

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

THE CARROLL RECORD



VOL. 40 NO. 32

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1934.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

TANEYTOWN LOCALS

Items of news from town, or vicinity are always wanted for this column. Especially important 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.

Harvey T. Ott and John Yingling are both on the sick list and confined to their homes.

Mrs. J. D. Overholzer, who has been very ill for several weeks, is somewhat improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cratin, Littlestown, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Feeser and family.

Rev. and Mrs. Earl E. Redding and family, of Shepherdstown, Pa., spent Saturday with Edna and Wilbur Stull.

Paul, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sell, was taken to the Frederick City Hospital, last Thursday, suffering with mastoid trouble.

Mrs. George R. Baumgardner has disposed of the interest of her husband in the B. & B. Bakery, to Merle S. Baumgardner.

Miss Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. B. Elliot, left last Sunday to enter the Mercy Hospital Training School for nurses.

Mrs. Edward P. Welker, of Pleasant Unity, Pa., has returned home after spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Sauble.

The Mite Society and Brotherhood of Trinity Lutheran Church, held their annual social on Wednesday evening, in the Sunday School room, with a greater part of the membership present.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Albaugh and daughter, Ester and Mrs. William Stover, visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shanebrook, near Gettysburg, on Monday. Mrs. Shanebrook who has been very ill, is slowly improving.

The World's Day of Prayer will be observed, Friday, February 16, at 2 o'clock, at the Lutheran Church, sponsored by the Women's Missionary Societies. All churches of the community are cordially invited to attend. The offering will go for interdenominational projects.

Emmitsburg officials are seriously considering placing a ban on roller skating in the town. The Chronicle, last week, published nearly a column on the subject, telling of the danger and general nuisance that it is. Taneytown is afflicted in the same way, and as the saying goes, "something ought to be done about it."

On Wednesday, Messrs Peter Baumgardner, Charles R. Cluts, Edward S. Harner and P. B. Englar had an interview with T. M. Linthicum, Frederick District, Engineer for the State Roads Commission, with reference to the grading the front of the site of the Key Monument at the Baumgardner farm. As a result, steps are being taken to have a CWA project made of it. The outlook seems favorable for the work to be undertaken.

Peter Baumgardner, Norman R. Baumgardner, Edward S. Harner and P. B. Englar, called on Franklin Bowersox at Frederick Hospital, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Bowersox was found in the sun parlor, along with lady and gentleman patients. He has not yet been permitted to try crutches, but says he feels equal to it and would be ready to come home next week; but, the doctor has a "say" as to that.

Arthur Slick was much in evidence in town last Sunday afternoon in conducting sleighing excursions over the town, his own family group consisting of his mother, Mrs. B. H. Slick, himself, grandson, Joseph, and great-granddaughter, Loretta Jean Slick. The bells used on the motive power were once the property of the late T. H. Eckenrode. Mr. Slick was unselfish in his generosity and gave an old time sleigh ride to numerous groups, all of whom enjoyed the experience.

The fifth annual meeting of the Carroll County Children's Aid Society will take place on Monday afternoon, February 12, in the Westminster Firemen's Building, beginning at 2 o'clock. This is an open meeting at which the general public is invited to be in attendance. A program with both educational and entertainment features is being arranged for the occasion. Reports of the various officers and district chairmen for the year will be heard. A large attendance of interested friends and patrons is desired. Further details of the meeting will be announced within the near future.

Further information from a York Pa., newspaper, gives the coroner's verdict in the case of the aged umbrella mender, who was recently run down and killed by Mrs. Addie Conover while driving on the Carlisle road to her home. The verdict was that Mrs. Conover was exonerated from all blame. Other drivers testified that the man had been walking on both sides and in the middle of the road, and that they had difficulty to avoid striking him. Two witnesses testified that they had observed the accident and that Mrs. Conover was absolutely not responsible, and that the accident was unavoidable, also that at the time, the man was walking in the middle of the road.

ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNTY CHILDREN'S AID.

Final arrangements have been completed for the fifth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Carroll County which will take place on next Monday, Feb. 12, in the Westminster Firemen's Building, at 2 P. M. At this meeting various business matters of the Society will be transacted and reports of the officers and district chairmen will be heard. Dr. J. W. Bird and Miss Katherine T. Kirwan of the Md. Children's Aid Society will be present. The general public is welcome and urged to be in attendance at this time. The program of the meeting follows: Invocation, Rev. J. M. Fridinger, Taneytown; Greetings, Mayor George E. Matthews; Miss Custenborder's report which will give a complete account of the year's work; Dr. Lawrence Little from Western Maryland will be the main speaker.

MRS. KEEFER REPLIES TO SUIT OF HER MOTHER.

Denying that she has exercised any control over her mother, Mrs. Mamie Irene Keefer, Union Bridge, Monday replied to the suit of her parent, Mrs. Mary E. Garner, which sought in local court to annul or reassign to her certain judgments which had been ordered placed to the use of her daughter, Mrs. Keefer. The latter, in her answer filed through Stoner and Storm, attorneys, asks that the bill of complaint be dismissed.

Mrs. Garner claimed in her suit that two judgments, executed to her by her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Rensberg, this county, were entered on the docket here to the use of Mrs. Keefer. This was done without her knowledge, Mrs. Garner says, or if they were assigned, she does not know the nature of them. Mrs. Keefer, replying to the suit, says the judgments were entered to her use at the request of Mrs. Garner to protect her against her brother, Charles J. Rensberg, who, says Mrs. Keefer, has borrowed practically all the money her mother had.

In reply to Mrs. Garner's statement that she has no means of support if the judgments are valid, Mrs. Keefer says that if her mother's brother, Rensberg, would pay the interest on his indebtedness, it would be more than enough to provide her with support and maintenance. She denies that she is indebted to her mother in any amount and further states that her mother had full knowledge of the nature and effect of the signing of the judgments, since it was explained by counsel and made voluntarily for her mother's own protection. She says her mother lived with her for some time and would still be there if it were not for the influence of Mrs. Garner's brother, Rensberg, in having her go to his home.—Frederick Post.

LINCOLN DAY BANQUET.

From the advance sale of tickets, the Lincoln Day banquet given by the Republicans in Carroll County, the attendance promises to be large. The date is Monday, Feb. 12, and the place the Western Maryland College banquet hall. The speakers will be Leo Weinberg, of Frederick, and Theodore McKelton, Baltimore, both well known for their ability. H. Peyton Gorsuch, Editor of The Times, will be toastmaster.

The program will open with an invocation by Dr. A. N. Ward. During the program John Edward Hawkins, famous baritone, will sing; a violin solo will be given by Prof. Philip Royer, and Mrs. Harry Kimmey will preside at the piano. The tickets are \$1.00.

THROUGH TRAFFIC STOP SIGNS.

Lack of observance of "Thru Traffic Stop" signs is the direct cause of many accidents, according to the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland, which urges motorists, for their own sake and the protection of other highway users, to give strict obedience to this important safety regulation.

"It is surprising, and at the same time alarming, to note the number of motorists who disregard stop signs," said Albert E. Buckley, Manager of the Club. "They do not seem to realize that these signs are placed at highway intersections for their protection, and that general observance of the rule would result in total elimination of collisions which annually take a large toll in life and personal injury."

Mr. Buckley says he believes the law would be more effective if the exception to the stop rule permitted in Section 209-M7 were eliminated. This provides that where two intersecting highways are designated as "Through Traffic" highways, the vehicle on the right has the right of way.

"This section," he continued, "defeats to some extent the purpose of the law, because it destroys the uniformity of meaning of the stop signs. In other words, the signs should have the same meaning—'Stop and yield the right of way to all vehicles on the thru-highway at every point where they are posted.'"

"Other states avoid the right of way conflict by designating as the thru highway the road with the greater volume of traffic. Maryland is one of very few which classify intersecting highways as equally important and designate both as thru traffic arteries."

FROM CLINTON, IOWA, ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

Finance, the CWA and Railroads as viewed by this Writer.

Clinton, Iowa, Jan. 29, 1934. We have been having very unusual weather in our locality nearly all winter. Last Saturday it was about 50° then Sunday morning the wind started to blow and it of course froze, and by evening it was zero, and this morning about 10° below. We have had 18° below just after Christmas, and it eats up the coal.

There is very little hard coal burned out here. Either Eastern Kentucky or Illinois. The Eastern Kentucky is between the Illinois and the hard coal of Pennsylvania. The hard coal of Pennsylvania is of course the very best; but the freight is too high with the price of the coal. Illinois coal is a very poor grade of coal, and it will scarcely hold fire over night. There is some Virginia coal burned here, but the freight on it is over \$5. per ton.

There were about 1200 men employed on the CWA here around Clinton. They have improved the streets, highways and parks. Some got work on the various projects, and had to be laid off due to other incomes, while others who should have had work did not get it, and of course some wanted work who could get along without it, and had the same grievance against the CWA. It is hard to please everybody.

The Clinton Company, Manufacturers of corn products, which consists of corn syrup, sugar, starch and the various kinds of feeds, are only running moderate. They employ about 1000 men, and before Christmas when they were running full capacity to beat the tax. Everybody tries to beat the tax of various kinds. The Clinton Company's men are all Hoover, but the fact that the NRA cut their working days when they never were over paid, and have to work pretty hard.

I believe that getting the money for relief from the Federal treasury is the best way to handle the situation. By taking it in that way thru taxes, everybody contributes his share, instead of the good hearted doing all, and the hard hearted nothing, as is the case when relief is handled locally. Many good people had donated until they were at the end of their string.

I do not believe in loaning money to the Railroads, as they are a thing of the past. Their financial condition has, and will, make it necessary for the Government to take them and run them, and when they do the public will be better off. They can eliminate those high salaried men who pose as Railroad Officials, and let the men run the railroads. They could eliminate every man above the Division Superintendent, and even he could be eliminated and the men would run the trains the same as the farmers run their farms.

Think of a Railroad President drawing \$120,000 annually! Then take all the Vice-Presidents of one road alone, and the General Manager and his fleet of assistants, then the General Superintendent and his fleet of assistants, the Division Supt. and his assistants, and trainmasters. The motive department and the various officials. The maintenance of the way and their order of officials. The signal department and their force. Then there are the officials who have their force, and who meet with the officials of the various Unions on railroads. The Union officials.

CIVIL WORK ACTIVITIES IN MARYLAND.

A Civil Works project employing a number of women, in which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has expressed a special interest, is a rural housing survey now under way in Maryland.

The survey will be completed by Feb. 15, at which time it is expected the enumerators will have assembled data on between 7,000 and 8,000 farm houses of three Maryland counties in which the work is being centered to keep within the funds allocated by the government.

The project in this state is under the direction of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, College Park.

The information gathered will form the basis for estimating the potential needs in rural homes in the state for lumber, paint, roofing, cement and household equipment.

Data gathered in Maryland will be sent to Washington to be assembled with similar reports from 300 counties scattered throughout the country. It was explained that this ten percent of the counties would give an accurate picture of the farm homes of the nation.

National leaders hope that such a study will lay a foundation for working out a system whereby unemployed people can be given real jobs, making needed improvements at low cost.

The survey is also revealing actual living conditions of the rural home and may form the basis for the establishment of health and nursery schools in rural sections, of library projects or educational improvements.

Because of her keen interest and participation in all activities for the betterment of conditions for women and children, Mrs. Roosevelt is keeping in close touch with the farm-housing survey.

CHICKEN HATCHING CODE Provisions Are of Interest to All Poultrymen.

The first organization meeting for the purpose of electing the members of the Compliance Committee for Carroll county and for the purpose of distributing copies of the Commercial and Breeder Hatchery Code and applications for Compliance Certificates will be held on Feb. 16, at 1:30 P. M., in the County Agent's Office, it is announced by L. C. Burns, County Agent for Carroll county. Charles F. Hines, chairman of the State Compliance Committee for Maryland and Wade H. Rice, poultry specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service, will be present at this meeting to discuss the provisions of the new Code and explain its organization and method of functioning.

It is pointed out by County Agent Burns that the new Code is of vital importance to poultrymen of this State because it applies to all individuals who produce and sell 500 or more chicks, turkey poult or ducklings a year, and to all who do custom hatching. These provisions are not generally known, Mr. Burns says and for this reason it is important that all poultrymen acquaint themselves with the plan of Agricultural Adjustment Administration to control and adjust poultry and egg production largely through the medium of the Code. The stringency of the provisions and the diligence which it is expected will be employed in enforcing them should be thoroughly understood, he says.

According to Mr. Burns the Code prohibits the setting of eggs, for the production of chicks for sale, which weigh less than an average of 23 ounces per dozen, prevents giving extra chicks beyond the number specified in the order; prohibits discounts or allowances other than those made public; specifies that premiums paid farmers over market prices by hatcheries are to be determined by county or local committees and are subject to approval of the Code Manager or Coordinating Committee; prohibits distribution of misleading advertising or misrepresentation of chicks and requires that copies of all catalogues, sales literature and price lists be filed with the National Coordinating Committee at 215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Mo. In addition, it is stated, notification of any changes in prices should be given the Committee 48 hours in advance by mail and 24 hours by wire. Any literature already printed which does not meet with the requirements of the Code may not be used.

County Agent Burns emphasizes that all labor, whether that of the operator, his family or hired help must be figured at a minimum of 37½ cents per hour for any time employed in the hatchery or at any work relating thereto. This includes any work with hatchery flocks, such as culling, blood testing, etc., although labor used on other operations is not affected, it is stated.

TABULATION OF VOTERS FOR PRESIDENT, AND REPEAL.

The American Issue published in its last number, a tabulation of the vote cast in all states for President, and on the repeal question, as well as the population (excluding aliens) over 21 years of age. The figures are interesting, as well as surprising.

Total in U. S. over 21 years of age 60,135,604; vote cast in 1932 for President 36,131,130; vote for repeal 14,811,529; against repeal, 5,286,826; stay at home vote as the basis of vote for President (1932) 16,036,270.

For Maryland, the figures given are as follows: total over 21 years, 973,872; vote for President, 511,054; vote for repeal 197,505; against repeal 41,309; stay at home vote based on vote for President in 1932 was 268,645.

Had the same number of votes been cast on the repeal question as for President, repeal in all probability would have been far short of carrying the required number of states. In other words, the indifference of the drys left the wets win. The total stay at home vote was more than four times the wets majority.

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE LYCEUM COURSE.

The next number of the Lyceum course will be given in the Blue Ridge College auditorium, on Thursday, February 15, when the Ernest Gamble concert party will present a musical program. This concert party has appeared in all the States and in many foreign countries. It has a fine record in giving interesting and pleasing entertainments.

While the Gamble Concert Party features the classics, it does not ignore the good old airs of musical merit, tunes that touch the heart. Mr. Gamble is master of the great operatic and oratorical literature and he makes the simpler ballads masterpieces.

The artistry of Verna Page is acclaimed on three continents. With her precious old Gagliano violin of 1736 she has delighted multitudes. She is one of the outstanding women virtuosos of the day.

The combination of soprano, basso, and violin is an ideal one, offering much variety in the way of solos, duets, trios, ensemble numbers and songs with obligati. The party vitalizes, visualizes, and dramatizes the classics. The program becomes a series of musical portraits. Audiences are gripped and entranced by this novel and unique offering.

You will enjoy hearing this concert party on Thursday, February 15, at eight o'clock. ANNA ROOP.

In Terryville, Conn., no liquor can be sold to any person who owes town taxes.

CONGRESS CONTINUES TO INVESTIGATE.

CWA sure to last until May First Many Probes at Work.

The House, on Monday, voted to continue the Civil Works program with an appropriation of \$950,000,000; then an appropriation of \$200,000,000 to finance emergency aid for the dairy and beef cattle industries; and \$35,000,000 to continue crop production loans through 1934. One lone Democrat from Texas, Mr. Terrell, who believes the work program is unconstitutional, wrong in principle, and is costing too much, cast the only vote against the bill.

The House was in the humor for being greatly more generous, but a restraining influence on the part of some leaders halted the sums at the amounts stated. The sum for the CWA is expected to last until May 1, when it seems to be the plan of the administration to discontinue it.

The Senate is not expected to interfere with the appropriations; though there is likely to be more debate, and the President's popularity will get for him as much as he asks.

Congressional investigations, that have been so prominent in so far as banking and financing cases of a few years ago are concerned, and prying into various contracting activities during the Hoover administration, are now taking a new turn backed in part by Republican leaders who are demanding investigation of several Federal recovery agencies.

The itch to know has originated also in the departments, Secretary Ickes asking for investigation of bids for cement contracts, while the War Department is interested in endeavoring to learn whether there is speculation in the purchase of army supplies, and the Treasury department is curious to know whether there is speculation in silver.

The motor industry is not escaping as it is charged that by a system of collusive bidding a very large percentage of contracts are going to a comparatively few concerns.

Harry H. Woodring, assistant secretary of War has asked for an investigation of the CCC organization, and it is charged that he has been too previous in his activities, and there are rumors of his resignation in the near future. In this particular instance both President Roosevelt and Secretary of War, George H. Dean, have ordered a complete investigation to be made just at the present time, these official investigations seem to be developing more interest than Congress itself.

FEED THE GAME BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

The present snow and sleet makes it almost impossible for the game birds and animals to receive their natural food supply and it is feared that many will starve unless there is a general campaign started of feeding wild quail due to their great benefit to agriculture, wheat, barley, corn, oats and chick grain will furnish excellent diet for game birds. Feeding stations should be established whenever birds can be located. The food should be placed on protected mounds to prevent it from being covered with snow. Careful watch should be kept for vermin, especially hawks, weasels and owls and they should be killed. An urgent request is extended to farmers and sportsmen throughout this area to feed the birds and game especially when the ground is covered with snow.

J. GLOYD DIFFENDAL, Dist. Game Warden.

PRISONERS WORK UNDER CODE REGULATIONS.

Work hours reduced by NRA code, leaving more time for recreation. That goes for 27 States, ratifiers of the Compact of Fair Competition for Prison Industries already approved by Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson.

Under the code, work hours in prison shops may not exceed those prescribed for the competing private industry.

In setting prices for their products, prisons must figure the same allowances for labor and overhead which the competing private factories allow.

Prison labor, says J. V. Bennett, secretary of the Prison Industries Code Committee, "is the most important instrumentally for the rehabilitation of prisoners."

THE COST OF RAW MILK.

We are giving a great deal of labor and space to the publication of the series of articles covering the Producer's cost of whole milk. We trust that these articles are being sufficiently read to justify our publication of them. They will continue for about three weeks longer, as having started them they will be continued to their end.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS ASSIGNED.

Officials for assistance of tax-payers in making out income tax returns will be in Carroll County, as follows: Mount Airy, February 17; Sykesville, February 21; Westminster, February 23-27.

DEATHS INCREASE ON ROADS

May be due to more old Vehicles and Greater Speed.

The increase in the death rate for the year recently ended, due to accidents on highways, has caused road authorities to make investigations and to inaugurate preventive measures. The increase last year was not due to more travel, but may have been due in part to more old cars and trucks in operation, and to higher speed.

A high official connected with the Bureau of Public Roads says it is not likely ever to be possible to build highways for general use which are suitable to speeds ranging upward from 46 to 80 miles an hour. Drivers should stay within a speed limit of 45 miles.

He points out that highways with separate lanes and other devices to minimize accidents can be built, but even at best there would still be accidents caused by the human element. There is a definite limitation, he observes, in the ability of many drivers to react quickly enough to prevent accidents when they are traveling at high speeds, and no amount of mechanical improvements will eliminate this human factor.

These improvements are being put into highways now being built. Elimination of too smooth surfaces conducive to skidding; increase in width; elimination of railroad crossings and side ditches; and the cutting back of banks.

CARROLL COUNTY VETERANS.

The State of Pennsylvania has passed a Bonus Bill allowing \$10.00 for each month of service in the war up to the date the Armistice was signed.

In order to get this Bonus, it is necessary that the veteran shall have been a resident of the State of Pennsylvania at the time of his enlistment therein.

In order to have the application properly filed, it is necessary that it bear an endorsement of one of the Veteran organizations.

I am inviting all of the Veterans in Carroll County who enlisted in the State of Pennsylvania to see me as soon as possible so that if you are entitled to the Bonus, your application can be properly filed and endorsed by The American Legion.

I am advised that the payments of this Bonus will begin about April 1st; therefore, the sooner your application is filed, the sooner you get the Bonus.

BRUCE T. BAIR, Commander Carroll Post No. 31 American Legion, Westminster

NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

New telephone directories of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, of Baltimore City serving Hampstead, New Windsor, Silver Run, Taneytown, Union Bridge, Westminster, Mt. Airy, and Sykesville have just been delivered. In making the delivery of this new directory, Manager A. C. Allgire, urges that all previous books be turned in or destroyed so that there will be no confusion caused by calling wrong numbers. A great many telephone numbers have been changed since the last book was issued he says.

Undoubtedly telephone directories are referred to more often daily than any other book. People of every walk of life use the telephone book many times each day in carrying on their business and social affairs. For many years the telephone directory has been recognized as a valuable source of information on the proper spelling of peoples' names, and as well furnishing their addresses.

Telephone directories contain a great amount of useful information on how to get the best service from one's telephone, how to make out-of-town calls, what to do in reporting trouble, how to call information, and many other phases of telephone service.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

R. M. Hendricks and Martha A. Bennett, Danville, Pa.

Earl V. Shelley and Evelyn J. Rinehart, Mount Joy, Pa.

Lewis H. Shapiro and Mary Claire May, Atlanta, Ga.

Robert W. Rippon and Annie V. Pearre, Woodbine, Md.

Random Thoughts

IMPORTANT ROADS.

Good roads, bad roads; smooth roads, rough roads. Road makers are no good; roads cost too much; when do we get ours? Too much politics and "pull." Gasoline builds the roads, and too many county tax-payers get only ruts and mudholes for their share. And so goes our every-day wisdom with many variations.

But there are other roads, and of our own making. Every day we leave foot prints on the sands of time that develop into paths, and often into well beaten highways. We not only make such roads, but choose from those already made—roads that impose taxes on us—expensive roads, appearing smooth, that finally lead us among the rocks and bogs of wrong living.

We want good roads on which to travel to towns, and wherever business or pleasure may call us—roads of stone, or concrete, rather than of dirt. But the main roadways through life that have eternal values, are those which we make, how and as we travel—the roads of character, conscience, right living, straight and narrow, always more or less difficult to travel.

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The label on paper contains data 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, 6th, and 7th, Pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

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

The publication in The Record of clipped editorials does not necessarily mean that such editorials are indorsed by The Record. In many instances they are published in order to show varying opinions on public topics.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1934.

THE AVERAGE DEBTOR MISSES THIS TEST.

About twice a year, every business man who buys in the city markets, gets a blank form to fill out, giving detailed information as to his business, and his financial status. When these questions are honestly answered, his standing as a safe credit prospect, is accurately set forth.

These forms are issued by Mercantile Agencies, whose customers for the information are the city wholesalers or manufacturers, who are either yearly subscribers for the service, or who ask for special reports.

As these agencies operate extensively over a wide area, those who desire this valuable information, are well protected. The probability is that one year's report is compared with another, and an analysis made by "credit men" of the firms subscribing.

There is no compulsion attached to filling out the blanks, or refusing the information; but a failure to do so is equivalent to an unsatisfactory rating. All good business men give the information, although it may seem like "meddling" in one's private affairs.

In fact, it is justified "meddling." Those who extend credit have a right to know on what security credit is asked, and expected. It is a system that should go farther than it does—for the retailer has the same right to this informative protection as the wholesaler or manufacturer.

The result of these statements—or the lack of them—means C. O. D. shipments, unless the dealers are willing to "take a chance;" as most of them are not. Frank statements—especially by those long in business, even when the reports are not so favorable—are taken into consideration and regarded for their honesty. One does not always lose credit, when he plays fair.

The trouble with the credit business is that it usually results in the greatest loss to small dealers, on small, or accumulative accounts, and when no exact terms of credit are enforced—when "good business" rules are not made use of.

The standard terms by wholesalers and manufacturers, is a credit of 30 days, less 2 percent, or 30 days without discount. When bills are not promptly paid in 30 days, credit is at once injured; and when not paid within 60 days, credit is lost in most cases. And this bad credit reputation has a way of being passed on to other dealers for their information, through other means.

So, whenever a retail merchant fails to collect a bill within 30 days, it is a sure thing that he is being made the victim of a policy, or custom, that he can not himself have the advantage of; and this is unfair, unless he voluntarily agrees to the longer credit, in advance.

THE C. E. ORGANIZATION.

During the past week the Christian Endeavor organization celebrated its 53rd anniversary, the first Society having been organized February 2, 1881 by Rev. Francis E. Clark, then a young minister of the Williston Congregational Church, of Portland, Maine. Since that time the movement has grown to more than four millions of active members in more than one hundred Protestant denominations throughout the world.

It has always been a training school for young people for active church work, and while it has declined in some sections it has more than made up the losses in other sections, and is today the strongest single body of young folks in its line of work in the world. Surely, this is a record, both of indorsement and usefulness, that has never heretofore been equaled.

Its great strength has of course

rested in its interdenominationalism, as well as in its internationalism, and its output of trained service in the work of the various denominations, is beyond the power to estimate to its fullest extent. That it has kept free from denominational bias, as well as from prejudiced leanings, is also a wonderful accomplishment.

Its plan of "witnessing for Christ," and in personal devotion to its foundations, has made for it the great power that it now is, and promises to continue to be.

LOST RUDDERS.

There must be some persons, somewhere, making money, or at least profiting by one or the other of the government's many efforts toward bringing about prosperity. If there are any such in this section of Carroll County, aside from the farmers who received wheat acreage reduction checks, we do not know who they are. Certainly, they are not in the ranks of the commonly called "business men" or small industrialists.

The fact rather is, that conditions are worse than a year ago. We state this as the fact, without in the least intimating that the Federal government is responsible for the situation. We do not understand the "gold standard," nor "depreciated dollars" nor high finance in any particular. What we do know is, that dollars are not plentiful, and appear to be growing less so, in this section.

We know that collections are harder to make, largely because debtors do not have the cash with which to pay up; and that those who are considerably in debt, are in real danger of going broke. The man, or business, not encumbered by debt, is fortunate, perhaps beyond their own conception.

One of the big troubles is, that there are now so many things in connection with business, or prosperity, that we do not know; and as a matter of stern fact, this ignorance is not confined to the many little fellows who so largely make up our country.

The Federal government itself is running largely on experiments, that it hopes will turn out well, but has no positive assurance that they will. And this, while possibly the best that can be done, does not add to public confidence for the future. The most of us, have lost our rudders in the stormy seas—and with them, a lot of confidence for better things to come in the future.

IS CROP ACREAGE CONTROL A FAILURE?

The failure of the control of the cotton and wheat surplus legislation, seems now to be admitted by administration leaders, at least in so far as cotton is concerned, and wheat will likely follow suit. Frank R. Kent, well known writer for the Baltimore Sun, says:

"In brief, the experiment of eliminating surplus by giving farmers Government cash to cut down production has not worked. The cotton failure is officially announced. Although 10,000,000 acres were withdrawn from production, and \$100,000,000 paid the cotton farmers for reducing, the cotton crop last year was larger than in 1932. Thus, all the time, labor and thought put into this project has been wasted and the \$100,000,000 thrown out the window. This is not a charge by the opposition. It is an Administration admission. What happened is simple. In anticipation of rising prices, the farmers who accepted Government cash spent it on fertilizer, which enabled them to raise more cotton on less land. And farmers who did not cash in on the Government increased production so as to profit on the price rise. The result is more cotton."

Figures for wheat and other crops are not yet available, but there is every reasonable assurance that they will not differ from the experience with cotton. The heaviest payments are also due to be made this year, said to be about \$200,000,000. If the figures and facts so far are correct, there seems to be a plain case in evidence of the "proposal" of one being defeated by the "disposal" of another—in this case, the well-meant Federal Aid plan, by the planning of the aided farmer.

The Record made such a prediction early in the adoption of the plan; that by extra fertilization, as much, or more, of a crop could be grown on the smaller acreage. What will be done next, is the big problem. The farmer can be fined, perhaps, for raising more than he is expected to raise; or as Mr. Kent suggests, a "tax" can be placed on the surplus; but in either case, the farmer will not willingly accept the restriction.

While the consumer never has willingly accepted the likelihood of paying higher prices for food, such as the restriction plan, if a success, would have inevitably brought about.

"In spite of many upheavals and uncertainties, the past year has shown sober progress toward the recovery and setting in order of our communities," says King George V. And the King's English certainly sounds good.—Christian Science Monitor.

PUBLIC HEARINGS COVERING PRODUCERS' COST OF PRODUCTION OF WHOLE MILK.

PART III.

A contract, if for a lawful purpose and between competent persons, etc., is in itself a law. The A. A. A. is declared to be an Emergency Act. The optional authority to enter into marketing agreements—is to enable the Secretary to do that which he may be limited in authority to do—if he is—under its other provisions. The purpose of the Act is to relieve the National Economic Emergency. Therefore the provision "and any such agreement shall be deemed to be lawful" seems entirely clear.

"Parity Prices" is defined in the A. A. A. to mean, that the "Farmer is not to receive a greater percentage of the consumer's retail expenditures for agricultural commodities or products derived therefrom; which is returned to the farmer above the percentage which was returned to the farmer in the pre-war period Aug. 1909-July 1914.

The literal interpretation of this definition does not take into account the actual increase of fixed charges such as interest and or taxes from the base period to the present time. This increase according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's figures amounts to \$1,353,000,000.00 annually. Prices of all agricultural commodities in the United States, would actually have to exceed defined "Parity" by \$1,353,000,000.00 annually to attain the actual measure of parity existing in 1909-1914.

Therefore, if the authority of the Federal Government is in fact thus limited and yet it does enter into an agreement requiring, virtually without recourse, producers to market their milk at prices the maximum of which actually confiscates the capital assets of the Agricultural Industry and compels labor and services without compensation, such a contract would be for an unlawful purpose. The Government would thereby become a party to the creation and perpetuation of a social and economic emergency more acute and dangerous to the public welfare than the one existing at the time the Act was passed.

We do not believe this was the intent of Congress, but rather that the purpose of Section 8 of part 2 was to give authority to the Secretary to relieve the "Present acute economic emergency."

The "Acute economic emergency" so far as Agriculture is concerned has not been relieved.

We are therefore respectfully requesting that your Commission find and recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture, that the Amendment to the "Milk Marketing Agreement No. 9, Baltimore Milk Shed" be approved providing for the payment by distributors to producers of a price based upon the farmers' cost of producing whole milk.

Respectfully submitted,
E. E. KENNEDY,
Secretary National Farmers' Union.
December 1933.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

These figures are submitted as being the fair average prices for whole milk and other farm products, farmers in the Baltimore Milk Shed should receive for their products, at the farm.

The farm is an average of five counties in Maryland and two counties in Pennsylvania, referred to as the "Baltimore Milk Shed."

The farm is considered as a Business Unit.

The cost of production is computed on a basis that will give a return of 5% on the investment in Real Estate and improvements and 7% on the investment in Dairy herds and equipment and other equipment for the farm. It gives the farm operator a salary of \$103.46 a month. It also includes the fixed and necessary items of cost, including depreciation.

The year 1930 is the latest year for which all the data were available on a comparable basis. It must be noted in this connection that when the index figures for the value of Maryland land is taken as 100 in the years 1912, '13 and '14, that in the year 1930 it stood at 123 and that on the same basis the Pennsylvania land value stood in 1930 at 107.

It is the minimum of justice to Dairy farmers in the Baltimore Milk Shed, that values of land, dairy feeds and equipment for farms be computed at values not less than for the year 1930, until the mortgage debts and fixed charges contracted prior to then, shall have been liquidated.

TABLE NO 1
NUMBER OF ACRES IN VARIOUS CROPS AND OTHERWISE OCCUPIED IN THE BALTIMORE MILK SHED.

Crop:	Baltimore Milk Shed	Average Farm
Corn (Grain)	200,034 acres	8.9 acres
Corn (Silage and fodder)	24,149 acres	1.1 acres
Wheat (all)	229,877 acres	10.2 acres
Oats	52,010 acres	2.3 acres
Barley	6,631 acres	.4 acres
Rye	11,549 acres	.5 acres
Tobacco	6,709 acres	.4 acres
Potatoes	20,801 acres	.9 acres
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	1,063 acres	.05 acres
Hay	252,066 acres	11.1 acres
Miscellaneous crops	106,077 acres	4.7 acres
Building lots, public roads	112,990 acres	5.00 acres
Pasture land	326,251 acres	14.5 acres
Wood land	262,115 acres	11.7 acres
Crop Failure and idle	122,512 acres	5.5 acres

Total for the Baltimore Milk Shed 1,734,834 acres Ave. farm 77.25 acres
Number of acres in farms in Baltimore Milk Shed 1,734,834
Number of farms in the 7 counties in the B. M. S. 22,457
Average size of farm 77.25 acres

The right hand column in the above table shows the number of acres in the average farm and if each farm had the same proportion of acres occupied in crops or otherwise as does the seven counties in the Baltimore Milk Shed as a whole.

OPERATING COST SCHEDULE FOR BALTIMORE MILK SHED.

TABLE NO. II	
Real Property Investment and Depreciation:	
1—77.25 acres at \$100.50 an acre	\$7,763.62 at 5% interest \$388.18
2—Dwelling	2,270.61 at 4% Depreciation \$90.82
3—Other buildings	1,861.05 at 5% Depreciation 93.05
4—Fences	500.00 at 10% depreciation 50.00
5—Water System	250.00 at 5% depreciation 12.50
Total	\$634.55

TABLE III.	
Equipment for Farm, Interest and Depreciation:	
6—Machinery and Equipment	\$779.10 Dep. 10% Int. 7% \$132.44
7—Horses and Mules, 2 at \$91.00	\$273.00 Dep. 8% Int. 7% 40.95
8—Milk Cows and Heifers 4.3 at 84.40	362.90 Dep. 8% Int. 7% 54.43
9—Brood Sows, 1 at \$20.00	20.00 Dep. 8% Int. 7% 3.00
10—Breeding Ewes, 1 at \$10.36	10.36 Dep. 8% Int. 7% 1.55
11—Chickens, 131 head at \$1.08	141.48 Dep. 8% Int. 7% 21.22
12—Male Stock, interest, depreciation and maintenance	123.50
Total	\$377.09

TABLE NO. IV.	
Management and Labor:	
13—Operator's Salary, 12 months at \$103.46 a month	\$1,241.57
14—Hired Labor, days employed 227	289.50
Total	\$1,531.07

TABLE NO. V.	
Special Fixed Charges:	
15—Taxes, real and personal property, at \$1.29 an acre	\$ 99.65
16—Insurance Building value \$4,131.66, yearly rate	21.90
17—Commercial Fertilizer	128.09
Total	\$249.64

(To be Continued.)

The Economy Store

DAVID SMITH, Prop'r
Mrs. Mehring's Store Room, on Baltimore Street, Taneytown, Md.

**MEN'S
WORK SHIRTS,
Blue, Grey and Fancys,
59c 69 79c**

**MEN'S OVERALLS,
98c to \$1.50**

**BOYS' OVERALLS,
69c**

**LADIES' AND MISSES'
SKIRTS, BLOUSES
AND SWEATERS,
All New Styles and
Patterns, 59c to 95c**

**LADIES' PURE SILK
FULL FASHIONED
HOSE, Service and
Chiffon, 59c 79c 98c**

**QUILTING TIME IS HERE—I HAVE WADDING,
COTTON BATS AND REGULAR QUILT SIZE
WADDING 81X96
O. N. T. THREAD,
300 yds. Spool.**

4,000 Mile Telephone Call Unites Couple In Marriage



Married by telephone. Bertil Hjalmar Clason says "I do" in the ceremony by which he was married to Miss Sigrid Sofia Margareta Carlzon. The groom was in Detroit and the bride in Stockholm, Sweden. Judge John D. Watts, right, performed the ceremony. Witnesses included Mrs. Ragnar Clason, standing, sister-in-law and niece, Margareta Clason.

What was truly a long distance wedding was solemnized recently over the transatlantic telephone by a bride and groom more than 4,000 miles apart. The bride, Miss Sigrid Sofia Margareta Carlzon, said, "I do," or words to that effect into a telephone in Stockholm, Sweden, while the groom, Bertil Hjalmar Clason, made his response from a telephone office in Detroit, Michigan, according to press dispatches.

Judge John D. Watts, who officiated at the ceremony, seated at the Detroit end of the line, said, "I pronounce you man and wife." The groom's brother, Ragnar, and his wife were witnesses. The telephone line over which the

wedding was solemnized was operated from Detroit to New York, thence by transatlantic telephone to London, by cable under the English Channel, thence by aerial line to Stockholm. English operators in London wrote down the responses, which were translated by the American consul. The operators and the consul were European witnesses to the telephone ceremony.

The bride, it was announced, expected to leave for America at an early date.

Immediately following the ceremony, the groom paid the cost of the telephone wedding, which amounted to \$47.50. He remarked, "I am sure it was worth it."

Where Women Do the Work

Most men like to think that they are the "boss" in their home. That is the case the world over, but here in America they only think so, says Pathfinder Magazine. However, those men who would like to be "boss" in their home should move to Greenland. No, not to freeze. Greenland is a land haven for "lazy" males. There the women do most of the work. While their menfolk get an extra nap each morning the women get up, make the fire, get breakfast and, whether you believe it or not, actually warm each article of the men's clothing before they put them on.

Velocities of Ocean Currents

The Coast and Geodetic Survey says that the velocities of the ocean currents vary somewhat from day to day and from place to place. Also for a given cross-section of the current the velocity varies with depth and from the axis to the lateral limits. The approximate average surface velocity at the axis of the Gulf Stream abreast of Havana, Cuba, is about 2 1/2 knots; east of Cape Florida it is about 3 1/2 knots, and off St. Augustine, Fla., in latitude 30 degrees north, it is about 2 knots. Northward of this the velocity decreases.

Strange Things in Bermuda

Weird sights in Bermuda include lizards that break off their own tails, crabs that disguise themselves by covering their backs with a sponge, four-eyed fishes, a plant that blooms only once in 100 years, and homes that are built of sandstone hewn out of their own cellars. Not the least strange is the "life plant," a leaf which will sprout against a wall or, indeed, it is said, anywhere at all!

Many Names for Rabbit Fur

An indication of the wide use made of rabbit pelts is contained in the list of trade names under which the fur is marketed. It may come in a garment or fur set or trimmings known as Arctic seal, Australian seal, Baltic black fox, Baltic leopard, Baltic brown fox, Baltic lion, Baltic seal, Bay seal, Beaverette, Belgian beaver, bluerette, castorette, chapchillas, chinchillette, Coast seal cony, cony leopard or mole, electric beaver, mole or seal, ermine, ermine fox hair, French beaver, French chinchilla, French cony, leopard, sable or seal, imitation ermine, mendoza or meskin beaver, minkony, moline, muskratline, near or northern seal, Polar, Red River or Roman seal, Russian leopard, sable hair, sealette, sealine, squirrellette or squirreline and visonette.

Ichneuman Once Held Sacred

Because of its fondness for crocodiles' eggs the ichneuman, a carnivorous mammal of northern Africa, was held sacred by the ancient Egyptians, for they believed it had been sent by the gods to help them keep down the much dreaded reptiles. Slightly larger than the ordinary cat the ichneuman has also, since ancient times, been used in Egypt to keep houses free of rats and other rodent pests.

Humidity in Houses

Humidity in houses should be from 30 to 50 per cent, but in most houses it is probably 20 per cent or lower—too dry for health. The drier the air, the more difficult it is to heat a house, as moisture in the air carries and retains heat. If frost forms freely on the inside of the glass there is probably enough humidity; if there is no sign of frost the air is too dry.

LINCOLN IMMORTAL

BY SAMUEL E. KISER

NEW heroes rise above the toiling throng,
And daily come resplendent into view,
To pass again, remembered by a few,
And leave one form in bold relief and strong
That higher looms as ages march along—
One name that lingers in the memory,
too—
And singers through all time shall raise
the song
And keep it swelling loud and ringing
true!
Lo, where the feet of Lincoln passed,
the earth
Is sacred—where he sleeps we set a
shrine!
O, to have pressed his hand! That had
sufficed
To make my children wonder at my
worth—
Yet, let them glory, since their land and
mine
Hath reared the greatest martyr after
Christ.

Old Salem Lives

IN HIS long, amazing journey from the backwoods of Kentucky to the White House and enduring glory, Abraham Lincoln paused for a while on a hilltop beside the muddy Sangamon. There in the log village of New Salem he passed six youthful years, learning, gathering experience and strength, building the character that was to make for him a place among the world's immortals.

New Salem failed to prosper. Eventually it was abandoned, its log stores and houses decayed and disappeared. Except that Lincoln passed that way, few would remember that such a town had been.

Because he did pass that way and because the years he dwelt there left



Lincoln Museum at Old Salem.

their impress upon his mind and heart, New Salem—Old Salem now—will never be forgotten.

Its dozen log buildings restored, it has become Old Salem State Park. Through the efforts of many devoted admirers of Lincoln, beginning 25 years ago with the purchase of the townsite and its presentation to the Old Salem Lincoln League, the town will stand forever, looking almost as it looked when Lincoln lived there.

Millions, visiting it in years to come, seeing where Lincoln lived and how he lived, will understand at once the simplicity and the instant grasp of realities that distinguished his thinking throughout his life.

NO MAN MORE SERIOUS THAN ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE really serious men of the world, the men who think out great issues and carry heavy loads, are seldom solemn; they are cheerful. No man was ever more serious than Lincoln, no man more anxious to get the exact truth, to do the exact right; none more heroically candid, more lovingly just, or more responsive to the highest duty. Yet Lincoln was hardly able to get through an hour without telling a funny joke, which softened the tension of his labor and sweetened the air about him.

Lincoln Memorial at Springfield



SHRINE of Abraham Lincoln in Oak Ridge cemetery, at Springfield, Ill., which has been rebuilt. Within lies the sarcophagus containing the body of the martyred President. The rotunda has been refurnished in gold leaf, and bronze panels have been installed with some of the Emancipator's greatest speeches.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at public sale at his residence, 2 1/2 miles west of Taneytown, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1934, at 11:00 o'clock, A. M., sharp, the following personal property:

3 MULES AND 1 HORSE.
dark mule, 14 years old, Jim, work any place hitched, good leader, good size; pair dark mules, 12 years old, Jennie, worked in lead a few times; Pete, good offside worker; Doll, grey mare, 20 years old, work any place hitched, good leader, good size.

18 HEAD OF CATTLE.
13 head milk cows, 4 heifers and 1 bull. An accredited herd. 5 or 6 fresh by day of sale.

7 HEAD OF HOGS.
6 shoats, weigh about 125 lbs; 1 sow, pigs by her side.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
Brown wagon, 3-in tread, 3-ton and bed holds 10 bbl corn; 2-horse wagon and bed; 8-ft Osborne binder, cut 4 and bed; one good 4-inch tread wagon, 8-ft. Osborne binder, cut 4 crops; 5-ft Deering mower, Osborne dump rake, Keystone hay loader, Keystone side-delivery rake, Osborne corn binder, 8-hoe Ontario grain drill, Case corn planter, E. B. manure spreader, Moline tractor and plows, Associate engine, 4 H. P.; Little Jumbo engine, 1 1/2 H. P., good, only used a little; Letz chopper 8-in. buhr; corn sheller, circular saw and frame; E. B. riding corn plow, used 2 years; Brown walking corn plow, Oliver barshear riding plow, Wiard gang plow, 104 Wiard barshear plow, disc harrow, 3 lever springtooth Osborne harrow, 17-tooth Osborne harrow, smoothing harrow, harrow and roller, combined; 2 sets hay carriages, wind mill, threshing machine, to shred fodder, single shovel plow, 3-shovel drag, grain cradle, Cyclone seed sower, Chevrolet milk truck, 1924; Stewart cow clipper, in good shape; wheelbarrow, garden plow, 4-in. tread farm wagon.

HARNESS.
2 sets breechbands, 4 sets' front gears, collars, bridles, 2 sets check lines, wagon lines and plow lines, 2 housings, halters, 6 iron jockey sticks, stretcher, single, double and triple trees, 2 log chains, breast chains, butt traces, cow chains, scoop shovel, dirt shovel, lime shovel, pitch and dung forks, good anvil, pick and mattock, digging iron, corn basket, half bushel, block and falls, lot rope, hay knife, lot good sacks.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
2 Newtown brooders stoves, 500 capacity; Columbian Slyph coal stove, good; Sharples cream separator, Oriole milk cooler, large; 3 sanitary milk buckets, milk strainer, milk strainer, lot milk cans, 2 iron kettles, 2 kettle rings, sausage stuffer, sausage grinder, meat hoghead, 2 meat barrels, pudding stirrer, 25-gal. swinging churn, 4 oil drums, etc., etc.

TERMS—Sums of \$10.00 and over. On sums above \$10.00 a credit of 6 months will be given with notes of approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

CLAUDE BIDDINGER,
HARRY TROUT, Auct.
EDW. S. HARNER, ELLIS. OHLER,
Clerks. 2-9-34

\$1.00 Stationery Offer Amended

This office sells many lots, each year, of our "Dollar Offer," 200 Hammermill Bond note paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, and 100 Envelopes to match, printed in neat type, blue ink; envelopes printed on back or front, as desired. \$1.00 for office delivery. Boxed and mailed anywhere within 200 miles \$1.10; within 500 miles \$1.20. Name and address, two or three lines. Cash with order.

The Carroll Record Co.
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Hints for Homemakers
By Jané Rogers

To keep garage floor clean and prevent the tracking of dirt and grime into the house place a piece of structural insulation four feet by ten feet, on the garage floor under the car to catch the drippings of oil and grease. It can be obtained from almost any lumber dealer.

A little soap rubbed on the bottom edges of a sticking drawer will often cause it to slide easily.

If it is Printing we can do it and do it right

Whales Deep Divers

Whales dive deeper than sea lions. The sea lions are not deep-diving animals, since their food is largely found on or near the surface. The depth to which sea lions ordinarily penetrate certainly does not exceed five fathoms and is generally much less. Some of the whales are very deep divers. There is a record of a specimen of a sperm whale found tangled in a cable at a depth of one-fourth of a mile, about 220 fathoms.

Coot Belongs to Rails

The coot is really a member of the rail family, but actually is the most duck-like member. It is an expert swimmer and diver, but it has much difficulty rising from the surface. Once on the wing, it is a good flyer, maintaining a direct course, but is not as speedy as a duck.

Shepherd Dog's Training Makes Him a Police Dog

All Shepherd dogs are not necessarily police dogs. Only after passing through the strenuous schooling and the rigid tests that qualify him is any dog allowed to enjoy the title. Not confined to Shepherds, says an authority in the Los Angeles Times, the honor is jointly shared with Doberman-Pinschers, Airedales, Schnauzers and Collies.

America was introduced to the Shepherd shortly after the World war, in which his training was utilized to perfection.

Presumption is, of course, that all pastoral dogs descended from the original wild dog or wolf dog. It may be further presumed that formerly the union with the wolf contributed to many of their litters. If so, this must also be true of other breeds, for the Chowchow, Pomeranian, Elkhound, Schipperke, Alsatian, German sheep dog and the Esquimaux (or wolf dog) are members of the same Spitz family of northern dogs known as the Pomeranian group. Of these, the world-famous Esquimaux, sometimes called the Husky, is evidenced by his wild odor, absent in the Shepherd. He surely would not answer the role of tending sheep. And what profit can a dog such as a Shepherd, bred for beauty, shape and purity of strain, derive from union with a wolf or fox? Registration in the Alsatian club formed in 1891 made impossible the bringing of any further wolf blood into the breed. His gait, coloring and erect ears may resemble those of the wolf, but the adding of these three likelinesses, the broadcast "wolf, wolf, wolf," should not frighten one. It was merely an idle boast to raise the market value in the eyes of the simple.

Early School House Equipment

The general equipment of the early school house consisted of a raised platform for the teacher, on which was a desk, chair, and usually an additional chair for visitors; a large closet to hold books and supplies; benches, with either large double or individual desks; blackboards, usually permanently fastened to the wall; an abacus or computing board; maps, usually hung on the wall; in advanced schools, a globe; a stove. Opening from the school room were dressing rooms to the right for boys, to the left for girls. These were separated by a central hall, in which was kept a table with water, and either coconut or tin dippers, with a small supply of wood immediately available, more being kept either in the basement or outhouse. Pupils were usually required to furnish their own books, slates and pencils.

Cloth From Spider's Webs

Many years ago there was a factory in France which made gloves out of thread spun by spiders, which were specially reared for the purpose. The factory failed, not because it was impossible to make the cloth, but because it cost too much to rear the spiders! If they were kept together they fought and killed each other, and so separate compartments were needed for them. And when you think of how many spiders it would take to make enough thread to weave a glove, you'll know how many compartments were needed. Spider's webs are still used for something else besides catching flies, however. There is a surveyor's instrument called the theodolite, and this instrument needs a very fine line drawn across its lens. The thread of a spider is only one-thirty-thousandth of an inch thick, and so it is used for this purpose.

The Sale Season of 1934

That there will be but few Public Sales this year of Farm and other Personal Property—including Live Stock and Implements—is

sure; and it is also sure that such Sales as will be held should be

WELL ADVERTISED

as the fewness of Sales will attract bidders from long distances—the more bidders the higher the prices.

The Carroll Record should carry every Sale Advertisement in the County, this year. The cost will be small, and will represent a good investment.

TRY IT!

Executors Sale
OF
Real and Personal Property
IN TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in the last will and testament of Charles D. Bankert, deceased, and pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County passed on January 8, 1934, the undersigned Executor will sell at public auction, on

SAURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1934 at 12:30 P. M., on the premises hereinafter mentioned, the following real estate and personal property.

1. All that lot or parcel of land situated at the intersection of the Westminster Road and Broad Street, in Taneytown, Maryland, fronting fifty feet on the Westminster Road with a depth along Broad Street of one hundred and eighty-eight feet to a public alley and containing 9400 square feet of land, more or less.

This property is improved by a double, slate-roofed

DWELLING HOUSE, of ten rooms, with two pantries. The property is well built, is lighted by electricity and there is a well of fine water on the back porch. The property is further improved by a double summer house, chicken houses and garages, all in good condition.

2. Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned property the undersigned Executor will offer at public sale all that lot described as Lot No. 2 on the plan of Weaver's addition to Taneytown. This lot fronts forty feet on Broad Street and has a depth of one hundred and fifty feet to a public alley and contains 6000 sq. feet of land, more or less.

This property is improved by a metal-roofed bungalow, of five rooms, summer kitchen 16-ftx20-ft., stable, 14-ftx20-ft., garage and a large cistern. For title reference to the above mentioned properties see Liber O. D. G. No. 123, folia 548, etc.

3. Immediately after the sale of the above mentioned real estate, the undersigned Executor will sell on the premises first above mentioned, the following personal property: 1-horse wagon, runabout, sleigh, buggy pole, and tongue, shovel plow, corn coverer, harrow, plow, sled, rubber bar, digging iron, pitch fork, single and double trees, sand screen, ladder, wheelbarrow, single and double harness, sleigh bells, hay, lot lumber, shovel, tool chest, carpenter tools, braces, bits, chisels, planes, saws, squares, case of drawers, lot screws, bolt hinges, work bench, double ladder, short ladder, cobbler's kit, salt, bureau, chest, bed, 2 stands, marble-top buffet, table, 2 chairs, rocker, couch, 9x12 axminster rug, small stove, hot water heater, 1 bag of seed, gun, and other articles of personal property.

TERMS OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court and the residue in two equal payments of three and six months or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser, with security bearing interest from the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—CASH.

SARGENT D. BANKERT,
Executor
J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 1-19-34

Seventeen-Year Locusts

The seventeen-year locust is a cicada that is supposed to appear at these intervals. Eggs are laid in small limbs or twigs and after they hatch the larvae fall to the ground and burrow in—sometimes to a depth of 20 feet. At the end of a seventeen-year period of inactivity they emerge, mature and become full grown locusts. Their life span is from four to six weeks during which they mate and lay their eggs—and the cycle begins over again. Most of the damages by these insects are caused by the weakening of the limbs where the eggs are laid. Males alone produce the noisy din accompanying the visitation. Cycles of these insects overlap each other in such a way that some sections are visited oftener than once in seventeen years. For this reason every year is a locust year in some part of the country.—Pathfinder Magazine.

"Banjo Itch," Dog Disease

Novice owners of dogs generally become convinced that their pet has fleas every time it scratches itself, but the strange and violent scratching contortions may be the result of "banjo itch," a rather prevalent skin disease among dogs. This skin infection, known scientifically as staphylococcus-streptococcus, is one of the most common skin diseases among dogs. It is frequently referred to as "moist eczema" and is believed to result from an unbalanced glandular condition, calcium in the blood or a serious skin abrasion. The disease is a leveler of all dogdom and will attack the most pampered pet as well as the alley mutt.

Chiropractic
The Better Way to Health

DR. D. L. BEEGLE
CHIROPRACTOR
West Main Street
Emmitsburg, Md.

Send \$1 for the next 5 months of THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

MAKE the most of your reading hours. Enjoy the wit, the wisdom, the companionship, the charm that have made the ATLANTIC, for seventy-five years, America's most quoted and most cherished magazine.

Send \$1. (mentioning this ad)

The Atlantic Monthly, 8 Arlington St., Boston

1-12-6t

MEDFORD PRICES

Brewer's Grain	\$1.45 bag
Peanut Meal	\$1.75 bag
Linseed Meal	\$2.20 bag
Pig and Hog Meal	\$1.50 bag
Skim Milk Powder	\$4.75 bag
Dried Buttermilk Powder	\$5.25 bag
Meat Scrap	\$1.79 bag
Pigs	\$2.00 each
Store Hours	7 to 5 daily
1 lb Box Soda Crackers for	11c
Prime Chuck Roast	9c lb
Molasses Feed	79c bag
Glass Cloth	8c ft

Celloglass	29c ft.
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Cottonseed Meal	\$1.60 bag
Galvanized Tubs	33c
Mouse Traps	1c each
Alarm Clocks	69c
Candy	7c lb
Beet Pulp	\$1.40 bag
Men's Overalls	98c
Velvet Tobacco	11c box
Prince Albert Tobacco	11c box
Men's Sweaters	45c
Front Quarter Beef	5c lb
Hind Quarter Beef	8c lb
10 lb Bag Onions	29c

Granulated Sugar	\$4.29
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Oleomargarine	10c lb
Oyster Shells	49c bag
7 lb Epsom Salts for	25c
5 gal Can Motor Oil	98c can
5 gal Can Tractor Oil	\$1.25 can
Cheese	17c lb
XXXX Sugar	6c
Men's Shoes	\$1.45 pr
Roofing Paint	75c gal
Ground Beef	7c lb
Wash Machines	\$9.98
Peanuts	5c qt
Women's Dresses	49c

Wash Boilers	98c
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Bran	\$1.25 bag
Traces	79c pr
Men's Suits	\$4.98
Sirloin Steak	12c lb
Porterhouse Steak	12c lb
Flat Ribbed Roast	6c lb
Electric Wash Machines	\$29.00
Sanitary Milk Pails	79c
5 lb box Soap Flakes for	25c
Boys' Suits	\$1.98
Plow Shares	33c
High Chairs	\$1.98
5 gal can Stock Molasses	75c
1 gal Can Stock Molasses	15c
Hames	98c pr
10 lb Bag Corn Meal	19c
10 lb Bag Hominy	21c
Iron Beds	\$4.98
Babbitt's Lye	10c can

12 lb. bag Flour	39c
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24 lb bag Flour	78c
Men's Rubber Boots	\$1.98 pr
Girls' School Dresses	25c
Muslin	7c yd
Bed Sheetting	35c yd
25 lb Bag Fine Salt	35c

50 lb. bag Fine Salt	55c
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140 lb bag Coarse Salt	98c
Lime, per ton	\$10.50
Baled Straw, 100 lbs	55c
Seed Potatoes	
10 Peck Bag Selected Seed	\$4.50
10 Peck Bag Certified Seed	\$5.00

Table Oil Cloth	25c
Stock Molasses	12c gal

We Buy Empty Feed Bags	
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Men's Rubber Shoes	98c pr
Women's Rubber Shoes	75c
18% Distiller's Grains	\$1.05 bag
9 bars P & G Soap for	25c

Bed Mattresses	\$4.98
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Hagerstown Almanacs	5c each
6 cans Pork and Beans	25c
5 gal Can Roof Paint	98c
Roof Paint	15c gal
Kerosene	7c gallon

Gasoline	8c gal.
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100 lb Bag Potatoes	\$1.25
4 Boxes Pancake Flour for	25c
Auto Batteries	\$3.33

10 lb. bag Sugar	44c
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24 lb Bag Pillsbury Flour	99c
Chuck Roast	9c lb
Mail Boxes	98c
Qt. Can Harness Oil	25c
Gal Can Harness Oil	48c
3 Cans Apple Butter for	25c
Lead Harness	\$4.98 set
Horse Collars	\$1.39
Check Lines	\$2.39 pr
Breechings	\$8.98
Bridles	98c
Traces	98c per pr
Halters	98c

A. C. Spark Plug	39c
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2 lbs Coffee for	25c
9x12 Rugs	\$2.98
6 Boxes Matches for	25c
50 lb Box Dynamite	\$6.75
5 Gal Pail Stock Molasses	75c
4 Boxes Lye	for 25c
Red Clover Seed	16c lb
Sapling Clover	16c lb
Sweet Clover	7c lb
Alsike Seed	17c lb
Alfalfa	13c lb
Permanent	12c lb
Kentucky Blue Grass	15c lb
Orchard Grass	9c lb
Sudan Grass	7c lb
Japan Tespedeza	8c lb
6 Bars Palm Olive Soap	25c
3 Boxes Babbitt's Lye	for 25c
6 Boxes Babbitt's Cleanser	25c

Beef Liver	8c lb.
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28-Ga. Galvanized Roofing	\$3.50 sq
28-Ga. V Crimp Roofing	\$3.50 sq
28-Ga. Sure Drain Roofing	\$3.50 sq
28-Ga. Standard Seam	\$3.75 sq
29-Ga. Roll Roofing	\$3.75 sq
Galvanized Pails	15c each
Feed Oats	55c bu
Cleaned Seed Oats	65c bu

The Medford Grocery Co.
J. DAVID BAILE, President.

Medford, Maryland

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.

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.

UNIONTOWN.

Miss Pearl Simpson and Russell Morteny, Hotel Brooks, York, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Cookson entertained the Aid Society of the M. P. Church, Wednesday night.

Mrs. John Heltbride has returned home, after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Haines and family, near Littlestown.

Miss Thyra Heltbride spent the week-end with her cousin, Miss Caroline Hull, Westminster.

The following pupils had perfect attendance for the month of January: Grade 1—Ralph Baust, Chas. DeHibbiss, Sylvester Fisher, Leon Heltbride, Richard Stansbury, Calvin Lawrence, Marie Fisher, Betty Hoch, Louise Hoch, Louise Marker, Mary Lee Smelser, Evelyn Talbert, Mildred Zepp.

Grade 2—James McKinney, Vernon Schaffer, Earl Waltz, Ruth Lawrence, Pauline Hahn, Catherine Hahn, Elizabeth Gilbert, Charlotte Fogle, Doris Fisher.

Grade 3—Glenn Brown, Ervin Fritz, Theodore McKinney, Eugene Myers, Irvin Myers, Harold Wantz, James Zollickoffer, Granville Hyde, Ralph Little, Nellie Ruby, Phyllis Crandell, Lillian Mason, Gloria Haines, Zelda Fogle, Elizabeth Caylor.

Grade 4—Robert Bare, Betty Englar, Sterling Fogle, Earl Fritz, Donald Heltbride, Kenneth Marker, Mildred Myers, Arthur Starmer.

Grade 5—Paul Fisher, Emory Baust, Chas. Crandell, Arlie Waltz, Mary Devilliss, Thelma Ecker, Irene Flygare, Naomia Fritz, Theres Marquet, Charlotte Mason, Vallie Rappoldt.

Grade 6—Keith Heltbride, Norman Haines, Ralph Smith, Lavalia Wentz, Caroline Devilliss, Mildred Dickensheets, Catherine Fritz, Anna Lippy, Mildred Mason, Elvy Sittig, Hazel Stevenson.

CLEAR DALE.

The following pupils of Ash Grove School attended school every day during the month of January; Marian Eckenrode, Dorothy Miller, Bernice Motter, Doris Motter, Angeline Feeser, Helen Myers, Elizabeth Spalding, Doris Snyder, Malcolm Spalding, Jay Spalding, Richard Spalding, Herman Sentz, Robert Straley, Samuel Snyder, Irvin Crabb, Francis Kuhns and Chester Eckenrode. Luther C. Miller is teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hartlaub, of this place, with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. David Glant, of Hanover, spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bowman, of near Silver Run, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lippy, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hawk and daughter, Gladys Mr. and Mrs. Worthy A. Crabb and daughter, Gloria, of near Littlestown, were entertained at "500," on Friday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spangler.

Mr. and Mrs. David Glant, Hanover, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hartlaub.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Heiser and son, Malcolm, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Baubitz, of Seven Valley.

The pupils of Pleasant Grove School are now being taught by Mrs. Purdy, due to the illness of their teacher, Mrs. Esther R. Wolfe, who was taken to the Hanover General Hospital, on Saturday, and underwent an operation for appendicitis at that institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spangler and daughter, Mary, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Detrick.

MANCHESTER.

The choir and pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church assisted the choir of Lazarus Lutheran Church, at Lineboro in the presentation of a musical program on Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Rehmer gave an explanatory talk on "Stand up for Jesus."

A special program of motion pictures, of Foreign Missions will be shown in the Lutheran Church, on Sunday evening.

Boy Scouts of Manchester and vicinity will attend worship in Trinity Reformed Church, at 7:30, Sunday evening, to hear a sermon by the pastor, on "Lessons from Lincoln."

The musical program, under the auspices of the C. E. Society of Trinity Reformed Church, was very creditably rendered, on Sunday evening. Quite a variety of vocal and instrumental combinations were presented. The Hartzler musical trio, of New Windsor and Union Bridge, who are scheduled to present program Sunday evening, March 4, had made an error in noting the time, and came to Manchester, Sunday evening. They added several vocal and instrumental selections. They will be with us to bring an entire program on March 4.

HOBSON GROVE.

Misses Esther and Pauline Sentz, spent the week-end with Misses Catherine and Francis Crumbacker.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Shirk, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kiser and Mrs. Rosa Bohn, called on Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bohn and family, Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Albaugh and daughter, Esther, and Mrs. Wm. Stover, were callers at Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shanabrook's, near White Hall, Monday.

Mrs. J. A. Koons and Mrs. Luther Sentz, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crumbacker.

FEESERSBURG.

We have never seen a fairy, but saw a fairy scene, last Thursday night, with feathery snow clinging to everything and moonlight over all; it was too beautiful to last long, and when the wind arose before dawn it swept every bush and twig and wire clean, so that things looked natural the next day, only the snow-clad hills loomed large, and white in all directions which continues yet.

Owing to the cold and snowy weather last Thursday evening, not more than a dozen persons met at Mt Union for the District Rally of C. E., as announced. So after waiting some time, they dispersed, hoping to have the special program at a later date.

Rev. and Mrs. M. L. Kroh, of Uniontown, called on the Birelys, on Thursday evening.

Misses Esther and Pauline Sentz, of Hobson Grove, spent Saturday night in our town, with their cousins, the Crumbackers, Mrs. Addie Crumbacker, Esther Sentz and Sue Birely, the newly appointed literature committee of C. E., had a business meeting the same evening.

C. E. Service followed the S. S. hour at Mt. Union, on Sunday morning, closing the 53rd anniversary week of the organization of C. E., by Rev. Francis E. Clark, in Portland, Me. There were good readings and remarks on the young people's part in interdenominational work; and a brief outline of the beginning of C. E. at Mt. Union—but no one can estimate its influence in the community for forty-three years.

Letters from friends, known to many of your readers, give the following information; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lincoln Birely leave Boston, on his birthday, Feb. 7th., for a few weeks at Miami, Fla., hoping the warmer climate will benefit both of them.

Miss Gladys E. Bounds, a former teacher at Hobson Grove, from the Eastern Shore of Md., is now at the Sheppard Pratt Hospital, Towson, from a nervous break-down. She has been there several months, and her condition is improving.

Mrs. DeWitt C. Haines is convalescing from a severe illness of three weeks, attending high blood pressure. Mr. Haines has proven a good patient nurse. They are living with their son, Charles and family, in Baltimore, and have kind attention. Their nephew, Haines Ball and wife left New York, on Jan. 4th., for a trip around the world, and are having a wonderful time.

About 5:45 on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Laura Flickinger Stephan departed this life, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bostian, Middleburg. She was the eldest sister of Mrs. Bostian, and suffering with a mental illness they brought her to their home three months ago, and gave her close attention, but she recently became weaker and passed quietly away. The funeral service was conducted at the Bostian home, on Thursday afternoon by Revs. F. Peck, of the Reformed Church, of Silver Run, and F. F. Fife, of the Lutheran Church, of Woodsboro with interment at St. John's (Leters) beyond Westminster.

The linemen were stringing electric wires on the new poles, on Tuesday, and watching them we decided they have rough, hard and dangerous work.

A chopping machine from Johnsville district is making visits to this community, every two weeks, and some of the farmers have corn, oats, alfalfa hay, and other kinds of feed chopped, at home.

Some of the men are busy filling the ice houses and the women are piecing quilts in the good old fashioned way, since real winter has interrupted their visiting, and others are entertaining the plumber, who must open the frozen and clogged pipes; but summer can't be far away, any how the days are an hour longer than when the year began.

We have had good sleighing on good roads, but only two sleighs in evidence. How we used to count our sleigh rides!

Now its time to smoke the meat 3 or 4 days, with old-time hickory smoke, and then its ready for use.

HARNEY.

Preaching Service at St. Paul's, next Sabbath, at 2 o'clock; S. S., 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin D. Hess entertained at dinner, Sunday evening, Rev. John Sanderson and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reck, Hanover.

Joseph Snider, who had his left shoulder badly hurt, on Monday evening, is a patient at the Annie Warner Hospital. The accident occurred when his car skidded and overturned.

St. Paul's Aid Society held its monthly meeting, with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence LeGore, Taneytown, with 16 members present and several visitors.

Mr. Dilly Mort, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Yealy, and Mrs. Walter Kemp, who have been housed up with LaGrippe, are all improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Haines and daughters, moved, on Friday, to their home, recently purchased from Chas. Wilson.

The play, given in the Hall, Saturday evening, "Vinegar Vandivilt Agency" was given to an extra large audience, and much praise is due the characters and director.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cline and son, Green Stone, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kemp, and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wantz, on Tuesday.

KEYMAR.

Mrs. Roy Saylor spent Thursday of last week at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Charles Rebert, Westminster.

Rev. C. W. Culp, of Union Bridge, spent last Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Leakins.

Herman Saylor, of Lock Haven, Pa., spent the forepart of the week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Saylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grossnickle and little daughter, of Frederick, spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Leakins.

Miss Jennie Galt, of Taneytown, spent Tuesday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Galt.

Miss Madeline Dern and sister, Miss Erma, were callers in the home of their aunt, Mrs. Bessie Mehrling, Tuesday evening.

Raymond Wilson is on the sick list at this writing.

NEW WINDSOR.

The World's Day of Prayer will be observed on Feb. 16, at 2 P. M., in the M. E. Church.

R. Smith Snader went, on Monday, to the Franklin Square Hospital, for observation and treatment.

Mrs. Neil Haines and Mrs. Alice Stevenson are both on the sick list; also Miss Carrie Eckman.

Mrs. J. R. Galt entertained the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, at her home, on Wednesday evening.

Miss Margaret Currens, of the Maryland University Hospital, spent the week-end with M. D. Reid and wife.

Miss Gertrude Jamison entertained her sister and school friend, from Hood College, Frederick, over the week-end.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Bixler entertained Mrs. Martha Harman, at dinner, on Saturday evening, in honor of her 86th birthday.

Truman Ensor and wife, of Towson, spent Sunday here, with his parents, E. C. Ensor and wife.

James Crawford, wife and son, of Norfolk, Va.; Thomas Bennett and wife, of Philadelphia, were recent visitors in the home of Dr. J. S. Gearty.

Miss Vannie Wilson visited Mrs. William Wilson, in Westminster, this week.

Miss Betty Jane Roop celebrated her 10th. birthday on Monday, by entertaining a few of her friends to supper.

Edgar Eyer's wife and children are suffering from an attack of Scarlet Fever.

Paul Benedict and wife, of Gittings, spent Sunday last here, with his parents.

Mrs. Bessie Smith, of Baltimore, was a recent visitor at the home of her brother, Walter Bankerd.

BARK HILL.

Those on the sick list are slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lambert, Mrs. Amelia Crabb and son, Ervin, were in Westminster, on Thursday, on business.

Miss Margaret Myers, of Randallstown, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Wright, of Union Bridge; Mr. and Mrs. Galen Wright, of Walkersville, spent Sunday with Wm. Wright and family.

Miss Mary Snyder and Ervin Crabb spent Sunday evening with Paul Crouse and family.

Mr. and Mrs. David Miller and sons, spent Saturday night with Frank Davis and wife, at Dundalk, returning on Sunday with Ray Crouse.

Mrs. Milton Catzendafer is among those on the sick list.

Mr. Roy Boone entertained a few neighbors and friends, in honor of Mr. Boone's birthday.

Donald Lambert, had the misfortune to cut his forefinger while splitting wood, which required two stitches to close the wound.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Myers, Mrs. Edward Caylor and David Miller assisted Ervin Myers with their butchering, on Tuesday.

Miss Esther Crouse, of Taneytown, spent the week-end with her parents, U. G. Crouse and wife.

THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Monday, Feb. 5, 1934—Noah L. Schaeffer and Sterling R. Schaeffer, acting executors of Ferdinand D. Schaeffer, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, current money, and debts due, settled their first account and received orders to transfer securities and mortgages.

Corra R. Steele, executor of Guy W. Steele, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled her first and final account.

Alice A. Roser and Harvey E. Roser, administrators of Samuel A. Roser, deceased, settled their first account and received order to make distribution among creditors.

The last will and testament of Jesse L. Lindsay, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to Addie B. Lindsay, who received order to notify creditors.

Edith A. Baumgardner, administratrix of George R. Baumgardner, deceased, received order to sell partnership interest and order to deposit money.

Tuesday, Feb. 6th., 1934—The last will and testament of Frederick W. Bitzel, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted to Edward Francis Bitzel and Mary Alberta Bitzel, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Arthur L. Conway, administrator of Howard L. Conway, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Vernon H. Barnes, administrator of Frances E. Owings, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and current money, and received order to sell personal property.

Carrie R. Bitzel, Grace L. Klee and Mary Etta Stockdale, administratrices of Emory C. Zepp, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

Madalyn M. Reese, administratrix of C. Foutz Reese, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell same.

RIOTING IN PARIS

Serious rioting, almost reaching the proportions of a revolution, have broken out in Paris. Just what is the main cause of the disturbance seems difficult to understand in this country, but it is largely a Socialistic demonstration.

Premier Edward Daladier relinquished office as a result of it, and immediately Gaston Donmergue, a 70-year-old veteran was chosen to replace him. The rioting is in the very heart of the city in the midst of the government buildings, and many persons have either been killed or injured, while destruction to property has been great.

So far, the local police force has been trying to handle the situation without calling on the military.

Conditions have quieted down but are not normal, and a general strike has been called for Monday by labor groups. The number taking part in the disorder is estimated at 30,000, many of them being women.

NEWS NOTES FROM CARROLL & ADJOINING COUNTIES.

The farm of the late Isaac P. Stutely, in Johnsview district, composed of 141 acres, 3roods and 32 square perches, was purchased at a mortgagee sale on the premises Saturday afternoon by David W. Stutely, assignee of the mortgage, for \$5,180. The price per acre was \$35. The farm is improved with a 9-room brick mansion house and other buildings. At the same time a 10-acre wood lot on "Rocky Hill", in Woodsboro district was purchased by Arthur Sines, near Woodsboro, for \$300.

J. Marker Dern, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dern, Littlestown, left on Wednesday morning, last week, from Baltimore, by train for Richmond, Va., where he will enter the law school of the University of Virginia. He attended Western Maryland College for two years and reached the limit of his course. Marker intends to complete the law course in three years.

"CODES" AND "PRICE FIXING."

In many industries, "codes" and "price fixing" have made progress. It appears, however, that in numerous instances, individual efforts along these lines have been indulged in, that have not been approved by the government. Only 257 codes have been approved, with many more on the waiting list.

Some of the advances in price have been made, with the announcement, "Expect another change in price any day." Others say prices will be of "date of receipt of order," or "our price list is undergoing adjustment to the code."

In the printing business there has not as yet, been a code approved, nor prices fixed. Those who are working under the NRA are doing so under the first agreement, or under a tentative code subject to change.

The printer therefore orders his stock without definitely knowing what it will cost, or whether his selling prices will be fixed for him by a code, or what kind of prices they will be.

"The manner of giving, shows the character of the giver, more than the gift itself."

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. Advertisement

MARRIED

HILLARY—SEIPP.

On Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. William L. Hillary and Miss Mildred N. Seipp, both of Westminster, were united in marriage with the ring ceremony of the Reformed Church, at the Reformed Parsonage, Manchester, by Rev. Dr. John S. Hollenbach. They were attended by Wilson Alban, of Hampstead, and Miss Gladys Smith, of Westminster. The bride, who was attractively attired, is employed at the Carroll Manufacturing Co., Westminster. The groom, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hillary, of Woodlawn, Md., is a machinist with the same Company.

DIED.

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

MRS. ELIZABETH S. MYERS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shorb Myers, died at her home near Keyville, early on Monday morning, having been confined to bed for the past three years, but seriously ill for only three weeks. Her age was 91 years, 7 months, 15 days. She was twice married, her first husband, Philip Shorb, having died 62 years ago, and her second husband was William D. P. Myers. She is survived by four children: Mrs. O. R. Kozt, near Keyville; George E. Myers, at home; Mrs. Priscilla Moser, Owings Mills and Mrs. Harvey Fogle, near Washington, also by 15 grand-children and 9 great-grand-children.

Funeral services were held Wednesday morning, at the home, and in Keyville Lutheran Church, in charge of her pastor, Rev. P. H. Williams. Interment was in the Keyville cemetery.

MRS. ANNIE B. STOFFLE.

Mrs. Annie B. Stoffle, wife of R. C. C. Stoffle, died on Friday, at 11 P. M., in Baltimore, where she had been living for the last three months, to be near her physician. She was aged 46 years, 5 months and 23 days. Mrs. Stoffle was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Folkert, of Manchester, who are among the survivors. Other survivors are her husband; a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Smith; a sister, Mrs. Clara Thorney, Baltimore; two brothers, Charles and Robert Folkert, of Baltimore.

Funeral services were held on Monday, at the home, at 2 o'clock, with concluding services in Immanuel Lutheran Church, with her pastor, Rev. L. H. Rehmer, in charge, with the Rev. I. G. Naugle, of the U. B. Church, assisting.

GEORGE P. PANEBAKER.

George P. Panebaker died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lee Hitchens, Westminster, early Monday morning, aged 82 years, 10 months, 6 days. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Carrie Martin, of Baltimore; Mrs. Roy S. Miller, of Baltimore Heights, and Miss Laura Panebaker, of Westminster; also by one brother and two sisters, Dr. William Panebaker, of Baltimore; Mrs. Mary Wantz, Lineboro, and Mrs. Calvin T. Fringer, Taneytown.

Funeral services were held on Wednesday, at 2 P. M., at the Harvey Bankard funeral parlor, Westminster. The Rev. J. B. Lau officiating. Interment was made in Krider's cemetery.

SCHOOL NEWS.

The title of the Senior-Junior play which is to be presented on Thursday evening, March 8, at 8 P. M., is "Engaged by Wednesday." The cast will be announced next week.

Three basketball games will be played in the school auditorium on next Tuesday, Feb. 13, beginning at 7:15 P. M. The Blue Ridge College girls and Mt. Airy boys will be the visitors. The Alumni will play Mt. Airy Alumni.

The following pupils have neither been absent nor tardy during the month of January.

Freshman—Joseph Baker, Catherine Crouse, Evelyn Eckard, Lewis Elliot, Oneida Fuss, Vivian Haines, Thelma Harner, James Hembler, Doris Hess, Roland Hubbard, David Kephart, John Lawyer, Mary Katherine Maus, Ruth Miller, Margaret Ohler, Mary Ohler, Alma Reever, Kathryn Ridinger, Pauline Sentz, Mary Smith, Maxine Smith, William Teeter and Arlin Utz.

Sophomores—Louise Bankard, Mildred Baumgardner, Virginia Bower, Frederick Bower, Basil Crapster, Virginia Donelson, Mildred Eckard, Francis Edwards, Agnes Elliot, Mary Formwalt, Jean Frailey, Elizabeth Hahn, Charlotte Hess, Esther Lovell, Robert Lambert, Richard Mehrling, Marie Myers, Donald Myers, Freda Stambaugh, Myron Tracey, George Valentine.

Juniors—Clara Bricker, Mabert Brower, Mary Crouse, David Erb, Catherine Flegale, Charlotte Hilterbrick, Eleanor Kephart, Osie Krise, George Marshall, Elwood Myers, Edw. Reid, Margaret Reindollar, Roland Stone-sifer, Mildred Stull, Richard Sutcliffe, Lucile Wantz, and Martin Zimmerman.

Seniors—Ludean Bankard, Kenneth Baumgardner, Thelma Clutz, Mary Edwards, Eileen Henze, Ellen Hess, Janette Lawyer, Kathryn Myers, Gladys Reever, Henry Reindollar, John Skiles, Grace Stonesifer.

Special—Alice Riffle.

Grade 1—Joseph Reaver, Frank Newman, Richard Haines, Robert Whitman, Charlotte Baker, Miriam Copenhaver, Marian Eckard, Pauline Flickinger, Betty Hess, Marie Hilbert, Annamae Kiser, Mary Linton, Dorothy Lookingbill, Francis Lovell, Mary Smith, Shirley Welk and Phyllis Smith.

Grade 2—Charlotte Austin, Harriet Feeser, Celia Fair, Ruth Hilterbrick, Anna Mae Hartsock, Mary Suerwell, Mildred Shelton, Carolyn Vaughn, Alice Hitchcock, Susan Davis, Wilbur Alexander, Glenn Bollinger, Jackie Breffle, Russel Crocker, Carroll Eckard, Norman Gist, Fern Haines, Francis Lookingbill, Ivan Reaver, Theodore Simpson, and Revelle Whitman.

Grade 3—Harry Clutz, Paul Donelson, Elwood Harner, Franklin Hartsock, Kenneth Mummert, Roland Myers, Norman Nusbaum, Richard Ohler, Charles Sweetman, Hope Ashenfelter, Dorothy Boone, Treva Brower, Dorothy Crabb, Louis Foreman, Noonua Hess, Juneabelle Humbert, Truth Myers, Maxine Nusbaum, Dorothy Price, Helen Reaver, Hazel Sies, Marian Stone, Elva May Valentine, Mary Alice Vaughn and Catherine Pohlman.

Miss Hall's Room—Kenneth Airing, Francis Reaver, Carolyn Weddle, Jas. Glacken, John Meneger, Billy San-glen, Charles Stonesifer, Elizabeth Bankard, Adelia Haines, Margaret Hess.

Mr. Griffith's Room—Robert Bowers, Roy Reaver, Glenn Martin, Josiah Skiles, Audrey Shelton, Ruth Hess, and Marie Hilterbrick.

Grade 4—Robert Airing, Richard Bollinger, William Copenhaver, Paul Devilliss, Roger Formwalt, Luther Fogleson, William Formwalt, Glenn Garner, James Haines, Kenneth Myers, Richard Reifsnider, Dewey Simpson, Fern Hitchcock, Austin Davis, Letitia Smith, Marguerite Stone, Edith Sterner, Ruth Rodkey, Edna Rodkey, Ruth Pohlman, Louise Hess, Ruth Anna Baker, and Alice Alexander.

Grade 5—Ralph Baker, Paul Baker, Glenn Dayhoff, Artemus Donelson, Fred Garner, John Garner, Richard Hiltved, Charles Rodkey, Forrest Skiles, Ralph Shorb, John Sies, James Stavelly, Richard Teeter, Oneida Bream, Treva Carbaugh, Mae Lambert, Margaret Mayers, Thelma Reynolds, Louise Slick, Marian Vaughn, and Romaine Vaughn.

Grade 6—Carmen Austin, Mildred Carbaugh, Marie Haines, Gladys Morelock, Betty Myers, Audrey Ohler, Elizabeth Ohler, Teresa Ohler, Mildred Porter, Grace Reaver, Mary Rodkey, Francis Stonesifer, Pauline Valentine, David Angell, Luther Halter, Roy Harner, Everett Hess, Loy LeGore, Franklin Lepper, David Myerly, Kenneth Nusbaum, Fern Ohler, Bobby Sarbaugh, Charles Shelton, Hobart Sterner, Galen Stonesifer, and Kenneth Hartsock.

Grade 7—Robert Bankard, Kenneth Crum, Walter Durbin, James Elliot, Robert Fair, Charles Humbert, Martin Nusbaum, William Sell, Thomas Smith, Robert Stone, Donald Moser, Catherine Buckler, Catherine Carbaugh, Margaret Garner, Maxine Hess, Idona Mehrling, Doris Porter, Margaret Reaver, Doris Sell, Gertrude Shriner, Virginia Teeter, and Rosa Wiles.

BIG CHANGES MADE ON FACE OF EARTH

1933 Sees Great Engineering Projects Under Way.

Washington.—Outstanding changes brought about on the face of the earth during 1933 by dynamite, steam shovels, picks and spades, riveting "guns," and concrete mixers are summarized in a bulletin from the National Geographic society dealing with the engineering accomplishments of the year. Owing to the pushing forward of public works in the United States and a number of other countries, in an effort to combat the economic depression, and to threats of war in other regions, the bulletin points out, more than the normal number of construction projects were under way in all parts of the world.

"Engineering activity was especially marked in highway construction," says the bulletin. "In the United States work progressed in all the states on more than 3,000 separate road-building projects financed with public works administration funds. For the most part, these projects represented relatively short stretches of road supplementing and improving existing highways."

"Two scenic highways of more than local interest were completed or brought close to completion: 'Going-to-the-Sun' highway in Glacier National park, and the 'Skyline Drive' along the crest of a section of the Blue Ridge mountains in Virginia."

Railways Shrink in U. S.

"While net railway mileage increased in 1933 on several continents, especially Asia, a much greater mileage was again abandoned in the United States than was built. Less than 50 miles of new track was laid in Uncle Sam's domains during the year, while more than 2,400 miles was abandoned."

"Railways were extended in Chile, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, and Colombia; in Spain and Italy; in French Morocco, Central, South, and East Africa; in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Poland, and Turkey; in China; and in Australia."

"One of the most important railway projects undertaken during 1933 was the double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian railroad."

"Greatest railway activity centered during the year in Manchuria and Korea, to central Manchuria."

"Famous Aswan dam across the Nile, 450 miles south of Cairo, had its second heightening job completed during the year. It will now impound more than five billion tons of water."

"The 20-mile dam across the Zuider Zee in the Netherlands, the last gap in shape which was closed in 1932, took final shape during 1933, and in September its top was officially opened to rail and highway traffic."

"After nearly three years of excavation and preparation of the Boulder dam site on the Colorado river, the first concrete was poured June 6. Two years will be required to pour the 5,500,00

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, 25 cents.

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

CASH IN ADVANCE payments are desired in all cases.

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

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

WANTED—Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Squabs and Calves at highest prices. 50c a head for delivering Calves. Highest prices paid for Hides and Furs of all kinds.—Frances E. Shaum's Produce. Phone 3-J 8-28-1f

FAT HOGS, FAT COWS, Fat Bulls. Anything in the cattle and hog line I am a buyer for. Let me know what you have to offer.—Harold Mehring. 12-3-1f

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY—Vegetable Soup, Chicken Sandwiches, Mince Pies, fresh Strawberry Sundae.—Bowers Goodie Parlor.

CHICKEN AND HAM SUPPER. Saturday, Feb. 24, in Friemen's Building by the Ladies' Aid Society of Reformed Church. Everybody welcome. 2-9-2f

FOR RENT—78 Acre Farm, Share or cash. Good buildings, water and house. Taneytown-Middleburg road.—Wade Goldsmith, Keymar, Md. 9-2f

FOR SALE—Guernsey Heifer Calf, good size, 2 weeks old. Mother test 5x3 butterfat.—J. N. O. Smith.

NOTICE—Positively no more Junk hauled in my woods, or they will have to move it.—Mrs. W. G. Myers.

FOR SALE—1 Red Stock Bull and one Heifer.—Jessie Unger, near Mayberry.

MOVING PICTURE for benefit of Public Library at Emmitsburg, Feb. 22, at 2:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. "The Cradle Song" with Dorothy Wieck.

LUMBER AND WOOD SALE will be held at Galt's Grain Shed, on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 1:30 P. M.—Wm. F. Riittase.

8 WHITE CHESTER SHOATS. for sale, weigh about 50 lbs.—Russell Feeser, near Taneytown.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Lot of second-hand Furniture, Desks, Wardrobes, Chairs, China Closet, Buffet, Chest, 1 Buffet, with glass on top, \$1.00; 1 Chest, new, 13-16-3-ft long, \$2.75; Wardrobes, \$3.75-\$6.50; Extension Table, oak plank top, \$4.50.—C. A. Lambert, Taneytown Repair Shop in rear of Lutheran Church. 2-9-2f

FOR RENT—Five-room House; large lot, coal house and wood house. garage.—Mrs. L. D. Frock, Taneytown. 1-26-1f

FOR SALE—Fresh Cow, 4th calf. T. B. tested.—Markwood Angell, near Galt Station.

CROSS CUT SAWS gummed and filed.—John H. Birely, Toms Creek, Taneytown No. 3. 2-2-2f

FOR SALE—Brooder House 10x30 ft.—Isaac Pittinger, Copperville. 2-2-2f

WALL PAPER—Large assortment of 1934 Samples to select from. We also carry stock for prompt service.—Chas. and Elmer Schildt, Taneytown, Md. 2-2-2f

MAN WANTED for Rawleigh Route of 800 families in South Carroll County. Reliable hustler can start earning \$25.00 weekly and increase every month. Write immediately. Rawleigh Co., Chester, Pa., Dept. MD-75-OD, or see John P. Hudson, Woodlawn, Md. 2-2-2f

PIANOS—Radle \$18.00; Behr, \$29; Baby Grands, \$150; Steiff's, Knabe, Steinway, \$25.00 to \$300.—Cramer's Palace Music, Frederick, Md. 2-3-10f

I HAVE AT MY Stables, at Keymar, a number of lead and all-around Farm Horses for sale or exchange. Will also buy anything in horse or cattle line you have for sale.—Raymond Wilson. 1-12-1f

SHOE AND HARNESS Repairing, until further notice. Terms Cash.—Harry E. Reck. 12-15-1f

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

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

SALE REGISTER

Sales for which this office does printing or advertising, will be inserted under the heading (4 lines) free of charge. Charge for sale register alone, \$1.00 until date of sale. Notices longer than 4 lines must be paid for, extra.

FEBRUARY.

20-12 o'clock, Edgar Stonessfer, near Bridgeport. Stock and Implements. B. P. Ogie, Auct.

10-12:30 o'clock, Sargent D. Bankert, Executor, Taneytown. Real and Personal Property.

MARCH.

1-11 o'clock, Claude Biddinger, 2 1/2 miles west of Taneytown. Stock and Farming Implements. Harry Trout, Auct.

7-1 o'clock, Mrs. Geo. R. Baumgardner, Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

14-1 o'clock, Mrs. Mary A. Wantz, Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

15-12 o'clock, Birnie L. R. Bowers on Wm. Feeser farm, near Walnut Grove School. Farming Implements.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

Piney Creek Presbyterian—Preaching Service, 9:30; Sabbath School, at 10:30; Brotherhood 12th., 7:30. Taneytown Presbyterian—Sabbath School, 10:00; Preaching Service, at 11:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:45.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—S. School, at 9:15 A. M.; Morning Worship, at 10:15; C. E., at 6:30 P. M.; Evening Worship, at 7:30; Catechetical Class, on Saturday afternoon, at 1:30 P. M.

Keysville—No Service. Next Service, on Sunday afternoon, February 18, at 2.

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

Taneytown U. B. Charge, Taneytown Church—9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 6:30 P. M., Young People's Meeting; 7:30 P. M., Evening Worship. At this service the Men's Chorus will sing.

Harney Church—9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:10 A. M., Morning Worship.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, Mt. Union—S. S., 9:15 A. M.; Divine Worship, 10:30 A. M.; C. E., 6:30 P. M.; Mid-Week Lenten Services, Wednesday, Feb. 14, (Mt. Union) 7:30.

Winters—S. S., 1:30 P. M.; Divine Worship, 2:30 P. M.

St. Paul—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Catechetical Instruction, Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Manchester U. B. Charge, Bixler's—Service of Worship with sermon, at 10:30 A. M.

Mt. Zion—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Young People's Service, 7:30; The Annual Thank-Offering Service under the auspices of the W. M. A., will be held next Sunday, Feb. 18, in the afternoon.

Miller's—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Young People's Service, at 6:45 P. M., followed by special evangelistic service at 7:30, continuing each night of the week except Saturday.

Manchester Reformed Charge, Lineboro—S. S., 9:00; Worship, at 10:00. Subject: "What do People owe to their Pastor." Catechise, Saturday, at 10, at the home of Earl Kopp, and Sunday after Worship.

Manchester—S. S., 9:30; C. E., 6:30; Worship, 7:30; Special Sermon to Boy Scouts on "Lessons from Lincoln." The Schools and Fraternal organizations are urgently invited to attend. Catechise Saturday, at 1:30 P. M. Lenten Worship, Friday, Feb. 16, at 7:30 P. M.

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

HANDICAPS.

Deaf persons have a compensating keenness of eye, and most of them are accomplished lip readers. One movie audience was startled by a deaf man who broke into a great guffaw at the most tragic moment of an exciting film. He had lip-read the remarks of the star who played the hero role, and the remark was not at all in keeping with the scene. Handicaps are only relative things. Blindness produced a Milton, the loss of legs a Henley, consumption a Stevenson, eye-strain a Nietzsche, Edison, creator of the phonograph, was partly deaf. The majority of men are color-blind. Each being has some minor flaw in his make up.

But no individual should let physical things stop him. It makes human beings better fighters if they are not perfect physical specimens. Such can say with the hopeless cripple, Henley: "In the fell clutch of circumstance, I have not winced nor cried aloud. Handicaps often are spurs to achievement.—Handicaps.

WHO GETS THE DOLLAR?

Who gets the dollar that is spent for printing? Analysis of disposition of the dollar spent for printing shows that more than 70 percent of it is paid for labor, and remains at home to benefit the butcher, the baker, the clothier and every line of retail trade. The dollar expended with the local printer is of greater value to the community than the dollar spent for merchandise.

The local merchant who buys printing outside of his own community is robbing his own cash register. A good many retail merchants need education along this line. The only source from which they will get this education is the local newspaper.

It has taken years for people to come to some understanding of the fact that the tourist dollar, for instance, is of direct benefit to the entire community.

The dollar spent for printing is the most loyal dollar in your community. Don't let your local merchants forget that fact.—Wisconsin Press.

Sheriff's Sale of Valuable Merchandise

IN STORE AT TANEYTOWN, CARROLL COUNTY,

MARYLAND,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1934, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, (1) at the suit of Maryland Biscuit Company, a body corporate, and (2) George F. Petry and J. Lee Cramer, trading as Petry & Cramer, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of William M. Ohler, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the rights, title and interest and estate of William M. Ohler in and to all that merchandise, store fixtures, etc., in his store room in Taneytown, Carroll County, Md., located on York Street at the Square in said town, described as follows:

2 pkgs paper napkins, 7 bottles disinfectant, lot paper plates, 14 cans Babbitt's cleanser, 3 loose leaf books, 2 cans radiator cleanser, 5 cans hand soap, 8 pkgs paraffine, 5 pkgs clothes pins, lot of cake cutters, 2 pkgs aluminum cleaner, 3 pkgs epsom salts, lot of colored twine, 2 lard cans, 8 lb apple snits, 1 coil oil lamp, lot of American flags, 16 boxes paper plates, 2 jars hard candy, wire rack, 30 pipes, 4 pkgs smoking tobacco, 2 sacks of Dukes mixture, 4 boxes snuff, 8 cans smoking tobacco, 13 moth rid, 3 jars marshmallow, 4 pkgs Jel set, 1 jug syrup, 5 pkgs gelatine, 8 pkgs Jello, 10 pkgs bottle caps, 16 pkgs Royal dessert, 6 cans Gro-wer, milk shaker, 8 cans malted milk, 6 bottles almond ext, 6 bottles washing fluid, 8 cake cutters, 10 mouse traps, 7 boxes laxative, lot lamp wicks, 7 pkgs chocolate pudding, 3 pkgs lime flavor, lot wood spoons, 12 pkgs pudding, 9 pkgs gelatin dessert, 2 bottles of blue, brush, 12 can openers, 1 can metal polish, 3 jar lids, 5 boxes soap and wool, 10 spools cotton, 8 pkgs wax paper, 3 bot old witch, 2 pkgs soap flakes, 4 pkgs Rinsor, 9 pks Palmolive beads, 4 pkgs Ivory snow, 7 pkgs gold dust, 9 pkgs soap chips, 12 pkgs lux, 6 pkgs washing powder, 13 boxes Ivory flakes, 5 boxes, chipso, 3 jars preserves, 2 jars walnuts, bottle Welch grape juice, 8 bottles catsup, 9 jars peanut butter, 4 jars honey, 10 lamp chimneys, 6 pkgs steel wool, pkg noodles, 5 pkgs egg bows, 4 pkgs washing tablets, 4 pkgs washing powder, 8 pkgs linen, 16 pkgs gold dust, 21 jars of cherries, 22 cans malt flavor, 6 jars food drink, 5 cans malt, jar vinegar, bottle birch beer, 2 pkgs noodles, 11 pkgs pop corn, 6 bot peroxide, 12 lamp burners, 2 pkgs rice krispies, 10 pkgs bran flakes, 9 pkgs puffed wheat, 4 pkgs all bran, 2 pkgs wholewheat flakes, 2 pkgs post toasties, 3 pkgs A-1 soda crackers, 3 cans round crackers, 14 cans peas, 32 cans Campbell's soup, 6 cans assorted vegetables, 4 cans kidney beans, 6 jars table syrup, 14 cans N. O. molasses, 1 box unceda bakens, 1 box Graham wafers, hand bell, 5 cans hominy 6 lb of flour, jar of spinach, 5 jars tomatoes, 3 cans tomatoes, 4 cans salmon, 23 cans pork and beans, pair fish scales, 14 lemons, 22 oranges, 3 head lettuce, 4 heads cabbage, 5 pkgs corn flakes, 6 pkgs wheat peps, 3 pkgs cream of wheat, pkg Pillsbury Farina, pkg tea biscuits, 2 pkgs bisquick, 2 pkgs apricots, 9 cans Libby's cherries, 6 cans cherries, 2 cans Bartlett pears, 8 cans Del Monte cling peaches, 2 cans sweet potatoes, 8 cans sweet corn, 2 cans Bartlett pears, 3 cans grapefruit, 6 cans asparagus, 8 cans tomatoes, 7 cans pork and beans, can sugar corn, 8 cans sausage, 8 cans sardines, 8 cans tomatoes, 7 cans noodle soup, 3 cans pineapple, 5 cans mince meat, 10 garden kraut, can sugar peas, 3 cans table syrup, 18 pork beans, oil heater, potted fern, 9 celo straw fly swatters, 11 rubber fly swatters, 35 wire fly swatters, 2 Colgate toothpaste, 4 antiseptic solution, 9 vaseline, 5 lemon lotion, 1 cucumber lotion, lilac vegetal, 3 toilet

and I hereby give notice that I will sell all the right, title and interest and estate of the said William M. Ohler in and to the personal property above described at public sale on the premises above mentioned for cash, on Tuesday, February 20, 1934, at 10 o'clock, A. M. RAY JOHN, Sheriff of Carroll County, Maryland. 2-9-2f J. N. O. SMITH, Auctioneer. 2-9-2f

Farmer's Meeting

In The Armory, Westminster, Md. THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1934, at 8:00 P. M.

Come and hear the issues discussed that have to do with restoration of agriculture and bills pending in Congress ably handled by

JOHN A. SIMPSON

National President of Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

Mr. Simpson is a speaker of national prominence and will tell you the reason agriculture is in this deplorable condition. You owe it to your business to know the facts.

The Westminster Boys Band

under the direction of Mr. Strine will give a concert at 7:15 P. M.

EVERYBODY WELCOME COMMITTEE

Being Careful

First Sailor—Had your baby christened yet, chum?
Second Sailor—No fear; nobody's going to crack my kid on the head with a bottle.

BAD TRADE



"Experience is a good asset."
"I'd much prefer the bankroll I exchanged for mine."

Remarkable

"I heard a remarkable pianist today who has only one hand."
"That's nothing; I heard a singer today who has no voice."

Impossible

"Our railways carried 200,000,000 persons last year."
"How can you believe those newspaper lies? There are not that number of people in the country."—Berlin Berliner Illustrate.

Neighborly Tact

"Mrs. Brown," cried Mr. Smith to his neighbor, "have you spoken to your boy about mimicking me?"
"Yes, I have," replied Mrs. Brown. "I've told him not to act like a fool."

Yes, What a Calamity!

Friend—Congratulations, Smith, I hear you have a son.
Smith—Yes, we're so glad it is a boy. Should hate to think of the old name dying out.

Honor for Choctaw Chief

Pushmataha, a Choctaw chief, who died in 1824, is buried in the Congressional cemetery. He served under General Jackson in the Pensacola campaign, commanding 2,500 of his braves. He visited Washington in 1824, and, while returning from a visit to Lafayette, was stricken with diphtheria and died at the Capital. John Randolph of Roanoke pronounced the eulogy at his grave, an extract from which is carved on his tombstone.

Proof That Russians Are of Some Degree Asiatic

The crossing of racial lines in Russia dates from the invasion of the country by the Mongols in 1235. The invaders from Asia overcame the original Russians, who were of Norse blood. The Mongol and Tartar strains soon became infused, and the characteristics of these peoples constantly rise to affect Russian national action with their original idea of force and conquest. They were a mountain people, many of whom lived by the sword. Racially, Russia is commonly divided into three parts. White Russia lies west of Moscow and its inhabitants are much more like the other Slav races than the remainder of the country. There is little Tartar blood in them. Great Russia's inhabitants are intermixed with the Finns. This is the north and central part of the country. The Little Russians (Ruthenians) display the widest diffusion of Mongol and Tartar blood. It is this strain throughout the country that accounts for the broad-headed, or Asiatic types, and the theory prevailing, until recently, that an understanding of Russia can be had only by those approaching her as predominantly more Asiatic than western European.

The Mississippi Bubble Scheme

The Mississippi Bubble was a banking and commercial scheme projected in France by the Scotch financier, John Law, during the reign of Louis XV. Its object was to improve French finances by removing some of the debt and disorder following the wars. The project was to develop the resources of the province of Louisiana and the country bordering the Mississippi and to send the money to France. The company was incorporated in 1717 and 200,000 shares were placed on the market, which were rapidly taken up and soon rose to enormous premium. The increasing scarcity of gold and silver in France, however, flooded the country with paper currency and the crisis came in July, 1720. Law was obliged to flee the country.

Pan-American Union Building

Andrew Carnegie furnished three-fourths of the \$1,000,000 required to build the Pan-American Union building, the countries represented there making up the remainder. It contains a banquet hall 120 feet long and 50 feet wide. The Hall of Nations, where each delegate has the coat of arms of his country engraved on his chair, contains an oval-shaped table made of three slabs of solid mahogany, dovetailed lengthwise, which is eighteen and one-half feet long and six and one-half feet wide.

Hobson's Choice

The expression Hobson's choice which is used to cover a situation in which the chooser only thinks the choice is his, whereas in reality it is the choice of the one granting the other the right to choose, dates back to a Tobias Hobson, first person in England to have a livery stable. Hobson had about 40 horses and when an individual sought to rent one Hobson most politely offered the customer the right to make his own selection. Somehow or other this selection invariably was the horse nearest the door.

"Hard Laid" Rope

The distance along the axis of a rope, in which the rope makes one complete turn, is called the lay. When yarns twist in one direction about the axis of the strands, and the strands twist in the opposite direction, the rope is known as regular lay. The hardness of a rope is determined by the amount of twist given to the strands, and consequently may be referred to as hard or soft laid.

Voltaire One of Leading Skeptics of His Period

Voltaire in his eighty-four years of a literary life of tremendous activities, a unique figure of a strange and many-sided genius was probably, with one exception, Frederick the Great of Prussia, the most talked-of and the most influential in many ways, of European celebrities. Voltaire's career was one of strange vicissitudes. That he still remains an amazing enigma is not due to lack of historical material or biographical interpretation.

More has been written about Voltaire than of any man of his period. But each biographer, essayist and analyst of his character seems to find a Voltaire fashioned to his own predilections. To one he is "liberty's greatest apostle." To another "a vulgar jester and iconoclast of sacred mysteries and beliefs."

Voltaire was born Francois Marie Arouet. The name Voltaire was one of his own manufacture and adoption, probably an anagram picked out of the family name. But it was the name he made famous both in literature and "in the market." With all his trafficking with kings and courtiers, and all his incessant activities as a writer, Voltaire never lost sight of the "main chance" of becoming wealthy. He was always a "big business man" on the side.

First Transatlantic Line

In 1838 the steamer "Sirius," which had been built for the Irish Sea service, was chartered by the British and American Steam Navigation Co. for Atlantic service. The first permanently successful transatlantic steamship line was the Cunard line, founded by Samuel Cunard of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1840. The first regular steamer of this line was the Britannia, which left Liverpool on July 4, 1840 and arrived at Boston on July 18. Cunard secured the American mail-carrying contract from the British admiralty in 1839 and started his fleet, originally called the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet company, with four wooden paddle-wheel steamers, each 207 feet long. The Britannia was the steamship on which Charles Dickens came to America in January, 1842, and he has a description of the voyage in his "American Notes."

Kremlin at Gorki

Two centuries older than the Moscow Kremlin, and much more typically Russian in design, is the Kremlin at Gorki, formerly Nizhni-Novgorod, vivid city of medieval art. Day and night its low-arched gates are open. From the crest of the rugged hill the Gorki Kremlin's strange square towers and ancient battlements loom through green foliage, dominating the city below. As in Moscow, the Kremlin holds government buildings, but with this interesting difference, that while in the larger Moscow Kremlin the highest government bodies of the USSR are for the most part housed in former palaces, the buildings in the Gorki Kremlin are new, and of strikingly modernistic design.

"Fairy Rings" in Meadows

The so-called "fairy rings" that appear in a meadow are circles of rank or withered grass, supposed to be produced by fairies dancing. In reality these rings are an agaric or fungus below the surface, which has seeded circularly, as many plants do. When the ring is brown and almost bare, the spawn has enveloped the roots and prevented their absorbing moisture; when the grass is rank, the spawn has died and served as manure to the young grass.

		CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP, 3 cans 19c
		A&P BRAND GOLDEN BANTAM CORN, 2 No. 2 Cans 23c
		OLD DUTCH CLEANSER, 2 No. 2 Cans 20c
		SEWARD RED SALMON, tall can 17c
		SUNNYFIELD PANCAKE FLOUR, 2 pkgs. 13c
		BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 2 pkgs. 15c
Morton's Salt pkg 8c	Iona Peaches 2 lge cans 29c	
White House Evap. Milk 3 tall cans 17c	A & P Stringless Beans No. 2 can 21c	
Canned Grapefruit Hearts can 12c	Reliable Peas No. 2 can 18c	
International Salt pkg 4c	Reliable Shoe Peg Corn 2 cans 25c	
Iona Peas 2 No. 2 cans 29c	Quaker Maid Pitted Cherries No. 2 can 15c	
Eagle Condensed Milk Can 20c		
ENCORE BRAND MACARONI or SPAGHETTI, 3 pkgs. 17c		
CAMPFIRE MARSHMALLOWS, one pound pkg. 19c		
SUN DINE GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, 3 cans 23c		
UNEEDA BAKER'S PREMIUM FLAKES, one pound pkg. 17c		
MARSHMALLOW BUDS, lb. 19c		
SPECIAL N. B. C. ASSORTMENT, 25c per lb.		
CHOCOLATE DROPS, lb. 10c		
GRANDMOTHER'S PAN ROLLS, doz 7c—Specially Priced This Week-End		
LARGE 1-lb. BAR AJAX SOAP, 3 for 10c		
DOMESTIC SARDINES, Packed in Oil or Mustard, 3 cans 10c		
1 CAN BABBITT'S LYE—1 CAN BABBITT'S CLEANSER, Both For 13c		
EIGHT O'CLOCK COFFEE, Mild and Mellow, 19c lb.		
RED CIRCLE COFFEE, Rich and Full-Bodied, 21c lb.		
BOKAR COFFEE, Vigorous and Winey, 23c lb.		
Really fresh Coffee is ground before your eyes—and at A & P Stores, really fresh coffee is ground exactly right for your method of making—fine for drip, medium for percolator, coarse for pot.		
different in flavor, equal in quality, the finest money can buy		
FRESH PRODUCE		
Fresh Florida Peas 2 lbs 19c	Fresh Spinach 2 lbs 15c	
Fancy Tomatoes 2 lbs 25c	Celery Stalks 2 bunches 15c	
Lge Florida Oranges 2 doz 39c	Juicy Grapefruit each 5c	
Brussel Sprouts qt 15c	Jumbo Peanuts lb 10c	
Stayman Apples 3 lbs 14c		
GULF KEROSENE 12c gal.		
We sell BAKER'S MILK—delivered fresh twice daily—7c per qt.		

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY

THE CIRCUIT COURT CHIEF JUDGE.

Francis Neal Parke, Westminster.
ASSOCIATED JUDGES.

William H. Forsythe, Ellicott City.
Nicholas H. Green, Annapolis.

CLERK OF COURT.

Edwin M. Mellor, Jr.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Second Monday in February, May, August and November. Petit Jury Terms, February, May and November; Grand Jury Terms, May and November.

ORPHANS' COURT.

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

REGISTER OF WILLS.

Harry G. Berwager.

POLICE JUSTICE.

George E. Benson.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Theodore F. Brown.

SHERIFF.

Ray Yohn.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

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

SUPERVISOR OF ASSESSMENTS.

George W. Brown.

TAX COLLECTOR.

C. Robert Brillhart.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Paul Kuhns.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

G. S. La Forge, Union Bridge.
J. H. Allender, Westminster.
Harry R. DeVries, Sykesville.
Milton A. Koons, Taneytown.
Harry R. Zepp, Mt. Airy.
Howell L. Davis, Smallwood.

Superintendent.

Maurice H. S. Unger.

Legal Counsel.

Chas. O. Clemson.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

John J. John.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

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

HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. W. C. Stone.

DEPUTY GAME WARDEN.

J. Gloyd Diffendal.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT.

Agnes Slindee.

COUNTY AGRICULT. AGENT.

L. C. Burns.

TANEYTOWN OFFICIALS

MAYOR.

Maurice C. Duttera.

CITY COUNCIL.

Norville P. Shoemaker.
W. D. Ohler.
Dr. C. M. Benner.
Merle S. Baumgardner.
David H. Hahn.
Clerk

Clyde L. Hesson.

LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Francis T. Elliot.

NOTARIES.

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

CONSTABLE.

Emory Hahn.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

John H. Shirik.

Hopewell Treaty in 1785

Between U. S. and Indians
In the American war of independence the Cherokees were allies of the British. At the close of the war a formal treaty with the Indians was necessary, and congress dispatched four plenipotentiaries (Joseph Martin, Andrew Pickens, Lachlan McIntosh and Benjamin Hawkins) to Hopewell in South Carolina to negotiate a compact. The treaty, which was signed November 28, was remarkable in that it ceded to the Indians lands which the Cherokees had themselves ceded and which had been settled by whites. Article V stipulated that all intruders must depart within six months with the provision that for obstinate intrusion "the Indians may punish them or not as they please." The frontiersmen were infuriated at this treaty which promised so much and left them at the mercy of the Indians, and it was never faithfully observed by either side. Martin, Pickens and Hawkins, three of the four commissioners, tarried for a time at Hopewell, which was Pickens's home, and on January 1, 1786, signed a pact with the Choctaws very similar to the Hopewell treaty, and on January 10 entered into an agreement with a handful of Chickasaw chiefs. These three are sometimes called the "Hopewell treaties," but when the Treaty of Hopewell is referred to without specification it is understood to be the treaty with the Cherokees.

Rose-Breasted Grosbeak Member of Finch Family

The rose-breasted grosbeak is one of that robust group in the finch family (Fringillidae) which includes also the eastern pine, cardinal and blue grosbeaks, and the western back-headed and yellow grosbeaks. It is fairly numerous in summer everywhere east of the high plains, but it is rather rare in the Maritime provinces, especially north of the Bay of Fundy. Of all its handsome tribe it is the most gaily dressed—at any rate that is true of the gentleman of the family. His entire head and back as far as the rump is solid black; wings black, set off by bold bars and patches of white; rump, broadly white; upper breast, flanks and underside of wings rose-pink; abdomen white. As usual in such cases, the wife of this brilliant fellow abides quietly at home in her tree-bull nest in a suit of streaked brown.

The rose-breast lives in much the same fashion as do the seed-eaters generally, but its bill of fare is extraordinarily varied, and remarkably valuable to the farmer in his fight against insect enemies. It is about half vegetal and half animal, the latter part of the diet consisting of insects, especially beetles, any sort of which is welcome to the taste of this big finch; hence in the days of the potato-bug plague he is loudly praised for his zealous work in devouring these noxious beetles and certain destructive weevils. In the fall the diet consists largely of berries and small fruit.—Montreal Herald.

Millions in Gold Lies in Sunken Sea Vessels

All the gold produced since the discovery of America would fill a cube measuring less than 40 feet on each edge. The gold that has been lost, buried, hoarded or converted to strictly private uses about equals the monetary stocks of the world.

This "lost" gold does not include the millions known to lie among the wreckage of ships on the bottom of the sea.

Divers salvaged \$35,000,000 worth of gold bars from the wrecked Laurentic and another \$5,000,000 from the Oceana. The gold treasure still locked up in the ocean is variously estimated at from \$150,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

As to gold wealth on the bottom of the sea, the figures have often been exaggerated. A fortune estimated between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 is believed to lie in ships of the Turkish fleet at the bottom of Navarino bay. The treasure of the Lusitania, sunk off Ireland, is estimated at \$10,000,000. The Turbantia, a German ship sunk during the war, is said to have had \$10,000,000 worth of gold concealed in a cargo of Dutch cheeses.

Altogether about \$4,500,000 worth of bullion has been recovered from the wreck of the P. & O. liner, Egypt, sunk off the coast of France.

Napoleon and Caesar

There is nothing to show that Bonaparte was a descendant of the Caesars or related to them in any way by blood. Sloane's biography states on this matter: "Whatever the origin of the Corsican Bonapartes, it was neither royal from the twin brother of Louis XIV, thought to be the Iron Mask, nor imperial from the Julian gens, nor Greek, nor Saracen, nor in short anything which later invented and lying genealogies declared it to be. But it was almost certainly Italian and probably patrician, for in 1780 a Tuscan gentleman of the name devised a scanty estate to his distant Corsican kinsman. The earliest home of the family was Florence; later they removed for political reasons to Sarzana in Tuscany, where for generations men of that name exercised the profession of advocates."

The Pan-American Union

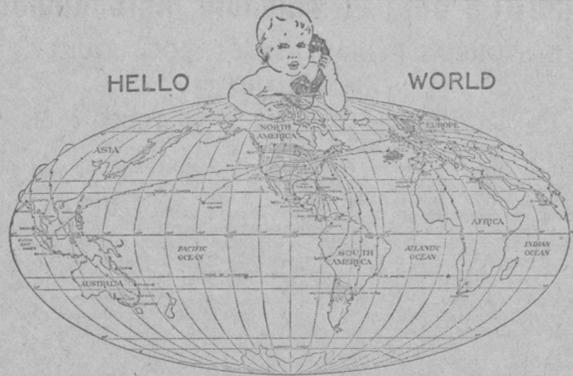
The First International Conference of the American States convened from October 2, 1889, to April 19, 1890, at Washington, D. C. This was authorized by an act of congress, having been initiated by Secretary of State Blaine. The countries represented were Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Among recommendations adopted by this assembly was one authorizing creation of the International Union of the American Republics to have representation at Washington, and this is known as the Pan-American Union.

Coconut—"Monkey-Nut"

Coconut, it is said, really means "monkey-nut," and the name comes from the idea that the three dark spots visible at one end of a coconut are so arranged as to resemble a monkey's face. The propagation of the coconut palm is very dependent upon these spots for they mark soft places in the shell through which young root stems can push out when they are ready to do so. The rest of the coconut shell is so thick and hard that it would be difficult for a young plant to force its way through any other part of it.

Naming of Vancouver

Vancouver, the seaport city, was so called in commemoration of the visit of Capt. George Vancouver, in 1791, when he, in company with the Spanish naval officer, Quadra, was the first of white men to circumnavigate Vancouver Island. Vancouver gave the island the name "Quadra and Vancouver." Quadra is remembered today by a monument on the island.



"Young 1934" from his lofty perch atop the globe is in a strategic position to say "Hello, World!" for it is now possible to talk by telephone almost everywhere. Today about 92 per cent of the estimated 32,400,000 telephones in the world may be interconnected. World telephones have increased rapidly with the result that since 1915 they have nearly doubled in number. The United States continues to lead all countries in telephone development with an estimated 16,750,000 instruments in operation on the first of the year, according to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Personality Stamps the Wire-Hair Fox Terriers

Personality is something a dog can have as marked a degree as many humans, declares a writer in the Detroit News. And it is personality, probably, more than anything else, that makes many dog owners favor the wire-hair fox terrier.

The wire, when he is right—and more often than not, he is—is as worthwhile an investment in dog flesh as one could make. When you acquire one, you are really getting a whole lot of dogs wrapped up in one hide.

For in the wire you will find a scamp, a self-starting trickster, a clown of the first water, a tragedian who can assume more woe-begone expressions than Hamlet ever wore; a valiant warrior and a loyal friend.

True it is that on occasion, you will find your patience put to test by the wire's irrepressible dynamic spirit. When he is in buoyant mood, there is no holding him back, and when he has made up his mind to show you who is boss, your attempts to surprise him are likely to be met with a display of defiance that is astonishing as it is determined.

Despite the wire's rugged individuality, however, and in deference to his extraordinary intelligence, it should be said that probably no species of dog is more understanding of his master's wishes—when he wants to be.

It is the wire's contrasting moods, as well as his inherent dignity and pride, that make him such an interesting and compelling chap. His swift transitions from moments of "smartness" to those of the most utter obtuseness constitute one of his most distinctive characteristics. It is his antics in his obtuse moods that will most amuse you and, at times, make you skeptical about his family tree. One minute a mutt, and the next a blue ribbon winner—that is the wire.

Big Guns Soon Followed Discovery of Gunpowder

The use of artillery in warfare began with the discovery of gunpowder. Since that time the missiles and later the projectiles fired from big guns and field pieces have been the most destructive forces known to military science, asserts a writer in the Chicago Tribune. Crude artillery, which replaced the ancient catapult and ballista, was employed in battle as early as the Thirteenth century. In every succeeding war to date the vital importance of artillery has been demonstrated. Not until the World War, however, was it so conclusively proved that an army cannot advance without revolutionized warfare. The first missiles were round stones, some of them weighing as much as a quarter of a ton. The devices from which the stones were hurled were built of wood or iron staves, held together by iron hoops, shrunk on. Next came the development of smooth-bore cannon, made of iron or brass, from which spherical round shot was fired. The gunpowder charge and round shot were rammed in at the muzzle. Detonation was effected by applying fire to a small opening at the base of the cannon called the "touch-hole." Often, because of an overload of powder or defective metal in the cannon, the resulting explosion shattered the gun, killing the gunners. Then came the advance in the science of ballistics which developed the rifling of gun bores, elongated explosive projectiles, breech-loading mechanisms, and the scientific application to artillery fire of that factor which makes it the deadliest, most destructive weapon known to man. That factor is control.

Towns 20 Min. Apart by Auto, Two Days by Mail

Fillmore, N. Y.—The residents of this little village are willing to go back to the old pony express as far as mail delivery between here and Short Tract, six miles away, is concerned.

Despite the fact that the two towns are less than 20 minutes apart by auto, a letter mailed here does not get to Short Tract until two days later. It is routed to either Olean or Cuba, thence to Hornell, and on to Hunt, where it goes to the rural delivery.

"Service was faster in the days of the pony express," the Fillmore Observer points out.

Paisley Shawl Town Is Near Glasgow, Scotland

Paisley is the name of a manufacturing town in the neighborhood of Glasgow in Scotland. While it is a very ancient town, its fame in the world rests largely upon the fact that it was during the Nineteenth century the original and principal center of the manufacture of the famous shawls.

Paisley has been a textile town for more than 200 years, and some of its old streets commemorate in quaint names the fact that the industry has long been domiciled there—there are Lawn, Gauze, Incle, Cotton, Silk, Thread and Shuttle streets.

The shawl was introduced to European and American use from the east, a curious minor consequence of the French invasion of Egypt in 1798. Officers of the European armies contesting in that country sent home to their ladies some of the fine Turkish and Indian shawls of the Egyptian bazaars. These set a fashion, and shawls began to be made in Europe to meet the demand.

Paisley took up their manufacture, too. The article which became known as the Paisley shawl was of what was called "harness work" and was an attempt to produce in the loom the effects which in the Indian cashmere shawls were produced by the needle.

Paisley workmanship was so good and Paisley merchandising so successful that the manufacture of shawls rose rapidly to the point where, about 1835, the town was turning out shawls to the value of 1,000,000 pounds a year.

Egypt Horse Race Center for All Northern Africa

Egypt is the center of Arab horse racing in North Africa. Almost 1,200 Arab ponies, in addition to Arab horses, and countrybreds and thoroughbreds, are maintained on the racing circuit conducted by the Jockey Club of Egypt at the Gezira Sporting club and the Heliopolis Sporting club, in Cairo, and the Alexandria Sporting club, in Alexandria.

The Bedouins are great racers and bring their horses long distances from Syria and Palestine, sometimes riding them all the way. The best of the Arab ponies that have won in native races may be worth from \$50 to \$150, but if they win one of the big Egyptian races in their class, their value may mount to \$2,500 and up. If his pony wins, the Bedouin blossoms into gorgeous flowing apparel and the shaggy beast is elevated into royal estate and curry-combed until he shines like a thoroughbred.

Racing is held throughout the year, in Alexandria in summer and at Heliopolis and Gezira in winter time.

Under the rules of the Jockey club, race horses in Egypt are thus divided:

Class I. All horses except Arabs and countrybreds. This has meant a good proportion of English, French and Australian horses of thoroughbred derivation.

Origin of Name "Toronto"

The origin of the Indian name "Toronto" is rather obscure. Scholars disagree as to its meaning but among the different interpretations are found "a place of plenty," "trees rising out of the water;" "much, many;" "logs floating on the water;" "the opening into the lake;" and "timber in the water." The site of the capital of Ontario was a place of importance to the red man even before the French claimed the country. The first fur fort was built by the French just about where the famous exhibition grounds are today. Governor Simcoe made the place his capital in 1793, naming the new town "York"—"muddy little York" the early writers called it. In 1834 York was incorporated as a city and its name changed back to the original Toronto.

Crab Apples

Although there are two wild crab apple trees native to the United States, neither of these is of any value for its fruit. The kinds so much in favor for the making of fine jelly come from trees that had their origin in southwestern Asia and neighboring parts of Europe. Other varieties of apples commonly cultivated in this country were likewise developed from wild apple species found in the same Old world regions that harbored the ancestors of the domesticated crab apple.

Rise of Nile Important Event of Egyptian Year

From earliest times the Egyptians recognized that their health, wealth and happiness were dependent entirely on the bounteous Nile, says a writer in the New York Times. The ancients regarded the god of the Nile as the "Father of the Gods." Even today festivals in celebration of the river's rise are among the most important events of the Egyptian year.

In the days of the Pharaohs it was believed that unless certain prescribed ceremonies were performed with due reverence at the proper time and place, the Nile would refuse to rise. The celebrations were participated in by all classes, with great pomp and ceremony. They began when the river commenced to rise, and the rejoicings were proportionate to the height of the rise.

The actual rise of the river at Cairo begins about the time of the summer solstice, and formerly, about a fortnight after "Lelet el Nukta," a cry in each district of the city would begin to make his rounds daily, announcing in a quaint chant the amount of increase of the water as registered on the Nilometer on the island of Rodah. When the river had risen to about twenty or twenty-one feet, he proclaimed the "Wefa en Nil"—"completion or abundance of the Nile." The cry continued his rounds with his former chant until about the end of August, when the river attained its greatest height. He then concluded his annual task with another chant, and presented to each house in his district limes or other fruit and dry lumps of Nile mud.

Old Rites Are Observed by Peaceful Englanders

Old customs die hard and it is good that this is so, observes a writer in the Chicago American. For the origin of the majority of old customs is shrouded in the mists of antiquity and through the years have surrounded themselves with all sorts of quaint ideas. England is one of those countries that is rich with quaint customs that are still as soberly reported by the press as though they were current happenings of grave import.

Recently the English papers carried a report of the award of the Dunnow Flitch, and anyone who has been present at this ceremony has a memory that will always endure. For he sees before him a group of married couples every one of whom claim to be eligible for the award of the side of bacon which is given to the couple who can come forward and swear on oath that they have lived in perfect harmony and mutual understanding during the year. The custom has been traced back as far as the restoration of Dunnow Priory in Essex early in the Thirteenth century. Some say that the good fathers of the priory instituted the amusing custom. There is a record that at the ceremonies held in the Sixteenth century, the judges were six bachelors and six maidens before whom the married couples had to kneel and recite an oath written in quaint doggerel.

Birds Guide Men to Honey

One of the most remarkable birds of the world is the African honey-guide, which directs human beings to bees' nests, in the expectation that it will be rewarded by a meal of the bees' grubs when the nest is opened. On beholding anybody approaching, the honey-guide hops from tree to tree before the wayfarer, fluttering excitedly to attract attention, and uttering a peculiar cry. What especially excites the bird is the appearance of a honey-bag, or ratal. Instinct teaches the birds to associate this beast with the discovery of bees' nests, the honey of which he, like the British badger, delights to eat. The birds know that by following him they are likely to come by a feast. And this may explain their behavior towards man—they expect him to be a honey-lover, too!—Answers Magazine.

An Old Clock

The clock in the Parish church at Rye, England, was started in 1515, was finished in 1560, and has been running ever since, except for the few times it was stopped for repairs. A well-known firm of clock makers has the contract to keep it going and it seems capable of running indefinitely. This is said to be the only clock in the world having a pendulum swinging through the roof and into the body of the church. For years its 1,500 pounds swung over the choir before it was discovered to be supported by only a 2-inch rusty nail.

Damage by Termites

The damage termites are able to do is almost beyond belief, especially to objects of wood. Hundreds of thousands might be at their destructive work in a house without the owner ever seeing them, for it is not until the damage is complete that their presence is detected. This is because they work inside the woodwork, eating it away until only a thin shell is left, and they are careful not to penetrate this.

Definition of "Flame"

A flame may be described as a body of burning gas or vapor. Burning or combustion results from the chemical reaction between the elements composing the fuel and the oxygen in the air. A simple flame consists of a luminous envelope surrounded by a body of unburned vapor and itself is surrounded by an invisible layer of gases produced by the burning.

Florence's Triumph

By IDA MELLON

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WNU Service

FLORENCE had expected to have a wonderful time when she went to visit her aunt and cousins in New York. But somehow when she arrived things were not just what she had expected them to be.

Her cousins, Dolly and Joan, had changed, for one thing. They seemed to be so anxious all the time about their various social engagements. They were anxious, too, about Florence.

"You mustn't be too nice to Dick Thomas," they told her, the night after Dick had entertained them all at dinner and the theater. "He's nice enough, of course, but he hasn't any money, and it's useless to have a man like that hanging around all the time; it keeps other men away."

"But—he must have spent a good deal," ventured their cousin from the country.

"Probably you're right, Florence," Joan answered. "But it must have taken nearly every cent he earned last week to do it. Let's see—we'll have to have him here for dinner some time soon, to pay him back for last night; let's ask him the night Peggy Frances comes, and get rid of both of them at once!"

Florence didn't like that way of doing things.

At her home in a sleepy little southern town you were friendly with people whether they had money or not.

Florence knew without being told that her cousins wanted to get married—and with them, getting married meant marrying a man who had money.

To Florence it seemed hideous, but Joan and Dolly and their mother seemed to think it was the only thing for a girl to do.

"You just have to have money," Joan told her once. "Without it life's just impossible."

One of the young men to whom Dolly was especially nice discovered that Florence was the daughter of the famous Samuel Darwin, and devoted himself to her after that. Her aunt told Florence that she ought to be delighted, that the young man was a great catch. Florence said nothing.

He gave a dinner for Florence a month after she arrived in New York, at a very smart new restaurant. It happened to be an evening when she was feeling especially homesick, when it seemed that she must pack her trunk in the morning and go straight back home. She was trying hard to pretend to enjoy herself, when, glancing up, she saw the face of the young man who was picking up the soiled dishes.

"Why—why—" she turned in her chair, but he had gone off to the kitchen, and the next course was being served. Florence was very quiet until it was over, and the young man appeared again. Then, as he removed her plate, she laid her hand on his arm.

"You're Billy James, aren't you?" she said, in her soft, southern drawl.

"Yes—I am," he said, and his voice had that same soft drawl in it.

"Florence!" exclaimed her aunt, from across the table. "That's the bus boy!"

"I don't care," Florence answered defiantly. "I used to know him down home—and—"

He had come back for more dishes, reluctantly. She motioned him to her side.

"Billy, what are you doing here? Won't you come to see me?" she asked. "I'd really like to see you. Please?"

"Why, Florence, I—I—"

"Florence!" her aunt exclaimed again, and the young man disappeared once more. He didn't come back again.

"I haven't seen him for ages; he ran away from home," she said. "And now maybe I won't see him again. Oh—"

And suddenly the other diners in the smart restaurant were amazed to see a pretty young girl in a white and silver frock rise from her chair and hurrying across the dining room, to the door of the kitchen—and rush straight through it, with the head waiter following.

"Billy!" she cried, as she caught up with him. "Why are you running away from me?"

"Because I'm a flat failure," he told her. "I said I'd come up here and make good, because I was sure I could sell that play I wrote down home. Well, I haven't sold it, and I had to earn a living somehow—you shouldn't have spoken to me!"

"Don't be silly!" Florence told him, catching hold of his arm with both hands. "I don't care what you're doing—I love you, and I always will!"

Florence's aunt scolded frantically, and tried to prevent the wedding which, nevertheless, took place the next morning. She stopped scolding only when Billy's play was accepted, a week later. Then she told her friends, as Florence had told everyone from the start, "Of course I knew that dear Billy would succeed!"

And she took credit to herself for the very pretty romance that grew out of Florence's speaking to the bus boy.

Mound Builders a Puzzle

The Smithsonian institution says that up to the present the Mound Builders have remained a mysterious people. They were unquestionably Indians, but it has been impossible to establish any relationship between them and any tribe encountered in North America by the earliest white explorers. It has been impossible to establish what became of them.

IMPROVED
UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson
(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Mem-
ber of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for February 11

TIMELY WARNINGS
(Temperance Lesson).

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 7:1-29.
GOLDEN TEXT—Every tree that
bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn
down, and cast into the fire. Matthew
7:19.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Golden Rule.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Keeping Jesus' Law.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Truth About Alcoholic Bever-
ages.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Drastic Methods for a Deadly Evil.

I. Concerning Censorious Judgments
(vv. 1-12).

1. The sin and folly of (vv. 1-5).
This prohibition should not be so con-
strued as to forbid our making an es-
timate of the lives of those about us,
for "by their fruits ye shall know them."
Neither should it prevent us from
administering rebuke to those who
deserve it. It is not wrong to con-
demn the errors and faults of those
who are practicing sin; neither does
it mean that sin should go unrebuked
until we ourselves are perfect. It does
definitely and vigorously rebuke readi-
ness to blame others and to magnify
their weaknesses and errors.

2. The duty of discrimination in
dealing out holy things (v. 6). The
gospel should be preached to all. The
Word of God should be proclaimed to
all, but at the same time it should be
borne in mind that "dogs and swine"
have no comprehension of holy things.

3. Qualification for discrimination
(vv. 7-12).
a. A life of piety (vv. 7-11).
Only those are able rightly to divide
the word of truth who live in close
communion with God.

b. The disposition to treat others
as one would be treated by others (v.
12). The Word of God and the com-
mon judgment of mankind constitute a
definite standard of life so far as that
standard bears on the principle gov-
erning the life. In all doubtful ques-
tions between man and man we should
deal with our fellows as we would
have them deal with us. In fact, the
whole law concerning human relations
is compressed into this one rule.

II. Entrance into the Kingdom
Urged (vv. 13, 14).

Before everyone there are set two
ways and only two ways, life and
death, heaven and hell. Two gates
open out into these ways. The nar-
row gate is the way of life. The in-
vitation is for all to enter this gate.

III. The Warning Against False
Teachers (vv. 15-20).

1. Their real existence (v. 15). Ever
since God had a people, false prop-
hets and teachers have appeared among
them. That they appear everywhere
need not surprise us, for Christ fore-
told that such should arise.

2. Their nature (v. 15).
a. They are hypocritical. They
are emissaries of Satan. The devil
does his most successful work by mas-
querading as an angel of light (II Cor.
11:14, 15). All through the centuries
Satan's success has come mainly
through his ability to deceive.

b. They are destructive. This is
suggested by their being "ravening
wolves." False teachers are doing
their most deadly work while pretend-
ing to be loyal to the Bible and to
Jesus Christ.

3. The unfailing test (vv. 16-18).
"By their fruits ye shall know them."
Every tree bears its own kind of fruit.
Nature is inexorable in her laws as to
this. It is equally true in the spiri-
tual world.

4. Their ultimate end (v. 19). All
false teachers shall ultimately be pun-
ished by being cast into the fire. Al-
though God has infinite patience and
bears long, he will see to it that this
evil work does not go on forever.

**IV. The Dangers of Empty Pro-
fession** (vv. 21-23).

1. Merely calling Christ "Lord" will
not answer for doing his will (v. 21).
2. One may do supernatural works
and still be lost (vv. 22, 23). Not all
supernatural works are divine. The
devil is a supernatural being. All evil
doers are under his sway.

3. A coming separation from God
(v. 23). One may have been a Sun-
day school teacher or a minister and
have performed many mighty works
and yet hear from Christ the awful
declaration, "I never knew you; de-
part from me ye that work iniquity."

V. The One and Only Safe Way (vv.
24-29).

1. Hear the sayings of Christ (v.
24).
2. Do what Christ commands (vv.
24-29).

When We Are Dead

We may live when we are dead—not
only, as we trust, in Heaven, but also
by the impress we made in Christ's
name upon others.

A Prayer

Almighty God, open our hearts in
prayer that thou lead us more into the
truth as it is in Jesus. We want to
serve thee in it; and we desire the
days to come when the truth will be
lived and followed in earth even as it
is in heaven.

God's Grace

God's grace is God's love on the
quest for loveless children, whose sins
are scarlet and whose iniquities are
red like crimson. "While we were yet
sinners Christ died for us."

Science of Health

By Dr. Thos. S. Englar

PTOMAINE POISONING.

Until recently, the above was a
phrase frequently heard. Whenever
anyone became sick as a result of
something eaten as part of his regu-
lar home or hotel diet, his illness was
likely to be attributed to 'ptomaines'.
This was understood to mean that
some article of his food had been
"spoiled," or "tainted" or just "bad."
It was all very vague to the layman
and indeed, in those days, was scarce-
ly more definite in its meaning to the
medical practitioner.

However, in the last ten years a
great deal of work has been done by
scientists to clear up the reasons why
people get sick from "something they
ate." Along with this new and exact
knowledge has arisen a more precise
classification of the food poisonings,
which has brought with it a sharper
definition of the world ptomaine.

The term is now little used by the
up-to-date medical man. When the
doctor nowadays sees a person who
has been made ill by his food, the
physician calls it just what it is—
food poisoning—and sets himself to
find out exactly which form of toxic
substance, or poison, is involved, and
how it was produced. The doctor sel-
dom calls a case "ptomaine poisoning"
for the very good reason that he rarely
sees a true case of ptomaine illness,
and if you read this article only to the
end of this paragraph, you will be
able to use the term ptomaine as cor-
rectly, though as infrequently, as
your doctor. For ptomaine poison, ac-
curately speaking, is found only in
meat which has been allowed to reach
(at least) an early stage of decay, and
even in the hard times from which we
are just emerging, Americans did not
find it necessary to eat rotten meat.

Perhaps it would be well to explain
the distinction between "ripen" and
"rotten." When meat—tame or game
—is subjected to what is called "rip-
ening," it is hung in a refrigerator, so
that no bacterial processes are involv-
ed. On the other hand, the rotting of
animal matter requires the action of
putrefactive bacteria, with the pro-
duction of poisonous end-substances—
the so-called ptomaines.

One of the obvious reasons that peo-
ple are able to protect themselves
from ptomaines is that the smell of
decayed meat is familiar, and repug-
nant, to everyone, and acts as a
warning against this form of poison-
ing. This is not true of some of the
other forms of food poisoning which
are more insidious, are less apparent
to sight and smell, and, consequent-
ly, are more to be feared today. These
food intoxications have grown in im-
portance, as public health problems,
by reason of modern methods in can-
ning and preserving vegetables,
fruits and meats. Some of them will
be briefly discussed next week in this
column.

(To be Continued.)

Facts And Figures
On Your Telephone

BY EDWIN F. HILL

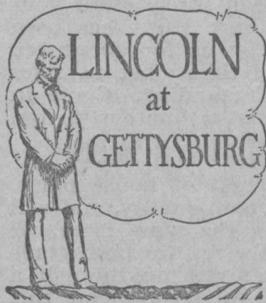
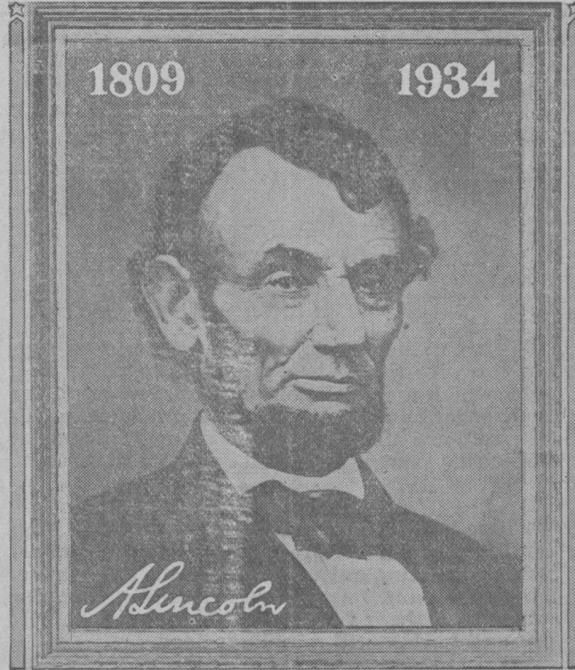
Telephone con-
versations in the
United States have
increased much more
rapidly than all other
forms of communi-
cation. Since 1900,
according to the
American Tele-
phone and Tele-
graph Company,
telephone conver-
sations have in-
creased 815 per
cent, letters, 202
per cent, and tele-
grams, 71 per cent.
This country's popu-
lation in this thirty-
three-year period has
increased 63 per cent.

The three leading communication
services of America today in the order
of their origin are: the postal system,
commercial telegraph service, and tele-
phone service.

The postal system was established
under the Federal Constitution by an
act of Congress in 1789. Commercial
telegraph service was inaugurated in
1844, following the historic demon-
stration of Samuel F. B. Morse in
transmitting the words, "What hath
God wrought?" between Washington
and Baltimore. Last, but not least,
is local and long distance telephone
service which came into existence as
a result of the dream of Alexander
Graham Bell, who, in 1876, spoke the
first words ever heard for distances
further than the unaided human voice
could carry. Two years later modern
telephone service had its origin in the
establishment of the world's first tele-
phone exchange.

Spurred by the ever-increasing com-
munication needs of modern America,
these three instrumentalities for
speeding man's messages have under-
gone a growth since the beginning
of the present century that has been
even greater than the fondest dreams
of their originators.

The world moves on rapidly and
communication has done much to
make this possible.



LITTLE more than seventy
years ago, a gaunt, unhand-
some man, whose face was
careworn, and whose figure
was stooped, revealing the
agony that was almost
smothering him, delivered a
speech of only about three
hundred words in length.

Scarcely any attention was paid to
that man or to the words that he
uttered—at the time. It was be-
cause he was the nation's ruler that he
had been given the opportunity to
make any remarks on this occasion.

Not Abraham Lincoln, President of
the United States, but another man—
Edward Everett—a noted orator, had
been chosen as the principal speaker,
and he spoke first. He held the crowd
spellbound two hours and newspapers
the next day devoted much space to a
report of his masterly effort. Of the
other man's speech most newspapers
made no mention, beyond saying that
he also spoke. A few of the larger
papers printed what he said, but with-
out comment.

About everybody forgot what the
man who spoke two hours had said.
The other man's utterance, because of
its brevity and manner of delivery,
began to be recalled by its hearers and
for decades it has been classed among
the world's literary masterpieces.

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our
fathers brought forth, upon this con-
tinent, a new nation, conceived in lib-
erty and dedicated to the proposition
that "all men are created equal."

Now we are engaged in a great civil
war, testing whether that nation, or
any nation so conceived and so dedi-
cated, can long endure. We are met
on a great battlefield of that war. We
have come to dedicate a portion of it
as a final resting place for those who
died here that the nation might live.
It is altogether fitting and proper that
we should do this. But in a larger
sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot
consecrate—we cannot hallow this
ground. The brave men, living and
dead, who struggled here have hallow-
ed it far above our poor power to
add or detract. The world will little
note, nor long remember, what we say
here; but it can never forget what they
did here.

It is rather for us, the living, to be
dedicated here to the unfinished work
they have thus far so nobly carried
on. It is rather for us to be here dedi-
cated to the great task remaining be-
fore us that from these honored dead
we take increased devotion to that
cause for which they here gave the
last full measure of devotion; that we
here highly resolve that these dead shall
not have died in vain; that this na-
tion, under God, shall have a new
birth of freedom and that govern-
ment of the people, by the people and
for the people shall not perish from the
earth.

The occasion of the masterpiece of
oratory and the scene was that of the
dedication of the burial place for
Union soldiers who died in battle—a
field over which a part of the Battle of
Gettysburg had raged.

It was only by chance that Presi-
dent Lincoln spoke at all, for had the
original date chosen for the dedica-
tion been observed, it is likely that he
would have pronounced only the sim-
ple formula of official dedication. The
date set was October 23, but Everett
advised that he could not conveniently
be there then. The dedication was
postponed to November 19. No invita-
tion was sent to the President until
November 2. Then he was very for-
mally told that "Hon. Edward Everett

will deliver the oration. . . . It is the
desire after the oration, you, as Chief
Executive of the nation, formally set
apart these grounds to their sacred
use by a few appropriate remarks."

With the invitation went a note from
an official of the Soldiers' National
Cemetery board, telling the President
the writer hoped Mr. Lincoln would
feel it his "duty to lay aside pressing
business for a day and come to Get-
tysburg to perform this late sad rite
to our brave soldiers." Thus the Presi-
dent virtually was commanded to at-
tend a dedication ceremony that had
been postponed for the convenience of
another. It was rather hoped by the
committee in charge of the arrange-
ments that "Old Abe" would not at-
tempt to make a speech. The mem-
bers feared his uncouth appearance
and homely vernacular would not make
a good impression on the rich and cul-
tured supporters of the cemetery
project.

Lincoln seemed not to notice the
slight and accepted the invitation. His
anxiety was not that two weeks was
too short a time in which to prepare
a speech, but that uncertain train con-
nections might cause him to be late
and thus delay the dedication.

Some still are living who heard him
speak, and they can have no more pre-
cious memory, observes a writer in the
Washington Star. The martyred Presi-
dent's words have become a world
classic, their immortality guaranteed
by their majestic but simple beauty.
Spoken for a particular moment, in-
tended to serve but an instant's need,
the nobility of both the thought and



Lincoln Seemed Not to Notice the
Slight; Accepted.

the utterance was so compelling that
multitudes far removed from the origi-
nal occasion feel the power of the
message and respond to its appeal. No
other oration of modern times has
been its equal. It stands alone, an
unparalleled expression of the grandeur
of a master spirit, the elemental splen-
dor of an illuminated soul.

Critics have declared that the text
may be scanned, and it frequently has
been printed in the typographical ar-
rangement of poetry. To the question
as to the source of its music, analysts
have replied by citing the Psalms and
Shakespeare, but it is not exclusively a
mechanical trick of rhythm which
gives it its mystic character of limpid
and harmonious prose. In point of
fact, the address may be explained
only in terms of aspiration. It is like
a fragment of opalescent sky, a flash
of climbing flame, a scrap of verdant
wind-swept hillside, or a mighty wave
of the illimitable sea—it is dynamic
as these things are, natural and au-
thentic as the universe is. Lincoln
shared with the Psalmist and the Bard
of Avon the instinctive capacity, judg-
ment and charity which are aspects
of divinity, yet are deeply human.

The address, then, must have come
out of the infinite, and it was Amer-
ica that spoke at Gettysburg. So
viewed, the Emancipator's phrases
signify the dedication not merely of a
battlefield but of a nation. Consecra-
tion is in them, patriotism and loyalty
shine from them, and love and mercy
reach out through them to touch the
heart of mankind.

One by one, in an unending sequence,
the curtain of the ages will fall, and
Lincoln and his vision will remain.

Without guile and with pure purpose, let
us renew our trust in God, and go forward
without fear and with manly hearts.—
Abraham Lincoln.

A Peck of Oysters Per

Capita Annual Harvest

The taking of oysters from American
coastal waters constitutes the most
valuable fishery of the United States
and one of the greatest of the world.
About 30,000,000 bushels are harvest-
ed in a year in this country or about
a peck for every person. About 90
per cent of these are procured on the
Atlantic and Gulf coasts, says the De-
troit News.

A single female oyster produces 16-
000,000 eggs in one spawning. Most
of the oyster eggs are never fertilized
and are therefore lost. Many of those
that are fertilized are eaten by larger
creatures or never find a place to set-
tle and are swept out to sea or smother-
ed in mud or sand on the ocean bot-
tom.

The rate of growth of the oyster
varies widely and depends on the tem-
perature and food content of the wa-
ter, and the time of its birth. In Long
Island sound it takes an oyster about
four years to grow four or five inches
long, but in southern waters it grows
to eight or ten inches or even more.
When crowded together oysters more
assume abnormal shapes such as the
"coon oysters" of the South, and event-
ually the mass becomes so dense that
preceding generations are smothered.

The only method of increasing the
oyster supply in the United States that
has been at all successful is that of
catching the young free-swimming
oysters at the time when they are just
ready to "set" and then transplanting
them where they will develop best.

Shakespeare's Vocabulary

Far From Present Supply

Shakespeare's vocabulary was the
greatest in history. It was remark-
ably rich and exhibited most of the
language resources of his time. Prof.
Albert Cook in his "Study of English"
says that Shakespeare employed about
21,000 words; others say 15,000 or 24-
000. But our language today has ten
times as many words as in Shake-
speare's time. Our prodigious advance
in science has added such a wealth of
technical words to the language that a
writer who covers many fields of hu-
man activity probably uses more differ-
ent words than Shakespeare did.

The average well-educated man uses
from 6,000 to 8,000 different words;
how many more he knows is difficult
to determine; and the average person,
it is estimated, employs about 4,000
words—possibly more. Take the men
who build radios, automobiles, electri-
cal appliances, and mechanics in rail-
road shops. It is conceivable that they
may have at their command several
hundred, maybe a thousand words that
have to do with technical phases of
their experiences.

Tangermunde Lost Its

Chance to Be Capital

Tangermunde, Prussia, on the
Elbe, in bygone centuries the resi-
dence of German emperors, is not Ger-
many's capital today, notes a Prus-
sian correspondent in the Chicago
Tribune. In those days Emperor
Charles IV of Germany had chosen
the prosperous and flourishing city as
his residence. The wealth of Tanger-
munde was mainly derived from its
excellent beer produced within its
wall. For its delicious taste and
flavor it was famed throughout the
realm and beyond its borders. The
wealth accumulated with its beer ex-
ports, the city expanded in rich and
splendid buildings. The Gothic town
hall is one of the finest medieval struc-
tures in north Germany. The city
walls, rising to a height of twenty
feet, are still well preserved.

Emperor Charles, seeing all this
wealth accumulating under his nose,
hit on the idea of exacting a special
beer tax from the prosperous brewers.
The brewers dared defy the kaiser and
refused to pay the tax. Emperor
Charles and his court left the city in
a huff, never to return there again.
Tangermunde had missed its chance
of becoming the German capital.

California Town Will

Seek Gold in Streets

Dutch Flat, Calif.—Residents of
this town long have known their city
had streets of gold, and now some-
thing is to be done about it.
Placer county supervisors have
signed a contract with Francis G.
Fabian of Chicago for the mining of
gravel underlying the streets, roads
and alleys of the town.

The increased price of gold has
made the mining of lower grade gravels
profitable, and engineers estimate
there is about ninety-five feet of pay
dirt between the surface and bedrock
under the town.

Dredge Builds Farms

Philadelphia.—Deepening of the De-
laware river channel from Trenton to
Philadelphia is adding scores of acres
of land to the holdings of farmers and
other property owners along the river,
according to engineers.

Meteor and Meteorite

A meteor is "a sudden luminous
phenomenon, as of a star or bright
body in rapid motion through the air,
produced by a small mass of matter
from the celestial spaces striking the
air with planetary velocity, and suffer-
ing heating, dissipation, or combus-
tion." A meteorite is "a fallen me-
teor; a mass of stone or iron that has
fallen upon the earth from space."
In other words, says Literary Digest,
a meteor remains a meteor unless it
falls upon the earth; in which case it
is called a meteorite.

Lights of New York

By L. L. STEVENSON

The Social Register shows why so
many marble mansions are shuttered
and tenanted only by caretakers or
left to their own loneliness while so
many swanky and costly apartments
remain closed at a season when ordi-
narily, gayety reigns at its height and
debs and dowagers are kept busy trot-
ting about the town attending affairs
of various kinds. It seems that this
season more society families than ever
before have decided to make their
country places their winter as well
as their summer homes. In other
words, it's smart to stay in the coun-
try. Even the opening of the Metro-
politan opera season, which sets a new
record for lateness in getting under
way, has failed to lure back many of
the smart set. Thus evenings in those
upper East side streets are far more
quiet than they have been in many a
year.

One of the homes that has not been
opened is a rather grim brick house at
Fifth avenue and Sixty-first street.
It is the home of Mr. and Mrs. M.
Hartley Dodge, Mrs. Dodge being the
niece of John D. Rockefeller. The
reason the house is not open is that
the Dodges spend most of their time
on their huge farm near Madison, N. J.
The Duke mansion at 1 East Seventy-
eighth street, is tenanted most of the
time except for servants and guards,
the family spending the greater part
of the time at Duke farms near Som-
erville, N. J. Then a stone's throw
away, at 972 Fifth avenue, is a silent
white mansion. That's the home of
Mrs. Payne Whitney. But she's sel-
dom there. Usually, she's at Green-
tree, her estate at Manhasset.

The home of Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle
at 1000 Fifth avenue, is also a town
house practically tenanted. Mrs. Bid-
dle prefers the mansion at Irvington-
on-the-Hudson, high up on a hill over-
looking a great sweep of open country.
There are more, many more. And
those silent town houses don't do those
who profited by the entertainments of
old any good at all.

Millions of dollars were spent by
the late J. B. Duke on his New Jersey
estate. The ample grounds are trav-
ersed by 35 miles of paved roads. In
the past, the grounds were open to the
public. But the public was unappreci-
ative. Shrubbery was broken and
rubbish left behind. So now the public
is barred.

Speaking of rubbish, wonder what
would happen if other magistrates fol-
low an example set recently by Magis-
trate Johan H. Goldstein. Three cul-
prits who appeared before him plead-
ed guilty to throwing rubbish on the
sidewalk. They didn't have the \$2
fine, so the magistrate set them to
work sweeping in front of their homes
for an hour with a police inspector to
see that there was no loafing on the
job. The offenders live down on the
lower East side where among many
it is the custom to wrap garbage in a
paper bag and drop it out of a window.
In some higher rental sections, tenants
drop refuse down into courtyards.

Learned something else—this has
absolutely no connection with the pre-
ceding paragraph—from the Social
Register. Among those listed therein
were 910 marriages last year, while
the year before, there were 1,044. Five
hundred and fifty-nine deaths were re-
corded.

Dave Chasen is certainly a durable
stooge. At every performance of
"Hold Your Horses," now on tour, six
husky stage hands had to be on the
alert to keep him from being killed.
In the course of the performance, Joe
Coker tells Chasen to drop down to the
corner and get him a cigar. Chasen
instantaneously disappears through a
trap door. Various devices were used
to break the force of his fall. But
only human arms proved reliable. And
at that, Chasen took a lot of bruises
on the road with him.

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Girl Receives Answer

to Note After 15 Years

Bremerton, Wash.—Fifteen years
ago, Miss Agnes Yurkish was working
in an overall factory in Freeland, Pa.
While wrapping the overalls she
stuffed a note into one of the pockets.
The note read: "I hope these overalls
wear good and I hope you are the
man who will get the kaiser. Expect
an early reply."

The reply was a little late. About
15 years, as a matter of fact. The
note was discovered by a C. C. C.
member.

Denied Fresh Air,

Wife Gets Divorce

San Francisco.—Mrs. Fernande
Delort Engahl, among charges of
cruelty in her suit for divorce, told
how her husband nailed down a
bedroom window.

"I like fresh air," she told Judge
Thomas F. Graham. "I opened the
window. My husband, Milton, got
out of bed and closed it. I opened
it again. He got up and nailed it
down."

She said this happened several
times, adding that she would pull
the nails during the day and her
husband would re nail them at
night.

Mrs. Engahl was granted a de-
ree.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS.
(Continued from First Page.)

Mrs. Mary M. Ott, who has been confined to her bed, with a heavy cold, for several weeks, is able to be up and about the house again.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Eckard, daughter, Ruthanna, son Merle, and David Staley, near town, and Miss Catherine Stambaugh, near Detour, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Sprengle and family, at Hanover, Pa.

The Lincoln day banquet in the dining hall of Western Maryland College, next Monday night, promises to be well attended by Republicans, who will make of the occasion something of a party rally for the county. A number from Taneytown have signified their intention to be present.

This Friday morning was the coldest for many years in this section, thermometers registering from 10° to 17° below zero, the probability being that from 10° to 12° represented about the correct standing, as some thermometers are not reliable. Heated homes were colder early in the morning than at any time this winter.

The members of the Reformed Church and their friends are cordially invited to attend the C. E. Valentine Social, which will be held, Friday, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock, in the Reformed Sunday School room. A splendid program, which will include along with other numbers, the Chamber of Commerce quartette, also a one-act play, "The Anybody Family on Sunday Morning." Games will be played and refreshments served.

THE WAY TO LIVE.

(For The Record.)
There was a man, some called him brave.

The more he got, the less he gave. He spent his life for self and gain, And his whole long-life was spent in vain.

But another man, some called him mad.

The more he gave, the more he had. He gave of self and of all he could. And his whole life was spent in doing good.

Now if we're like the man who never gave.

Then too, our lives we'll never save. But if we're like the man who gave with a smile.

Then we'll live a life that is well worthwhile.

WM. J. BAKER.

BLYTHER PLAYERS RETURNING.

The Billy Blythe players who were so favorably received in Taneytown two weeks ago, will appear here again, all next week, in a series of new plays. See the announcement of the features in this issue.

The reappearance will again be sponsored by the I. O. O. F. Lodge. Those who enjoyed the other series of plays will be the best boosters of the coming series. The players are returning to Taneytown after having shown in Littlestown and Union Mills.

"CATCHING" DISEASES.

Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health, pointed out recently that nearly half of the sickness from "communicable" or "contagious" diseases, that is reported to the State Department of Health each year, occurs among very young children and among school children under fifteen. There were 39,692 cases of sickness from "communicable" or "catching" diseases reported to the Department in 1933. There are between fifty and sixty diseases on the list; eight of the diseases to which children are particularly susceptible—measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, chicken-pox, mumps, diphtheria, German measles, and the diarrheal ailments of very young children—were responsible for over 16,000 of the cases of sickness reported, or forty percent of the total. Children were largely represented in the totals from other diseases, also, notably in influenza and in the pneumonias.

"One of the great stumbling blocks," Dr. Riley said, "in the way of the control of the diseases that spread from person to person is what the health officer calls the 'missed' case—the case that isn't reported. This often happens in connection with 'mild' attacks in which the real nature of the disease is not understood. The illness is not severe, the doctor is not called, and no precautions are taken to prevent the disease from spreading to others.

"Every case of a 'catching' disease is a possible source of danger to others, and an outbreak can spread just as readily from a 'mild' case as from a severe one. Because of the close association of children in schools and in their play, the catching diseases spread among them, as a forest fire spreads across the timberland.

"Children's diseases could very truthfully be labeled the 'damaging' diseases. Very often they leave after-effects in the way of damaged hearts or kidneys, or they are the cause of other handicaps. On that account, such diseases are not to be treated lightly. Whenever a child is droopy or below par, the safest thing for any mother to do, is to put the child to bed, keep the other children away from him, send for the doctor and to follow his advice. In that way she will protect her own child and the rest of the household. She will safeguard her neighbor's child as well."

A LONG-DISTANCE WEDDING.

A wedding was recently performed over the transatlantic telephone. A judge in Detroit, where the bridegroom repeated his vows, officiated. The girl said her "I do" into a telephone at Stockholm, Sweden, 5,000 miles away.

The strange wedding was performed so the bride could pass United States immigration authorities as the wife of an American citizen.—The Transmitter.

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and sound morals, much finish him.

FROM CLINTON, IOWA, ON VARIOUS TOPICS.
(Continued from First Page.)

cialians are trying to beat the officials on some point, and vice versa. They are all reaching into the poor people's pockets, thru rates.

No matter what legislation is passed by the Government, the railroads try to beat it. Had it not been for the depression, there would have been more officials on the railroads than there was men working. Twenty-five years ago, on a certain division, there was no trainmaster who had been conductor, and who had been educated on the freight trains. When the depression came on there was six trainmasters on the same division and running less trains, and one had train experience. They were men who had a pull with someone higher up. At the same time, in 1929, there was three or four traveling engineers, or road foremen of engines.

These men are usually taken from the ranks of the engineers and who have friends among the higher ups. As all firemen and brakemen must pass the required examinations after five years service; the brakemen being conductors, and the firemen engineers only working yet as firemen and brakemen, and being used only in emergency, and due to the larger power of which made is possible for engineers with 15 to 20 years rights, working as firemen, it was some joke to many of the railroad men to think of the traveling engineers, when every engine that went out had two good engineers on it, most of the time who were better men on machinery than the road foreman of engines.

It might be good to explain that years ago when a man could not pass the exams he continued in his present capacity, but the roads were getting so many of them that the Unions made an agreement with the Companies that any man that could not pass the Exams at the end of 5 years, was automatically dismissed. They all have two trials. There was some jobs of firemen and brakemen that were better than running a train and for that reason to give everybody a fair deal this tuling was made.

We are always glad to get the Record and see the news and sometimes it contains deaths of those with whom we were well acquainted, and those names of late were George Baumgardner, Burgess Miller and John Bower, of which I was very sorry to hear.

Our oldest daughter is in Junior High, and the last cycle had 179 extra points for extra work in General Science, and the most of it was taken from The Carroll Record. That is the first thing she looks for, when the Record comes. She has been placed on Honor Roll the last two cycles, and the last was only one point from high. Thanks for the Record.

JOHN HARVEY SITES,
718 S. 7th. St.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale, in Taneytown, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1934, at 1 o'clock, the following described property:

2 BLACK MARES, weight 1460 and 1540, age 7 and 8 years, both leaders, good brood mares
HOLSTEIN COW and CALF,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Two-horse wagon and bed; set hay carriages, Moline 8-hoe grain drill, double corn worker, spring-tooth harrow, roller, single cultivator and corn coverer; grindstone, single shovel plow, corn sheller, log, cow and breast chains, 16-ft ladder,

HARNESS,
2 sets front gears, set rake harness, 2 collars, 2 bridles lead line, lead rein, set check lines, riding saddle and bridle, dung hook, 2 forks, lot of chicken coops, 2 bushel baskets, half bushel measure, peck measure, iron kettle and ring, lot milk buckets, 2 churns, and other articles.

TERMS CASH.
MRS. GEO. R. BAUMGARDNER,
J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 2-9-4t

NOTICE

The following prices on Choice Steer Beef (no Bull Beef), Pork and Veal are available in Taneytown.
All Steaks 18c lb Lard
Chuck and Rib by can 8c
Roasts 15c lb small 9c
Boiling Beef 10c lb Pig Feet 15c set
Neck Meat 10c lb Ribs 10c lb
Hamburg 15c lb Veal Chops
Pork Chops 15c lb (Loin) 18c lb
Sausage 15c lb Rib 15c lb
Side, Fresh 10c lb Cutlet 25c lb
Hams 15c lb Roast 14c lb
Shoulders 12c lb Liver Beef 15c lb
Pudding 10c lb Liver Calf 40c lb
Scrapple 10c pan Liver Hog 12c lb

Also Cured Meats of all kinds

Specials for Sat., Feb. 10th

2 lbs Hamburg 25c
2 lbs Meadow Gold Creamery Butter 57c
2 lbs Crackers 24c
2 lbs Frankfurts 29c

SHAUM'S MEAT MARKET
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Buy BY TELEPHONE

PAINT Special PAINT

We are in a splendid position this year to supply you with the highest grade house paint at a price which meets all competition, including the mail-order houses. We are determined, if possible, to keep all Taneytown paint business at home this year, if price and quality will do it.

QUALITY.

There has never been a doubt as to the high quality of our 100% Pure Paint. It is a full-bodied paint consisting only of White Lead, Zinc Oxide, Linseed Oil and Japan Dryer. Nothing could be added to make it better, nothing could be left out and have it still remain as good.

\$2.59 PER GALLON, FREIGHT PAID.

At this special price we will surely merit your business. Diamond 100% Pure Paint has been sold in this community by us for about ten years. It stands the test of time. Let us refer you to jobs of many years' standing. Come in and get a color card and let us estimate with you.

SPECIAL HOUSE PAINT AT \$1.49 A GALLON.

This is not our highest grade of house paint, but is the regular Buckingham quality, and will test up with anything near the same price. If you cannot afford to paint with the best grade now, or, if you do not require anything of a more permanent nature, we recommend this paint to you as being a big value. We will be glad to furnish you with further information. Buy at home. Buy now. Buy from us.

**SPECIAL FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
1 GAL. HIGH GRADE VARNISH, \$1.19.**

Reindollar Brothers
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Deposits in our Bank are now insured in the manner and to the extent as provided by the Banking Act of 1933.

In order to provide its customers with this added service, a Bank must be certified by the proper authorities, upon the basis of a thorough examination, which requires it to have assets adequate to meet all its liabilities to depositors and other creditors.

Our Bank has been given this test and qualified by meeting all the requirements. The Officers and Directors of this Bank pledge themselves to continue the management of this Bank in such a manner as to maintain its present position and to merit the confidence of its patrons and friends.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

Service

One of the many advantages we offer to our Depositors is guidance in all financial problems.

Our everyday experience with financial transactions enables us to competently guide and serve you.

Deposit your surplus funds in our Bank and you have at your command our experience and service.

The Birnie Trust Company

Member Temporary Fund Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

A Timely Tip

TELL the people about timely merchandise with good printing and watch your sales volume grow. Other merchants have proved this plan by repeated tests. We'll help with your copy.

Thousand Dollar CLOSE-OUT SALE!

Thousands of Bargains
Louie Becker's Store, Taneytown
who will not be undersold, and does not meet but beats competition

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat	90@	90
Corn	50@	50

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

You Save Money

when you come to our store and buy "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear.

You get not only style and comfort, but More Days' Wear.

"BALL-BAND"

"Ball-Band" Arctics keep your feet warm and dry, and protect your leather shoes. "Ball-Band" Rubber Goods are vulcanized by the Vacuum Process, giving the greatest possible strength and longest wear.

Our Grocery Department

2 CANS DOLES SLICED PINEAPPLE, 33c	
1 lb Maxwell House Coffee	29c
1 Box Pillsbury Pancake Flour	10c
2 Boxes Wheaties	25c
1 Box Post Bran Flakes	10c
1 LB. CAN HERSHEY'S COCOA, 17c	
1 Can Tomato Juice	5c
1/2 lb can Baker's Cocoa	13c
1 Bottle Catsup	7c
1/2 lb Hershey's Baking Chocolate	15c
2 CANS HOMINY, 17c	
1 Cake Palmolive Soap	5c
1 Cake Lux Soap	7c
2 PACKAGES CREAM CORN STARCH, 17c	
1 lb Jar Peanut Butter	15c
1 Can Tiny Tad Peas	16c
1 Cake Pleezing Toilet Soap	5c
1 Cake Lava Soap	5c
1 Can Campbell's Tomato Soup	9c
1 Can Dog Food	10c

Look Who's Coming Back Again All Next Week, Com. Mon., Feb. 12

OPERA HOUSE, Taneytown

BENEFIT I. O. O. F. LODGE

Billy Blythe Players

With All New Plays and All New Vaudeville Acts.

OPENING PLAY
"Jerry The Tramp"
A Four Star Play Chuck Full of Comedy

TUES. NITE **"? Spooks ?"**
WED. NITE **"What Price Honor"**
THUR. NITE **"Don't Lie To Your Wife"**
FRI. NITE **"Uncle Tom's Cabin"**
SAT. NITE **"Tilly The Toiler"**

ADULTS 15c CHILDREN 10c

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON QUICK LUNCH

Phone TANEYTOWN, MD. 27-W

Home-Made Ice Cream Flavors
VANILLA CHOCOLATE
HONEYMOON SPECIAL

Fresh Strawberry Sundaes 10c

Delicious Ice Cream Milk Shakes

Home Made Doughnuts 12c Doz.	May We Claim? No Matter which of these products you might purchase from our lunch room you will find them kept fresh and sold fresh. If it be Ice Cream we freeze our own, twice weekly, not of cold storage milk, but of fresh cream from the local dairies. If it be Oysters we receive them fresh, twice weekly from a well known packer.	OYSTERS 30c Per Quart
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Any other Perishable goods that you purchase from us, the fillings in Sandwiches, the Soups or Dinners are all received fresh and kept fresh through modern electrical refrigeration.