are asleep, and adheres so fast by his teeth, that the creatures cannot disengage him. He likewise surprises eagles and heathcocks, by fixing on them, and never quitting them, even when they mount in the air, until the loss of blood makes them fall down."

Farmers and sportsmen need no such ancient chronicles of the weasel's blood-thirstiness to convince them of the animal's destructiveness to poultry and game. It is the present-day "Gyp the Blood" of wild gangsters, according to authorities.

The weasel is the smallest of all American purely carnivorous or flesh eating animals. What it lacks in size it makes up in energy and ferocity. With no reindeer liable to be roaming about, except at Christmas, this pocket edition of ferocity may have reason for an insatiable appetite. These predators, however, hunt both day and night and kill far more than they can eat—for the sheer joy of killing. Prey consists of rabbits, squirrels, rats, mice, poultry and game birds. A weasel always attacks a vital part of its victim, such as the brain, back of neck of the jugular vein on the side.

Yellow of Eye Most Sensitive

The blind spot of the retina of the eye where the optic nerve enters is familiar to most persons as being a spot on the retina where there is no sensibility to light. Yet each eye has a yellow spot, points out a director of the Better Vision Institute, which is in the center of the retina and which is most sensitive to light of the entire retina. "It is with this spot that our vision is directed," he says in an article in The Salt Lake Tribune. "If we fix our eye on a line of printed matter, the center of the line is distinctly and sharply seen, but the words toward the end of the line are vague."

The Raging Arno

The Arno river, the most important in Central Italy next to Old Father Tiber, has its origin on Mount Falterona, where it rises at a height of 4,444 feet above sea level. Its length is 140 miles, the river flowing into the sea 11 miles below Pisa. It reaches its greatest width at Florence, where it is 400 feet across. Principally it is noted for its rapidly developing and destructive floods.

Bridal Veils That Are Different

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



SEEKING the latest news in regard to smart fall and winter bridal array, are you? It's hats! Instead of the usual cap effects, brides who are ultra-minded will crown their prettily coiffed heads with the most cunningly devised little hats fancy can picture.

Not that the time-honored little cap of lace or tulle has completely dropped out of the scheme of things. Oh dear, no! But the hat fantasies which are "now showing" are much newer, which, you will agree, is something to think about when assembling an up-to-the-moment trousseau.

The trio of charming hat fashions here pictured are just such as will be shown you or should be shown you, when you go touring the leading specialty shops and departments in quest of "last word" bridal headpieces and veil ensembles.

First, let's take note of the little brimmed hat tilted so jauntily on the head of the bride posed seated. There is a certain air of elegance about this costume which is apparent at a glance. The drape about the crown of the exquisite chapeau which this modern bride wears is elaborately and artfully worked with silver and pearl beads. The veil which is attached to a snug-fitting back bandeau, is arranged in a short cape effect, thus achieving a silhouette of striking originality. The flower muffs in its snowy whiteness adds a fluttering touch. Similar muffs of gay colored posies will be carried by the bridesmaids. You'll love the white satin gown which this bride is wearing, especially the sleeves which have long flowing panels attached which are picturesquely medio-

val in spirit and very attractive.

In these highly voguish hat fashions for the bride the eyebrow line plays an important role. Which leads us to tell you about the piquant little visor veils through which the bride's sparkling eyes shine forth so effectively. Study its fascination in the picture to the right as it flares so sprightly from beneath the folds of the close-fitting toque of tulle which flits so fetchingly over the right eye of the tall statuette bride who is wearing it. This visored snug hat with its long sweeping veil of fine tulle is a graceful and beautiful interpretation of lines which are of classic simplicity.

Startlingly new and too fascinating for words is the hat-and-veil creation which distinguishes the lovely bride posed in the foreground of this group. The tiny hat which tops her shapely head is one of the new pill-box models, for you must know that the "pill-box hat" is taking the world of fashion by storm this season. It is exactly what its name implies—the shape of a pill box and it is no-end chic in its swaggy new lines. The one pictured is created of tulle encircled with a wreath of orange blossoms and buds. The handsomely lace-bordered veil cascades over the shoulders and down the back from whence it trains in sweeping lines. Be sure that you see this fascinating pill-box model on display at your favorite millinery shop before you make your final selection.

As to new materials for bridal gowns the list features heavy white bengaline and cloque crepe.

© 1932, Western Newspaper Union.

Child Prefers Poison to Starvation; Saved

Oklahoma City.—Little Louise Brown, four, cried when her poverty-stricken parents told her there was no food for supper. She was urged to go outside the little shanty where the family exists and forget her hunger in play. A few minutes later she was found critically ill and was rushed to a hospital where doctors saved her life. Investigation revealed she had found and consumed a bottle of poison her mother had thrown away.

Knife Taken From Ribs

Quincy, Mass.—A surgeon recently extracted a three-inch stiletto blade Frank Wall, fifty-two years old, had carried in his ribs since a lodging-house fight in Troy, N. Y., five years ago.

Steals Charity Quilt

Columbia, Mo.—The "meanest person in the world" has been located here. After 25 women had worked most of the summer to make a quilt for a needy family, some one stole it.

Dentist Frightens Robbers With Drill

Chicago.—Dr. F. D. La Pierre, dentist, has discovered a new weapon against crime.

Edward Elliston, twenty-one, and Edward Kacala, twenty-one, police say in reporting their confessions, went to the doctor's office to rob it. Both complained of toothaches. Doctor La Pierre went to work on C. L. Kacala with his drill. Kacala's feigned moans became real.

The dentist said that since the pain was so great Kacala ought to have gas. But while he was getting the apparatus ready Elliston and Kacala beat it. After police caught them, they said they got scared of the drill.

EYES OF PICTURE LURE TO KILLER

Quits Hiding to See Portrait; Arrested.

Berlin.—The fascinating smile and lovely eyes of La Janna, the beautiful new German film star, which have captured thousands of film fans in Germany, have, according to the Polish police, brought about the capture of the Vampire Man, the human fiend, who has killed three Polish girls and attacked and wounded eleven others.

The man is alleged to have made a complete confession of his guilt. He is stated to be Thadaeus Einstein, a twenty-seven-year-old cobbler.

While an army of police and 200 police dogs have searched forests for the last ten days, Einstein was living in the garret of a little house in the town of Wloclawek.

In full view of the garret window was a cinema and it began showing a film portrait of Ja Janna.

A portrait head of the beautiful girl flashed her smile right into the garret. At four o'clock in the afternoon Einstein raced across the road and stood staring at the portrait. And at that moment Watasha Slatek, one of the girls who had been attacked but who escaped, passed by the cinema.

She saw Einstein and informed the police, who found Einstein still gazing at the film star's portrait.

A short struggle and he was overpowered. In the police station four of the wounded girls identified him as the assailant.

And then, according to the Polish police report, Einstein admitted that within three weeks he had killed three girls and had attacked at least eleven others.

Spain's Richest Man Is Held in Jail as Briber

Madrid.—The richest man in the peninsula, Don Juan March Ordinas, recently completed one year in jail. He has been held without trial.

All of his millions could not keep him out of prison; neither could his parliamentary immunity, for the Cortes voted to suspend it. March is a deputy from the Balearic Isles.

The two ministers of finance which the republic has had—Indalecio Prieto and Jaime Carner—described March as an arch enemy of the republic.

The charges against him are that he bribed the then dictator, Gen. Primo de Rivera, to obtain the Moroccan tobacco monopoly in 1923. Pleas of his lawyers and physicians for his release on bail, or to serve his arrest at home, have proved unavailing.

Counsel insists that the charges against him are unjust, declaring that it is well known that he gave donations to the then Queen Victoria Eugenia for the construction of a sanatorium in Majorca, and made other donations and a "loan" to a Madrid military newspaper at the indication of Primo de Rivera, but that none of this constituted a bribe.

Pickpockets Show Police Chief They Know Trade

Turlock, Calif.—The joke was on Police Chief E. W. Gaddy, but now he's convinced that pickpockets followed their trade during a recent carnival here.

After receiving many complaints of pocket thefts Chief Gaddy visited the carnival with a bulky wallet in one pocket in which he placed a note reading: "Did you ever get fooled?" After an hour the chief returned to his office with the wallet still in his pocket, but on opening it he found a different note saying: "Quit your kidding." It was not signed.

BLOUSES IMPORTANT IN FALL FASHIONS

Blouses play a leading role in fall fashions. The stylists are promoting the idea of warm winter suits, and with them blouses of jersey, cashmere, velvet and heavy silks.

Satin is outstanding in the blouse department this fall. Tailored satin blouses made like polo shirts, with long sleeves and link cuffs, are the newest thing in sight. With a black suit you may wear a white one or one in vivid red or green, and with brown or the new eel gray you may have a blouse that matches exactly, or one that makes a vivid contrast—Chinese red or pumpkin yellow.

Necktie silk is one of the newest fabrics for blouses, in dark red or green or brown or navy twill silk with a tiny white figure. Blouses of the silk are usually tailored, many with the new tied collars, which are simply narrow neckbands that tie into a small bow tie, like big brother's. Velvet blouses in dark, rich colors with high necklines are effective with woolen skirts and suits. They're also nice in plaids.

Shoes, Purses and Belts Made of Delicate Woods

The pink-cheeked Holland maid isn't the only one these days who wears wooden shoes. The stylists have clad madame in a fashion to make a dryad jealous. Delicate woods are used to make her slippers, her hats, her belts and her buttons.

Bags of bird's-eye maple are lined with brown-and-yellow checkered gingham, and clasped sometimes with wooden blocks, sometimes with carved wooden spirals. The material is washable, waterproof, and as light as a feather. Wooden bracelets are so highly polished that they look as though they came from the back of a tortoise instead of the heart of a tree. Flexwood hats are draped to fit the head; vanity cases with inlaid centers are appearing.

Hoboing Pullet Takes Long Trip on Bumper

Hagerstown, Md.—When Alvey C. Zittle left in his auto from near his home near Boonsboro he did not know that he had another passenger.

He did not discover that one of his half-grown pullets had perched upon the bumper until he reached Shepherdstown, 22 miles away.

How the chicken clung to the bumper and came through unscratched is a mystery Zittle is trying to solve.

Helpful Stranger

Troy, N. Y.—"Here, give it to me," volunteered a stranger when the bartender couldn't change the \$10 bill offered by Henry Brookes in a beer garden here. He walked outside, calling: "Wait until I come back." Henry is still waiting.

Third Set of Teeth at 86

Mountain Home, Ark.—"Aunt Matt" Hogan, eighty-six-year-old Ozark mountain pioneer, is cutting her third set of teeth.

Kansas Man Foils Thief

but It Costs Him Tooth

Topeka, Kan.—Earl Fry has discovered a new way to cope with bandits but it costs a tooth every time. Recently he and a girl companion were held up. When the bandit attempted to attack the girl Fry gave battle. He closed his teeth on the bandit's thumb in the scuffle and almost severed the member. The bandit jerked away quickly and pulled Fry's tooth. The bandit escaped.

1859 Seventy-fourth Anniversary 1933
74 YEARS OF HONEST GROCERY SERVICE TO AMERICA

PURE CANE SUGAR, 10 lbs. 49c

FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER, 2 lbs. 53c;
SUNNYFIELD PRINT BUTTER, 2 lbs. 57c
Specialty Priced This Week-End

WESSON OIL, For Cooking or Making Home-Made Salad Dressing, pint can 25c

OCTAGON LAUNDRY SOAP, 4 giant bars 17c

Uneeda Bakers' FIG BARS or GINGER SNAPS, 2 lbs. 25c

PALMOLIVE SOAP, 3 cakes 17c

PURE LARD, U. S. Government Inspected, lb. 7c

BIG FLOUR SALE

SUNNYFIELD FAMILY, 5-lb. bag 23c; 12-lb. bag 45c; bag 89c

PILLSBURY, GOLD MEDAL, OTHER POPULAR BRANDS, 5-lb. bag 29c; 12-lb. bag 55c; 24-lb. bag \$1.09

SUNNYFIELD PANCAKE FLOUR, 2 pkgs. 13c

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 2 pkgs. 15c

FANCY BLUE ROSE RICE, 2 lbs. 9c

A & P FANCY CRUSHED or GOLDEN BANTAM CORN, 2 No. 2 cans 21c

GRANDMOTHER'S WHOLE WHEAT BREAD, Special this week-end, loaf 7c

RAJAH BRAND SALAD DRESSING, 8-oz. jar 8c; pint jar 13c; quart jar 25c
It's different tangy taste made it the largest selling Salad Dressing in America—Buy a supply this week-end at the Special Prices listed above.

QUAKER MAID KETCHUP, 8-oz. bottle 9c; 14-oz. bottle 13c

QUAKER MAID CHILI SAUCE, 12-oz. bottle 17c

SUPER SUDS, Beads of Soap, lge. pkg. 15c; 3 med. pkg. 23c

QUAKER MAID BAKING POWDER, 1-lb. can 10c; 1-lb. can 19c

STOCK UP NOW! MAINE POTATO SALE
Maine Potatoes are well known for their superior keeping qualities. If you contemplate storing Potatoes we suggest that you take advantage of this sale to obtain your requirements
100-lb. bag (when packed) \$2.15; 15-lb. peck 33c

A & P FANCY SIFTED PEAS, 2 No. 2 cans 35c

PRODUCE SPECIALS

Maine Potatoes, pk 33c; bag \$2.15	Celery Hearts	bunch 12c
Tokay Grapes	4 lb 25c	Celery Stalks
Iceberg Lettuce	2 for 15c	Yellow Onions
Roasted Jumbo Peanuts	lb 10c	California Carrots
LEAN SMOKED PICNICS, 8½c per lb.	LEAN SMOKED HAMS, 14½c lb.	

GUM DROPS, 3 lbs. 25c | We sell GULF KEROSENE

We sell BAKER'S MILK—delivered fresh twice daily—7c per qt.

ORDERS DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN TOWN

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY

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ASSOCIATED JUDGES.
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Nicholas H. Green, Annapolis.

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August and November. Petit Jury
Terms, February, May and Novem-
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ber.

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Court meets every Monday & Tuesday

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Emory Hahn.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
John H. Shirk.

U. S. Presidents Buried in Their Mother States

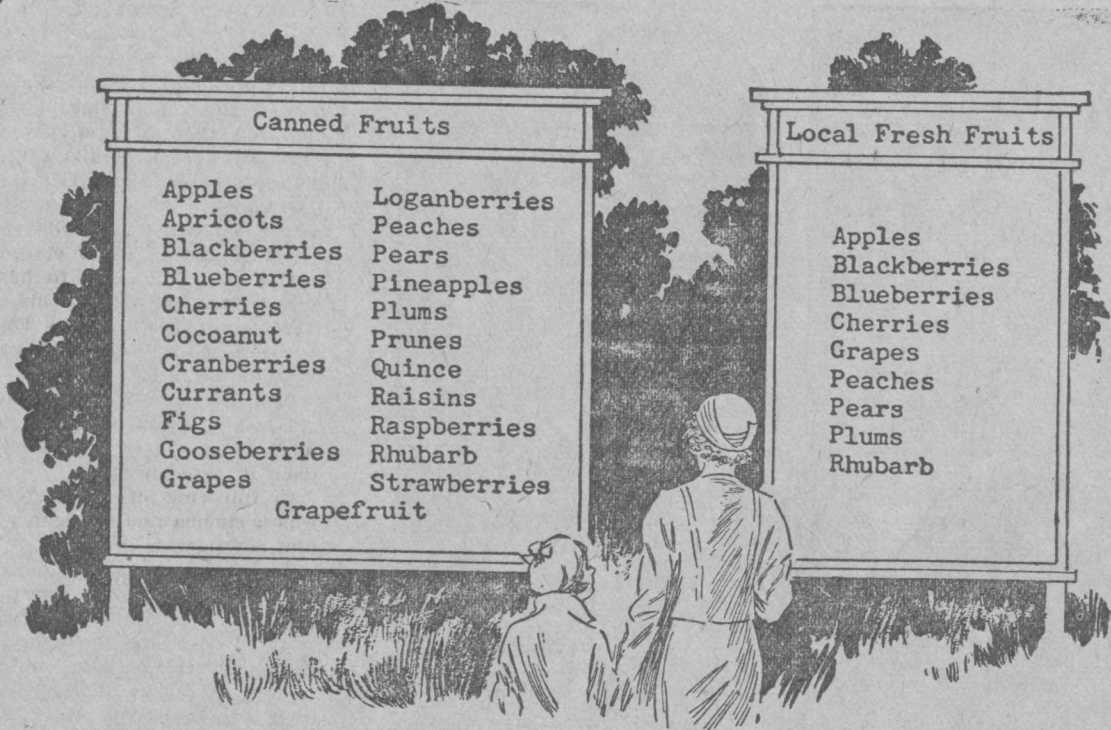
Ohio and Virginia, as the mothers
of a larger number of Presidents than
any other states, have also within
their borders more graves of Presi-
dents than any of their sister states.
Each has five.

The Presidential burial places are:
John Adams and John Quincy Adams,
Quincy, Mass.; Thomas Jefferson,
Monticello, Va.; James Madison, Mont-
pelier, Va.; James Monroe and John
Tyler, Richmond, Va.

Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk,
Nashville, Tenn.; Martin Van Buren,
Kinderhook, N. Y.; William Henry
Harrison, North Bend, O.; Zachary
Taylor, Springfield, Ky.; Millard Fill-
more, Buffalo, N. Y.; Franklin Pierce,
Concord, N. H.

James Buchanan, Lancaster, Pa.;
Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.; An-
drew Johnson, Greenville, Tenn.; U.
S. Grant, New York City; Rutherford
B. Hayes, Fremont, O.; James A. Gar-
field, Cleveland; Chester A. Arthur,
Albany, N. Y.

Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis;
William McKinley, Canton, Ohio; Gro-
ver Cleveland, Princeton, N. J.; Theo-
dore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, Long Is-
land; William H. Taft, Arlington, Va.;
Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.;
Warren G. Harding, Marion, Ohio;
Calvin Coolidge, Plymouth, Vt.



FRUITS FOR HEALTH

ASK any doctor, and he will tell you that fruits are a fine, healthy food. They taste good and stimulate the appetite, and they are dietetically important as sources of mineral elements and vitamins. The eating of fruits is health insurance of the best kind.

You have doubtless been insuring your health lavishly in this way all summer, and perhaps you are a little tired of the fruits that are obtainable in your part of the country. In that case, here is a hint which will not only give a new zest to your fruit eating, but will prove a real economy as well.

Combine Fresh and Canned

Canned fruits are preserved in such gigantic quantities that they can be sold comparatively inexpensively. If you combine canned fruits with fresh, you immediately increase the number of the fruits which you can serve from the comparatively limited varieties which can be obtained in your neighborhood to fruits not only from all parts of this country but to delicious fruits from tropical lands as well.

The fruits put up in cans com-
prise apples, apricots, black-
berries, blueberries, cherries, coco-
nut, cranberries, currants, figs,
gooseberries, grapes, grapefruit,
loganberries, peaches, pears, pine-
apples, plums, prunes, quince,

raisins, raspberries, rhubarb and strawberries—many of these in several different forms such as crushed, diced, sliced, whole and in halves, and also in different combinations such as fruit cock-
tails, fruits for salad and wine
fruit salad, and there are also the
juices of grapes, grapefruit and
pineapples in cans.

How to Do It

This gives some conception of the great variety of fruits in cans ready to combine with fresh fruits, or to eat by themselves, but the interesting part is to know how these combinations are made. Here are some recipes to show how to do it.

Compote of Pears and Apples:
Pare two large cooking apples, core them and cut them into eighths. Add one and one-third cups water and one cup sugar to the syrup from a No. 2 can of pears, add a few cloves, and boil for three or four minutes. Add apples and simmer gently until tender but still in perfect shape. Remove apples and add the pears, whole or cut in halves, and cook until very soft and the syrup be-
comes somewhat thickened. Re-
move pears to dish with apples
and strain syrup over. Chill.
Serves eight.

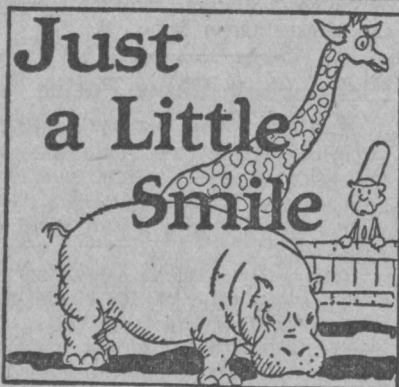
Baked Apples Stuffed with Peaches:
Core eight baking apples and place in a baking dish. Fill

cavities with sliced peaches from an 8-ounce can and as much sugar as they will hold. (You will need one-half cup in all.) Sprinkle rest of sugar around apples. Dust with cinnamon and dot with three tablespoons butter. Pour around them the peach syrup and about half a cup of water, and bake until tender, about thirty minutes in a hot—400°—oven. Serves eight.

Combination Salads

Pear and Date Salad:
Drain eight halves of canned pears, cover with orange juice and let chill for several hours. Drain and place each pear half in nest of lettuce. Stone twenty-four dates, stuff with cream cheese, and place a whole pecan half on top of each. Put three dates on top of each pear, and garnish with cream mayonnaise. This elaborate salad serves eight.

Five Fruit Salad:
Drain the contents of a No. 2 can of peach halves and a No. 2 can of grapefruit, and chill. Remove all the skin and fibre from two oranges, and cut in thin circles or sepa-
rate in sections. Cut two bananas in fingers. Place half a peach in the center of a bed of lettuce, and fill the cavity with cream may-
onnaise to which has been added
bits of preserved ginger and
chopped salted almonds. Arrange
the other fruits in groups around
the peach. Serves eight.*



SPOILED IT ALL

"Julia, do you know what devotion is? Have you ever been the object of devotion as undying as the sun, as all-pervading as the air, as wonderful and sparkling as the stars? Have you ever loved and been loved like that, Julia?"

In an agony of suspense, he waited for her reply.
"Have I?" she murmured. "If you'll come up into our attic I can show you three albums full of photographs. And in my jewel case are seven engagement rings!"—Pearson's Magazine.

Willing to Help

"Can you give me any idea as to when this house is going to be finished?" asked the future owner, impatiently. "I've arranged to be married as soon as the house is completed."

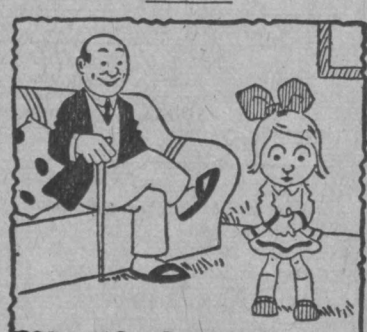
"Don't worry about that, sir," replied the building foreman, giving him a knowing wink. "We'll hang the job out as long as we can."

Tommy Knew

Teacher (explaining difference between rose and violet)—You see, children, a beautiful, well-dressed woman walks along the street—that is the rose. But behind her comes a small creature with bowed head.

Tommy—Yes, miss, I know—that's her husband.

VAMOOSSED



Caller—I suppose your sister was expecting me?

Bessie—I guess not. She didn't sneak out until she saw you coming.

These Gossips

"I hear you have been spreading re-

ports that I am old enough to be your mother."

"How ridiculous! I merely said I was young enough to be your daughter."

Price or Level

"Our charges are 18 shillings for a room on the first floor, 15 on the second, 12 on the third and 10 on the fourth."

"H'm. Your hotel isn't quite high enough."

Starting Right

Ship's cook (to new helper)—Ever been on a ship before?

Helper—Sure. I was a gunner in the navy.

Cook—Well, start right in and shell the peas.

A Predicament

"Well, madame, what is wrong with you?"
"Pains in my arms so that I can hardly lift my arm over my head and it is the same with my legs."

Poetics

Palmist—Don't worry! The dark clouds will soon roll by, the sun will come peeping through, and—
Client—Ere, miss, I came 'ere for a 'and-readin'—not the weather fore-
cast!

Speaking by the Card

Wife—So you think my new ball gown looks like the deuce?
Hub—In the card sense, my dear. The deuce, you know, is the lowest possible cut.

Too Much Trouble

Visitor—And you have had the same servant for two years?
Suburbanite—Yes; she says she doesn't believe in changing after she has gone to the trouble of teaching a family her ways.

STONE-AGE STUNT



Stony—Yep! It's made out of a couple of my wife's first biscuits.

Broadminded

"You're wife is very broadminded, isn't she?"
"Oh, wonderfully! She believes there are always two sides to a question—her own and her mother's."

Good Use

A foreman had a great deal of work to get through and was, unfortunately, very short-handed. Seeing a tramp lying on the other side of the road, he crossed over and said: "Look here, do you want any work?"

"What sort of work?" asked the tramp.

"Well," said the foreman, "could you do anything with this shovel?"
"Rather!" said the tramp, bright-
ening up. "I could fry a nice piece
of bacon on it."

Considerate Cornetist

"I want," said the house hunter, "a small place in an isolated position—somewhere at least five miles from any other house."

"I see, sir," said the agent, with an understanding smile, "you want to practice the simple life."
"Not at all. I want to practice the cornet."

Wise to Women

Enid—Would you believe it! I asked John whether he would rather have me or a million pounds—and he said he'd rather have the million pounds!

Edna—Well, darling, he knew that if he had the money he'd be sure of getting you as well.

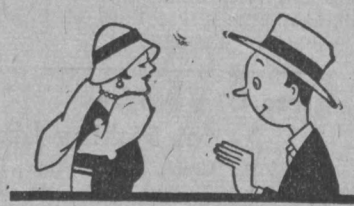
Dental Appointments

The Chinese gentleman telephoned a dentist for an appointment. "What time you can fix my tooth?" he asked.

"Two-thirty," suggested the molar merchant briskly.

"Yes, sir," said the Chinese gentleman, "tooth very hurt. What time I come?"

MORATORIUM



Jack—My capital is my brains.
Jill—You had better compromise with your creditors.

Convenient

Mose—What's your favorite brood of chickens, Abe?
Abe—White Leghorns! You can see dem so good at night!

Forgot

"Darling, I love you! Will you be my wife?"
"But I refused you yesterday."
"Oh, was that you?"

YOUTH UNDERSTANDS

By Jay Burns

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WNU Service

FOUR eyes rather warily watched Mary Boyd as she lay relaxed in the long garden chair under the trees on the beach country club lawn.

Mary was unaware of their gaze. "That was a swell game of tennis, Tony," she said, yawning and stretch-
ing as she dropped her racquet to the ground beside her.

"What'll we do now? How about a swim?"

"By chance are you speaking to me?"

Tony's resonant voice held a hint of amusement.
"My dear girl, I'm finished for the day. Such tennis as yours is as much exercise as I need in twenty-four hours. A book, a long cold drink and a comfortable chair in the shade—and that's all I ask of life."

Mary laughed joyously, showing sparkling white teeth, and a little crinkle of wrinkles about her round gray eyes.

"Tony, darling," she said, "did I kill you? I'm sorry. But you'll be at the dance tonight?"

"If I can dance mostly with you—and stop early. Remember, I've got to go back to town tomorrow on the seven-fifty-six."

Tony Lawton was forty-five; Mary was twenty. His deep brown eyes, a trifle grave as they watched the lovely girl before him, lighted with a smile as she laughed at him.

"Here, give me a hand."
She pulled herself—with his help—up from her low chair with a light spring.

"Come on, Bob, let's have a swim."

Bob Eldridge's blue eyes lighted to their normal color from the somber darkness that had veiled them as he listened to the banter between the other two.

"Good," he said. "I'm your man for a swim. Those doubles just warmed me up for the day."

He grinned at Tony quite without malice. But Tony's eyes became grave again.

"And as for tonight—I'll be ready to dance till morning. But say, Lawton, why don't you get into your swim-
ming suit and come along. Just sun yourself, old man, if you're too tired for a swim. It's a swell day."

Tony considered. Then he jumped briskly to his feet.

"All right," he said.
And the three started across the grass toward the clubhouse that stood out white against the blue sea be-
yond.

Tony was forty-five; Bob was twen-
ty-two.

Both men were in love with Mary and at the moment Mary was in love only with life—a gay and happy and safe life, as she found it at Bradley's beach.

Until Bob's coming, Tony had loved life at Bradley's as much as Mary had.

He had been spending a three weeks' vacation there at the hotel—spending it there because he had met Mary, fallen head over heels in love with her, and followed her to her summer home.

He had found it hard to bridge the gap in their ages in the city where they both lived a rather prominent life, socially.

His work as an important lawyer was engrossing.

He was just old enough to find the busy, modern young whirl a little baffling.

But here at Bradley's it hadn't been so hard.

Tony was good looking, always fit physically. Motoring, walking, swim-
ming, tennis, dancing—all, he realized now, in moderation—had given him and Mary a common meeting ground where both were at home. And she had seemed as unconscious of the twenty-five years that separated them as he was.

He had said nothing to Mary of his feeling for her.

He had planned to ask her to marry him just before he went back to town, and then, whether she accepted or re-
fused him, he would have the un-
spoiled memory of their happy holi-
day together.

But five days before time for Tony's vacation to end Bob had appeared at Bradley's.

He was, it seemed, a childhood friend of Mary's, and their cottages adjoined. This alone gave Bob an advantage—
Tony was staying at the hotel and he and Mary had a common background of only a few months; Bob lived next door to Mary and the two had known each other forever.

Now, after an hour on the tennis courts—there had been another girl, Bob's partner but she had faded from the picture to keep another date.

Tony suddenly realized that Bob was in love with Mary, too. And something in the way Mary looked at Bob—some exchange of youthful life and under-
standing—made Tony feel old and out of step.

Youth belonged to youth, he argued to himself—and Mary belonged to Bob. He was just another old fool to have dreamed she might care for him.

As the three walked across the sil-
very sands after getting into their
bathing things at the clubhouse, Tony
said, "Mary, I've decided I'd better go
back to town this afternoon, instead of
waiting until morning. I'll be better
for a hard day if I get back to my own
apartment tonight and get a good
rest."

"What's got into you, Tony?" she asked.

"You act a hundred!"

"Well, my child," he said lightly, "so I am, nearly."

And he smiled as gaily as he could at the flushed, warm young face beside him.

"And now you youngsters run along. I'll sun myself here, and perhaps not wait for you. But I'll drop around for a good-by before I go."

"I was going to ask you to come over to our place for lunch—both of you. But perhaps you'd rather not—"

"Well," said Tony, still with an effort at lightness, "perhaps I'd better not. I've some things to get together before I go."

Bob looked searchingly at the older man. Then he put out his hand.

"If you get away before I see you again, I want to say good-by now."

The two men shook hands.

"It's been great knowing you. I'm—"

"That's all right," said Tony, look-
ing smilingly into Bob's troubled young eyes. "You're a good fellow, Bob. All kinds of luck."

And he turned and walked slowly down the beach.

Mary took Bob's hand. "Come on," she said, running into the breakers.

"Whose funeral was it, anyway? What on earth were you and Tony talking about?"

Bob didn't answer.

Darned fine fellow Tony was.

Bob's pulses raced, as he felt Mary's hand in his. He wasn't afraid of any-
body else.

He'd win Mary surely, now. Fine man, Tony.

They dove into the oncoming break-
ers, swam hardly for a few minutes, and then floated and paddled along until they reached the pad.

There they were alone—alone in a world of blue sky and sparkling water. Mary flung herself down in the sun-
shine.

Bob sat beside her.

Then it happened.

One of those quick, treacherous
storms that sometimes seem to come
out of a brooding summer sky.

It rose behind the two on the float, Mary looking shoreward, Bob looking at Mary.

And before they knew it the float was rocking and jumping with the chopping waves.

"Come on," said Mary, "let's swim in."

"We can't," said Bob quietly. "It's too rough—too late!"

Blackness and thunder and lightning, and a rocking, swaying world.

And then, out of the gloom, a voice—Tony's.

"Here, you two. Jump off the float and climb aboard. I don't dare bring it any closer."

He maneuvered his commandeered motor boat as near them as he could. Bob jumped in the water first. Mary followed him. And that was all Mary knew.

That afternoon she and Bob were sitting on the terrace of her cottage that overlooked the sea—a sea again sparkling and calm under a blue sky.

"But I can't see why Tony didn't come to say good-by," she said.

"He told us he would."

She was still a little wan and weak from her morning's experience.

For a moment Bob was silent.

Then: "Mary," he said, "he told me not to tell you, but I've got to. You passed out, you know, when you struck the water—and I couldn't get you in, so I climbed in his boat and held it while he went in for you. And when he was getting back in the boat with you he gave his leg an awful whack against the side of the boat. He's laid up at the hotel—can't go back to town for a couple of days."

Mary jumped to her feet.

"I must go to him—this minute, Bob."

Bob took her roughly by the shoul-
ders.

"Why, Mary? Why?"

Mary stood there pale and shaking—utterly lovely and desirable in Bob's eyes. Suddenly she smiled at him, a brave smile.

"Bob," she whispered, "I love him. But he'll never know—I just realized myself."

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 15

SAUL IN ANTIOCH

LESSON TEXT—Acts 11:19-30.
GOLDEN TEXT—For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth: to the Jew first, and also to the Greek. Romans 1:16.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus' Friends Sharing With Others.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Earning a Name.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Sharing the Gospel With Other Races.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Racial Problems and Their Solution.

When God was about to launch the missionary enterprise among the Gentiles, he arranged for a new religious center. Antioch was admirably adapted for such a center. It was a great commercial center with communication between the east and west. The population was a mixed one. The upper classes were mainly Greeks and used the Greek language. The government officials were Romans and used the Latin tongue, while the masses were Syrians. Sprinkled among them were Jews who had come for commercial purposes. Travelers from all parts of the world were in evidence.

I. A Religious Awakening at Antioch (vv. 19-21).

1. The occasion (v. 19). The persecution at Jerusalem scattered the disciples abroad. This, God permitted in order to separate them from the home people at Jerusalem.

2. The preachers (v. 19). They were not officially appointed missionaries, but ordinary men and women. They were filled with the yearning desire for lost souls, and witnessed of the Lord Jesus in the power of the Holy Ghost. Wherever the disciples of the Lord really yearn after lost souls and witness of him in utter dependence upon the Holy Spirit, there will be conversions.

3. To whom they preached (vv. 19, 20).

a. Some went among Jews only with the gospel message. These had not yet come to see that the gospel purpose was wider than to include only Jews.

b. Some preached to the Greeks also. These were from Africa and Cyprus. They were of a more liberal spirit perhaps because they were removed from a Jewish center. The success of their preaching was so great that news of it reached the mother church at Jerusalem.

II. Barnabas Sent to Inspect the Work at Antioch (vv. 22-24).

1. The work done by Barnabas (v. 23). He gladly endorsed the work and earnestly exhorted them to continue steadfastly in the faith, clinging unto the Lord.

2. The character of Barnabas (v. 24). He was a good man. It is highly important in sending a man to follow up a spiritual work, that his character be good. He must not only be of unblemished character, but of broad sympathy—capable of entering into the full appreciation of things about him. He was also full of the Holy Spirit. Only a spirit-filled man can appreciate the workings of God.

III. Barnabas Brings Saul (vv. 25, 26).

The work grew to such an extent that help was needed. Barnabas had the good judgment to seek Saul for this important work. Saul was a more important man than Barnabas. It is the duty of Christian leaders to seek out men who are qualified for the Lord's work and bring them from their obscurity to the strategic places in the Lord's vineyard. There are many men in obscurity whose bringing forth requires a Barnabas.

IV. The Disciples First Called Christians at Antioch (v. 26).

They were not called Christians in derision as is so often asserted. It was in consequence of the teaching ministry of Saul and Barnabas that they were called Christians. In all Saul's teaching he showed the unique relation which the Christian sustains to Christ.

V. The Church at Antioch Sends Relief to Jerusalem (vv. 27-30).

The Holy Spirit through Agabus revealed that a great dearth should prevail throughout the world. This came to pass in the days of Claudius Caesar. Every man, according to his ability, determined to send relief to the brethren which dwelt in Judea. They made up money for the saints in Jerusalem and sent it by the hands of Barnabas and Saul. This act not only proved the genuineness of the work at Antioch, but it manifested the fact that the Jews and Gentiles are one in Christ and that therefore there should be no division among them. It was a case of Gentile Christians ministering to the Jews.

God Is Able

Jehovah, the loving God, distinctly promises to answer the prayers of his children. He that gave parents a love for their children, will he not listen to the cries of his own sons and daughters? He has wonders in store for them.

A Sunny Face

Wear a sunny face. It is your privilege. It has the quality of mercy; it is twice blessed. It blesses its possessor and all who come under its benign influence.

Science of Health

By Dr. Thos. S. Englar

23

NEW LIGHT ON ASTHMA.

This space last week was given to a discussion of asthma, hay-fever and related conditions classed together under the head of allergic diseases. Some of what was then printed may well be repeated, in the simplest phraseology I can manage.

Asthma and hay-fever are both caused by a substance which "irritates" some of the body cells, and the symptoms of these and the allergic diseases in general represent the efforts of the body to destroy or neutralize this substance, which is highly specific. The invisible irritant may settle upon the mucous membrane of the nasal passages, and the body responds by a rush of blood to the part (swelling), and by the secretion of cell fluids (mucus, lymph) by which, we assume, Nature intends to neutralize or dissolve the offending substance. As for the patient, it's just a couple more sneezes and another dry handkerchief to him—or her.

The term asthma describes a bodily reaction of a different sort, of which the outstanding symptom is difficulty in breathing. It seems natural to assume that asthma is caused, like hay-fever, by an "irritant" which is inhaled with the air. This is true in some cases. In others, however, asthmatic symptoms may be produced by the action of heat or cold upon the skin, or by other physical agents acting in differing ways. To illustrate:

If it happens that what is called the "dander" of a horse—i. e. the fine dust which can be fanned from the animal's coat—gives you your asthmatic attacks, you may take some of this dust and make a chemical (liquid) solution or suspension of it, and apply a small quantity of the liquid to your skin. This will bring about a typical one of your "attacks," within a period varying from a few minutes to several hours. This should make plain to you that the problem of allergy is far from being a simple one.

The minute quantities of these protein substances which will cause allergic symptoms in hyper-sensitive persons is almost unbelievable. Dr. W. W. Duke cites a case of a patient so sensitive to egg protein that she was made sick by the infinitesimal flavor of egg substance which may cling to the meat of a hen during the processes of preparation and cooking. This patient could eat rooster meat without ill effects.

Of course, this is far from being the whole story. Indeed, I think it fair to myself, and to the reader, to state that medical men hesitate formally to discuss or write about allergy for groups of their colleagues, because of the complexity of the matter, and because the malady is, in its essence, still very much a subject for hypothesis and, to some extent, controversy.

Nearly everyone is aware that the treatment of such familiar allergic manifestations as asthma and hay-fever had always been unsatisfactory, unless it involved removal to a different climate or locality. Out of the new and rapidly growing knowledge of allergy have been evolved biologic, specific, methods of treatment, by means of which the patient is "desensitized" to the substance which upsets him, by giving him finely graduated doses of the very substance, itself. Similia similibus curantur, as the homeopaths say. Be that as it may, even a very elementary description of the treatment of the allergies, at its present stage, is far outside the scope of this column. Cures of difficult cases are being made, it is true, by specialists in this line, but it should be noted here that the protein treatment of the allergic conditions, particularly the asthmatic types, involve some elements of risk to the patient, and should not be undertaken, even by a physician, unless he has made a special, and thorough, study of the subject.

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Polar Zones Quakeless, Found After Long Study

It has been found by a representative of the American Museum of Natural History that there is less likelihood of an earthquake in the polar zones than in any other. This report follows the completion of a study over a period of 25 years of earthquakes and temblors.

During this period only 10 quakes were recorded north of the Arctic circle and but five within the limits of the Antarctic circle. More of them occur along the Pacific coast from Kamchatka to New Zealand than in any other region.

All quakes from minor temblors to major disasters average about 4,000 per year with only about 2 per cent of them causing damage to life and property. During the 25 years which his study has covered he has estimated the total number of shocks at 100,000, of which only about 1,800 were major tremors. Of this number only about 14 occurred in the United States and about 12 along the Pacific coast.

Our Atlantic coast has been free from disasters of this kind, but there have been numerous quakes in Latin America and the Caribbean sea region as well as along the west coast of South America. With the exception of Italy and the Balkans, Europe has been fairly free from quakes. Many occur around the Mediterranean and China seas as well as in the vicinity of the Polynesian islands.

Copyright Law Provides Means of Registration

The United States government guarantees no one against the theft of his ideas or the unauthorized use of his material. The copyright law simply provides a means of registration and a basis whereby the holder of a copyright may go into court to protect his rights if he feels they have been infringed upon. The extent to which two articles, or songs, or books or pictures or plays or films may resemble each other; and questions as to whether there has been plagiarism, and if so, what is due the damaged party, are matters for the courts to decide.

Two persons may offer similar, or even identical matter to the copyright office, and it will register both. It makes no investigation and passes no judgment as to whether there has been plagiarism or infringement. These, too, are points for a court to pass upon if the holder of the prior copyright chooses to bring suit.

A Barrowing Bird

The sheldrake, the Old World salt water duck, has underground as well as underwater habits. It is usual for the birds to nest in holes dug into sand dunes either by the birds themselves or by rabbits. These nest chambers are often as much as three feet deep and often as many as 20 may be served from a common entrance. The nests are equipped with a lid of sod, which provides easy access to the nest for human plunderers. The eggs of the sheldrake are much fancied. The usual practice is to lift the sod lid to the underground nests and take all eggs over six. The eiderdown lining of the nest is also taken. The sheldrake is about the size of the mallard and is possessed of brilliant plumage.

"Entangling Alliances"

The phrase "entangling alliances" is popularly attributed to George Washington. But Jefferson, not Washington, was the author, observes the Cleveland Plain Dealer. In his first inaugural address, on March 4, 1801, President Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none." This is what George Washington, in his farewell address, said: "Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?"

Apricot From China

The apricot, one of California's most important fruit products, is believed to be a native of China. It was first introduced to the Pacific state back in the early mission days and has flourished there ever since. Its life habit is much like that of the peach, and some effort has been made to establish it in the East. However, in the East it faces one plant enemy so well known to peach growers, the curculio. There are three known species of apricot, the American type growing in a beautifully foliaged tree of spreading nature with a round top. The leaves are a bright green and the flowers pinkish white.

American First to See Land in the Antarctic

Commander Charles Wilkes, in command of the American exploring expedition in Antarctic waters, first sighted land January 19, 1840. Captain D'Urville, in command of a French expedition, sighted a high mass thought to have been land covered with snow on the same day. Actual land was not seen by the French until January 22, observes a writer in the New York Herald Tribune.

Other explorers give full credit to Wilkes, especially in view of the fact that D'Urville did not drop a day from his calendar when crossing the one hundred and eightieth meridian to make the time correspond with the eastern hemisphere, making the actual date of his seeing anything January 20.

The United States has claim to the continent, as international law recognizes discovery as the prime test of ownership. If any question to the validity of the claim should arise it would probably be settled by international arbitration. No trace of man or land animals has ever been discovered.

Checked Cholera

The medical section of the League of Nations was asked to do something in the periodical epidemic of cholera devastating Poochow, China, says the Kansas City Star. A parade of carts was organized, carrying large figures which represented the wicked cholera devil and the good angel of boiled water. Men on the carts shouted to the people to drink only boiled water. This intense propaganda went on for several weeks prior to the appearance of the regular visitation of the dread scourge, and when the time came, hundreds in the villages around died of the plague and in the city itself not a single case was reported!

State College Poultry Department Sells Meat

The poultry department at the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., sold solid chicken meat to its egg customers in disposing of several hundred eight-week-old broilers at the end of a feeding experiment. The method is recommended by L. M. Hurd to poultrymen in localities where the meat can be retailed.

The broilers were killed and skinned, and only the breasts, thighs, livers, gizzards and hearts were sold. One man usually killed and stripped from eight to ten birds an hour. At twenty-five cents an hour the cost was about three cents a bird. The meat sold to regular egg customers for thirty cents a pound, and moved readily, he says. A two-pound broiler brought about thirty cents, or about the cost of growing a broiler. The shrinkage from the live weight was about 54 per cent.

It is unnecessary, Professor Hurd points out, to wait until the broilers weigh two pounds, for they can be killed any time after they weigh a half-pound. It is more profitable, he says, to sell broilers as solid chicken meat than to kill and bury the cockers as soon as the sex can be determined, as many poultrymen did this year.

Disinfect Laying House

Twice a year has been recommended as the proper number of times to thoroughly disinfect the laying house; once a month would be better. It is next to impossible to properly disinfect an earth floor. With a concrete floor and cheap spray outfit, an extra half hour after cleaning out the litter will be ample time to make a thorough job of disinfecting.

Poultry Notes

An attempt to obtain production of larger eggs by culling hens at a hatchery in Fort Atkinson, Wis., brought results when a Rhode Island Red laid an egg which weighed a quarter of a pound.

Shade is important. Sometimes one can provide natural shade, but in other cases artificial shade may be necessary. Besides plenty of shade, be sure that the poultry house has proper ventilation.

One reason why some farm flocks do not lay more eggs is because they are not given sufficient water to drink.

A truckload of capons, turkeys and chickens, was sent to the Philadelphia market recently by 42 Yadin county (N. C.) farmers at a net profit of \$897.04 to the growers.

No permanent laying house should be built without consideration as to best type of soil, drainage, and sufficient land back and front so that rotation of yards may be practiced.

UNCLE BILLY SERVES HIS PURPOSE

By Howard Wright

© 1933, McClure Newspaper Syndicate, WNU Service

"YOU see, Tommy, it's this way," said Vivian, when the puffing, dusty way-train had pulled noisily out of the little mountain station, and the slim young man had climbed in after his luggage and taken his place by Vivian's side in her car. "I wanted you here because I thought you would understand—perhaps."

She gazed at him thoughtfully with her gray-blue eyes.

Tommy started, and his brown cheeks reddened a little. He had never thought of being in love with Vivian. That is to say, he had never thought of it for more than a few days at a time. It was one of Tommy's most winning characteristics that he had thought of being in love with almost every girl he knew.

As for Vivian she had never, Tommy knew, thought for more than three minutes of being in love with anyone in the world.

Yet, thought Tommy, if he had been mistaken, and Vivian had taken his friendship for something more serious, he would be game.

That was another of Tommy's strong points.

He had always resolved not to disappoint any girl who took him seriously. But up to that sunny day in July in his twenty-sixth year, no girl ever had taken him seriously.

"Good for you, Viv," said Tommy, pulling himself together with the air of a man who walks bravely to the hangman's noose if need be; "glad you sent for me. Hope I can help you. What's the trouble?"

"Well, I need advice," said Vivian gravely. "I wanted some one disinterested, and that I wasn't interested in a bit, to give me the advice. That's why I asked you up for the two weeks of your vacation."

Tommy's lately formed resolutions received a jolt, but Tommy's love of adventure came to the rescue, and Tommy said:

"Guess I'm the right man, Vivian. State your case and I'll see what I can make of it."

Vivian sighed with relief. "You see," she said, "the doctor ordered Aunt Sally up here for a complete rest, and Uncle Billy asked me to come along to be company for them both. Aunt Sally's better; but I don't dare say a word to her for fear it might upset her. Tommy,"—Vivian looked uneasily into the leafy forest to the right and left of the narrow, winding road, "I think Uncle Billy's going crazy."

"I say, I'm sorry to hear that," said Tommy in unfeigned alarm. "A nice place for you to be, with an invalid aunt and a lunatic uncle, and a few ignorant servants, at least a hundred miles from any place in these infernally lonesome woods. It's an imposition."

"The woods are nice," said Vivian, shakily, "but sometimes I get awfully afraid. It was good of you to come, Tommy."

There were tears in Vivian's wide eyes, her wind-blown hair flickered across her pink cheeks, and her lips quivered wearily.

Tommy decided then to see Vivian through her troubles, even if the decision meant spending his precious vacation playing tag with a lunatic.

"What am I to do, Vivian? Sort of watch him to see he doesn't get away?"

"Oh, no. Not that. All you have to do is to humor him—answer his questions. He asks questions from morning till night—and such questions. It's been awfully hard."

"I should think so," said Tommy, feelingly. "Well, stop worrying. I'll do my best to help you."

Tommy was in no unexpected state of feeling when he saw Vivian's Uncle Billy coming up the path from the woods while he lounged on the veranda waiting for Vivian to dress for dinner.

"Hello!" said Uncle Billy. "So you're Tommy Green, are you? Glad to see you, young man. Hope you can cheer Vivian up a little; she seems to be moping. Woods are too big, I guess, or else she misses young company."

Tommy looked stealthily from the corner of his eye, murmured meaninglessly assent, and noted that Vivian's uncle was a big, healthy normal-looking sort of man, for all his oddity.

His white flannels set off his ruddy color to advantage and his color in turn contrasted pleasantly with his keen, kindly blue eyes.

"What's your business?" asked Uncle Billy, as if no time could be lost.

"Law," said Tommy.

That was the beginning.

Before he went to bed that night, Uncle Billy had asked Tommy what seemed like a hundred questions. What was his favorite color? His favorite dessert? What color did he like best for neckties, and what color for girl's evening dresses? Was he sentimental? Did he like girls who were efficient or girls who were just pretty? What did he prefer, golf or tennis? Did he like to swim? Could he consider marrying a girl much beneath him socially? Would he marry for money? Which would he rather have—a big fortune if it meant all work and no play, or just enough to live easily on and more leisure? Had he ambitions for great success? Had he believed in divorce? And what about

children? And this new idea of companionate marriage?

Before the two weeks were over Tommy was as worried as Vivian.

"He's cuckoo, all right," he said to Vivian on his last morning. "He asks questions and laughs at my answers, or looks as solemn as an owl, then scribbles in that little notebook he always carries around and then asks more questions."

"He asked me this morning before breakfast how I thought club life compared with home life, whether sentiment interfered with my appetite, whether I thought girls liked flowers better than candy for a gift, and whether I had my laundry done by the Chinese or the steam process."

"It's hard for you, Tommy," said Vivian. "But it is certainly good to have you here to share the responsibility."

Again Tommy had the sensation that he was being taken seriously, but again Vivian gave his conceit a jolt.

"Why, I think," she went on, "I've gained a couple of pounds since you came. I got rested up the week-end and Ned Groton was here, too, and—"

"Nice egg, Ned Groton," said Tommy, trying not to feel a little jealous.

"Well, he helped me a lot—what I didn't tell any of the others what's worrying me, excepting you."

"You certainly haven't been letting yourself get lonesome, Vivian."

"That's part of uncle's trouble. You see, he says he's awfully fond of young people and he asked me to have some of the boys up every week-end. That's his idea, not mine."

"I suppose," said Tommy, suddenly wildly jealous, "I'm part of his idea."

"I wanted you, too, Tommy. Not so much when you came—but—oh, Tommy, don't leave me."

Suddenly tears, frank and childlike, filled her eyes. "I can't bear to think what it'll be like when you're gone and I'm alone again."

Tommy saw Vivian in a new light—not the girl he'd always found such a good friend, but the girl he wanted, the one girl he wanted for his wife.

"Vivian," he said, almost falteringly. It was such a new idea to him—"Vivian, let's go away together—you come with me today and we'll be married. Vivian, I adore you. Please say you like me a little and will marry me!"

Vivian looked up shyly. "Well, Tommy," she said, "I suppose that's mostly what's the matter with me—why, I don't want you to go. I suppose I love you, Tommy."

Up the path down which they had wandered, came the slowly advancing figure of Uncle Billy.

"Tommy," said Vivian, "I know what he's doing. He told me a couple of days ago, but I was afraid, if you knew, you'd think it was so silly you'd go home—before—"

Tommy chuckled softly.

"All right, Viv. Anything's all right now. I'd just as soon spend my life answering fool questions about whether I like my roast beef rare or brown, if I've got you. What's the matter with uncle?"

"He's been doing this to find out what young people think about. He's writing a book. Don't laugh, Tommy. It's about modern youth. And you see—poor Uncle Billy never was married; just lived with his sister all his life. He's a darling, really, and we're not sorry for this two weeks, are we?"

Tommy answered that question.

Then he took Vivian by the hand and they ran forward to meet the approaching figure. "Uncle Billy," called Tommy, "ask me what kind of a girl I like best for a wife."

Have Hobby and Laugh

at Infirmities of Age

That eminent horticulturist, Dr. Walter G. Kendall, may, by reason of youth—he is only seventy-seven—be adequately qualified to judge of the problems of old age, but he is at least academically right in laying down the principle that the secret of attaining a comfortable and happy old age is to have a hobby. A hobby is an animal upon which an old man, as well as a young man, may ride roughshod not only over the ordinary esoteric annoyances of life but over the pains and sorrows of senility. A hobby never gets senile. By fixing the attention upon a thing always agreeable, always diverting, the thought, the consciousness, is removed from the infirmities of age. What worries and wears anyone is what one thinks about. And as he approaches the fourscore mark Doctor Kendall thinks of nothing but health and strength as he dresses his prize grape vines and calls in Gallic accents to his French poodles.—Boston Transcript.

Meaning of Mizpah

Mizpah is a Hebrew word meaning literally "watchtower." It is used both as a place name in ancient Palestine and as a parting salutation in modern usage, both senses coming from its use in the Book of Genesis. It is the scene of the parting between Jacob and his father-in-law, Laban. "And Laban said, 'This heap (of stones) is witness between thee and me this day.' Therefore was the name of it called Galleed and Mizpah, for he said, 'Jehovah watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another.'"

Starling Is a Mimic

The starling is smaller than the blackbird, with a long yellow bill. This is the common variety. Its plumage varies with the season—inclined to be spotty in winter and iridescent at mating time. The starling is a mimic, imitating briefly but not loudly the songs and calls of a number of native birds.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS.

(Continued from First Page.)

W. Cash Smith accompanied by Herman Hertzog and Francis Elliot, spent Sunday in Philadelphia.

Rev. Clifford A. Funk and wife, of Reading, Pa., visited Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crabbs, and Reuben Wilhide, on Monday.

Francis T. Elliot, Jr., Kenneth Davidson and Harry Shirk, spent several days of last week at Washington D. C., and Bethesda, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Bulton, of California, Pa., are guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. F. T. Elliot. Mrs. Bulton is Mrs. Elliot's sister.

Thurston E. Putman, a student at the Abbott Vocational School, Washington, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Percy V. Putman.

The Record is a small paper. Look over its eight pages each week. There is likely to be something of interest to you on each page—advertisements, as well as reading matter.

Those who called on Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winter, Sunday, were: Mrs. Arthur Master; Mrs. John Fream; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Kohr, of Hanover, and Elmer W. Fleagle, Hagerstown.

Christmas Card samples are here. The fine grade engraved cards. They are pretty, quite new in design, and not too high priced for the quality. We shall be pleased to book orders at any time, for delivery early in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Chronister, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Brown, Hanover, and Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, Union Bridge, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. Emma Rodgers. Miss Gladys Baum, Baltimore, spent several days this week at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Boyd and grand-daughter, Virgie Boyd, and Mrs. Albert Biddinger, all of near town, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Humbert and family, at Littlestown. Mrs. Biddinger remained and will spend some time there.

"Borrowing" the Record is an evidence of desire to read it, and it may, or may not, be satisfactory to the subscriber to "lend" it; but as its cost is now only \$1.00 a year, and as this may be paid in installments—well, it would be nicer all around to be a subscriber.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Trone and two nieces, Carolyn and Edna Trone, of Hanover, and James Keith, of Bluefield, W. Va., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Merle Baumgardner, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Lester Britcher, of Hagerstown, spent Wednesday evening at the same place.

T. H. S. ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MUSICAL.

The date of the musical by Taneytown High School Alumni Association has been changed from Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, to Thursday evening, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock. Admission will be free. The program by members of the Association, will be as follows:

- PART I
1. Glow Worm Lincke
 2. Pomponette Girl's Chorus
 3. Smiling Thru Durand
 4. Vocal Solo, Catherine Reindollar
 5. Vocal Solo, Robert Baumgardner
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TANEYTOWN HIGH SCHOOL NEWS.

The following musical program was recently presented at the high school. Miss Marian Hitchcock and Mr. Hively Gladhill were vocal soloists and Miss Hazel Hess, pianist. Miss Hitchcock sang, "Orpheus and His Mate," "When Love is Kind," "Come to the Fair," and "Good Bye." Mr. Gladhill sang as his selections: "The Trumpeter," "Home on the Range," "Old Refrain," "Hills of Home," and "Big Bass Viol." Miss Hess played as piano solos, "Sexted," "Impromptu," and Chopin "Waltz." This program was arranged by Miss Estella Essig.

Miss Hiltbridge, a Missionary, of the Lutheran Church, to Japan, spoke to the students of the intermediate grades and high school on Thursday morning, October 4. Miss Hiltbridge was dressed as a native Japanese woman. She explained the attire, method of wearing, and the significance of colors and prints. She also spoke of other customs in Japan and gave a short description of their homes and schools. Miss Hiltbridge expects to return to Japan this fall.

Rev. J. Frank Baucher, a returned Missionary, of the Reformed Church, to China, talked on Wednesday morning, of the Chinese people, their customs, dress and habits.

WHY DO YOU GO?

Some go to church just for a walk. Some go to church to laugh and talk. Some go there to meet a friend. Some go there for speculation. Some go there for observation. Some go there to doze and nod. Some—how few—to worship God. Reader, do you belong to the last named class? Examine yourself.—The Lutheran Herald.

A new note in optimism has just been sounded. Thieves broke into a closed bank in Nebraska town the other night. The report does not state whether they found better or worse than the depositors. It only mentions that they got nothing.—Exchange.

MILK SELLING AGREEMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

sequent wide fluctuation in price for consumer and farmer.

2. To pay farmers a price for milk based on a predetermined gallonage to be produced, which should permit a fair profit.

3. To guarantee farmers against credit losses.

4. To provide a sales outlet for all milk produced by the dairy farmers.

5. To maintain the quality of all milk at a high standard. That all these things have been accomplished is particularly significant when it is realized that the milk marketed under this plan has been returning to the producing farmers from six to eight million dollars annually for the last several years.

Furthermore, the plan has permitted farmers to obtain a price-per-gallon for their milk exceeded in only other comparable area in the country and at the same time allowed the consumer to buy it or the lowest price to be found in any similar market in the United States.

"Such facts as these," said Mr. Heaps, "plus the knowledge of thousands of dairy farmers that the existing co-operative plan was sound, has convinced milk producers who have carefully studied the marketing agreement that it is fair, equitable to farmer, dairy, and consumer, and is bound to prove successful."

NOW IS THE TIME TO FIGHT INROADS OF PEACH BORER.

Now is the time to begin operations against the peach tree borer, according to Dr. Ernest N. Cory, State Entomologist. For this purpose Paradichlorobenzene, also known as P. D. B.—crystal gas and P. C. B. is the most effective material that can be used to kill this pest. The adult peach tree borer is a moth that lays its eggs mainly on the bark of the peach tree, usually between the main limbs and the ground. A small worm hatches from the egg, enters the bark, and feeds just beneath it until winter, then it may go deeper into the cambium, feeding all winter except in extremely cold weather, and emerges from its burrow to pupate usually after June 1st. During this time a large amount of girdling may be accomplished, shortening the life of the tree, if not actually killing the tree.

Paradichlorobenzene comes in crystals that can be scattered in a ring around the base of the tree and a mound of earth thrown up about the tree holds the gas generated from the crystals in contact with the burrows of the borers until the larvae are killed.

Clear away weeds and debris from the base of the tree, but do not dig up the ground. For trees three years old, place one-half ounce of crystals in a ring about the base of the tree one and one-half inches away from the trunk. Mound up earth about the tree and pat down firmly with the back of the shovel. Place the first shovelful carefully so as not to disturb the ring. Older trees will require more crystals. A six-year-old tree or upwards will require about one ounce of paradichlorobenzene.

Weigh out the required amount in a small can and thereafter use the can as a measure. The mounds can remain all winter, but should be leveled off in the spring. The crystals volatilize at a temperature of about 70 degrees. By waiting to make the application in the fall, all the young worms are subjected to the gas and their feeding during the fall and winter prevented.

DEPRESSION CREATED BY NEWSPAPERS.

The mental depression daily occasioned by newspapers is the result of the publication, often at great length, of the history of the criminalities of the world in twenty-four-hour periods. These crimes are of every conceivable character, many of them of a most repulsive and abhorrent nature. Some papers seem to specialize in the criminal activities of people who are of a perverted, abnormal, degenerate type. This massed recital every twenty-four hours of murders, assaults, kidnappings, immoralities, banditry, this continual pouring forth of the turbid stream of infidelities, blasphemies, violence and godlessness greatly trouble and depress the public.

This kind of daily recital in the columns of our newspapers produces in the weaker types of mind endless repetitions of abnormalities in the criminal history of life; it gives the general public a discouraged and debased opinion of human conduct; it destroys faith in the integrity of mankind; it nauseates and alarms people of healthy normal minds. The harm done to millions of children of public school age by the daily absorption of the history of the disgusting and abnormal conduct of the lower elements of mankind does immeasurable damage to the child life of America and has a tendency to direct the thoughts of children into channels destructive of all that God loves to see in the heart of a child. Should not the generally unwholesome character of newspapers constitute one of the major problems of our day and give to the Church of Jesus an electric and imperative challenge?—Dr. Marlin, in United Presbyterian.

LOCAL ADVERTISING.

Advertising, during the present effort toward business recovery, will have much to do with aiding recovery. By "advertising" we do not necessarily mean the taking of big space and making heavy expenditures, but rather that business men should be alert to the value of inviting customers to deal with them—and why.

So, there is no better advertising for local dealers than that supplied by local newspapers that maintain the best local circulation. The Carroll Record has such a circulation, and when local dealers do not make use of it they simply decline to make use of their best opportunity to hold local patronage.

DEAD FOR AN HOUR, YOUTH DECLARES

Knew When He Died and When Life Returned.

New York.—"I was dead for an hour. I know it. I was in another world for that hour. They tried to tell me that I was just unconscious. But I know they lied."

Dark eyes burning in a painfully thin, white face, Irving Bernstein, a twenty-on-year-old bookkeeper, lay on his cot in Bronx hospital and panted his story.

He didn't know, however, that at midnight, in his home on Forest avenue, shivah was kept. He did not know that his sister, Becky, his patriarchal father, Benjamin, took their shoes off and sat in a circle on the floor around the oak dining table, and wept and moaned the prayer for the dead.

"I knew I was dead," he said to a reporter in a panting voice. "I couldn't breathe, my heart stopped. I couldn't think—and yet I could think. I was dead."

"And I know it by the clock there, too. At 10:30, when I came in here, I saw it. Then my eyes got dim, I began to sink, and everything stopped. It was 12 o'clock when I looked at the clock again."

"How did you feel during that hour?"

"I didn't feel anything. That's the funny part of it—I was dead, and I knew it during that hour. I was unconscious—and yet I could think."

A friend of Irving's family, Dr. Herman Fischmann, was there at the end—the end which wasn't really the end.

"Irving died, all right, I saw it," he said. "We got him here to the hospital about 10:30 in a moribund state. At 11 o'clock the hospital doctor called the family in and told them to say good-bye. They did."

"They went outside again. Irving went into a coma. His pulse stopped altogether. Cheyne stokes breathing—you know, that stertorous gulp only once in a while—set in. That always marks the end."

"The other symptoms came, too—the kind you can't print in a newspaper. Then he shivered up before my eyes, and died. Just about that time they cut deep into the wrist and gave a glucose injection."

Irving, suffering from a rare blood disease, is not altogether out of danger.

Mother Collie Digs Up Her Entombed Offspring

San Rafael, Calif.—A mother collie's instinct saved one of her puppies from being buried alive.

Kate, the collie, gave birth to six offspring. Elmer Hansen, her owner, decided that three were enough and drowned the rest. Then he noticed that one of the remaining puppies was "cold and stiff," so he put it in a bag with the drowned animals. He buried them in his back yard.

Hours later Kate was seen scratching and whining above the grave. Frantically she tore at the dirt, seeking to remove it.

Finally, Hansen said, she reached the sack and shook it back and forth. He decided to investigate. Inside the sack he found the "cold and stiff" puppy revived.

Kate grabbed the rescued animal, carried it to her box, and bathed it lovingly.

Jail Sentence Reward for Husband's Chivalry

Rockville, Conn.—All the time Joseph Pryewenda thought he was saving his wife from serving a 20-day sentence he was talking himself into a similar term.

Joseph was a spectator in court when his wife was sentenced for selling liquor. Overcome by chivalry, he offered to serve her time.

"Didn't you know your wife was selling liquor?" the court asked.

"Sure," Joseph promptly replied, "I help her make it."

"Then I sentence you both to 20 days in jail," the court came back.

Frog Dinner Is Fatal to Copperhead Snake

Clintwood, Va.—The "bulge" of a frog was responsible for the death of a copperhead snake here recently.

Several children were playing in the yard of J. H. T. Southerland when a dog discovered the snake, which had swallowed a frog and was attempting to crawl into a hole beneath the concrete.

The increase in size as a result of the frog meal would not permit him to enter the opening, and Southerland killed the reptile.

The Armadillo Speedy
The armadillo, the armor-plated animal of Central and South America and sometimes found in Texas, is only 30 inches long on the average and equipped with short legs, yet so swiftly does it run, it can easily outdistance a man. It has two means of defense, one its armor plate which protects it when it rolls up into a ball if overtaken by a too-speedy enemy and the other an ability to burrow into the ground at almost incredible speed. Mostly it is a nocturnal animal, coming forth after dark to feed upon insects, worms, roots, fruit and, when nothing better offers, sometimes on carrion. Its principal habitat is the woodland or pampas sections.

Who Was the Ass?

At the banquet held on the conclusion of the Paris-Bordeaux automobile race track back in 1895, one of the speakers prophesied that at some future date the speed to be attained by a car would not be fifteen but fifty miles an hour. And at this, it is recorded that one of the leading manufacturers present whispered to the chairman that it was unfortunate that there should always be one person who made an ass of himself.

PUBLIC SALE

I will offer at public sale on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1933, at 2 o'clock, my Farm consisting of 23 Acres of Land, improved by a GOOD 7-ROOM DWELLING, bank barn and all necessary outbuildings in good repair; a well of water on the porch. This farm is situated on the Mill Road, 1 mile east of Taneytown.

TERMS—\$500.00 cash on day of sale, when full terms will be made known.

HARRY C. FREET,
J. N. O. SMITH, Aucr. 10-13-2t

GUERNSEY SALE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1933, at 12 o'clock
at White Hall Farm, 2 miles east of Waynesboro, Pa., along State Highway Route No. 16.

13 REGISTERED COWS & HEIFERS, fresh and springers.
2 REGISTERED BULLS, 8 and 14 months old.
7 GRADE COWS, fresh.

Herd Accredited & Negative to Blood Test. For Catalogue write

J. HARLAN FRANTZ,
Waynesboro, Pa.

SHRINE THEATRE

SATURDAY, OCT. 14

Cecil B. DeMille's

great spectacle

"Sign Of The Cross"

Unlike other production of Cecil B. DeMille's this one combines spectacularity and human interest.

Save with Safety on

DeLuxe Bonds

one of America's finest Tires

Priced as low as

\$3.98
29x4.40-21
PAIR PRICE

4-PLY 6-PLY

30x4.50-21 \$4.98 28x5.50-18 \$10.20
28x4.75-19 5.35 32x6.00-20 11.55
29x5.00-19 6.15 31x6.50-19 13.15
28x5.25-18 6.45 33x7.00-19 18.70

Other sizes priced similarly low

FREE TIRE MOUNTING

FREE Automobiles and Radios

THE WEEKLY AWARDS

GRAND AWARD — Winners choice of a deluxe model Plymouth, Chevrolet or Ford four-door sedan.

AWARDS—Each a General Electrical Automobile Radios of the very latest model. Wonderfully compact—these sets can be installed in an amazingly small space and give radio performance on a par with the larger model G-E home radio sets.

BECKER'S AUTO STORE

"Becker's Auto Service Means More Miles At Less Cost"
TANEYTOWN, MD.
Emmitsburg Street

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.
Wheat 76@ 76
Corn, old 60@ 60

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)

Taneytown, Md.

The Store of Real Values.

MEN'S WORK AND DRESS SHOES.

"Star Brand" shoes look better, wear better and are better. \$1.90 to \$5.50.

WASHANREDY CREPES.

These Crepes are lovely for Underwear and are a work saver in that they do not require ironing. They come in solid colors and fancy patterns. Only 18c a yard.

LADIES' HAND BAGS.

Just the thing to give that well-dressed touch to your Fall outfit. And you are sure to be pleased with the Zipper Bag which we are offering for only 59c. Other bags at 49c and 98c.

DRESS PRINTS.

We are headquarters for Dress Prints. We are adding new pieces to our stock continually and you will be delighted with the bright and attractive patterns. 12 to 19c per yard.

10c SECTION.

Do not fail to look over this section when visiting our store. You will be sure to find something here to please your taste, as well as your pocket-book. There are a large variety of useful articles to be found here.

TOWELING.

We have a full line of toweling in cotton, cotton and linen, and all linen. Priced 8 to 20c per yard.

Our Grocery Department

Here you will find a large assortment of Staple Merchandise which cannot be excelled for Quality and Price.

3 CANS BABBIT'S CLEANSER, 14c

2 lbs Prunes 15c 2 lbs Apricots 35c
2 lbs Dried Peaches 25c 1 Can Del Monte Peaches 15c

3 BOXES SEEDED OR SEEDLESS RAISINS, 25c

1 Box Shredded Wheat 11c 1 Box Kellogg's all bran 20c
1 Box Puffed Wheat 10c 1 Box Cream of Wheat 23c

2 BOXES PILLSBURY PANCAKE FLOUR, 19c

1 Can Aunt Nellies Syrup 10c 2 Cans Herring Roe 25c
1 Can New Orleans Molasses 10c 3 Cakes Lifebuoy Soap 19c

1-LB. CAN HERSHEY'S COCOA, 17c

2 lbs Macaroni 15c 1 Can Heinz Spaghetti 10c
3 pkgs Royal Gelatin 23c 1 Can Grapefruit Juice 10c

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON QUICK LUNCH

TANEYTOWN, MD.

OYSTERS

FRESH AT ALL TIMES

Served here in your favorite style

SOLD IN BULK

EXTRA STAND. 50c qt.
SELECTS. 60c qt.
FANCY SELECTS. 70c qt.

ICE-CREAM

MADE OF PURE CREAM

VANILLA, CHOCOLATE, BANANA, CHERRY, 39c Per Qt.

EXTRA LARGE PLATE 10c
DELICIOUS SUNDAES 10c
DOUBLE DIP CONES 5c

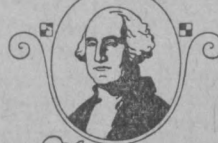
PLATE DINNERS 25c HOME-MADE SOUP 10c ALL SANDWICHES 5c & 10c

CANDIES
SOFT DRINKS
CHEWING GUM
PEANUTS
CIGARS

We Have Received a Fresh Shipment of
VIRGINIA DARE HOME-MADE CANDY
and will carry a good line of
1-LB. PACKAGE CHOCOLATES

HOME-MADE DOUGHNUTS
This Week-End
15c Per Dozen

FREE DELIVERY
SERVICE
ANYWHERE
IN TOWN



PHONE
27-W



CEL-O-GLASS Poultry Houses are Health Houses

CEL-O-GLASS on your poultry houses keeps your birds healthy and lowers mortality. That is why CEL-O-GLASS houses are health houses. And CEL-O-GLASS increases egg production. No need to lose those high-priced winter eggs when the thermometer drops. CEL-O-GLASS keeps houses warmer, and brings the sun's ultra-violet rays indoors on coldest days. Do you want summer egg-laying conditions inside your poultry house in winter? Use CEL-O-GLASS.

The ultra-violet rays admitted