

THE BEST CITIZEN ALWAYS STANDS FOR ALL WORTH HOME INDUSTRIES.

# THE CARROLL RECORD



VOL. 40 NO. 35 TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MARCH 2, 1934. \$1.00 PER YEAR

## TANEYTOWN LOCALS

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

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

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

Miss Jane Long, Lutherville, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claudius Long.

Miss Margaret Shreeve, Steelton, Pa., spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. John Shreeve.

A chimney fire at Earl Roop's along the Keysville road, called out the fire company, early on Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Weybright, of near Gettysburg, Pa., spent Tuesday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Flohr.

Mrs. Joseph Clime and son, Long Island, N. Y., have returned home after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Annie Koutz.

Many truck loads of snow and ice were removed from the streets, this week, by CWA workers under the State Roads Commission.

"Enclosed find check for \$3.00 covering a three year advance payment for my subscription to The Record.—Harvey C. Miller, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ida Landis has sold her dwelling property, on George St., to her brother, Charles E. H. Shriner, the transfer having been made this week.

A hearty welcome to you, March! You have a stormy reputation, but we will take the chance of your behaving better than your immediate predecessor.

Mrs. J. D. Overholtzer who has been ill for the past several weeks, was taken to a Baltimore Hospital in the Carroll County Ambulance this Friday morning.

We have a few Calendars for 1934 left over. Those who are not fully supplied with all they need, can get one by calling at our office, as long as the supply lasts.

Our friend Rev. Earl E. Redding, Shepherdstown, Pa., sent us an order, this week, for a program of services. That is what we call thoughtful co-operation, regardless of distance, and we appreciate it.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Hesson, Mrs. George Baumgardner, Mrs. Norman Baumgardner and Mrs. George Shriner, visited Mrs. Harold Mehning, at the Frederick Hospital, on Wednesday evening, and found her to be getting along very nicely.

Recent guests of Mrs. Margaret Stott and Miss Anna Galt, were Mr. and Mrs. Merkel Landis, of Carlisle, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Valentine, of Gettysburg, Pa.; Mr. Galt Misch, of Washington, and Robert Stott and daughter, of Hagerstown.

A meeting of farmers will be held in the High School building, this Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Business men and the public also invited. The speaker will be John A. Simpson, of Oklahoma, president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union.

"It may not mean anything to you for me to tell you that I would feel lost without the Record, but nevertheless that is the way I feel about it.—Nellie Fringer Brown, Columbus, Ohio. (Yes, it does mean a lot to us to have the appreciation of subscribers.—Ed.)

The Emmitsburg Chronicle, last week, announced, "February 14th, brought about the expiration of a large number of subscriptions to The Chronicle, and nearly 100 percent of these subscriptions were renewed." We call that fine support and loyalty to the "home paper" even if Dollars are scarce. It is the kind of community spirit that is worth so much, everywhere.

Fortunately, the heavy snow of Monday and Tuesday did not drift to any great extent, due to the absence of high wind. The snow plows of the State Roads Commission, however, were "on the job" and road traffic was easily kept open where drifting occurred. The most of the drifting reported, was on the Taneytown-Emmitsburg road and on by-roads where even a light wind caused it to slide about.

Mrs. N. E. Cutsail, Littlestown, pieced a double wedding ring quilt, one for each of her eight children, and helped to quilt five of them this winter. She helped to quilt one at her son, Harry Cutsail's, on Feb. 21. Those helping her were, Mrs. Mervin King, Littlestown; Mrs. Howard Shanabrook, Mrs. Lester Cutsail and Mrs. Geary Bowers, near Taneytown. Mr. Shanabrook, Robert and Herbert Bowers, called at the same place.

Requests for special position in The Record for contributed articles, or for some booster purpose, are not wanted. The many weekly exchanges that come into our office spread such communications throughout their eight pages. We desire and expect to "make up" The Record in accordance with our own convenience, and ways of thinking. That is our right job. We are tired of "first" page and "last" page requests, that sometimes amount to demands.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## CREDIT REGULATIONS

Must Result from the Present Condition of Business.

There can be no great revival in what we call "business"—the kind that is transacted by factories, stores, shops and companies—unless there is a corresponding improvement in the status of that equally important factor that we call "credit"—meaning the terms, and time of payment of bills.

The average business man, almost without exception, must buy his merchandise or supplies on 30 days time, and unless he pays his bills according to terms, he loses credit, not only with the firms he buys from, but with other firms in the same line of business.

All business men are called on, once or twice a year to make financial statements to Mercantile Agencies that sell their service to wholesalers, manufacturers and banks. These statements must be furnished as requested, or failure to do so is equivalent to having an unsatisfactory credit published.

Just now most classes of industry and "business" are subject to NRA regulations, and "codes," the effect of which makes it all the more necessary that business be conducted on shorter credit terms; or at least on terms that mean payment at specified times. Money transactions between seller and buyer must be on the bases of faster circulation of money.

In the absence of legislation concerning credit, business men must take such measures locally as will enable them to conduct their business safely. When a bill of goods bought on 30 days time, is sold for some indefinite long time—or perhaps never paid—the merchant must at once replace the amount of stock sold, on another 30-day transaction, thus requiring double capital, at least, to finance the one sale.

Credit regulation is also of benefit to the debtor, in the long run, as his credit will not only be improved, but he will be more careful not to buy beyond his ability to finance, and eventually place himself on the pay-as-you-go basis.

Credit regulations efforts are being formed pretty generally, everywhere, and are likely, in time to develop into the conduct of business on regulations that are fair to all honest debtors.

In addition to the movement for credit improvement, a widespread appeal is being made to merchants to advertise aggressively, and to the public to do more buying at home instead of going to the large cities and taking business away from home dealers and taxpayers. The "We do our part" motto must be entered into by all fair-minded persons if the return of prosperity is to become a fact. A series of meetings covering the general subject, is suggested for the business of every locality.

## SOME FACTS CONNECTED WITH AUTOMOBILES.

Collisions, last year, accounted for nearly 45 percent of all auto accidents.

Practically two-thirds of 756,500 personal injury accidents which occurred last year were due to some degree in driving errors.

The analysis of action of pedestrians involved in accidents, shows that in many instances they took their own lives in their hands, through lack of care.

The figures show that 1680 children were killed while playing in the street. The serious effect which increasing rates of speed are having upon the trend of deaths is shown in an analysis to be worse at street intersections, and rural intersections.

During the past ten years 1923 to 1933 inclusive the death rate from automobile accidents has increased nearly 49 percent.

On Saturdays and Sundays last year, 11,480 persons were killed in automobile accidents, against 18,420 for the other five days of the week.

Accidents which happen during darkness continued last year to be far greater than daytime accidents.

From 1 to 6 A. M. accidents numbered 55,150 and deaths 3100, despite the fact that during these hours traffic is at its lowest in volume.

Night accidents are also worse in their consequences, because night driving is too fast for the range of visibility afforded by head-lights.

The record of young drivers in fatal accidents last year was 62 percent worse than the average for all drivers.

The final analysis of all accidents is that their increase has been due to increase in speed.

A number of well known autos have been increased from a speed of 35 miles an hour to more than 90 miles, while speed in the high priced cars has increased to as much as 160 miles in hour.

These facts are condensed from a news statement prepared by The Travelers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

## CONCERTS AT BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE.

The little chorus of Blue Ridge College, under the direction of Professor Nevil Fisher, will give a sacred concert in the college chapel, on Sunday night, March 4, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. Besides choruses, there will be a male quartette, ladies' quartette, and a solo by Matilda Pugsley.

On Monday night, March 5, at 8:00 o'clock, in the college auditorium, the students of the music department of the college will be heard in a miscellaneous concert. The public is very cordially invited to attend.

## CORN-HOG CONTRACTS FOR FARMERS.

Means Ready Cash for all who Sign Contracts.

Benefit payments made by the Government for reduction of corn and hog production will mean ready cash for the farmers of Carroll county who take part in the program offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, according to L. C. Burns, County Agricultural Agent.

Payments of 30 cents a bushel will be made on the number of acres contracted to the government in 1934 under the corn-hog adjustment contracts. If a farmer's "retired" corn acres have produced an average of 30 bushels to the acre during 1932 and 1933, he will be entitled to benefit payments of \$9 an acre. If the 20 percent reduction equals ten acres, for example, the farmer's total corn acreage payments for 1934 will be \$90, minus administrative expense.

Hog adjustment payments will amount to \$5 a head on 75 percent of the average number farrowed and marketed during the past two years. If a farmer has raised and sold an average of 100 hogs during the years 1932 and 1933, he is entitled to raise and sell 75 hogs for 1934. And his benefit payments, at \$5 a head on these 75, will total \$375, minus necessary expenses.

One-half of the corn payments, or 15 cents a bushel, will be paid as soon as possible after the reduction contracts have been accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture, and the remaining one-half, or about 15 cents a bushel, in the fall of 1934. Two-fifths of the hog payments, or \$2 a head will be paid as soon as possible after acceptance of the contracts; \$1 per head after November 15, 1934; and the remainder of approximately \$2 a head about February 1, 1935. Administrative expenses will be deducted from the final payments.

The corn-hog adjustment plan does not regulate a farmer's sale of the corn he raises on the 80 percent of his past acreage, or the sale of the hogs he raises under his 75 percent quota. He may market his corn and hogs in the usual manner. The following meetings are to be held:

Unites Bridge, Thursday, March 1st, High School Building, 9 to 12 A. M.

New Windsor, Thursday, March 1, College Gymnasium, 1 to 4 P. M.

Hampstead, Friday, March 2, High School Building, 9 to 12 A. M.

Manchester, Friday, March 2, High School Building, 1 to 4 P. M.

Mt. Airy, Monday, March 5, High School Building, 9 to 12 A. M.

Sykesville, Monday, March 5, High School Building, 1 to 4 P. M.

Mechanicsville, Tuesday, March 6, School Building, 9 to 12 A. M.

Taneytown, Tuesday, March 6, High School Building, 1 to 4 P. M.

Westminster, Wednesday, March 7, County Agent's Office, 1 to 4 P. M.

Accurate and fair production claims by growers when they fill out contract forms in the corn and hog adjustment program will speed up the work of clearing contracts and make possible earlier payment of adjustment checks, according to L. C. Burns, county agent for Carroll county.

The total production claims of farmers in a county who take part in the program, together with the estimated production on the farms which are not brought into the adjustment plan, must be in line with the official figures of the Department of Agriculture for total production of corn and hogs in the county. If these total claims of past production are not in harmony with the official county figures, further steps to adjust the contract statements must be undertaken.

Delays of this kind in order to make needed corrections would necessarily postpone the date when payment checks could be sent to the corn and hog growers of the county. To prevent delay as far as possible and facilitate the making of payments, officials of the Adjustment Administration have urged farmers to be careful and accurate in filling out their contract forms. Evidence to support production statements, such as sales records and receipts, will be valuable in helping to establish claims.

Production records which must be certified in the contracts will include the average acreage in corn on the farm during 1932 and 1933 (the base period), the past crop, yields of the corn acres to be retired from production under the contract and the average number of litters owned by the contracting party or parties when farrowed and average number of hogs marketed from these litters during 1932 and 1933. Hog and corn reduction totals and the adjustment payments will be based on these production figures.

## TRESSLER HOME WILLED \$10,000.

The Tressler Orphans Home (Lutheran) at Loysville, Pa., is substantially remembered in the will of Annie Lippy, late of Hanover, Pa. Except for two bequests to friends, the entire estate is bequeathed to the home. The estate is valued at upward of \$10,000 in personal property. She leaves \$200 each to her friends, B. Catherine Nissly and Louene Nissly, and all the rest to the home. A friend, Alvin R. Nissly, is named as executor.

During the year 1933 the weekly newspapers of this country were decreased by 189, while only 7 dailies went out of business. There were still 11,257 weeklies in operation on January 1, and 2005 dailies. Trade and business publications 282, leaving 2718 still in operation.

## LEADERSHIP TRAINING

School to be held Taneytown Beginning April 3.

The Taneytown District Council of Religious Education announces that a school leadership training will be held in Taneytown under the auspices of the District Council, beginning on Tuesday evening, April 3, 1934, and continuing for six evenings, two evenings a week. The school will complete its schedule on Thursday evening, April 19.

This school will be conducted for Sunday School teachers and officers, prospective Sunday School teachers, Christian workers, and those interested in Religious Education. One of the main objectives of these courses in Religious Education is the training of young people for leadership in Church, Sunday School and young people's work.

The school will meet for work two evenings a week for three weeks. The dates and places are: Tuesday evening, April 3; Thursday evening, April 5; and Tuesday evening, April 10, in the Lutheran Church. Thursday evening, April 12; Tuesday evening, April 17; and Thursday evening, April 19, in the Reformed Church. The sessions will begin at 7:30 and continue until 9:30. Those who complete the twelve hours of work will be awarded a certificate of credit. Those who do not desire to work for credit are invited to attend as auditors.

The registration fee is One Dollar, which includes the cost of text-book. There will be no further expense.

The curriculum and faculty will be as follows: "Worship in the Sunday School," taught by Rev. I. M. Fridinger; "Principles of Christian Service," taught by Rev. A. T. Sutcliffe, and "The Life of Christ," taught by Rev. Guy P. Bready. The officers of the school are Rev. A. T. Sutcliffe, Dean, and Mr. Frank E. Crouse, Treasurer.

Since the officers and teachers of the school are giving their services without charge, and since the sessions of the school have been arranged with a maximum of convenience to everyone, it is earnestly hoped that a large number of Sunday School and Christian workers generally will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity by enrolling either as students for credit or as auditors. Leaflets containing full information and registration blanks will be available at the Sunday School services on this coming Sunday.

## CWA PAY-ROLL IN MD.

The payroll of the CWA of Maryland for the week ending February 24 totaled \$501,224.31 and was shared in by 43,878 workers, according to an announcement by Harry Greenstein, State Administrator.

During this period Civil Works projects gave employment to 30,964, with a payroll of \$329,864.68; Federal projects, 9,997 men, with a payroll of \$114,163.53; Civil Works Service projects, 1,931 men, who were paid \$24,578.60 on truck operations cost \$32,617.50, employing 986 men.

All of the projects are included in the following table, showing number of employees and amount paid in the various sections of the State.

County	Men	Payroll
State Administration	188	\$ 4,314.57
Nat'l Reemploynt Ser	175	3,400.62
State wide Projects	432	7,268.56
Allegheny	1465	12,405.27
Anne Arundel	1935	29,455.83
Baltimore City	20875	267,375.99
Baltimore County	2457	25,987.32
Calvert	179	1,742.18
Caroline	68	536.21
Carroll	537	4,624.12
Cecil	361	2,618.60
Charles	403	3,137.05
Dorchester	432	4,540.08
Frederick	942	8,113.98
Garrett	804	8,496.70
Harford	3571	40,327.10
Howard	178	1,163.85
Kent	213	1,204.66
Montgomery	900	7,174.51
Prince George's	3189	29,012.34
Queen Anne's	187	1,219.25
St. Mary's	260	1,935.95
Somerset	374	2,753.81
Talbot	418	3,220.71
Washington	1767	15,997.22
Wicomico	771	8,277.34
Worcester	792	4,920.49
Total	43878	\$501,224.31

## WHICH ONE LIED?

A question of truthfulness under oath, of more than usual interest, has arisen between former Postmaster General Farley, developing from their testimony under oath before a Senate Committee. In Mr. Brown's testimony he mentioned that Mr. Farley had made a certain confidential statement to him concerning Senator Black—who is conducting an investigation concerning the air mail service—but that he could not make the statement public without Mr. Farley's consent.

The latter gave his consent, and Mr. Brown then gave in evidence that Farley, in referring to Senator Black had said—"He's a publicity bound, but don't say I said so, for I have to get along with him."

Mr. Farley then denied under oath, having made such a statement. And this is the situation. Each one says the other lied, consequently, one or the other, is a perjurer, in some degree. After the incident, both are reported to have "chucked together" and had their pictures taken, hands clasped. Is this just "funny," or is it serious?

They say that Postmaster-General Farley found a crooked postmaster "he other day and will fire all the letter carriers in the United States and have the mail carried by Boy Scouts.—H. I. Phillips in the New York Sun.

## N R A CRITICISMS ARE MADE PUBLIC.

The President will give his own views, on Monday.

Due to criticisms of the NRA movement, General Johnson director called an open conference for the purpose of discussing debated points, and this conference has been holding sessions during the week, in Washington. The director in person opened the program with a statement that proposed a partly revised program, as follows:

1. A more uniform and equitable rule of price stabilization where necessary to prevent cutthroat competition, win further insurance against prices outstripping purchasing power.
2. A more effective rule to prevent sales below costs of production.
3. Uniformity in wages and hours in industries which are competitive.
4. Uniform classification of areas for the prevailing southern wage differential.
5. Further reduction in work hours and further increase in hourly wages.
6. Protection against monopoly oppression of small enterprise and inclusion in codes of buying regulations to protect the small fellows.
7. An improved method to secure compliance.
8. A method for financing code administration without racketeering.
9. Elimination of inconsistent or conflicting provisions in codes.
10. Adequate labor and consumer representation in an advisory capacity on code authorities.
11. Uniform government representation on the authorities.
12. Wider use within code groups of mechanism for settling labor disputes.

Debate developed into many radical statements and opinions, mostly aimed at working hours and codes. Mrs. Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and Lewis Waldman, labor leader and Socialist, of New York, were among the most outspoken critics. Comments on the twelve recommendations for revision express doubt as to their practical value, while many openly state that NRA can not be made workable to the satisfaction and benefit of all classes no matter how good intentioned the whole plan undoubtedly has been conceived.

The conclave, or open conference, is expected to close on Saturday, and the President has announced that he will then give his own views on a revised program.

## INFORMATION REGARDING RECOVERY.

Twenty-five government agencies are at work on Recovery.

Because these activities concern closely the happiness and well-being of every man, woman and child in Maryland, the Government has instructed the Director for the National Emergency Council for Maryland to establish a factual information service at 130 Custom House, Baltimore, where every citizen may obtain authoritative information to enable him to use effectively, speedily and directly these emergency services which the Federal Government has created.

Every effort will be made to answer all questions promptly. Some of them, because they call for interpretation or the establishment of a principle, may require a longer period for reference to Washington.—Arthur E. Hungerford, Director, Custom House, Baltimore.

## VETERANS' BENEFITS MAY BE VETOED.

The Senate on Tuesday voted down the immediate payment of the Soldiers' Bonus, but partially nullified its action by passing a number of amendments carrying approximately \$350,000,000 in benefits for veterans and Federal employees. Senator Robinson gave warning that the President would likely veto the bill.

Senator Long's bill for immediate payment of the Bonus, about \$2,400,000,000, through an issue of greenbacks, was voted down, 64 to 24.

Blind World War veterans were given back a \$25.00 a month cut, under an amendment by Senator Goldsborough, of Maryland.

The charge of "playing politics" in the vote was made, and hotly denied, and many explanations of votes were given.

A vote on the Bonus bill be taken in the House, on March 12.

## NO MORE HAZING AT GETTYSBURG COLLEGE.

Dr. Henry W. Hanson, president of Gettysburg College, has ruled that physical violence, under the guise of "hazing," shall be banned as part of the initiation of the ten Greek letter fraternities. He is quoted as having said that students come to Gettysburg to be "built up, and not broken." It is reported that there is a disposition on the part of students to resent the ban as being too sweeping in character.

## MAKRIAGE LICENSES.

Francis Albert Bowers and Mary Catherine Fogle, New Windsor, Md.

David E. Petry and Margaret E. Utermahlen, Westminster, Md.

Paul E. Kuykendall and Ruby V. Simpson, Gettysburg, Pa.

Charles Klopp and Cloris Folkemer, York, Pa.

C. William Roche and Jane B. Weisbrod, Towson, Md.

Albert Cavero and Blanche R. Copenhaver, Littlestown, Pa.

## THE DRUNKEN DRIVER

A Drastic Law Prepared by E. Austin Baughman.

Baltimore, Feb. 26.—One of the most drastic automobile laws in the country will be sponsored by E. Austin Baughman, motor vehicle commissioner, at the coming session of the state legislature in an effort to break up the practice of driving while under the influence of liquor.

The proposed bill will call for the impounding of cars of every motorist convicted of driving while intoxicated, in addition to a fine or jail sentence for a period of from 30 days to six months.

In commenting on the bill, Commissioner Baughman said:

"Personally, I do not believe that the 'tipsy motorists' will ever be eliminated, but I do believe that his kind can be reduced to an insignificant number if every one of them, regardless of his station, is sent to jail."

"Of course, that is only my opinion. The experiment as to whether a jail term is a deterrent has really never been tried. No one convicted of drunken driving goes to jail except some poor devil who can't hire a lawyer or pay a fine."

"Since jail sentences have become outmoded, I think a more up-to-date penalty would be to impound the car driven by a person under the influence of liquor. I shall endeavor to have a mandatory provision for this put into the motor vehicle code at the next session of the legislature. Certainly no one condones drunken driving."

"The impounding of the car will inconvenience the family—and what a deterrent that will be!"—From the Frederick Post.

## MORE VALUABLE PAPERS FOUND.

Recently, a number of valuable papers belonging to the estate of the late David Englar, Jr., Medford, were found in Montgomery county, evidently having been thrown away by the burglars who forced the safe in J. David Baile's store, at Medford, likely while on their way to headquarters near Washington.

As there were still a lot of papers missing, Mr. Baile recently made a second trip to the neighborhood where the first lot of papers were found, with the result that persons in the vicinity of Damascus gave him a number of papers that had been picked up, some of them of value, and the community is now endeavoring to find some that are still missing, from the large number stolen.

Mr. Baile has now installed a guaranteed burglar proof door to the vault made of the latest improved material, that is believed capable of withstanding any future burglarious attempts.

## THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Monday, Feb. 26, 1934—Letters of administration on the estate of Laura C. Stephan, deceased, were granted to Mary Alma Bostian, and John J. Flickinger, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1934—Edith A. Baumgardner, administratrix of Geo. R. Baumgardner, deceased, reported sale of partnership interest.

Letters of administration on the estate of Marie M. Gesell, deceased, were granted to Henry Gesell, who received order to notify creditors.

Robert Kerr Billingslea, et al., executors of Charlotte Leigh Billingslea, deceased, received order to sell securities.

Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, guardian for Margaret E. Gillelan, infant, settled its final account, and received order to transfer securities.

The sale of the real estate of Lana S. Stoner, deceased, was finally ratified by the Court.

Maude L. Mehning, infant, received orders to withdraw money.

## Random Thoughts

### WILL IT PAY?

What do we mean when we ask this question? What do we mean by "pay?" Money, perhaps. Then what is the character of the thing we are pondering over doing? In all probability, the question we should actually ask ourselves, is—Does it "pay" to be honest? Then, there enters our individual conception of the true meaning of "honest."

First of all, we should say, we must first fix our values, as we estimate them. Do we regard spiritual values? Do we mean "pay" only during life, or do we include after-life values? Do we mean "pay" that is a reward for honesty?

Actually, we must first settle in our own mind just what we think of the Ten Commandments, and Christ's sermon on the mount, and the many rules for the guide of our faith and practice, as found in the Bible. So, the simple question "Will it pay?" rests on our conscientious convictions—if we have any—and on our belief in future rewards—if we have any, and whether our convictions are actually founded on Divine truth. If we do not believe in that, why ask the question?



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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.

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

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1934.

### THE RETURN OF CONFIDENCE CAN NOT CURE ALL ILLS.

Lost week, former Vice-President Dawes predicted that the depression was coming to an end, through the return of National confidence, and cited figures covering the many previous "hard times" periods showing that they lasted, on the average, between five and six years, and then disappeared. He also gave other evidence on the subject, mainly related to banking activities.

The "return of confidence" is of course the big remedy for any kind of financial stress, and it is quite understandable that there is a certain psychology that brings this about in a more or less natural way, much as our physical ills and pains often disappear without our knowing why.

In this particular instance, however, we doubt whether this psychological effect will be so natural. We are told that in normal times there are in this country about 3,000,000 persons who belong in the "unemployed" class—persons who need not work, do not want to work, or are incapacitated for work in some degree.

It is not difficult to reach the conclusion that during the past two years the number who "do not want to work" has been greatly augmented through the ministrations of Federal, state, municipal and charitable agencies, and that mere "return of confidence" will so easily dispose of this army.

Depending on free aid, is "catching," not only on the part of those best fitted for real labor, but on the part of those who have been enjoying more or less "easy jobs" in carrying out our numerous benevolences. So, it is not beyond reason to imagine that as pressure has been brought in many ways to supply the unemployed with work, something like this same pressure will soon be required to compel those to labor who prefer to continue the "living off" of somebody else plan to which they have been accustomed, and which some regard as their "right" to do so.

Work, be it understood, is very generally regarded, not as a dignified preference, but as a necessity. We work, but would often very much rather "take things easy." We need, as well as prefer, a certain amount of playtime. We do not from choice, give up easy jobs, for harder ones.

All of these considerations connected with this, our last and greatest depression, must be taken account of by Mr. Dawes and others who would foresee and bring about industrial peace and prosperity; and along with it all, the professional agitator who would have "the government" act as a continuous benefactor, can be depended on to continue to propagate his gospel of discontent.

The President will not find it easy to stop CWA projects. The chance to "get something for nothing" is naturally attractive to those who do not care anything about "pay-day" for somebody else. "Living off the government" is too easy, for its continuance to be accepted without protest by the "livers," who are quite willing for a temporary benevolence to be made permanent.

### THE EASTERN SHORE TIMES SPEAKS ITS MIND.

A copy of the Eastern Shore Times received at this office, last week, severely raps the appointment of Senator Veasey, of Worcester county, as the Eastern Shore representative of the State Roads Commission, and quotes the Constitution of Maryland as providing, "That no person shall hold at the same time, more than one office of profit, created by the Constitution and Laws of the State."

Further, the article says "We un-

derstand that Worcester County will get no new improved roads from the State, this year. At the same time the Commission has advertised for bids for road construction in Somerset county which will cost upwards of \$200,000." The inference being that as Senator from Worcester, Mr. Veasey is hardly during his full duty by that county.

The situation seems to represent a suspicion that Governor Ritchie is not so generally popular on the "Shore," as the article also says, "In this respect this appointment (to the State Roads Commission) may be compared with the Governor's action in ordering troops to the Eastern Shore to arrest the men charged with the lynching of George Armwood."

Also, in last week's issue of The Observer, Baltimore, under the caption "Ritchie's Fifth Term" this paragraph appears: "State Senator Milton L. Veasey of Worcester County, recently placed on the state payroll as right of way agent for the Roads Commission."

So, putting "two and two together" we infer that the Governor's appointment of Senator Veasey is not wholly popular, and may also be considered in the light of "fence-making" in a section where the Government would hardly be first-choice for renomination, should be aspire to a fifth term.

However, the Eastern Shore fellows are quite able to play their own fine game of politics, without any long-distance comments butting in; and as the Governor knows the game too, the situation as pictured by the Eastern Shore Times may not be as one-sided as a stranger might be led to believe.

The Times, by the way of location, is published at Berlin, but its headline says "Berlin and Ocean City," and "Maryland—the two state newspapers—Delaware," and its general make-up shows that it commands a wide scope of patronage—which indicates, influence, as well.

### "JERSEY LIGHTNING"—AND NOW JERSEY "MEASURING."

For many years we have heard of "Jersey lightning" but now we have to add to our list of sayings, "Jersey measuring," for over in the state that keeps Pennsylvania from sliding into the Atlantic Ocean, they have a law prohibiting the location of a saloon within 200 feet of a school; but the liquor control commissioner, instead of measuring the straight line distance between a school building and a wanted saloon, measured from the school door to the nearest street crossing, and then back to the school door.

Somehow, in our own mind, this sort of "measuring" represents a way to get to the "lightning," that is neither taught in the schools, nor contemplated by the law, for the school building is actually just across the street from the saloon.

We have heard of devious courses taken by persons—both before and after satisfying their thirst for liquor—but usually these courses are not prescribed through a crooked interpretation of law, that has for its only justification an exaggerated form of the end justifying the means.

### POLITICS IN NEED OF NEW DEAL

If the New Deal means new ethics for bankers and business men, it certainly ought to usher in a New Deal in politics too. We shall see how sincere the New Dealers are when the shoe pinches on the other foot.

Talking of political tactics and strategy, the head of the NRA General Hugh Johnson, courageously took the bit in his teeth and defied Senators Borah and Nye to say their worst about the NRA. He too may have suspected that these Senators were getting ready for a senatorial investigation of the NRA anyway and that it might be a good idea to jump the gun, so to speak, and issue a blast to the American people in preparation for the battle in the court of public opinion.

Messrs Nye and Borah are not part of Wall Street. They are not the kind who can be "cracked down." They are foemen worthy of the General's steel. And it remains to be seen whether denouncing Senators and calling them names becomes as irrelevant as when the General pounces on the big-wigs of industry. Mr. Roosevelt happily has a good lieutenant in General Johnson and even if the latter fumbles the ball he can gracefully leave the game and Mr. Roosevelt isn't damaged.—The U. S. News.

### PROHIBITION REPEAL A FAILURE.

While not unexpected in its final judgment, it comes with somewhat of a shock to hear the President of the United States confess that prohibition repeal has been thus early proved a failure in its effort to eliminate bootlegging and moonshining and as a revenue raiser for the Federal government. Something must be done about it at once, says President

Roosevelt, admitting with his characteristic frankness his disappointment at the results achieved.

We are afraid, however, that there will be nothing to do. Too much has been done already. A great wrong has been perpetrated because of a desperate fear into which stalking financial collapse drove the American public. One of the greatest moral advances of the present age has been surrendered because of this fear—a fear not consistent with the best traditions of our nationalism. Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes must eventually be adopted by every forward-looking nation of the world, just as they have or will shortly all abandon the legalization of all other forms of narcotics and drugs for such indiscriminate use. It is an unalterable attitude of the march of civilization. And to have deliberately surrendered it after having once achieved such an advance, was to admit that much of the primitive fear of early mankind yet rules our thinking.

Under national prohibition we achieved our height of national prosperity. When a great war brought financial and economic collapse as its natural aftermath, the voodoo priests of the liquor regime sang their chants blaming prohibition for the debacle. Like superstitious cavemen the American public heard and believed. In a mighty uprising of insane fear the electorate destroyed with a blow the lofty accomplishment of many years of upward climb. Repeal prohibition, they cried, and end the evil of bootlegging, while at the same time restoring to our country enormous tax revenues which should do much to stem the tide of economic shrinkage and restore national wealth as of old!

Poor, misguided public! Not to know and realize that the evils cited were only those incidental to the establishment of every great social and moral advance the world has ever seen, while the tastes of the public, weaned for years away from spirituous liquors, would not soon provide again the much sought-after revenues. But now the failure stands revealed in the light of a great Presidential admission. Repeal has been a failure. It has been just what it might have been expected to be. And "something must be done." But why wasn't something done with prohibition in force? Isn't it just another case of our "hindsight" being clearer than our foresight?—Middletown Valley Register.

### HOW PUBLIC SPENDING CAN BE STOPPED.

Now, let us assume that what has happened was unavoidable, that Mr. Roosevelt with the best of intentions in March, 1933, pledged himself to economy, that as he became more familiar with the depression from his position of vantage in the White House he found the disturbance more appalling than as President-elect or as candidate for the presidency he ever dreamed it could be.

We may in that way explain the past expenditures. We cannot, of course, excuse the scandals and graft cropping up here and there even though we can understand how inevitable they were in the haste of an unprecedented adventure in government spending.

But even if we agree that the big appropriations were necessary—for we are already embarked upon them—we need not accept the thesis of inexhaustible wealth which seems to abide in Congress as well as in some quarters of the Administration itself.

Can the spending be stopped? Not unless there is a substitute. For public spending must go on until private spending takes over the load. This is but another way of saying that if the pump is to be primed we must be sure the pumping is not wasted motion.

It has been estimated that we have from 12 to 13 months in which to effect the substitution of private spending for public spending. This is based on the theory that public funds will begin to run down and will need replenishing on a vast scale. But the moment the Administration yields to the plea for more money from the government through confidence in our business and financial future will begin to disintegrate and we shall have a recession such as has often attended the efforts of nations to extricate themselves from depression. The tragedies of these false starts are written large in the pages of history for the last 150 years not only in America but abroad. Unless the foundations are sound, the boom or imaginary prosperity collapses in the quicksand of false hope and inadequate planning.

There will be no dissent even on the part of the Administration that a substitute program must be found and put into effect at once. There may be disagreement here and there as to how soon it can or should be put into operation but there can be no excuse for the failure to clear decks for the biggest battle of all—the removal of

barriers to the exchange of goods and services within and without our borders.

Prosperity is not difficult to define. It occurs when there is a market for products and when most everybody who produces can finance his transactions and find an outlet for his production, when people who toil are well paid and can spend their money for necessities as well as some luxuries, when those who save can find a substantial return on the investment of their savings.

Sometimes we call this the capitalistic system. I like to call it the system of honest individualism. It is human for the individual to seek the maximum reward for his effort, it is human to seek release from serfdom and to strive for the aristocracy which comes to the workman as he buys his own home and secures for his family the benefits of a progressively improving life in a country free from economic slavery. I do not believe in laissez faire—everybody doing as he pleases without regard for his fellow man—any more than does the most caustic critic on the left. I do not believe in a return to the fatty degeneration which made the decade after the war an epoch of human debauchery. But it is as absurd to erase the lessons that we have been taught in the past as to the soundness of fiscal policy as it would be stupid to advocate the burning down of all homes once occupied by malefactors of wealth.

First of all then there must be a declaration of purpose in unmistakable terms by the Government. The President has gone partly in that direction by speaking of a possible limit on Government spending and indebtedness. Events since have proved, however, that these limits were too elastic to be taken seriously.

A distinction should be drawn, of course, between debts reimbursable out of loans that are to be repaid by the borrowers and debts which must be paid out of future annual revenues such as direct an indirect taxes. The situation calls for a clear statement of financial policy. A three or five year range can be taken but it must be definite.

This can mean only one thing—the fixing of a date on which public spending in excess of receipts must cease. It is the most important goal ahead of us. It can be and should be reached. Mr. Roosevelt has hazarded the guess that there would be a balanced budget in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. But his words would carry more conviction if he would accompany them with a program which indicated clearly how he expected to arrive at the balance he promises.

There is an effective way to stop spending public funds. It is to encourage the use of private funds and private credit. For several months the long-term money bank of America has been closed to new financing and refinancing. Two barriers have prevented the long-term capital market from being reopened. One was the unstable condition in the monetary world produced by the tinkering with the dollar and the other was the refusal of the Administration to acknowledge its mistake in failing to revise promptly a clumsily phrased and ineffective law known as the federal securities act.

By all means let us put all crooked money-changers in jail as rapidly as we can convict them. But meanwhile why forget or ignore the millions of would-be toilers who are being kept from work because legitimate and honest enterprise cannot get the funds needed to start the wheels of business. Only the super-prejudiced will argue that all those who had anything to do with the money world are dishonest and that only the Government is capable of handling all money-lending hereafter.

Politics has wrecked many a governmental scheme for controlling banking and credit in America and the less we have of Government control, which means political influence, and the more reliance we put on individuals the better results we shall get, though, to be sure in the next few years some Government supervision will be absolutely necessary.—David Lawrence in United States News.

Living on reduced incomes is something of an art, these days, very generally practiced. Perhaps if we had practiced the art of saving to a greater extent in past years the new art would not now be so difficult to master. "Necessity" is said to be the "mother of invention," to which may now be added—and the daddy of compulsion.

Achievement is not always success, while reputed failure often is. The most successful men are not necessarily those who make the most noise; nor are the most useful women those who set the fashions. Rather, the thoughtful and wise of both sexes are the best examples to follow in matters of first importance.

## NEIGHBORS say:

"The Jones' bother us a lot borrowing our telephone. It would be good business for them to have a telephone of their own anyway."

EVERY FARM FAMILY NEEDS A TELEPHONE



Arrange today to have a telephone installed in YOUR home. Call our nearest Business Office for details.

9900

WESTMINSTER

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO. OF BALTIMORE CITY

### ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S SALE — OF A — VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY NEAR TANEYTOWN, MD.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed of John D. Albaugh and wife to the Birnie Trust Company bearing date December 23, 1922, and recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County in Liber E. M. M. Jr. No. 76, folio 521 etc., default having occurred in the payment of the principal and interest of said mortgage debt and in other covenants in said mortgage deed contained, the undersigned, Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure and collection, will sell at public auction on the premises, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1934, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land now occupied by Chas. A. Compton and wife, situated about 3 miles southeast of Taneytown, along the Westminster and Taneytown State Road, in Carroll County, Maryland, and containing 153 Acres and 15 Square Perches of Land more or less. This property is improved by a two-story frame plaster-veneered dwelling house, large barn, wagon shed, machine shed, double brooder house, chicken houses, hog pen, and other necessary outbuildings. The property is desirably located, is in a good state of repair, is situated on Bear Branch and is adaptable for either dairying or farming.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court; and the residue in two equal payments of 6 and 12 months, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. The credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JAMES E. BOYLAN, JR., Assignee of Mortgagee. J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 2-23-34

### PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale on the William Feaser farm in Taneytown district along the public road leading from Walnut Grove to Harney, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1934, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property:

4 HEAD WORK HORSES  
gray horse, 17 years old,  
black horse, 13 years old,  
black mare, 20 years old;  
black horse, 13 years old.

13 HEAD OF CATTLE,  
9 milk cows, 2 heifers and  
2 stock bulls. These cattle are T. B. tested.

2 BROOD SOWS,  
one will farrow in April and one in June, 1 boar.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.  
4-horse wagon with bed; 2 pair hay carriages, 18 and 20 feet long; Thomas grain drill, Osborne binder, 8-ft; manure spreader, McCormick-Deering mower, steel roller, hay loader and side-delivery rake, McCormick-Deering check-row corn planter, Massie-Harris riding cultivator, 25-tow spring harrow, 3-horse furrow plow, Fordson tractor and plows.

GEISER THRESHING MACHINE, with blower attached, hay fork and car; triple, double and single trees, 4 sets front gears, collars and bridles, milk utensils, 1 1/2 H. P. engine, and many articles not mentioned.

TERMS—Sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. On larger sums a credit of 6 months will be given on approved notes. No goods to be removed until settled for.

BIRNIE L. R. BOWERS, BOWERS & REAVER, Aucts. The Harney U. B. Aid Society will have a stand at our sale. No other admittance. 2-23-34

### NOTICE OF ELECTION

The stockholders of The Birnie Trust Company, Taneytown, Md., are hereby notified that the annual election to elect not more than nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, March 12, 1934, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. in the office of the Company in Taneytown, Md.

CHARLES R. ARNOLD, Cashier. 2-23-34

### PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale, at his residence, on George St., Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1934, at 1 o'clock, P. M., sharp, the following:

ONE RANGE,  
kitchen cabinet, corner cupboard, refrigerator, coal oil stove, 3 burners; 3 tables, 6 kitchen chairs, 3 rockers, 2 leather rockers, leather couch, buffet, writing desk, chunk stove, 3 barrels, 2 wash stands, 2 beds and springs, 9x10 rug, 10x12 rug, some carpet, dishes and pans, some fruit, etc., etc.

TERMS made known on day of sale ELLSWORTH LONG. EARL R. BOWERS, Auct. 2-23-34

### 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-ho 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. 2-9-34

### \$1.00 Stationery Offer Amended

This office sells many lots, each year, of our "Dollar Offer." 200 Ham-mill 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.



### Dividend Printing

There is one kind of printing that you want—printing that pays a dividend on the investment.

A letterhead with right sort of type properly balanced is a real business asset. It wins the approval of the person receiving your letter, and while he is in this frame of mind your letter is read.

The same reasoning applies to any other job of printing. Neatness, the right weight and kind of paper, the color of the ink, the selection of the type, all play an important part in the production of dividend printing.

We are equipped to give you that kind of printing. Let us prove it to you.



## Scales Reveal Ages of Fish, Authority Claims

"There is a widespread belief that fish grow to be of vast age and live for more than a century, but this belief in the longevity of fish fades under the microscope when the fish's actual age is read from its scales," says an authority in charge of Great Lakes fisheries investigation for the United States bureau of fisheries, who explains that a fish's age may be read from its scales like the age of a tree from its rings.

He says that only a few years ago, some "musky" scales were sent to him for age determination. The fish weighed 40 pounds and was 52 inches long, and oldtimers in the community gave it an age of from ten to one hundred years. The scales showed it to be about nineteen years old. Some of the works on natural history published in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth century tell of carp one hundred or one hundred and fifty years old and of pickerel more than two hundred years old, but these accounts are characterized as myths.

The fish expert says that he has found the average age of Saginaw bay herring to be less than five years, although these fish have been known to live as long as eleven years. Most of the whitefish taken in gillnets in the fall of the year on the North Grounds off Alpena are seven and eight years old; yet the maximum reported for this species is twenty-seven years; the oldest fish are not always the largest. As in the case of man, there are giants and dwarfs among fishes.

## Condor Is Not as Fierce or as Large as Thought

The condor, largest bird of South America and once believed to be the largest bird in existence, was the subject of many a fearsome tale, but eventually cold facts served to deprive it of much of its awesomeness.

Until the bird had been caught and actually examined it was believed to have a wing spread of as much as 40 feet and was said to be capable of seizing and carrying off lambs, young children and even small calves.

However, once a condor had been captured, it was discovered that its claws were blunt, short and incapable of grasping and carrying away any of the victims traditionally claimed for it.

Even its size was found exaggerated. The California vulture is its equal and other birds of greater size have been found.

The condor is a sound sleeper, in fact so much so that it is possible to creep up behind it and capture it by throwing a noose over its head.

For food, it depends largely on carrion, but does kill young animals feeding on the carcass on the ground.

## Rolling by Ear

The origin of the word "Reader," as applied to old-time cigar factories (and in some American cities the practice is still observed), dates back to a curious custom. A man ascended a raised platform in the shop and read aloud to the tobacco-leaf rollers the news of the day. The reason for doing this was odd. Most of the cigar-makers were Puerto Ricans and Cubans, well known for their gesticulatory method of speaking, especially when excited. Now, the best cigars require close attention in the rolling process. The bosses knew this, and also the workers' propensities for talking. They therefore conceived the idea of having news read to the men to keep them from talking—and thus take their hands away from the business of making cigars. It is said that Samuel Gompers was once a reader in a New York cigar factory.—Washington Post.

## "Man's House Is His Castle"

Although the phrase, "A man's house in his castle," is perhaps of ancient origin, Sir Edward Coke, English jurist, is credited with having phrased the idea in the sense commonly used. "The house of everyone is to him as his castle and fortress, as well for his defense against injury and violence as for his repose," he ruled. Coke was born at Mileham, Norfolk, in 1552, and died in 1633. He was solicitor general in 1592, speaker of the house of commons in 1593, attorney general in 1594, chief justice of the common pleas in 1606, and chief justice of the king's bench in 1613.

## Vitamins B and G

Although vitamins B and G occur in a wide variety of foods in relatively small amounts, only a few concentrated sources are known. The germ and seed coat of whole grains are among the most important of these. Since the germ tends to become rancid and the bran detracts from the appearance of the product, when the grain is milled these parts are generally removed and used for animal feeds. Often the food constituents lost in this way are the very ones lacking in the diets of those who use large quantities of highly milled grains and prepared cereals.

## Battle of Jutland

In the Battle of Jutland in the World war the British fleet consisted of 37 capital ships, eight armored cruisers, 26 light cruisers and 80 flotilla leaders and destroyers. The German fleet consisted of 27 capital ships, 11 light cruisers, 63 flotilla leaders and destroyers. The British lost three battle cruisers, three cruisers and eight torpedo craft. Germany lost one battleship, one battle cruiser, four light cruisers and five torpedo craft.

## Knee-Action Wheels

Longer wheelbase

Bigger Fisher Bodies  
(4 inches more room)

Blue Streak Engine

80 horsepower

80 miles an hour

Faster acceleration

12% greater economy  
at touring speeds

Increased smoothness  
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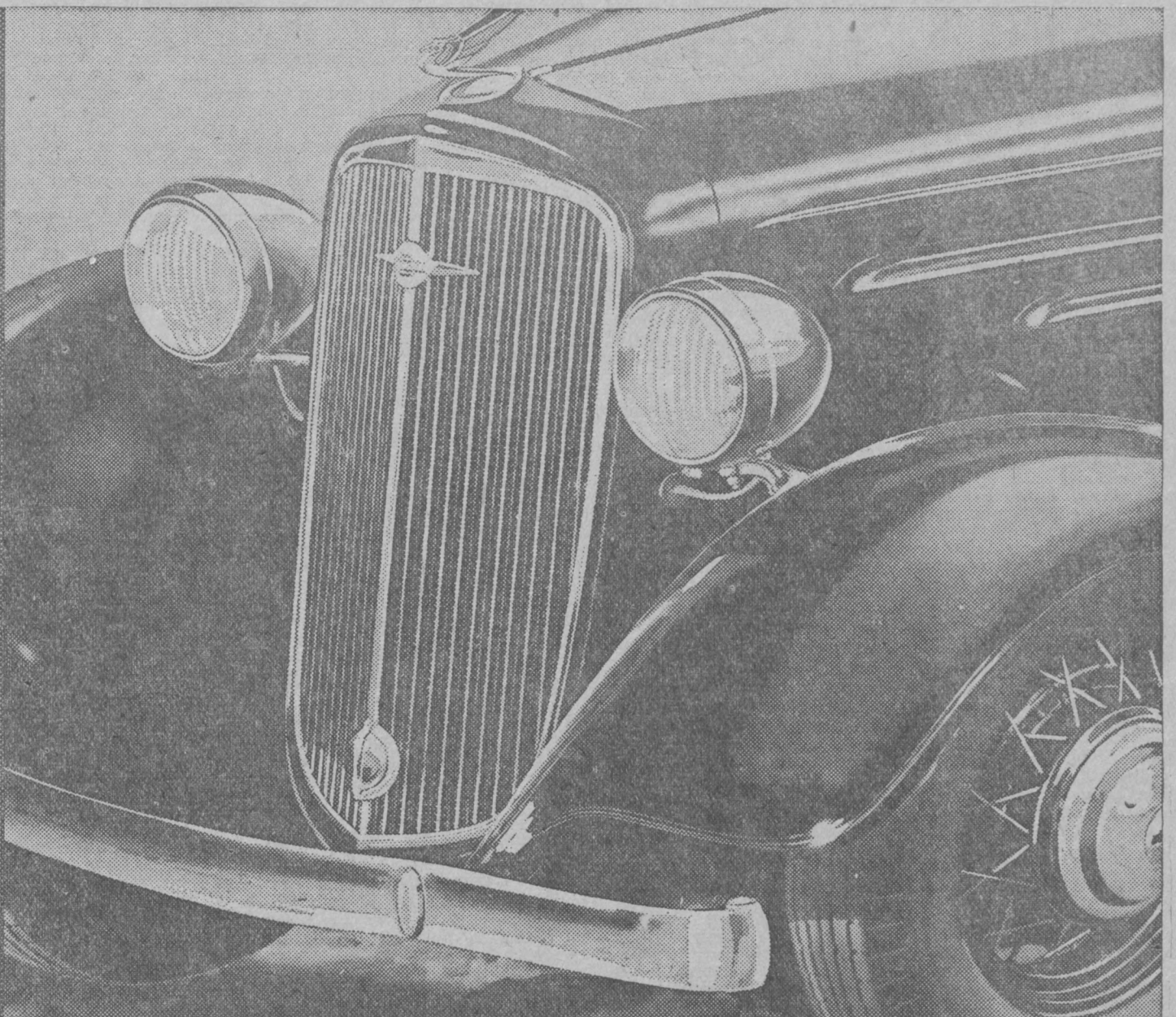
New, larger  
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*So radically different  
in the way it runs, rides  
and responds  
we say*

*Drive it  
only 5 miles  
and you'll never  
be satisfied with any  
other low-priced car*



*Now on display*

# CHEVROLET FOR 1934



It's here now, for the first time: the car that all America has been standing by to see and drive—Chevrolet for 1934! And if you aren't among the first to attend the gala introductory showing, you're going to miss one of the biggest, most exciting events of the whole motor car year. There never has been a new Chevrolet model with so many basic and sweeping advances as this one. Its *different*—totally unlike anything you've seen or anything you will see in motor cars for 1934!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, Division of General Motors

OHLER'S CHEVROLET SALES, Taneytown, Md.

## Characteristics of Talc

The physical characteristics of talc largely determine its economic importance. Talc is utilized in cosmetic manufacture, paper making, paint, rubber and textile filling, ceramic and glass manufacture, insulating, lubrication, making of refractory facings, roofing, and dusting coal mines. In its natural form it can be shaped and baked into electrical fittings. Some of these so-called "lava" products become extremely hard after treatment. The mineral is also used in the manufacture of crayons, pencils, etc.

## Frost Temperature

The weather bureau says that when frost forms, the temperature is 32 degrees Fahrenheit, or lower, at the spot where the frost occurs. The temperature a few feet above the surface of the earth, on still, clear mornings, often is several degrees higher than it is at the surface. Hence frost may occur on the grass and in low places when the temperature on one's porch, for instance, is distinctly above the freezing point.

## Gibraltar

Gibraltar, the strongest fortress in the world, resembles a huge, crouching lion. The rock is covered with luxuriant vines and shrubbery. It is the key to the Mediterranean and its strategic importance is immediately apparent. After a stirring history it was captured in 1704 by a British fleet under Sir George Rooke. The rock is a honeycomb of tunnels and galleries, and is equipped with powerful guns, searchlights and radios.

## A Desert That Will Remain

There is one desert in Arabia which bids fair to remain forever impregnable—a real desert this, a literally infernal waste, as arid as a floor of granite, as hot as a furnace blast, as dreary as a cemetery of the Wahhabis, a desert of agony for man and beast. It is that region of volcanic drift 800 feet above the sea and about 8,000 miles square, in the Hejaz, southwest of Jebel Shammir, Harat Khair, as it is called, has been for centuries a land of unmitigated terror for caravans.

## The Didache Document

The Didache, an ancient Christian document, written in Greek, explained the organization, belief and worship of the early church. It was found in 1873 in the Monastery of the Holy Sepulcher, in Istanbul, and published ten years later. It contains the "two ways," one of life, the other of death, in the form of rules for Christian conduct. The word means "teaching," and there is evidence that it was used in instruction to prepare converts for baptism. It also sets forth the rites of baptism, the Lord's supper and the office and duties of Christian leaders.

## Child Prodigies Common

Child prodigies in music are comparatively common. Many children have attained great excellence and attracted wide attention, only to pass into virtual oblivion upon growing up. However, many of the most famous musicians were child prodigies, among them Mozart. Jascha Heifetz, the violinist, was a child prodigy who "lasted." Another field that has produced prodigies is chess.

## There's the Rub

"Why don't you see your doctor about that rheumatism, old man?" "I know he'd immediately order out all my teeth."

"What of it? What if you're cured?"

"What if I'm not?"

## Makes It a Practice

She—Do you always make it a practice to clear your walk of snow after a fall?

He—Yes, providing my neighbor is not using his snowshovel.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

## Much More Profitable

Editor—Your writing is difficult to read. Why don't you type your poems?

Poet—Do you think I'd spend time writing poetry if I could?—Stray Stories.

## Long Wait

"You advertise that you make suits whilst customers wait. Is that so?"

"Yes, you order a suit, pay a deposit, and go home and wait until it is ready."

## NRA RULES



"Do you think of me all day long, Tom?"

"I do, during the noon hour, dear. Throughout the office hours the boss insists on our keeping our minds on our work."

## We Wonder?

Landlord—We have two rooms to let, \$15 a week. No cats, dogs, pianos, gramophones, loudspeakers or children allowed.

Prospective Tenant—Do you mind if my pen squeaks a bit?—Portland Realtor.



# THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1934,

## CORRESPONDENCE

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

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

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

### LITTLESTOWN.

Two Littlestown cars struck telegraph poles near town, causing no serious injury to any of the four occupants. Both cars ran off the highway at the curve north of Frack's garage. Paul Collins sustained injuries to his chest, cracked rib and cut on the head. The Collins car was badly damaged. The other car was driven by Dean Keagy, who was on his way home, at 4 A. M., from York. He is reported to have fallen asleep, and woke up after his car went in the ditch, just in time to see a pole ahead. His Ford was badly damaged. His injuries were minor in nature.

Luther Slifer, near town, suffered fractures of bones in his right leg below the knee, when a tree fell upon him. Slifer and Curvin Feaser were cutting down trees; Slifer was pinned beneath the trunk. Feaser raised the tree and pulled Slifer out. He was taken to Dr. Crouse's office. Slifer was removed to the Gettysburg Hospital.

Dr. H. S. Crouse was re-elected President of the Adams county school directors' association, at Gettysburg. Over 150 school directors of the county met at the high school.

Miss Mary Matthews, was one of the seventy-six students who received their diplomas at the commencement exercises of Thompson Business College, York.

The CWA forces in Adams county will be reduced ten percent each week, beginning at once. The ones to be cut off the forces are the persons who need employment least. Too many on the list that never needed the work. If the work had been given to the laboring class, they would not have to make a cut so soon.

The annual Mason and Dixon Masonic reunion was held Friday evening with a banquet at Sauble's Inn, Taneytown.

A special benefit moving picture, "Alice in Wonderland," was shown for the playground.

Mr. and Mrs. George Buddy and Miss Evelyn Althoff spent the weekend in Philadelphia, where they attended the pageant in which the former's daughter, Miss Maria, had a part.

David Clouser, near town, who has been confined to the house for the past three weeks, suffering from rheumatism, is slightly improved.

Mrs. Howard Spalding and children spent Sunday in Hagerstown, visiting Mr. Spalding who was ill, and is now improving.

Mrs. Mervin Henry, Chambersburg, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Henry, Kump apartment.

The Home Furniture Store will remove their furniture to York, March 1st. A town of 2,500 people and no furniture store is something you don't hear of.

Give us good old Summer time.

### NEW WINDSOR.

The Home-makers' Club had a demonstration on raised breads, on Wednesday afternoon.

R. Smith Snader is somewhat improved, but is still in the hospital.

The house on the John Wilt farm, near Marston, was burned down, on Monday evening. Both Westminster and Union Bridge Fire Companies responded. The house was not occupied.

The Elementary School will give their operetta, this Friday evening. It was put off last week, on account of the main character being sick.

Denton Ensor and family have moved back here, from Baltimore Co., to his mother's home.

Another snow fell on Sunday and Monday, which has made some of the roads unfit for travel. The school busses had trouble, so the schools were closed for a day or two, until the roads are in better condition.

Maurice Englar and family, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last here, with his parents, J. L. Englar and wife.

DeWitt Shunk and wife, Mrs. Myers and daughter, all of Westminster, spent Sunday last here, with Mrs. Catharine Stouffer.

Charles Dietrich & Co., gave a number on the Blue Ridge Lyceum Course, on Tuesday evening.

The Parent-Teachers' Association of New Windsor will present on March 9, in the College Gymnasium, the musical comedy "A Bold Front" by Geoffrey Mornag. The cast includes fifty Carroll County people. Admission Adults 25c; Children 15c.

### UNIONTOWN.

Paul Simpson has accepted a position at the Ilchester Paper Mill.

Charlotte Mason, Frizellburg, spent Thursday night with Jane Fleagle.

Edward Ecker and family, moved Tuesday, to their newly improved home, formerly the Mehling property.

Carroll Smith, East Orange, New Jersey, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Smith.

Miss Mary Segafosse has returned to the Maryland University Hospital, having the case of George Buckley, Union Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Smith and son, Ralph, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ray LeGore, Littlestown.

Mr. John Heltbride and family will move in the parsonage apartment.

Mrs. Walter Rentzel was taken to the Maryland University Hospital, on Friday, where she underwent an operation of the jaw. She returned home Monday, and is doing very nicely.

### FEESERSBURG.

Goodbye, February! You've been true to winter, frozen to us. It has been a long time since we've had one so white and cold throughout.

A group of the young people spent a pleasant evening with the Wilhite's, on Tuesday of last week, with music of piano, several violins, and guitar, some games, then ice cream and cake.

Roy Crouse and the Crumbackers, of our town, with Mr. and Mrs. Joel Brooks and Truman Strawsburg, attended a musicale at the home of Russell Frounfelter, near the Monocacy Fishing Camp, last Wednesday evening. Eleven stringed instruments played by pupils of Mr. Frounfelter, made fine music. Refreshments were served, and the burning of a building not far away added interest to the occasion.

About a dozen persons from Mt. Union attended the mid-week Lenten Service, at Winter's Church, last Wednesday evening.

Only a couple dozen persons braved the weather for services at Mt. Union, on Sunday afternoon, with an inspiring S. S. lesson, and a good sermon. Owing to the inclement condition, there was no C. E. meeting in the evening, but will be held after S. S. next Sunday morning, Mrs. Emma W. Koons, presiding.

The last of the week, Joseph Coshun was notified of the death of his uncle, John A. Duttera, of Hanover, who passed away suddenly, on Thursday. He was found lying lifeless on the floor of his work shop, by his son-in-law, Roy H. Stover, who was reared in our town. The funeral service was held on Sunday afternoon.

On Saturday, the Hyds Brothers received word of the sudden passing of Oscar Jeffreys, the husband of their sister, Effie, at their home, in Hagerstown. His body was brought to the home of Ornie Hyde, in Middleburg, where the funeral service was held on Tuesday, with burial in the cemetery at Winter's church.

Mrs. Melvin Bostian, with Robert and Mary Bostian, visited Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, last Thursday, to see their aunt, Mrs. Grace Biehl Straw, who recently underwent a severe operation, and found her improving, though quite weak yet.

Russell Bohn and children were sick over the week-end with very severe colds; however, Mr. Bohn's throat opened on Monday, affording great relief, and all seem to be improving now.

Frank P. Bohn, wife and daughter, Patsy Lee, are on the sick list at this time, with heavy colds and attendant misery, but believe the worst is over, and hoping for speedy recovery.

A number of our children accompanied the High School party, by bus, to Westminster, on Friday evening, to see the screen play of "Alice in Wonderland," and were delighted.

Owing to the continued snow fall, the school busses weren't crowded on Monday morning, and fearing the roads might become badly drifted, the children were dismissed and returned to their homes.

Some of our local paper-hangers are at work again for another season, beginning on Clear Ridge, with more engagements ahead than last year.

Our women are piecing and quilting again, and trying to keep things from freezing indoors; while some of the men thaw out the water pipes, or shovel snow paths, and others are busy cutting wood and hauling it homeward.

Mrs. John Shirk and son, Ralph, of Taneytown, and Mrs. Rosa K. Bohn, spent Friday evening with their brother, Frank Koons and wife, in Union Bridge.

There was an alarm in the Brooks home, on Tuesday morning, when they discovered the stove pipe on fire, but prompt action extinguished it without much damage.

Don't forget to put some grain or crumbs out for the birds, even the wildest are venturing near in search of food. The long continued cold and much snow has shut off the natural supplies for God's little creatures. Be merciful.

The snow plow has been making daily trips, this week, over the state roads.

"My poor fellow," said the old lady, "here is a quarter for you. Goodness gracious, it must be dreadful to be lame; but just think how much worse it would be if you were blind."

"Ye're right, lady," agreed the beggar; "when I was blind I was always getting counterfeit money."—Exchange.

### WALNUT GROVE.

Ralph Eyler, Abraham Crushon and Catherine Crushon spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Reaver, of near Walnut Grove.

Norville Rinehart was called back to work, on Thursday, at the Littlestown Silk Mill.

Mrs. Wm. Vaughn spent a few days with her parents, in Baltimore Co., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crouse, of near Taneytown, called on Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Fringer, on Friday.

Wm. Vaughn, of Walnut Grove, spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Vaughn, of near Taneytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Bercaw, of Frogtown, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. George Fringer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Reaver and children, Dorothy, Helen, Mary Alice and Sheridan, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moser, of near Green-

ville. Walter Hahn and Mrs. Sallie Young spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Fringer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Spangler called on Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Fringer, on Sunday.

George Fringer and Norvil Rinehart made a business trip to White Hall, on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fringer and Sheridan Reaver, spent Thursday evening with Mrs. Fringer's parents, of near Emmitsburg.

### Fourteen Islands Form

Cape Verde Archipelago

Fourteen islands, ten of which are inhabited, make up the Cape Verde archipelago. They lie about 800 miles west of Dakar, the westernmost city of the African continent. All are of volcanic origin.

The islands are swept almost constantly by swift winds, and both the slopes of their lofty, extinct volcanoes, and the sea shore appear bleak and arid from the rail of an approaching steamer. Like Greenland, Cape Verde (meaning Green Cape) is a misnomer.

The name is derived from green seaweed, which drifts into the islands' bays from the Atlantic. The interior valleys of the larger islands, made fertile by earth washed down from the mountains, are the only spots which might give the island group a right to its appellation.

If the 14 islands could be on the state of Rhode Island, only a few rugged edges would extend over the borders of the diminutive New England state. St. Thiago, largest of the Cape Verdes, displaces the city of Los Angeles in area. The smallest island is so tiny that it is measured by square yards rather than square miles.

The archipelago forms a province of Portugal, and its governor general is appointed by the Portuguese government. He resides at Porto Praia on St. Thiago, a city of about 35,000 inhabitants, of whom most are negroes. —Chicago Daily News.

### Holiest Monks' Retreat

Inaccessible retreats once inhabited by "the holiest monks" have been unearthed in the desert sand some ten miles from the Wadi Natrun, Egypt. The traveler, who carried out the excavations, claims to have located the site of the hitherto undiscovered district of Cellia, where early Christian monks lived so far apart they could neither see nor hear one another.

The only occasions on which they met were on Saturdays and Sundays, when they assembled at the church—a central building which this authority claims to have identified about ten miles from the northwest corner of the Wadi Natrun.

### Where Ebony Grows

Ebony is the wood of a number of related trees, found in nearly all parts of the tropical world. Its northernmost range is northern Bengal, in India, and in localities of similar latitude and climate. The best grades are from a certain species native to southern India and Ceylon. Another much appreciated variety is from Madagascar.

Other places where ebony grows are in Africa, especially Angola; in the East Indies, and the poorer Jamaica variety in the West Indies.

### MANCHESTER.

Rev. R. R. Rhodes, a retired minister of the U. B. Church, from York, preached an excellent sermon, on "What it means to be a Christian," in Trinity Reformed Church, Sunday evening. Rev. and Mrs. Rhodes were the guests of Rev. I. G. Naugle and family, from Saturday till Tuesday.

On account of the weather, the pictures of India, which were scheduled to be shown in the Lutheran church, Sunday night, were not presented. A musical program will be presented there on Sunday evening.

Mrs. R. M. Shower, Mr. Austin Lippy, and Rev. and Mrs. John S. Hollenbach heard the program presented by the Reformed Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pa. Choir in Emanuel Reformed Church, Hanover, Tuesday evening.

The monthly meeting of the G. M. G. of Trinity Reformed Church, Manchester, was held at the home of Elizabeth Lippy, on Wednesday, March 21, at 8 P. M. The pastor, using the Candle Light Service, installed the following officers: Pres., Mrs. John S. Hollenbach; V. P., Mrs. Helen Geiman; Sec., Miss Helen Strevig; Treas., Mrs. Guy D. Witter. Miss Fannie Ross is the Counsellor. The pastor gave the chapter on Russian Communism. The following members and friends were present: Miss Fannie Ross, Miss Fannie Kopp, Mrs. Guy Witter; Misses Flora Albaugh, Helen Strevig, and Elizabeth Lippy, Mrs. Helen Geiman, Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Hollenbach, children, Alice and Katherine, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Lippy, Elmer Jr. and Woodrow Lippy, and Bernard Witter. Refreshments were served.

Rev. Dr. Marbury J. Roth, pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, Hanover, will preach in Trinity Reformed Church, Manchester, Thursday, March 8, at 7:30 P. M. Dr. Hollenbach will preach at Hanover, on Wednesday, March 7th.

The Hartley musical trio, of New Windsor and Union Bridge, will present a vocal and instrumental program in Trinity Reformed Church, Manchester, on Sunday evening. The coming of this group is sponsored by the C. E. Society.

Samuel Girvin who was born Sept. 1, 1857, died at his home near Sydersburg, on Sunday afternoon, as the result of a stroke suffered the day before, at the age of 76 years, 5 months and 24 days. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Vernon Traow, at home; a son, James, Glen Arms, and 5 grand-children. The funeral was held at the home on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M., with concluding services in Sydersburg Church with the Reformed pastor, Rev. Dr. John S. Hollenbach, in charge.

### LINWOOD.

Miss Lola Binkley, of Towson State Normal School, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Binkley.

In spite of the cold weather, the oyster supper, held by the ladies of the Linwood Brethren Church, last Saturday evening, was quite a success. Preston Saylor was taken to the Frederick City Hospital, Tuesday afternoon, and operated on for appendicitis.

We are glad to report that Miss Olevia Rinehart is very much better at this writing.

Mrs. S. C. Dayhoff was somewhat indisposed, several days the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bowman motored to Baltimore, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Blaxten were Sunday visitors in the home of Ernest Blaxten and family.

The "Loyal Crusaders" Class taught by Mrs. L. U. Messler, is practicing for a play, to be given some time in the near future.

This has been a real old-time winter. The Priestland road has been drifted several times this winter. The school bus was unable, Monday and Tuesday, to make its trip to McKinsty's.

Clayton H. Englar, one of our Linwood boys, who for a number of years has been with the Continental Can Co., of Baltimore, was recently sent to San Francisco, to take charge of the company's business there. Our best wishes go with him.

We must all keep our heads, after repeal becomes effective, declared a Western Senator. Yep, we suppose so, and that's one of the minor tragedies of the thing. There are so many mornings when we'd be a lot more comfortable if somebody else had them!—Boston Herald.

### HOBSON GROVE.

Miss May Hahn and friend, Miss Edith Starner, of Blue Ridge College, spent the week-end with Mary's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Hahn.

Miss Esther Sentz is visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edw. Bair, in Baltimore.

The children who made perfect attendance at Hobson Grove School, for the month of February, were Lindora Overholzer, Motter and Louis Crapster, Walter and Claggett Ramsburg.

Many of our blessings are not appreciated until we lose them. When the mail did not come to our doors, for one day this week, we realized what a great accommodation rural free delivery is. Though we do not have hard roads out here, we have sleighing. Some of our children were thrilled with "jingle bells" and their first sleigh ride with daddy to school. Even our older folks enjoyed the privilege of sleighing, which brought pleasant memories of past days. Count your blessings. It is a good medicine, and look forward for better roads.

### MAPLE HOLLOW.

Mrs. Robert Green and daughter, Mary, and son Paul, spent one day last week with Mrs. Mary Rowe and family, in Bark Hill, enroute to quit Mrs. Green also spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. E. Cushong and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. d'asin, of Silver Run, spent Thursday with Mrs. W.'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cushon and family.

We were very sorrow to learn of the death of Seymour Bortner, Hanover. Much sympathy is shared with the sisters and brothers.

### DIED.

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

### REV. T. A. WASTLER.

Thaddeus A. Wastler, prominent in the Maryland Eldership Churches of God, died at his home at Lake Royer, last Friday morning of angina pectoria, aged 82 years. He had resided in Sabillasville for twenty-one years, and for the last forty-one years at Lake Royer.

He is survived by his wife, to whom he had been married 61 years, and by the following children: Mrs. Albert Flocks, Russell Kentucky; Mrs. John Wade, Cascade, Md.; Mrs. Robert Calmer, Lantz, Md.; Mrs. Ernest Larrabee, T. Samuel, and T. Allen Wastler, Cascade, Md.

He had served as pastor of the churches at Locust Valley and Zittletown, and was prominent in his activity for the J. O. U. A. M., as member and organizer. Funeral services were held onday afternoon, at Camp Hill, Pa., in charge of Rev. A. E. Siple.

### MR. CHARLES E. AIRING.

Mr. Charles E. Airing, died at his home near Taneytown, on Monday morning, following several years of declining health, aged 46 years, 3 months, 16 days. He had been confined to his bed since last November. By occupation, he was a farmer.

He is survived by his wife who was Miss Ethel R. Davidson, and six children, as follows: Elwood, Mildred, William, Robert, Kenneth and Richard, all at home. He is also survived by his mother Mrs. Lovina Airing, of Taneytown, and by one sister, Mrs. Zieber Stultz, near Taneytown.

Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon, in the Reformed Church, in charge of Rev. Guy P. Bready. Interment was made in the Reformed cemetery.

### FRANK S. STEWART.

Frank S. Stewart, well known Christian Endeavor worker in Carroll County, died on Sunday morning at his home in Westminster, aged 70 years, 3 months and 24 days. He had been in ill health for the past two years.

He was a prominent member of Grace Lutheran Church, Westminster. He was a retired groceryman, and was a member of Camp No. 1 P. O. S. or A., of Baltimore, the J. O. U. A. M., No. 35, of Baltimore.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday afternoon, all services being conducted at his late home, in charge of Revs. Paul W. Quay and Rev. J. Hess Belt. Interment was made in Kriders cemetery.

### NEWS NOTES FROM CARROLL & ADJOINING COUNTIES.

One of the oldest houses in Carroll County, that of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Myers, near Union Mills was completely destroyed by fire on Feb. 23. It was a large two-story log house recently remodeled. Mrs. Myers was in the house at the time, but escaped without difficulty. The Westminster Fire Company responded but was unable to save the building. The fire was likely due to some defect in the heating arrangement.

An effort is being made to have Congress pass a bill for the acquisition of the Monocacy Battlefield, near Frederick, by the government, making it a National Park. This has been an object backed by many Frederick countians, for years. Representative David J. Lewis has the matter in charge.

Stockholders in the Central Trust Company, Frederick, must pay their assessments, approximately \$205,100, has been finally decided by the Circuit Court of Frederick County. This brings to a close the contest over the legal liability of stockholders. Payments are decreed to be paid by July 1, including interest.

Interest seems to be on the increase in favor of Dr. Charles H. Conley, of Frederick, for the Democratic nomination for Governor, in Frederick and Washington counties. Dr. J. Herbert Wade, of Boonsboro, is president of the Washington county group. Dr. Conley is aggressive in his opposition to some present state policies, notably the building of roads by the State, instead of by counties containing competent contractors; and in making the road system a part of "a political machine."

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NEVER before was so much tractor offered for so little money. The new Allis-Chalmers Model "W" has everything—POWER to handle a 2-bottom plow... FOUR SPEEDS forward... sturdy, durable construction... plenty of pep... many new improvements. All this at a NEW LOW PRICE. Come in and ask for details.



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MARY, WHEN DID YOU HAVE YOUR KITCHEN DONE OVER?

I HAVEN'T HAD IT DONE OVER. IT HAS BEEN CLEANED AND I JUST BOUGHT AN ELECTRIC RANGE

BUT EVERYTHING IS SO CLEAN AND SPOTLESS. EVEN YOUR POTS AND PANS LOOK NEW

I CAN THANK MY RANGE FOR ALL OF THAT

WHAT DO YOU MEAN THAT YOU "CAN THANK YOUR RANGE?"

THERE'S NO FLAME TO BLACKEN THE PANS AND THERE IS NO SMOKE OR SOOT TO SOIL WALLS AND CURTAINS

OF COURSE. I NEVER THOUGHT OF THAT BEFORE

ANOTHER THING. IT SAVES MY HANDS. NO MORE HARD SCOURING OF POTS AND PANS FOR ME

YOU LUCKY GIRL! HOW I WISH MY KITCHEN WERE LIKE THIS ONE

WELL WHY NOT? YOU CAN PURCHASE AN ELECTRIC RANGE VERY INEXPENSIVELY

Electric heat is as clean as sunshine. Old fashioned cooking requires air for fuel combustion. This passes off carrying grease and soot which is deposited on cooking utensils, walls and draperies with the resultant need of cleaning.

An electric range needs no air and so nothing is carried off. Your home is kept clean and so is the range.

One of these modern, clean ranges can be yours at a very low cost and on easy terms. Drop in our store or that of your electrical dealer, and see it for yourself.

**THE POTOMAC EDISON CO.,**  
or your Electrical Dealer



## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** will be inserted under this heading at One Cent a word, each week, counting name and address of advertiser—two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Minimum charge, 15 cents.

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

**CASH IN ADVANCE** payments are desired in all cases.

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

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

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

**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 Mehning. 12-8-1f

**MEN WANTED** for Raleigh Routes of 800 families in parts of Carroll and Baltimore counties. Reliable hustler should start earning \$25.00 weekly and increase rapidly. Write immediately.—Raleigh Co., Dept. Md, 75, S. Chester, Pa. 3-2-4t

**BINGO GAME**, (1c a game), will be held in the Firemen's Building, on Saturday, March 3, 1934, under the auspices of the Francis Scott Key Council No. 107, Daughters of America. A full size quilt will be given away. 2-16-3t

**FORTY STOCK BULLS** for sale. Who wants to buy any?—Harold Mehning. 2-16-3t

**PIANOS**—Radle \$18.00; Behr, \$29; Baby Grands, \$150; Steiff's, Knabe, Steinway, \$25.00 to \$300.—Cramer's Palace Music, Frederick, Md 2-3-10t

**I HAVE AT MY Stables**, at Key-mar, 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. 1-12-3t

**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. 10-15-1f

## RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County: February Term, 1934.

Estate of Charles D. Bankert, deceased. On application, it is ordered, this 13th day of February, 1934, that the sale of Real Estate of Charles D. Bankert, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by Sargent D. Bankert, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the third Monday, 19th day of March, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 2nd Monday, 12th day of March, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be the sum of \$3730.00.

CHARLES S. MARKER, J. WEBSTER EBAUGH, HARRY T. J. LAMOTHE, Judges of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County.

True Copy Test: HARRY G. BERWAGER, Register of Wills for Carroll County. 2-16-4t

## 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.

### MARCH.

- 2-2 P. M. Ivan L. Hoff, Assig. of Mortg., on Ezra D. Spangler farm, Tyrone, Real Estate.
- 3-1 o'clock. Ellsworth Long, on George St., Taneytown. Household Goods. Earl R. Bowers, 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.
- 16-10 o'clock. J. C. Wilbur Trout, near Wiley's Mill. Live Stock and Implements. Harry Trout, Auct.
- 17-1 o'clock. Jas. E. Boylan, Mortg. Sale. Farm along Taneytown and Westminster road. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 21-11 o'clock. S. Earl Lovell, near Tyrone, on Benson farm. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 24-1 o'clock. Mrs. John T. Dutcher, Taneytown. Household Goods. J. H. Sell, Auct.

### Entered for Futurity Races

The name of the race in which horses are entered before they are foaled is "Futurity race." The dam is entered before the foal is dropped, or the foal is entered when a few months old. The race is not run until the foals are two-year olds. The three important futurities in the United States are: The Futurity, Westchester Racing association; the Pimlico Futurity, Pimlico, Md.; the Breeders' Futurity, Lexington, Ky.

### Diamond Still a Mystery

The exact conditions under which diamonds are formed in the earth have not yet been discovered, but scientists have found that by heating pure prepared carbon and iron to intense heat by electricity, then letting the mass cool suddenly, very small diamonds are formed at the center of the lump. This would seem to indicate the process of diamond formation—carbon subjected to great heat and the tremendous pressure of cooling.

## 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 Services, 9:30; Sabbath School, 10:30; Light Bearers, 10:30. Taneytown Presbyterian—Sabbath School, 10:00; Christian Endeavor, at 6:45; Preaching Service, 7:30.

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

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

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

Keysville—Sunday School, at 1 P. M.; Worship, at 2.

Taneytown U. B. Charge, Taneytown Church—9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Morning Worship; 6:30 P. M., Young People's Meeting; 7:30 P. M., Evangelistic Services.

Rev. C. C. Miller, Boiling Springs, Pa., will be the Evangelist. Some of the subjects he will preach on while here are: "Where is Hell and will it ever be Empty?" "Where are the Dead Now?" "Does the Bible teach Everlasting Punishment?" "The Unpardonable Sin;" "Is Christ Coming Again?" and many other great Bible themes that you will not want to miss. Services each night at 7:30 except Monday. You are most cordially invited to all these services. Come! Bring your Bible, check up and see what God's word really says.

Harney Church—1:00 P. M., Sunday School; 2:00 P. M., Worship and Sermon.

Church of God, Uniontown Circuit, Uniontown—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:30 A. M.; Theme: "A Good man—Barnabas." Evening Preaching Service, 7:00 P. M. Theme: "The World's Seven Great Crises when God comes Down to Earth." A blackboard outline will be used.

Wakefield—Sunday School, 10:30 A. M.; C. E., 7:30 P. M.

Frizzellburg—Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, St. Paul—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Divine Worship, 10:30 A. M.; Catechetical Instruction, Saturday, at 2:00 P. M. Baust—S. S., 1:30 P. M.; Divine Worship, 2:30 P. M. Mt. Union—S. S., 9:15 A. M.; C. E., at 10:30 A. M.

Winters—S. S., at 10:00 A. M.; Mid Week Lenten Services, Wednesday, March 7, (Winter's), at 7:30 P. M.

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

Manchester Reformed Church, Manchester—Sunday School, 9:30; Worship, at 10:30; C. E., at 6:30; program by the Hartzler musical trio of New Windsor and Union Bridge, at 7:30. Worship on Thursday, March 8, at 7:30. The Rev. Dr. Marshy J. Roth of Trinity Reformed Church, Hanover, will be the guest preacher.

Lineboro—Worship, at 1; Prof. S. E. L. Fogelsanger of Manchester will speak on "The Old Consummated in the New." Sunday School, at 2. Snyderburg—Sunday School, at 1; Worship, at 2:15; C. E., at 7.

Manchester U. B. Charge, Miller's Church—Sunday School, at 9:30; Worship with sermon at 10:30; Young People's Service, at 7:30 P. M.

Manchester—Worship service at the home of Lewis Dienst, at 1:30 P. M. Mt. Zion—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Young People's Service at 6:45 P. M.; Worship, at 7:30 P. M.

## Asbestos Was Found When Needed by the Country

Just when civilized folks began most to need it, asbestos was found, notes a writer in the Washington Star.

In the very nick of time, when we began to melt metals in fiery furnaces and to use red-hot machinery in thousands of factories, we learned of a substance which could be obtained from ordinary rock which would protect us from heat because it neither burns nor melts.

Asbestos is used practically everywhere today. In our homes, we have it in our kitchens in the shape of "hot handles" and it shields the pipes of our furnaces. Sometimes it is built into the very walls of our houses to make them fireproof.

When the earth's crust first hardened into rock, millions and millions of years ago, some of the veins in the rock were filled with a stuff called serpentine. It is this serpentine which is the mother of asbestos.

Mined from rock in Georgia and Canada, serpentine is ground up into soft white pulpy stuff which is very light and quite tough. The pulp is then broken up, cleaned and carded like wool for weaving into cloth. Ordinarily, fine wires are woven into the cloth with the threads of asbestos, which, being rock crystal, would otherwise be too brittle to be durable.

### The Arab in the Desert

Deserts are not all barren wastes. Nor are they all empty spaces. Some are inhabited by familiar and unfamiliar creatures, and others are the haunts of an invisible and invincible race. To the Arab there are communities of spirits in the desert—spirits, good and evil, to comfort or distress, to rescue or annihilate. That is why, in his travels, he is a man of many moods, gay, pious, poetic, anecdotal, silent. That is why he sings, prays, recites poetry, tells of his exploits or makes his way through a maze of uncertainties in hushed apprehension.

## A FRONT PAGE STORY

By COSMO HAMILTON

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LOST, NEAR BROADWAY AND 44TH St., three \$100 bills. Will under please return to Nora Connors, Laverne hotel, New York.

THE green-visored young man who was about to set up this ad emitted a whoop and addressed the composing room in general. Not since the Prophet Mahomet ordered the mountain to come to him had anything quite so optimistic been heard of. But that was not exactly how the young man expressed himself. What he actually said was: "Say, you guys! Run your lamps over this gem. What a swell, chance that Jane's got of ever glimpsing her three hundred smackers again! Huh?"

They clustered round and read it. "I'll tell the cock-eyed universe she'll never see that dough again!"

"Haw—haw—haw!"

"Can you tie that?"

"Maybe those bills are still lying just where she dropped 'em!"

"Sure! Nobody on Broadway'd be so mean's to pick up a paltry bit of change that didn't belong to them!"

And so the comments flew until an oldish man with horn-rimmed spectacles balanced perilously near the tip of his nose exclaimed: "Well—wadja know about that!"

Now, when some one unleashes "wadja know about that" the last word has been said. Anything further would be anti-climax. So the compositors trickled back to their respective jobs.

Nora's simple faith in mankind probably amused those few curious people who glanced over the Lost and Found column the next morning. It certainly brought a smile to the face of Solly Rosenberg as he crunched his breakfast toast and gulped coffee.

Within half an hour of reading that ad, Solly Rosenberg was interviewing Nora Connors at the modest Laverne hotel. Nora seemed over-awed of this expensively dressed little man with much yellow bullion in his teeth, a massive diamond ring on either hand, and a diamond pin in his necktie.

"So you lost this money about three o'clock yesterday afternoon," Mr. Rosenberg was saying.

"Yes, that was when I missed it from my handbag, sir," Nora answered, her large, frank, blue eyes fixed on his.

"D'you live here?"

"No, sir, I only arrived in New York yesterday from South Bend, Ind."

"On a vacation?"

"Oh, no. I came to take painting lessons, and that money I lost was to pay for them. My young brother and I saved it up . . . we're orphans . . . and it took us over two years to do it."

"Ah!" said Mr. Rosenberg, beaming. He had hardly hoped for anything so good as this.

"And you see, sir," Nora continued, brushing back a strand of her fluffy golden hair with pretty hand, "if that money isn't returned to me I'll have to go back to South Bend, and that will be the end of my life's ambition . . . to paint." Her lips trembled and she lowered her silken lashes to hold back the tears.

"Now, don't you get all het up, little girl," said Mr. Rosenberg. "I've got some bully news for you. Your money's been found—luckily by an honest party—and you're going to get it back."

"Oh, how wonderful!" Nora clapped her hands. "You know," she said, "after all I'd heard about New York I was just a little worried that the finder might not return it to me."

Mr. Rosenberg extracted three \$100 bills from a black pocketbook and handed them towards her.

"There you are, my dear," he said. "But—those are not my notes," Nora protested. "Mine were dirty and crumpled—not clean and new like those."

"I know—I know, my dear. Let me tell you what happened. Your money was picked up by Gladia Gladsome—her new picture, the Gorgeous Sin, opens here next Thursday. And it's a dandy picture, believe me. Well—Gladia gives me the dough and asks me to try and find out who lost it. She's a mighty fine woman, is Gladia. Now those notes didn't look none too sanitary to be carrying about, so I changed them at the bank for clean ones, see?"

"Oh, yes," Nora said, smiling and taking the bills. "At first I was afraid you were just being kind and pretending you found my money. Of course, I couldn't have accepted . . ."

"Certainly not, my dear."

"Thank you again so much," said Nora some minutes later, rising and holding out her hand. "I'll write to Miss Gladsome and thank her right away."

"Yes, do that. She'll appreciate it," Mr. Rosenberg said, running his eyes over her boyish figure and straight legs. "And, by the way, I s'pose you haven't got many friends here yet. What'd you say to having dinner with me tonight? Solly Rosenberg's a good man to stand in with. He's pretty close to all the big men in this town."

"That's awfully nice of you, Mr. Rosenberg, but I couldn't. I know my brother wouldn't like me to go out with anyone on such a short acquaintance. Perhaps when we know each other better, eh?"

"Sure! That's all right by me. You know—a pretty girl like you ought to have somebody who knows the ropes to look after her a bit. I'll call you up some time soon."

"You won't forget, will you?"

"Forget nothing! And maybe I could work it to take you over to Gladia's apartment one of these days."

"I'd simply love that, Mr. Rosenberg. I'm sure she must be sweet."

"Well—goodbye for the present, little girl."

"Goodbye, Mr. Rosenberg. And thank you again so much."

Solly Rosenberg chuckled as, later that morning, he stepped into Gladia Gladsome's apartment, a 12-room affair furnished in the catch-as-catch-can period. Chinese lacquered pieces crowded early English, Dutch, and ornate Louis Seize pieces.

"Hullo, Glad!" Solly called, pausing outside the star's bedroom door. "Can I come in?"

"Hey! What's the big idea busting in on decent folks in the middle of the night?" came Gladia's response. "Don't you ever go to bed?"

"It's half after eleven, Glad, and I have to see you about something mighty important." Solly flicked cigar ash on the Persian rug, and waited.

"Well—come in," she said at last somewhat petulantly.

Gladia's favorite perfume swirled into Solly's nostrils as he opened the door. In the dim light he could just make out her face in the gilt bed she'd had made in the shape of an enormous swan, and covering her was a bedspread of crimson ostrich feathers. "I breezed in to tell you," said Solly, depositing himself in a lingerie-littered chair, "that I just bought ten thousand dollars worth of advertising for you for three hundred."

"How come?"

He told her about Nora Connors. Then: "Did you ever hear of a better one than that, Glad? Why, it'll be on the front page of every newspaper in the country! Can't you just see the headlines! GLADIA GLADSOME RESTORES POOR ORPHAN GIRL'S SAVINGS. And that's the stuff the public likes." He rubbed his hands.

"Sounds good, Solly. But how d'you know this kid wasn't just taking a chance on finding a soft-hearted sucker who'd pass her three hundred berries? Maybe she never lost that dough at all."

"Now, Glad!" Solly reproached her, spreading out his fat hands. "We should worry if she was picking up a bit of easy money! That don't stop us using the story just the same, see?"

"Guess you're right, Solly. I didn't think of that."

"Sure I'm right! And if it ain't the swellest stunt that's been pulled this year then I'm not the slickest publicity man in the game."

"Nobody's arguing about that, old kid. You're all there!"

"Well—I'll beat it now. Sorry to crash in on your beauty sleep, but I had to put you wise on account some of them editors might call you up after I handed in the story, see?"

News was scarce that day. Things were quiet on the Chicago front, and what murders had been committed in other places were neither sensational nor picturesque. No one was trying to swim the Atlantic; and only three or four more judges and magistrates had been indicted for one thing or another. Wherefore, editors welcomed Solly Rosenberg and his front page story. At any rate, it was something, and they were prepared to make the most of it.

When, however, Louis Hyams, publicity man for another famous film star, Joy Gold, arrived shortly afterwards and stated that Miss Gold had found and returned Miss Connors' money, the editors smiled and held up the story.

Then, hot on Louis Hyams' heels came Jake Samuels, publicity man for Alyss Jasmine; and later, Herman Lyons, representing Mamie Rogers, each with the same yarn about his client.

Soon four bright publicity men and a number of chortling editors and reporters were trying to get Nora Connors on the telephone at the Laverne hotel. She had checked out—leaving no address.

Just the same, the editors had a corking front page story.

### Finds 1859 Merchandise

#### Bill of Familiar Goods

Thomas B. Corley, a farmer of Jefferson Davis county, Mississippi, was rooting around among some old papers recently and came across an itemized bill for goods delivered to his grandfather, says the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

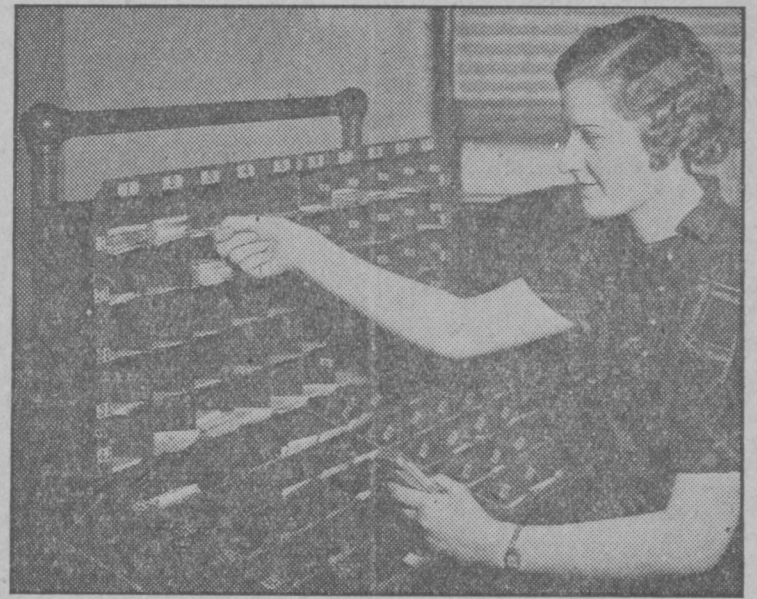
Corley's grandfather lived about thirty-five miles from Brandon, right down through the pine thickets, considered one of the finest forests in the world, says the writer, and the itemized bill indicates that he bought his supplies in the year 1859.

The old bill is still legible, made out in flourishing longhand. It shows a wool hat at \$1.75; a sack of coffee, at \$21, but Mr. Corley did not forget his sugar, a 200-pound sack at \$22; his tobacco was 18 pounds at 40 cents, \$7.20, and on through the long bill, not forgetting a sausage stuffer at 40 cents.

#### Pigs in War on Locusts

Every one in Wagram, Algeria, has been called to join in the battle against locusts, which are devouring the surrounding vegetation. Organized bands of natives have killed, collected and buried 15 tons of the insects and 400 pigs have been consuming nearly two tons of locusts every day.

## Out-of-Town Telephone Calls Completion Time Speeded Up



Miss Agnes Bowie, revenue accounting clerk, assorting out-of-town tickets numerically by telephone numbers for billing. This rack was specially designed for the purpose used.

Out-of-town telephone calls are now being completed almost instantaneously. In central offices of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, officials of the companies say that last year on the average, the 88,000 out-of-town calls made each twenty-four hours were completed within one minute after the order was filed with the operator. This compares with about 1.7 minutes six years ago.

Users of the service today take up the telephone, ask the operator for the number or name of the person wanted in another city or community, are asked to wait on the line, the connection is established, and the conversation held almost as if the persons speaking were face to face. Making an out-of-town telephone call is a very simple operation—from the telephone user's point of view.

With the telephone company there is a very different story. Each out-of-town telephone call requires at least fourteen distinct operations before the charges are billed to the subscriber at his home or office.

When the subscriber places the call to an out-of-town city, the operator writes on a standard ticket the calling number, the telephone number of the party called, and, in cases of person-to-person calls, the name. These facts are necessary for operating and billing purposes. When the call is completed, the operator stamps the ticket with a caligraph or timing clock which records the elapsed period

with others by the night operators after the busy periods of the evening are over. Each day's accumulation of tickets are forwarded to the accounting department for billing.

When tickets for out-of-town telephone calls are received in the accounting department, they are weighed to measure the approximate volume of calls. The tickets are then rated by having the charges written on them and totaled. Tickets are then assorted by central offices, being arranged in numerical order, and filed in five-day allotments. When tickets for six periods of five days each are assembled, they are passed along to a group of clerks who place the charges on statements showing the date of each call, the place called, amount of charges, government tax, and other necessary billing information.

Other clerks add the charges for each subscriber's statement. The tickets are then routed to another group of clerks who verify the tickets and statements by adding the money value of the tickets and comparing with the amounts totaled on the statements. This insures the subscriber against billing errors. The amounts on the statements are then posted on the monthly bills; the statement is attached, and both are placed in an envelope ready for mailing. At staggered intervals during the month, bills are mailed to various communities and usually are paid by check or at the business offices of the company or other designated collection agencies.

### Ant and Man

Our sense of superiority is no doubt partly due to our worship of mere size: Aristotle himself would not have cut much ice had he been only the size of an ant. Further, Forum and Century says, we regard insects as very low forms of life, whereas, actually, they are as far advanced in the evolutionary scale as are ourselves. That is, we are the highest developed of those animals that put their money on a vertebral skeleton, while the ant is one of the most highly-developed of those animals that banked on a segmented body covered with chitin. But both are an equal distance along the road from our original common ancestor, and if a stable and masterful relationship with the environment is a fair gauge of progress there are many ways in which the ant has made a better use of its time than man.

### Have Jealousy Cure

Medical science has until recently regarded jealousy as a defect of character that is incurable. Psychologists have now come to the conclusion, however, that jealousy is a disease, with the same general characteristics as other diseases. Jealousy is a mixture of fear, envy and weakness. It is just as uncontrollable as love, which comes and goes without any conscious effort of will. The only difference between love and jealousy is that whereas love is incurable, jealousy can be treated by means of psychotherapy. The basic cause of jealousy is discovered by means of exhaustive psycho-analysis and after this a complete cure can be effected in most cases. The jealous person is given hormones and is otherwise treated in the same way as a chronic dipsomaniac.

FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER, 2 lbs. 57c  
Finest Quality—Come In and Taste it!  
SUNNYFIELD PRINT BUTTER, lb. 31c  
COOKED CORN BEEF, No. 3 Tin 15c  
KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP, 4 bars 17c

IVORY SOAP, 99 44-100 Pure, 5 med. cakes 23c

"WILKIN ECONOMY RULES"

RAJAH SANDWICH SPREAD, 8-oz. jar 10c, pt. jar 19c

GALVANIZED PAIRS, 10-Quart Size, each 19c

Kraft's American Cheese 1/2 lb pkg 17c  
Kraft's Velveeta 1/2 lb pkg 17c  
Borden's Pimento 1/2 lb pkg 17c  
Borden's Swiss Cheese 1/2 lb 21c  
Brookfield Cheese Spread 2 1/2 lb pkgs 15c  
Blue Moon Pimento cup 20c  
Campbell's Noodle Soup 2 cans 19c

Campbells Mushroom Soup 2 cans 19c  
Kipped Snacks can 5c  
Blue Peter Imported Sardines 3 cans 25c  
California Sardines 2 cans 19c  
Encore Prepared Spaghetti 3 cans 25c  
Dromedary Ginger Bread Mix 21c  
Crisco Veg Shortening 1 lb tin 21c

RICH CREAMY CHESSE, lb. 19c

UNEEDA BAKER'S GINGER SNAPS, 2 lbs. 25c

CHOCOLATE TWIRLS, lb. 20c

CHOC. CREAM DROPS, lb. 10c | QUALITY JELLY EGGS, 2 lbs. 19c

SUNNYFIELD PANCAKE FLOUR, 2 reg. pkgs. 15c

IONA Good Standard Quality PEAS, 2 No. 2 cans 25c

WET SHRIMP, 2 cans 21c

CHIPSO, Makes Clothes Wear Longer, 3 small pkgs. 19c; 2 lge. pkgs. 29c

RAJAH BRAND SALAD DRESSING, 8-oz jar 8c; pt. jar 13c; qt. jar 25c

MACARONI or SPAGHETTI, Encore Brand, 2 pkgs. 15c

WHITE HOUSE EVAPORATED MILK, 4 tall cans 25c

RAJAH CIDER VINEGAR, pint jar 7c

IONA PEACHES, 2 largest size cans 29c

CALO DOG AND CAT FOOD, 3 cans 25c

### PRODUCE SPECIALS

Fresh Peas 2 lbs 19c  
Lge White Cauliflower from 17c  
up; according to size  
Fresh Tender Beets bunch 5c  
Carrots lge bunch 5c  
Spinach 2 lbs 13c  
Strawberries 2 boxes 25c

Celery Hearts 2 for 19c  
Med. Florida Oranges doz 21c  
Lge Florida Oranges doz 25c  
Jumbo Roasted Peanuts 2 lbs 19c  
Fancy Rippe Tomatoes 2 lbs 25c  
New Potatoes 3 lbs 17c

FROZEN WHITING, 2 lbs. 19c

GULF KEROSENE 12c gal.



## 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 John.

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Edward S. Harner, Taneytown.  
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**TAX COLLECTOR.**  
C. Robert Brilhart.

**COUNTY TREASURER.**  
Paul Kuhns.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**  
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Howell L. Davis, Smallwood.  
Maurice H. S. Unger, Supt.  
Chas. O. Clemson, Counsel.

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John J. John.

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M. J. M. Troxell.

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**DEPUTY GAME WARDEN.**  
J. Gloyd Diffendal.

**HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT.**  
Agnes Slindee.

**COUNTY AGRICULT. AGENT.**  
L. C. Burns.

## TANEYTOWN OFFICIALS

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W. D. Ohler.  
Dr. C. M. Bonner.  
Merle S. Baumgardner.  
David H. Hahn.  
Clyde L. Hesson, Clerk.

**LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER.**  
Dr. Francis T. Elliot.

**NOTARIES.**  
Chas. R. Arnold. Wm. E. Burke, Jr.

**CONSTABLE.**  
Emory Hahn.

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.**  
John H. Shirk.

## TANEYTOWN ORGANIZATIONS

**Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A.** meets in Mehrling Hall, every second and last Thursday, at 7 P. M. Chas. E. Ridinger, Pres.; N. R. Devilliss, R. S.; C. L. Stonesifer, Treas., and Wm. D. Ohler, F. S.

**Knights of Pythias**, meets in Mehrling Hall, every 1st and 3rd Tuesday, at 7:30. George Deberry, C. C.; C. E. Ridinger, R. of R. S.; Wm. J. Baker, M. of P.; Vernon Crouse, M. of E.

**TANEY LODGE NO. 28, I. O. O. F.** meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Friday, at 7:30. P. M. Chas. L. Hesson, N. G.; Chas. E. Ridinger, Sec.; U. H. Bowers, F. S., and H. L. Baumgardner, Treas.

**Taney Rebekah Lodge**, meets in I. O. O. F. Hall 1 and 3rd Monday each month, at 7:30 P. M. Catherine Six, N. G.; Bessie Six, R. S.; Clara Clabaugh, F. S., Esther Hahn, Treas.

**Taneytown Fire Company**, meets on the 2nd Monday each month, at 7:30 in the Firemen's Building. Merwyn C. Fuss, Pres.; C. G. Bowers, Sec.; J. S. Myers, Treas., Raymond Davidson, Chief.

All other Fraternities and organizations are invited to use this directory, for the public information it carries. Cost for one year, only \$1.50.

**Sound Travels Through Rock**  
Sound travels much faster through solid rock than through still air. In several tests by the Harvard seismograph station, it was found that earthquake waves set up by exploding dynamite rush through granite at nearly 17,000 feet a second and through an ancient igneous rock at more than 20,000 feet a second. This is high speed compared with approximately 1,100 feet a second, the velocity of sound in still air. Earthquake detecting instruments were used in the tests. —Popular Mechanics Magazine.

**No Rods on Capitol Building**  
The Capitol and many other government buildings have no lightning rod equipment. The White House and Washington monument do. The Statue of Freedom on the Capitol dome acts as a lightning rod, having a row of spikes around the crown placed there for the purpose of receiving electrical discharges.

## Eye Can Adapt Itself to Variation in Light Power

The truth of the statement that one does not see with the eyes but through the agency of the eyes is explained by a writer in Hygeia Health Magazine. The size of the retinal image of any object is based on the visual angle which it subtends, so that a 4-inch object at 50 inches, a 6-inch object at 100 inches and a 9-inch object at 150 inches appear to have the same dimensions. This phenomenon is not yet explained.

Also affecting the power of vision is the change of acuity, or clearness, with illumination. Why a person can see better with higher candle power is also not explained by science, but between daylight and night the eye can adapt itself to a variation in light intensity ranging from 10,000 candle power to a millionth of 1 candle power. The difference in brightness between an object and its background, that is its contrast, and the duration of exposure are also important factors in determining visibility. Glare is produced by too great contrasts in illumination. Summer daylight may reach 4,000 candle power without producing glare, with its ensuing discomfort; but when the various parts of the retina are unequally stimulated, as is the case when a strong automobile headlight is seen at night, glare results.

The mystery of the clairvoyant is, after a fashion, scientifically realized by the discovery that the x-rays are readily perceived through closed eyelids by the dark-adapted eye, and lead letters brought in contact with the closed lid are seen as black letters on a bright background.

## Guild of Pepperers Was Adjunct of Spice Trade

In proof of the great importance of the spice trade, I would point to the fact that one of the earliest of the city guilds was the pepperers, which was first heard of in 1180, says a writer in London Nineteenth Century and After. This guild, with the Ropers and Apothecaries, nominated the officers in charge of the king's beam. In 1345 the Guild of Pepperers was succeeded by a fraternity which in 1373 became the Grocers' company. The word "grocer," to quote from an old work, "was a term distinguishing merchants of this society, in opposition to inferior retailers, for that they usually sold in gross quantities, by great weights."

Since spices constituted the commodities in which they dealt, the word gradually acquired its present meaning of an "inferior retailer" in spices. The weigh-house and public weighing were vested in the Grocers' company, a right which they retained until the Eighteenth century. The privilege of garbling or cleaning spices was also bestowed on the company, whose representatives were empowered to enter any shop or warehouse to view spices and drugs and to garble them.

They were also empowered to confiscate any spices that were being sold without being first cleaned by a garbeller "chosen, accepted and sworn for that purpose." The patron of the company was St. Anthony, in whose honor the fraternity attended a high mass annually.

## Fairy Tales

People of olden times had little science and less investigation, but they were rich in imagination, and in imagination they flew, owned supernatural servants, and traversed great distances easily, according to the Knickerbocker press. The legends of wishing caps, invisible cloaks, magic rugs, seven-leaved boots and genii of the lamp we call fairy tales. None the less, they were precursors of the age of practical magic in which we live. What is man imagining now? None of the wonders suggested above, for most of these he has, and many more. The fairy tales of our times mirror a world in which war will be outmoded, where the goods of this world will be so equally distributed as to make booms and panics impossible, where jobs await all who are willing to work and where nobody toils to the detriment of his health and happiness, where nation has joined with nation in a great family of peoples.

## Greece Had First Stamps

It appears that the Greeks invented the modern adhesive postage stamp nine years before the issuance of England's penny black, hitherto regarded as the first adhesive postage stamp, says the Detroit News.

Hitherto the stamp was only known on cover and among the few that have been found the earliest date was December 25, 1840.

That the stamp was in existence before 1840 is proved by the discovery among some old papers in Greece of a portion of a sheet, consisting of nine stamps, bearing the manuscript inscription on the back with the date May 2, 1831, and the signature of the governor of Poros, where the state printing works were situated at that date.

## Turkey Real American Bird

The turkey is the only race of poultry that originated on this continent, fanciers state, and has been a principal source of food for various Indian tribes for many hundreds of years. Before the coming of the white man domesticated flocks roamed at will among the pueblos of the Southwest. Turkey feathers served to adorn wearing apparel and were made into robes and blankets. In the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde, Colo., may still be found remains of turkey feathers left by the cliff dwellers.

## First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md. Announces a Free Lecture on Christian Science

By John Ellis Sedman, C. S., of Los Angeles, California, member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., at the Lyric Theatre, Friday evening, March 9, 1934, at 8:15 P. M. The public is cordially invited to attend. Seats will be reserved until 8 P. M. for those who have not attended a Christian Science lecture, or who may need special consideration. Cards of admission to reserved section may be obtained from the Librarians of the Christian Science Reading Room in the Fidelity Building.

## First School for Blind Was Started in France

The first school for the blind was established in Paris in 1785. Others followed in several European cities, but none in America for more than forty years, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The first in this country was founded in Boston through the efforts of Dr. John D. Fisher, a young physician who had visited the French school. It was incorporated by act of the legislature on March 2, 1829, as the New England Asylum for the Blind.

The state granted it aid from the beginning, and active work was begun in 1831. Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe was chosen director, and under his supervision the institution soon surpassed all those in Europe.

Col. Thomas H. Perkins had given his mansion in Pearl street, Boston, for the use of the asylum, which was renamed in his honor as the Perkins Institute and Massachusetts Asylum (now school) for the Blind.

A printing press was started, and many improvements were made in the apparatus for the education of the blind. Exhibitions of the pupils were given before legislatures and educators to encourage them to make provision for the blind of their own states. Instructors trained in the methods of the Perkins institution carried Doctor Howe's principles into new fields, so that his contribution now can hardly be estimated.

Among the names of famous pupils of the Perkins institution are those of Laura Dewey Bridgman, Oliver Caswell and Helen Keller.

## President Harrison Was Eager Student of Bible

"Tippecanoe" Harrison never united with any church, but his predilections were for the Episcopal church. When he became President he bought a Bible and a prayer book, and these were used at his funeral by the rector of St. John's Episcopal church, says the Washington Post. Concerning his religious faith the National Intelligencer said, two days after his death:

"It is known that, for many years past, General Harrison had become more and more impressed with religious feelings, always treating serious things seriously, and showing himself mindful of his future accountability. A member of his family has stated that, for many months past, he had never omitted the reading of the Scriptures every night before retiring to rest, however harassed by company, or worn down by fatigue. On Monday, the third day of his indisposition, and before he felt himself in any particular danger, he declared to those around him that he had long been deeply impressed with the truths of the Christian religion, and regretted that he had not connected himself with the church as a communicant."

## Caught Knapping

Odd that the natives of West Africa and the East Indies should have to rely upon the small Suffolk town of Brandon to supply them with flints for firing their old-fashioned rifles. But Brandon is the only place in the world where flint-knapping is still carried on. The six knappers, only remaining representatives of the craft, can be seen at work in little wooden sheds, probably on the same spot where thousands of years ago Ancient Britons knapped the flints into sling stones, arrow, spear, and ax heads. Flint-knapping entails three distinct processes. First the rough flints, as dug from nearby pits, are quartered; next they are flaked into 6-inch strips and then cut into the desired shape. The flints are knapped into four sizes for fitting into the locks of muskets, carbines, horse pistols, and pocket pistols. They are shipped in barrels of 5,000.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

## How Dust Storms Start

Dust storms are generated by the same air mechanics that build the beautiful fleecy cumulus clouds of the middle strata of the atmosphere. Science Service explains. When the sun has been shining strongly on the earth for some time, a considerable mass of air is warmed, and since warm air is less dense than cold, it begins to rise, sometimes nearly vertically. If there is plenty of moisture in the soil and vegetation, these rising air currents carry up water vapor, which on cooling in the upper levels condenses into clouds. If, however, there has been a drought of several weeks' duration, as frequently happens in the West in late autumn and early spring a dust storm results.

## Former Russian Empire Now States, Republics

The former Russian empire is now divided into a large number of states and republics with varying shades of autonomy. These group themselves into federations, which in turn unite to form the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The members of this union are the following:

1—Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. This is Soviet Russia proper. It includes 40 former provinces of European Russia, three provinces of the northern Caucasus and the greater part of Siberia. Its component parts now are ten autonomous Soviet republics, thirteen autonomous areas and three independent territories.

2—White Russia, comprising the six eastern districts of the former Minsk provinces adjacent to the boundary of Poland.

3—The Ukraine, including one autonomous state.

4—The Transcaucasian Federation of Socialist Soviet Republics. This is a group of three republics and two autonomous areas in Transcaucasia. It formerly had as a neighbor a federation of the three other Caucasian states of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. These separated and are now independent members of the Union.

5—Georgia. 6—Azerbaijan. 7—Armenia.

8—Turkoman Socialist Soviet Republic. This state and its neighbor, Uzbek, are the result of a regrouping along racial lines of the old states of Bokhara and Khiva. 9—Uzbek.

## Water Intoxication Is Possible, Doctor Says

The water you drink makes up 90 per cent of the fluid part of your blood. It carries through your body the essential food substances, the salts and the waste material, says the editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Although you may be able to go forty days or more without food, you can live only four or five days without water.

Practically all physiologists agree that six glasses of water daily is a minimum for health and that eight glasses should be the average. But it should be borne in mind that too much water may be as bad as too little.

You may even get drunk on it. There is a condition called water intoxication.

If you are a normal person you may drink one or two glasses of water at a meal. Water, therefore, may be taken in moderation between meals and at meals for the good of your health.

Good drinking water is preferably cool but not ice cold. It should be available in a clean, well-lighted place.

## Waters of Nile in Check

Even the Pharaohs realized the necessity of keeping the waters of the Nile in check, and in their age dikes and embankments were constructed. Irrigation and regulation of the water supply were one of the main problems of government. The basin system of irrigation, which was the first method used, arose directly from the annual flooding of the country, and is still practiced over about a quarter of the cultivated area of Egypt, particularly Upper Egypt. According to this system, the land is divided into compartments by banks, and these compartments or basins are filled by canals which take off below the level of the flood. The water remains on the land for six or eight weeks, and is then run back through escape channels to the river which, in the meantime, has fallen. As soon as the water has run off the crops are sown, and the land receives no more water until the next year. Under this system only one crop is obtained annually.

## The Rotary Club

There is nothing secret about Rotary. Its constitution and by-laws can be obtained by anyone. Its aims and objects are to encourage and foster: The ideal of service as the basis of all worthy enterprise; high ethical standards in business and professions; the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life; the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying of each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society; the advancement of understanding, good-will, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

## Junked Tolstoy Message

About a quarter of a century ago Tolstoy wrote an address on peace for the conference at Stockholm. In August, 1910, when the peace conference was held, the paper was read in Tolstoy's absence and aroused many misgivings. It was considered rather extreme and consigned by the body to the archives. Through Tolstoy's literary executor, Vladimir Tcherkoff, the address has been published.

## "Twice as Cold as Zero"

The expressions "twice as cold" or "twice as hot" refer entirely to the discomfort of the individual, and even then are only rough comparisons of the state of one's feelings that depend on more things than temperature. "Twice as cold," and other similar expressions, cannot, therefore, be evaluated in terms of the reading of the thermometer, and have no scientific meaning.

## He Didn't Forget

By ALICE DUANE

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FOR twenty-five years the annual ball at the Wildcliff School for Girls had been the big event; then all the cadets from the nearby military academy came in their colorful uniforms of French blue; then sweethearts, fathers and mothers from home.

Tonight the college was in readiness for the colossal event. At her window at the far end of the second floor hall Fran Marshall, teacher of English and literature, sat looking out over the rolling campus bathed in a soft silver moonlight. Twenty years ago, she had been a girl of Wildcliff and had been thrilled at the prospects of the annual ball.

She, too, had had her party dress—a white voile with lace-edged ruffles around the bottom.

And it was twenty years ago tonight that the waltz and two-step had sounded out over the campus until the wee hours of the morning, and Fran Marshall had danced nine dances with the tall blond cadet in blue; had walked with him beneath the oaks in the moonlight, and eaten her ice cream and cake with him behind the palms in the gymnasium.

He had liked her white dress, but most of all, he had liked her emerald earrings, long slender pendants set in dull gold, falling almost to her shoulders. He had said emerald green was his favorite color. And he had kissed her that night and said he would come back.

Fran never left Wildcliff. Following her graduation, she had been placed on the faculty. And she was smilingly tolerant of the whispered consultations long after the quiet bell had rung. They were young, and only once . . . she argued to herself.

She moved to her dressing table to arrange her hair, when a dark, slender girl came in, radiant in a chiffon frock.

Peggy Thompson was the school's peppiest girl and rules meant little to her. Fran knew of the happy-go-lucky father who was seldom home long enough to get acquainted with his lovely, motherless daughter. Peggy showed letters from Africa, Asia, Central America, and recently, from Egypt.

"I thought I'd find you dressing for the dance, Miss Marshall. Sam is here, and I don't know what to do with him."

"Sam?" queried Fran. "Which one of the swains is Sam?"

"Sam is my father. He landed in New York this morning. 'Oh, I am glad he is your father. I thought it might be another admirer arriving in addition to the three already here. Aren't you happy to see your father?'"

"Oh, yes," drawled the girl. "But I hardly know Sam. He is a good old scout, but such a vagabond! But I do declare, Miss Marshall, I don't know what I shall do with him with Bobby and Hank and Ed to look after."

"Well, my dear, don't neglect your father. You are all he has, you know. Let the boys shift for themselves."

"Sam is lecturing me something fierce for having my hair shingled. Says he likes old-fashioned girls. Oh, Miss Marshall, let me do your hair. Part it in the middle and coil it low on your neck. Please . . . now . . . And you should have earrings."

Fran Marshall smiled at herself in the mirror an hour later. Her usually sleek hair was softened over the ears and coiled low on her neck. Her dress was white, a lovely soft silk thing she had bought in New York. Fran always wore a white dress. For a second her hand toyed with the emerald earrings in her jewel case. Twenty years ago tonight she had worn those exquisite things . . . and then she was fastening them in her ears.

As she joined the other members of the faculty, Peggy Thompson spied her and came across the floor holding fast to the hand of a big blond man.

"Miss Marshall, Sam and Miss Marshall, this is my father."

He looked straight into Fran's eyes, a questioning gaze. He smiled at her as he took her hand in his, and with the other hand, he touched an earring that nearly reached to her shoulder.

"Earrings of emerald . . . a white dress . . . Wildcliff . . . and those twenty years are bridged. I would have known you anyway, but the emerald really proves you are you. I came back, twenty years ago, but you had not given me your name! I couldn't find you, but I never forgot. 'For the love of Mike, Sam, what are you talking about?' demanded his daughter."

"I mean, young lady, you can save a dance for your old Dad along about the last. I will be busy up to that time. Here comes your young Lochinvar in blue, just as I came, twenty years ago. Run away, my dear, and we'll see you later."

Peggy Thompson came into Fran Marshall's room, long after the last guest had gone. She snuggled down in the big chair beside the window.

"I don't know what it is all about Miss Marshall, but Sam and I are ever so happy. Someone to lecture us and love us. We both need you. And I'm ever so glad that every person doesn't wear emerald earrings . . . if that is what made Sam fall for you tonight. Just think! What if he hadn't seen yours first . . ."

"But he did, Peggy. He saw them first twenty years ago . . . and he didn't forget . . ."



## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. F. B. PUTZWATER, D. D.,  
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible  
Institute of Chicago.)  
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### Lesson for March 4

#### JESUS' TESTIMONY CONCERNING HIMSELF

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 11:2-12:50.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. 11:28.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Shows He Is God's Son.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Shows He Is God's Son.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Who Jesus Was.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus Tells Who He Is.

#### 1. How the Kingdom Was Received (ch. 11).

In showing the attitude of the people toward the king and his kingdom four classes of hearers are described.

1. The perplexed hearers, like John the Baptist (vv. 2-11).

John believed that Jesus was the Christ (v. 2) but was somewhat perplexed as to the manner of the establishment of the kingdom. In the Old Testament predictions two lines in the Messianic prophecies are presented. The one sets him forth as the suffering one (Isa. 53); the other as the invincible conqueror (Isa. 56:3). Indeed, in Isaiah 60:1, 2 we have the two advents in one view (Luke 4:17-21). The Baptist had in his preaching mainly emphasized the prophecies which made the king to be a mighty conqueror (Matt. 3:10-12). He said the axe is laid unto the root of the tree; that the chaff was to be separated from the wheat and the chaff burned. John saw Christ as the one who would remove the sins of his people by the shedding of his blood (John 1:27), but he failed to see the interval between the time of his suffering and the time of his triumph. John's faith was not failing him, neither did he send this deputation to Jesus for the sake of his disciples. He was a true prophet and a faithful man but was perplexed.

2. The violent hearers (vv. 12-19). These were willing to receive the kingdom according to their own way but were not willing to conform to its laws. They were ready to seize it with violent hands. Christ had told them before the coming of John the Baptist, the prophets and the law were the source of ascertaining the divine will and that if they would receive John, he would be the Elijah to lead them into the kingdom age. Their ears were closed to everything but their own selfish desires. They would not repent when called upon to do so by John, nor rejoice when called upon to do so by Christ (vv. 17-19).

3. The stout-hearted unbelievers (vv. 20-24). In Chorazin, Bethsaida, and Capernaum Christ had done most of his mighty works but the people deliberately set their hearts against him and his message. It was not for lack of knowledge and opportunity that they were unsaved, but because of their purposeful rejection of Christ. Tyre and Sidon, Sodom and Gomorrah were filled with immoral profligates and idolaters, but they will be more tolerably dealt with in the day of judgment than those who willfully reject Jesus Christ.

4. Hearers who are babes in spirit (vv. 25-30). There were some among the people who heard Jesus with childlike faith. Christ invites these to come to him and receive rest.

#### II. The Antagonism to the King and the Kingdom (ch. 12).

The immediate occasion for their wicked determination was what Christ did on the Sabbath day.

1. Jesus' relation to the Sabbath (v. 21). The hungry disciples were plucking corn on the Sabbath. With this the Pharisees found fault. To their cavils Jesus replied and showed that God's purpose in instituting the Sabbath was to serve man's highest interests.

2. The Pharisees hold a council to destroy him (v. 14).

3. Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, the unpardonable sin (vv. 22-32). The occasion of their blasphemy was the casting out of the demon. The effect of this work was twofold.

a. Upon the multitude (vv. 22, 23). They were amazed and cried out: "Is not this the son of David?" implying that his mighty works indicated him to be the Messiah.

b. Upon the Pharisees (vv. 24-32). When they heard what the people were saying their anger and satanic malice were aroused. They did not deny the miracle but sought to account for it without acknowledging him as the Messiah. Therefore they affirmed that he was in league with the devil. Christ exposes their folly and charges them with awful guilt. They attributed the work of the Holy Spirit to the devil. This Christ calls blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, for which there is no pardon.

#### The Highest Power

Everyone likes to be powerful. Religion yields the greatest power in the universe, the power of God. We are not praying at all unless we expect things to happen because of our prayers that would not happen otherwise.

#### Do Your Part

You deceive none but yourself if you think to shirk the part assigned to you in the business of the universe. You can not be what you are not. Therefore, know your limitations.

## Science of Health

By Dr. Thos. S. Englar

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### UNDULANT FEVER.

More and more is being heard about the disease which bears this name. And, by the way, why does it bear this name—undulant? It's easy to explain. Because the fever of this disease, when recorded in a line on a temperature chart, does not show rapid, "steeply-pointed" rises, and sharp declines like, for example, the fever of malaria, but gradual rises and slow declines which look, on the chart, like waves of the ocean. The name of the disease is, you see, derived from the diagrammatic form of the fever which it causes.

Undulant fever, as pointed out last week, is simply the human form of the cattle disease called contagious abortion. It is, in fact, primarily a disease of cattle, swine and goats, caused by a certain bacterium, which is capable of adapting itself to living on the human organism, in which parasitic relationship it causes not abortions, but undulant fever.

Now, undulant fever, which is no new discovery but has long been known in Europe as Malta fever, is no light matter. True, it does not figure largely in our State Health Board statistics, but there are good reasons for this. In the first place, undulant fever is like most other diseases, in that some persons contract it, some do not "take" the disease even if exposed to it, and still others get it only in a mild form. These different classes of people represent, obviously, different degrees of immunity to the disease or, more properly, to the bacterium which causes it.

But this is the point to be borne in mind about undulant fever: that persons who do contract the disease—that is, who are susceptible to it—undergo a severe and protected illness, and what is perhaps worse, face a lingering convalescence which may keep them from their work for a year. Accordingly, it is recognized as the duty of public health authorities to protect these susceptible ones even if they are only a small percentage of the entire population. Moreover, in the United States, the number of reported cases of undulant fever is growing from year to year, so perhaps the number of "susceptibles" is larger than has been supposed. Maybe you, yourself, are one of them!

There are several reasons why readers of any rural newspaper should be interested in the subject of this article and the one preceding this. First, the personal reason, because a case may crop up in your own family, if members of it are working with infected cattle or drinking raw milk from infected cows. There may already have been mild cases in your family—but the next may be a severe one.

Another reason, and an important one, is that the dairy farmer faces, probably soon, a compulsory "blood test" on all his cattle, and some knowledge of the relation between infectious abortion of cattle and undulant fever will help him to understand the new test, and appreciate the necessity for it.

Lastly, there is the economic problem involved. Dairy farmers, as a group, are losing millions of dollars a year by reason of contagious abortion which is widespread in untested herds. This loss furnishes a powerful motive to stamp out the cattle disease, by methods which are now available. The delightful part about this is that in stamping out the cattle disease, we will also be getting rid of the human disease, and growing menace to health, undulant fever.

#### Thieves Tip Farmer Off to Gold

Thieves unwittingly helped a farmer of Temesvar, Rumania, find a small fortune he never knew he possessed. When the farmer returned home one evening he found four men ransacking his house for a large sum of money which they declared was there. The farmer knew nothing of the treasure and the thieves were unable to find it. So they tied the man and one of his sons to a beam in the old barn and left. After much struggling the two freed themselves, but in doing so they pulled down the old beam, which proved to be rotten and hollow. Out tumbled 110 pieces of gold of Imperial Germany. They had been hidden there by the farmer's uncle, from whom he inherited the place.

#### Sailors' Snug Harbor

Capt. Robert Richard Randall established Sailors' Snug Harbor for worn-out sailors. It was opened August 1, 1833, and today is one of the richest foundations in the United States. Its holdings are said to be valued at more than \$30,000,000. An applicant for admission to Sailors' Snug Harbor must be an aged, decrepit and worn-out seafaring man, presenting with his application satisfactory proofs of service on seagoing vessels sailing under the United States flag and letters of recommendation as to his good character. The only home of similar character in the United States is the Sailors' home, Quincy, Mass.

## Fine Community Spirit.

What is it? It is the whole-hearted support of everything worthy in a community—churches, stores, industrial enterprises, efforts for betterment and growth, pride in "keeping up" with other communities, aid for the unfortunate—and, its local newspaper.

It is recognition of public services privately performed. It is the exercise of "neighborliness." It represents taking care of home interests, first. It is

## The Golden Rule in Action

without selfishness. It is the best form of co-operation representing "In Union there is Strength." We commend these thoughts to our own community.

### THE CARROLL RECORD CO.

#### Canada's First Farmers

##### Used Ontario's Lowlands

Long before the coming of the white man, agricultural peoples, organized into more or less settled communities, occupied the fertile lowlands of Ontario between the Great Lakes and its continuation along the St. Lawrence valley, south of the Laurentian shield. The Iroquoian tribes, who had learned in the south how to grow maize, beans, squashes and sunflowers, introduced their cultivation into southeastern Ontario and the St. Lawrence valley, whence they spread into New Brunswick.

But the Indian methods of cultivation, says Diamond Jenness, in "Indians in Canada," were exceedingly primitive. Their stone axes barely bit into hard maple or birch trees that were not first charred with fire, so that they depended mainly on burning for the clearing of their land. Long digging sticks or hoes fitted with blades of shells supplied the place of plows; the ripened ears of corn were gathered by hand and transported in baskets by the women to the husking shed. No tribe understood the rotation of crops, or indeed possessed the means to rotate them, and but few made any attempt to fertilize the soil. Consequently, when their plots became exhausted within ten or twelve years, the community moved away to new but unbroken ground.—Montreal Herald.

#### Wild Yeast Causes Loss

##### to Canned Milk Industry

Wild yeast is one of the greatest enemies of the sweetened condensed milk industry, for destruction of large quantities of processed milk is possible when the yeast enters a condensing plant, notes a writer in the Washington Star. Found growing freely in many plants, the yeast is easily carried inside buildings whenever a breeze springs up.

If the yeast makes its way into any of the equipment through which the milk passes, it finds conditions ideal for its germination and growth, for it feeds freely on sugar and the air which is left in the cans after filling provides the necessary oxygen. The yeast soon develops sufficient gas within a can to cause swelling. The milk so affected becomes almost a total loss.

In the sweetened milk manufacture, boiling temperature is never attained and boiling is necessary to kill the yeast spores. Prevention, therefore, is the only remedy. All equipment is not only kept absolutely clean but is treated with sodium hydrochloride which kills the yeast spores if any are present.

#### The Geoduck Clam

The geoduck (Panope generosa) is the largest edible clam on the west coast of the United States. It is found from the Gulf of Georgia, in British Columbia, to the Gulf of California. In Puget Sound, especially the southern part, the geoduck is a popular food article. They are taken by the local residents and tourists in large numbers for immediate consumption or for home canning. They are not utilized commercially. At about four years of age they are first taken by the clam diggers. Growth continues probably until about the fifteenth or sixteenth year. Individuals weighing six or six pounds are common and there are authentic records up to 12 pounds. The cleaned meat from one clam of average size will fill a pint jar when canned or make a meal for an average family. The meat is very tender and of fine flavor.

#### Many Raw Materials

The raw materials used in the manufacture of electric lamp globes, gathered from the four corners of the earth, include chromium from Siberia, wool from China, tin from Indo-China, Damar gum from East India, titanium pigment and bismuth from Australia, cryolite from Greenland, feldspar from Sweden, but now obtained mostly from North Carolina; china clay, fluor spar and barytes from the British isles, potash from Germany, xieserite from central Europe, manganese from Asia Minor, slenna from Italy, amber from Turkey, cork from Spain, shellac and mica from India, sodium carbonate and gum arabic from Africa; ammonia, niter and sodium nitrate from South America, antimony from Mexico, and cobalt, nickel and molybdenum from Canada.—Chicago Daily News.

#### Insects and Man Do Not

##### See Colors Just Alike

Just as there are sounds which insects make but human beings cannot hear, so we are told, there are colors which insects, but not human beings, can see. These colors, declares a writer in the Detroit Free Press, lie chiefly in the ultra-violet range of the spectrum. Some experiments which the American Museum of Natural History made disclose that a garden of flowers appears very different to insects than to mankind.

Pink, yellow and red portulacas, for instance, become strongly ultra-violet in color. Pink and yellow zinnias retain their customary shade. But many other flowers show changes when viewed through cameras attuned to insect sensitivity.

If this is so, what becomes of Darwin's theory that color is a camouflage for insects? A yellow spider perched on a yellow zinnia might be invisible to its victims, but on a yellow portulaca it would be as conspicuous as a signboard. Darwin's speculations were based on the assumption that insects see the world in the colors we do. In the light of evidence that this is not so, perhaps a re-examination is called for.

#### Articles of Exchange

At the very earliest time of which there is record, and in remote places in later times, the principal article of export, by common consent and practice, was used as a third element or medium of exchange. Then anyone having articles of commerce for exchange would first exchange them for the article used as a medium of exchange for the article desired. Almost every stable article of commerce has at one time or another been used as such medium of exchange; as cattle in ancient Greece, Rome and other countries; iron in Rome and other ancient and some medieval countries and, until quite recently, in Japan; tobacco in the colony of Virginia; wheat and other grains in many agricultural states; lead and tin at times, and copper, silver, and gold almost universally from ancient time to the present day. Iron bars are still used in trading with the natives in Central Africa.

#### Bower Birds of New Guinea

It is the custom of the bower birds of New Guinea to build elaborately constructed bowers of grass, adorned with bright berries and fruits, in which the males perform their love dances before the females of their choice. Such a bower is to be seen at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago as a setting for a pair of bower birds posed in courting attitudes. In their native habitat these birds do not entirely abandon their bowers after they have set up house-keeping in a nearby tree. The males continue to use them as playrooms when they are in frolicsome mood.

#### "Red Riding Hood" First

##### Out With Other Stories

It is said that the story of Red Riding Hood is a solar myth, following the path of the red sun from its home in the east, across the fields and cloudy woods of the sky, to the dark cottage of the west, where it is devoured by the wolf of night, says Tit-Bits Magazine.

However that may be, nobody seems to have known much of the tale until it appeared in a book having the strange title: "Histoires ou Contes du temps passe, avec des Moralites," and bearing on the back of the cover another title: "Contes de ma mere L'Oye," which may be translated: "Stories or fables of olden times, with a moral," and "Stories of Mother Goose."

The book was published in the time of Louis XIV, and was written by one of his most distinguished subjects, an old member of the French academy, who thought little of it. In this book, besides "Little Red Riding Hood," appeared such world-known stories as "Cinderella," "Bluebeard," "Puss-in-Boots," "Tom Thumb," and "The Sleeping Beauty."

The author's name was Charles Perrault, but the book was published under the name of his ten-year-old son, and it may be that some old villager or nurse had actually related these stories to the child, and that they had been taken down by the father in their original simple form and language. No one will ever know how much was original and how much was folk lore.

#### Three Pillars in Lee's

##### Home From Constitution

"Leeland," the ancestral home of one branch of the famous Lee family of Virginia was built at Shepherdstown in 1829 by Edmund Jennings Lee, a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a first cousin of Robert E. Lee, the Confederate chieftain. At the time the mansion was built, observes a writer in the Kansas City Times, Shepherdstown was within the boundaries of old Virginia. Aside from the many historic traditions that are associated with "Leeland," this old mansion is noted for the fact that the three pillars in front were the original masts of the famous old flagship, the frigate Constitution, embalmed in American memories as "Old Ironsides."

The masts were obtained during the War of the Revolution when the old ship was dismantled and rebuilt. The old masts were selected for use in the "Leeland," which was destroyed by fire a short time before the Civil war. "Old Ironsides" acquired other masts in other days. One of the later ones is now the property of the Topeka high school, the gift of former Vice President Charles Curtis.

#### Mozart's Useful Nose

Mozart had, according to all accounts, an exceedingly well-developed nasal protuberance, and used it to advantage in a challenge to Haydn, so the story goes. Mozart was Haydn's pupil, and Haydn challenged him to produce a composition of his own which he (Haydn) could not play at sight, and Mozart could. Mozart wrote a little piece, and Haydn sat down to play. Presently he came to a passage which required the hands to be stretched out to the extreme top and bottom keys of the instrument, while there was a note to be played in the center. He was unable to play it, but Mozart sat down, and on reaching the passage stretched out his hands, bent forward, and struck the middle note with his nose.

#### Migrations of Animals

Migrations of huge herds of wild animals have been a puzzle to naturalists. Why certain species move on annually only to return again to familiar territory, why other species dig in and stay through good and bad weather, are questions still to be adequately answered. Authorities at the Museum of Natural History say that certain well-known groups of animals may always be counted on to migrate with changing seasons. The caribou, elk, certain bats, the whale, are among the number. Trappers have observed that the lynx is migratory, and also the marten and the hare, though the wolf and fox remain in one locality unless starved out.

#### Mohammed's Hegira

Hegira is the word used commonly to mean an emigration of large bodies of population, originally designated a single emigration, which led to the establishment of the Mohammedan religion. Mohammed, threatened with death at the hands of his jealous kinsfolk, left Mecca secretly in 622, seeking refuge in Medina. In Medina, he found the populace more hospitable to his religious doctrines and he soon developed a large following which pledged him every support, military and otherwise. The successful battles waged against his adversaries soon brought Mohammedanism to supremacy.

#### Instruments Crack in Studio

So dry was the atmosphere in an old wine cellar that had been converted into a broadcasting studio by the British Broadcasting corporation in London, that wooden instruments kept there for use by orchestras began to crack. The British did not want to give up their wine-cellar studio, so they built a series of trays containing water around the walls of the instrument room, and this provided the requisite humidity.

## POULTRY

### IMPROPER TILTING MAY KILL CHICKS

#### Should Never Allow Eggs to Stand Small End Up.

About half of the losses from fertile eggs that fail to hatch during incubation are due to abnormal positions of the chicks in the shell and are to some extent preventable, according to Dr. T. C. Byerly of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The normal position of the chick before hatching is with the head near the air sac at the large end of the egg. The chick breathes the air in the sac before it pips the shell, but in case of an abnormal position the chick may die from suffocation.

The principal cause of abnormal positions of chicks in the shell is believed to be improper tilting of the eggs in the tray from the fifth to the fifteenth days of incubation. Eggs incubated with the small end up show the highest percentage of abnormal positions of chicks, and the department therefore recommends that eggs should never be allowed to stand in this position. Eggs in many commercial incubators are tilted at a 45-degree angle, with the large end up, which is believed to give fewer abnormal positions among the chicks than incubating them horizontally.

Experiments indicate that losses from abnormal positions of chicks in the shell may be reduced, though not entirely eliminated. An incubator tray was devised that maintains a position between the horizontal and 45-degree angle. The eggs were turned mechanically every 15 minutes and rotated on their long axis in an arc of 60 to 120 degrees but were never rolled over and over. Eggs in a similar experiment that were turned always in the same direction every 15 minutes showed a very heavy loss.

#### Close Inbreeding Likely to Affect Hatching Eggs

Close inbreeding tends to decrease hatchability of eggs. Continued mating of brother and sister for a few generations often results in eggs that will not hatch at all. Breeding cannot be overlooked if good hatches are to be obtained, says Successful Farming.

For the person who desires to produce good hatching eggs this season either for a hatchery or for home hatching the best chance for improvement is through proper methods of feeding and management. The hen must be well supplied with vitamins. Vitamins A, B, D, E, and G are all necessary in the hen's ration if she is to lay eggs that will hatch. Vitamins B and E are likely to be present in ample quantities in nearly any ration. It is vitamins A, D, and G that are most often lacking. This deficiency is responsible for poor hatches. While many farm flocks are not given feeds that contain enough of these vitamins to make good hatching eggs, yet each of them can be supplied without much trouble or expense.

A good source of vitamin A is yellow corn. Alfalfa meal of good green color, or other green hay meals, as well as cabbage and similar green feeds, provides liberal quantities of vitamin A. Supplying reasonable quantities of these feeds will insure ample amounts of vitamin A in the eggs for hatching purposes. There are many other feeds which contain some vitamin A, but among the common farm feeds these are the most important and economical ones.

#### Poultry Helps

The pullet's egg may be small at first, but it represents a day's work for the pullet. Size of egg is very likely to increase with age, so too much should not be expected of the flappers at first.

Don't overcrowd the laying houses. Three and one-half to four square feet per bird is required to properly house the laying bird. Each hen will need seven to eight lineal inches on the roosting pole.

In Missouri tests it was found that burning lights in the poultry house all night increased winter egg production.

A total of 216,000 eggs are needed for breakfasts of the inmates of Northwestern Federal penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., for a year.

A hen requires almost half a pound of feed to produce one egg. At least, this is the average feed requirements for six breeds in the 1933 western and central New York laying tests.

Store eggs in cool places, where the temperature does not get above 70 degrees, nor down to freezing.

Hens do not respond to careless management, irregular feeding methods, poor rations, or uncomfortable houses.

There is no denying that constitutional vigor in a flock is the keystone and most important factor in success. If one loses sight of this self-evident truth, disaster is sure to come.



## TANEYTOWN LOCALS.

(Continued from First Page.)  
Roy B. Garner and Curtis G. Bow-  
ers were among the grip victims, this  
week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harner and  
Mr. Emanuel Harner, moved back to  
town, this week.

Mrs. Jane Myers, spending some  
time with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ores-  
tus Koontz, at Keyville.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Ott's din-  
ner guests, on Sunday, were Mr. and  
Mrs. C. C. Combs, Masters Tan and  
George Combs, of Emmitsburg; and  
Miss Frances Rome, and Mr. William  
Frailay, of Washington.

At the regular meeting of Camp No.  
2, P. O. S. of A., next Thursday night,  
various questions of importance to the  
Camp will be considered. A full at-  
tendance of the members is desired.  
Refreshments will be served.

The following new books have been  
added to the public library, "Mother  
Mason," by B. S. Aldrich; "Marked  
Cancelled," by N. S. Lincoln; "Over  
the Hills," by Jaffery Farnal; "Cap-  
tain of the Sahara," by E. M. Hull;  
"Coombe St. Mary's," by Maud Div-  
er.

May it be that the CWA activities  
have taken over the weather job this  
winter? At any rate CWA stands  
for Cold Weather Again and we have  
been having it this week, with a ten  
inch snow on Sunday and Monday,  
and from 5" to 8" above zero on Mon-  
day and below zero on Tuesday morn-  
ing. And this also means another  
CWA—Coal Wanted Always.

## "ENGAGED BY WEDNESDAY."

Mystery and comedy form the basis  
of the plot of the play "Engaged by  
Wednesday," which is to be presented  
by the members of the senior and ju-  
nior classes next Thursday, March 8,  
at 8 P. M., in the Taneytown High  
School Auditorium.

Margaret and Henry Reindollar will  
furnish music both instrumental and  
vocal, between the acts. Eleanor  
Kephart is the business manager; the  
stage manager, Fern Smith. Miss  
Helen Eckard is coaching the play.  
Mrs. Ethel M. Loy is advisor to the  
business staff.

## P. T. A. VISITATION DAY.

All parents and friends of children  
attending the Taneytown Schools are  
invited to attend classes during a regu-  
lar school day. The date set for this  
visit is Thursday, March 22. A de-  
tailed announcement will be made  
later.

## CARD OF THANKS.

We extend our grateful thanks to  
the Fire Company for its prompt re-  
sponse and service, at our chimney  
fire last week. A friend in need, is a  
friend indeed.

## MRS. WM. G. MYERS & FAMILY

## CAMP PERMITS MUST BE RE- NEWED.

Thoughts of the good old summer  
time, and of the summer that is on the  
way—in spite of snowy weather and  
the tendency of the thermometer to  
register zero—are aroused by the ar-  
rangements that are under way for  
opening the "summer" camps,  
throughout the State.

In preparation for the coming sea-  
son, Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the  
State Department of Health, has not-  
ified owners or operators of camps  
and picnic grounds of the sanitary re-  
quirements that must be met, before  
the camps may be opened. No camp  
may be operated without a permit.  
Permits are good for one season only.  
Whether for old or new camps, a new  
permit must be secured for the com-  
ing season.

In order that the necessary inspec-  
tions may be made before the season  
opens, owners or operators of exist-  
ing or proposed camps are advised to  
file their applications promptly. All  
camps which comply with the sani-  
tary requirements, will be posted with  
placards stating the approval of the  
State Department of Health.

In making their applications camp  
operators are requested to state the  
exact location of the existing or pro-  
posed camp; to indicate the type of  
camp—picnic, tourist, labor, recrea-  
tion, religious, etc. They must also  
state the approximate number of per-  
sons to be accommodated; the propo-  
sed duration of the camp season—open-  
ing and closing dates; the propo-  
sed source of the water supply; the  
method of sewage and of garbage dis-  
posal and whether food is to be sold.  
The State regulations apply to all  
premises used as a camp or picnic  
ground for a period of six days or  
longer, and accommodating ten or  
more persons.

Sanitary supervision and inspection  
of tourist, recreational and labor  
camps was begun under the present  
regulations in 1926. Practically all  
of the operators have been keenly in-  
terested, Dr. Riley said, in maintain-  
ing their camps in satisfactory sani-  
tary condition, and have co-operated  
readily with the Department. The  
number that have met the sanitary re-  
quirements has more than tripled  
since the regulations went into effect.

In 1926, out of 105 camps that  
applied for permits, 48 were certified.  
During the season of 1933, out of 156  
camps that applied for permits, 154  
met the requirements and were duly  
licensed. Eighteen counties were  
represented among these licensed in  
1933. Anne Arundel and Harford  
counties tied for first place, with 19  
camps licensed in each County; Fred-  
erick came next with 18; Carroll and  
Cecil each had 17; Prince George's  
14; Kent, 6; Montgomery and Charles  
each had 5; Baltimore and Calvert 4  
each; Queen Anne's and Somerset,  
each had 3; Garret, Washington and  
Wicomico Counties each had one  
camp placarded. There were 10 in  
Howard and 7 in Allegany.

Operators or others interested may  
obtain application blanks, copies of  
regulations governing camp sanitation,  
blue print plans for the protec-  
tion of springs from contamination,  
and for the proper disposal of sew-  
age and of garbage, by writing to  
the State Department of Health, 2411  
North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

## RUINS OF 5 CITIES FOUND ON ONE SITE

## Leveled by Invaders and Re- stored Each Time.

Philadelphia.—Buried beneath the  
placid wheat fields of Palestine lies the  
remains of a great city which was leveled  
by invaders at least four or five  
times and restored to its former gran-  
deur after each invasion.

It was the city of Beth Shemesh in  
Ain Shems. Situated on important  
trade routes between Egypt, Palestine  
and Syria, the city flourished between  
1800 and 600 B. C. Five archeological  
expeditions from Haverford college  
have delved into the ruins 20 feet be-  
low the waving wheat. A sixth expe-  
dition is being arranged for next year.  
Findings of the fifth expedition now  
are being collected under the direction  
of Prof. Ellihu Grant, director of the  
department of biblical literature at  
Haverford.

The mounds, which have yielded  
startling historic material, are located  
20 miles east of Jerusalem, overlook-  
ing the Mediterranean.

The first expedition unearthed three  
Bronze age cemeteries. Successive ex-  
cavations have disclosed four succe-  
ssive levels representing distinct epochs  
in the city's history.

When the city was first pillaged and  
burned by invaders, walls and roof  
beams were leveled to the floors and  
the new builders erected another city  
on the ruins of the old. This process  
was repeated, the findings show, until  
at least four or five cities were de-  
stroyed and rebuilt on the same site.

Evidence of the prosperity of the  
ancient city is seen in the remains of  
temples, palaces, dwellings, shops, and  
industrial properties. Vases, flasks,  
bowls, tools, weapons, and jewelry in-  
dicate the personal wealth of the in-  
habitants who dwelt there 3,000 years  
ago.

As a result of the findings, a Pale-  
stine museum has been formed at  
Haverford college. It contains an  
abundance of valuable material and  
Doctor Grant has published several  
reports of his discoveries.

## Census Shows Apple to Be Most Popular in Pie

New York.—A nationwide census of  
pie-eaters, involving an analysis of 12-  
000,000 meals, shows that apple is the  
most popular.

Among pies, apple is the men's  
choice in all parts of the country.  
Women also prefer apple pie in the  
east, but in the west they show a  
slight preference for lemon meringue.

The pie census, reported by the  
Woman's Home Companion, indicates  
that cherry pie is growing rapidly in  
favor everywhere in America. In fact,  
cherry is going ahead so fast that, if  
it continues its present rate of gain,  
it may be expected to outstrip apple  
pie in about 65 years.

The most popular luncheon menu  
in America today consists of a sand-  
wich, a cup of coffee and a piece of  
pie.

The pie industry, however, has suf-  
fered quite seriously from the depres-  
sion of the last four years. Americans  
eat one-third fewer pies now than they  
did at prosperity's peak. They ate  
\$75,000,000 worth of pie in 1929, but  
only \$55,000,000 worth last year.

The 20 most popular pies, after  
apple, cherry and lemon meringue, are:  
Pineapple, mince, pumpkin, prune, cus-  
tard, raisin, rhubarb, strawberry, cran-  
berry, chocolate, apricot, coconut,  
blackberry, raspberry, cream, date,  
huckleberry, cheese, squash and peach.

## Old School Now Is Home of Teacher's Descendants

Lowell, Mass.—A little red school-  
house which will be one hundred years  
old in 1936 now serves as the home of  
a daughter and a granddaughter of a  
man who taught there in its early  
days.

Almost a century ago Joseph Tib-  
bets taught the young folk of Chris-  
tian Hill at this school. His daugh-  
ter, Mrs. Adelaide Green, now eighty-  
eight, lives there at present with a  
granddaughter of the old teacher, Miss  
Esther Sanders.

## Smallest Hen's Egg

Grapeland, Texas.—What is believed  
to be the smallest perfect hen egg in  
existence was laid here recently by  
a chicken owned by Mrs. C. C. Hill, of  
Grapeland. The egg weighed eight  
and three-fourths grains.

## Wyoming to Feed Elk

Jackson, Wyo.—Preparations are un-  
der way to care for the 14,000 elk that  
will be driven from the hills this win-  
ter by the heavy snows. Cottonseed  
cake and corn will be the principal  
feeds used.

## Wise Hen Eats Bugs

## on Auto Radiator

Holland, Texas.—A hen that  
wearied of barnyard fare has  
added a distinctly new service to  
the garage-filling station operated  
here by Virgin Huddleston.

Tourists driving in for gas and  
oil usually carry a delicious supply  
of bugs and grasshoppers on the  
radiators of their automobiles. The  
hen hops on to the bumper and  
pecks out the insects, dropping them  
to the ground. She then in-  
spects the machine from stem to  
stern for other dainty bits.

When the car drives away, the  
hen enjoys a real meal. She roosts  
atop the town hearse, and nests be-  
neath a blacksmith's anvil.

## FIRE LOSSES ON FARMS.

Confronted by a steadily growing  
annual farm fire loss, American agri-  
culturists, who comprise 24 percent  
of the country's population, should  
remind themselves that the very word  
"farm" means "firm" or "secure," and  
should set about making their prop-  
erty exactly what—as regards fire  
dangers.

From Wisconsin comes the answer  
to the question, "Why are fire losses  
increasing on farms?" A survey  
revealed that losses in rural areas of  
the state increased from \$3,500,000 in  
1929 to \$4,900,000 in 1932. These  
sections lacked proper fire protection.  
Fire prevention activities were almost  
unknown. On the other hand, in towns  
and cities maintaining good fire depart-  
ment facilities and engaging in fire  
prevention work, losses were reduced  
from \$6,200,000 to \$4,900,000 during  
the same period.

In Maine, fire losses to farm prop-  
erty, including livestock, growing  
crops and hay and grain in stacks in  
the field, have increased 50 percent in  
last five years.

There are a few simple steps in the  
interest of prevention that farmers  
can take without difficulty. They can  
dispose of all paper and rubbish—a  
spick and span building seldom burns.  
They can exercise common sense in  
the use of matches, smoking materi-  
als, kerosene and gasoline. They can  
prevent spontaneous ignition of oily  
rags, hay and grain. They can have  
their buildings and fences rodged as  
protection against lightning. They  
can keep simple equipment in hand  
which is adequate to quench or sub-  
due most fires in their early stages.  
And, if they want additional infor-  
mation on the subject of fire safety, they  
can obtain it from the National Board  
of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New  
York City.

Farmers who are striving to work  
their way back to prosperity suffer a  
dire calamity when fire destroys their  
property. They should, accordingly,  
give special attention to the reduction  
of fire hazards and the adoption of  
protective methods.—Industrial News  
Review.

## Primitive Man Needed No Money; Used Barter Plan

Primitive man needed no money be-  
cause he was almost entirely self-  
sustaining and his limited needs could  
be easily taken care of by the direct  
exchange of articles or commodities.  
When people began assembling into com-  
munities, the direct exchange of ser-  
vice became more complex and many  
different forms of money came into  
existence. Civilization brought about  
such a great concentration of people  
that highly standardized money was  
developed to enable them to trade.  
Indirectly and to store up excess ser-  
vice for the proverbial "rainy day." Every  
civilized nation in the world has  
a standard monetary system and  
its worth in the world markets is  
solely dependent upon the ability of  
the particular nation to collect, in the  
form of taxes, a sufficient portion of  
the services of its people to meet its  
obligations.

Money is the product of service and  
therefore has no basic control over the  
economic status of the country. Pros-  
perity or depression merely reflects  
the amount of the demand of the  
public for service, and the money  
power of the nation adjusts itself to  
the demand.

One yardstick can measure many  
bolts of cloth and one dollar can  
measure much service. It is the num-  
ber of times the same dollar is used to  
measure service or the speed of cir-  
culation that builds prosperity, and  
not the mere quantity of money avail-  
able.—Detroit News.

## Acorn Still Eaten

The acorn still finds a place in the  
human diet particularly in the Far  
East where the nuts are baked, shelled,  
ground into flour and used to make a  
type of bread. In earlier days the In-  
dians in this country used the acorn  
of the white oak and the sweet acorn  
of the Pacific states. In England the  
acorn is a valuable food for fattening  
hogs and the so-called right of pan-  
nage is practiced. Under this right in-  
dividuals are permitted to turn their  
hogs loose in the king's forests to feed  
on the falling nuts.

## Many Nightshade Types

More than 1,000 varieties of trees,  
shrubs and herbs termed generally  
nightshade, have been identified. Most-  
ly they are found in the tropical or  
semi-tropical regions. They all possess  
the power in their leaves of inducing  
sleep, a power which is lost, however,  
if the leaves are boiled. Among the  
more common varieties are the woody  
nightshade, sometimes called the bit-  
tersweet; the deadly nightshade, known  
as belladonna, and the enchanters'  
nightshade, called circean.

## PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit  
farming will sell at public sale on the  
old Dern farm, between Detour and  
Keymar, near Wiley's Mill, on  
FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1934,  
at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following de-  
scribed property:

## 4 HEAD OF HORSES,

Frank, gray horse, work anywhere  
hitched, extra good leader; Rock,  
black colt, work anywhere hitched,  
except lead; Maud, bay mare, extra  
good strap mare; Pot, gray mare,  
work anywhere hitched.

## 15 HEAD OF CATTLE,

accredited herd; Spot G. H. cow will  
be fresh Aug. 29; Horney, G. G. cow,  
will be fresh Nov. 10; Brownie G. J.  
cow, will be fresh Sept. 2; Beauty G.  
G. cow, will be fresh April 1; Blackie,  
G. H. cow, will be fresh Sept. 24;  
Louden G. G. cow, calf by her side;  
Freckles, G. H. cow, will be fresh Oct.  
3; Pepper G. H. heifer, will be fresh  
Sept. 8; Midnight, G. H. heifer, will  
be fresh June 2nd; Brindle, G. G.  
heifer, will be fresh by day of sale;  
Red, G. G. heifer, will be fresh by day  
of sale; Patty, G. J. heifer, Sept. 12;  
Mollie, G. G. heifer, fresh by day of  
sale; Jinks, P. B. B. bull, 4 yrs old;  
Russell, P. B. B. bull, big enough  
for service.

## 4 HEAD OF HOGS

one spotted sow, will farrow Apr. 20;  
1 white sow, will farrow June 10; 1  
young sow, 1 young white boar, 6  
months old.

## FARMING MACHINERY.

McCormick binder, 8 ft. cut, New  
Ideal manure spreader, good as new;  
two 4-horse wagons and bds; 20-ft.  
hay carriage; 18 ft. hay carriage, Mc-  
Cormick-Deering hay loader; one  
Keystone side-delivery rake; one  
dump rake, one hay kicker, Pennsylv-  
ania drill, 9-hoe; Janesville corn  
planter, in good shape; Osborne mow-  
er, 23-tooth lever harrow, 20-tooth  
wood frame harrow, both good as new;  
2 Syracuse plows, riding corn plow,  
one walking corn plow, one disc  
harrow, one clod roller, spring wag-  
on, power cutting box, hay fork, rope  
and pulleys; lot hog wire, wheelbar-  
row, dinner bell, lot jockey sticks,  
triple, double and single trees; 4-  
horse double trees; single shovel  
plow, 2-shovel drag, scoop and dirt  
shovels, grindstone, lot 2, 3 and 4  
pronged forks. HARNESS—2 sets  
breachbands, 3 sets front harness, 6  
sets plow gears, 8 collars, 6 halters,  
set single harness, wagon line, check  
line, saddle.

Dairy Equipment—1 large milk  
cooler, good as new; six 7-gal milk  
cans, 2 covered buckets, strainer,  
stirrer, thermometer.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,  
chunk stove, coal or wood stove, Dock-  
ash range, corner cupboard, cupboard,  
couch, extension table, kitchen table,  
bed, lot empty jars, sausage grinder,  
vinegar barrel, meat barrel, and other  
articles not mentioned.

## TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

## J. C. WILBUR TROUT.

HARRY TROUT, Auct.  
L. F. Simpson & J. Forest, Clerks.  
Huckstering rights reserved. 3-2-2t

## Election of Directors

An election will be held at the of-  
fice of The Reindollar Company, on  
Monday, March 19, 1934, between the  
hours of 1 and 2 P. M., for the pur-  
pose of electing a Board of Directors  
for the ensuing year.

3-2-3t GEO. A. ARNOLD, Pres.

## PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit  
housekeeping will offer at public sale,  
at her property on Middle St., Taney-  
town, on

## SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1934.

at 1 o'clock, the following described  
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

7-piece bedroom suite, 6 dining room  
chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 4 rocking  
chairs, large extension table, library  
table, 2 couches, corner cupboard, coal  
oil stove with baker; buffet, refrigera-  
tor, 4 stands, 2 clocks, coal oil heat-  
er, electric table lamp, Dexter elec-  
tric washing machine, wash tubs,  
large set of dishes, glassware of all  
kinds; pottery, knives and forks, all  
kinds of cooking utensils, 9x12 rug,  
carpets, small rugs, oilcloth and run-  
ners, baskets, pictures, brooms, 2 ice  
cream freezers, good as new; 2 bench-  
es, kitchen sink, 4 cupboards, 25-ft.  
of hose; lot of empty jars, lawn mow-  
er, 3 lamps and lanterns, window  
screens, lap robes, and lot of things  
too numerous to mention.

## TERMS CASH.

MRS. JOHN T. DUTTERER.  
J. H. SELL, Auct. 3-2-4t

## Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat ..... 85@ 85  
Corn ..... 50@ 50

## 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.

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

## LADIES.

It will pay you to visit our basement, where  
you will find real bargains in Dishes of all  
kinds, Aluminum Ware, Granite and Tin  
Ware, Pyrex Ware, Enamel Ware, and many  
other accessories for your kitchen use.

## DRESS GOODS.

We are headquarters for all  
kinds of Dress Goods, among  
which you will find a very large  
assortment of Prints in Plain and  
Fancy patterns, Seersucker Cloth,  
and Striped Materials which are  
now being used for the popular  
Shirt Waist Frock. Come in and  
visit our Dress Goods Department  
for real values.

## OUTINGS.

We have just received a new  
line of light and dark outings.  
They are excellent quality a yard  
wide, and are priced at 15c and  
16c a yard.

## MEN'S NECKTIES.

You will always find a com-  
plete line of ties in this depart-  
ment. Fine values at 15, 25, 50  
and 75c.

## MEN'S SHIRTS.

Men choose our Shirts because  
they are Style Right, Cut Right  
and Priced Right. They come in  
White, Solid Colors and Fancy  
Patterns. Priced at 75c to \$1.75.  
Also good wearing quality Work  
Shirts at 65c to 95c.

## LADIES' DRESSES.

For one week only we are of-  
fering our \$1.98 dresses for \$1.39.  
We have only a few of these  
dresses left and they are real bar-  
gains at this price. They are  
attractively made of Cotton Crepe  
in Blue, Green and Brown Plaids.

## Our Grocery Department SPECIALS.

2 CANS APPLESAUCE,	29c
2 CANS BORDENS SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK,	25c
6 CAKES IVORY SOAP,	28c
2 JARS FRENCHS MUSTARD,	19c

## LENTEN SUGGESTIONS.

1 Can Sardines	10c	1 Can Phillips Tomato Soup	5c
1 Can Pink Salmon	12c	1 Package Noodles	10c
1 Can Tuna Fish	15c	1 Can Sauerkraut	12c
2 Cans Herring Roe	25c	2 Cans Peas and Carrots	25c
1 Can Spaghetti	7c	1 Can Hominy	9c
1 Package Kraft's Cheese	16c	2 lbs Macaroni	15c
1 Jar Sandwich Spread	15c	1 Box Blue Moon Cheese	19c

## More People

Accumulate wealth by following the old and  
tried method of systematically saving a portion  
of their regular income, and placing these savings  
in a dependable Savings Bank where they will  
increase by earning interest, than by speculative  
investments.

This Bank invites you to entrust your savings  
with us, where they will work for you systemat-  
ically. Every possible precaution is used to  
make your money safe here.

## THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

## Cut the Costs of Raising Chicks!

### 1st By Reducing Chick Losses

Dead Chicks add to the cost of living  
chicks.

### 2nd By Eliminating

#### Leg Weakness

Rickety Chicks never make a profit—  
they simply increase expense.

### 3rd By Speeding Chick Growth

Slow-growing chicks make culls, low  
priced broilers, late layers or  
just plain losers.

## THESE ARE AVOIDABLE LOSSES

Such losses are due either to  
weak chicks, improper care or  
poor feeds. They are unnecessary.  
Avoid these losses by feeding

## Conkey's Starter with Y-O.

A fresh car of Conkey's Feeds just arrived. Play safe this  
year by feeding Conkey's Feeds. You cannot afford to take  
a chance with cheap feeds.



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