

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.

Mrs. S. H. Mehring is confined to bed suffering with grip.

J. T. Miller, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Young, near Detour.

Mrs. Bernard Shum who had been critically ill, is somewhat improved.

Mrs. Mary Kiser, of Hanover, is spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Harvey T. Ott.

Ott Smith, of Reva, South Dakota, is spending a month with relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. David Smith and children, spent Sunday with relatives at Delta and York, Pa.

Mrs. Guy Ourand, of Washington, D. C., visited Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Crapster, on Tuesday.

George Henze and family, moved on Monday to west of Mrs. B. S. Miller's house, on west Baltimore St.

Mrs. Sarah Wolf, of Gettysburg, Pa., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mehring over the week-end.

Harry Clabaugh, near Bridgeport, suffered a stroke of paralysis, on Thursday, and is still very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Shum and children, spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Smith, near town.

Miss Mary V. Angell, who spent some time with relatives and friends at Reva, South Dakota, has returned home.

Mr. Russell O. Kephart and Burton Kephart, of Washington, D. C., spent Tuesday with Chas. B. Kephart and family.

Mrs. Emma Reid, of York, Pa., is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hilbert, and other relatives and friends, in town.

Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Weber and Dr. Frank Weber, of Olney, Ill., are spending this week with Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Chenoweth.

Samuel Ramsburg, near town, suffered a stroke of paralysis, on Sunday, and was taken to Frederick City Hospital, on Tuesday, and still remains ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Forry, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kuhn and children, of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, of Union Bridge, were Sunday visitors at Mrs. Emma Rodgers.

Mr. John Riley, Mrs. Ethel Levi, Mrs. Charles Wilson and Miss Blanche Shoemaker, all of Hagerstown, visited Mr. and Mrs. George A. Shoemaker and family, on Sunday.

Mrs. Allen Sanders has been appointed chairman of the Red Cross Roll-Call for Taneytown district, and request the earnest support of the community for this most worthy cause.

Rev. Urban C. Gutelius, D. D. and wife, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. George Julius, of Littlestown, Pa., were callers at the home of Mrs. M. H. Reindollar and family, on Thursday.

Rev. and Mrs. D. J. Wolf and son, Russell, of Homestead, Pa., spent the week-end with friends in town, and assisted with the services at the rededication of the Reformed Church, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Zeiber Stultz, daughter, Naomia, and son, John, and Wm., and Mrs. Wm. Airing, attended the minstrel show at the Elmer Wolfe High School, at Union Bridge, on Saturday evening.

We again give notice that we have our usual sample assortment of engraved Christmas cards, and will take orders for delivery in December. These cards are not cheap, but are of the selected class.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hinks and the former's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hahn, of Clearfield, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wingrett, of Tyrone, Pa., visited Mrs. Martha Fringer and Mrs. C. T. Fringer and family, on Sunday.

Miss Jessie Hann, well known to many in Taneytown, is suffering from a stroke of paralysis at the home of her sister, Mrs. Maude Collins, near Linwood, but is reported to be improving. She is a sister of Mrs. Daniel S. Crabbs, near town.

Mr. and Mrs. Hahia Arter, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Masonheimer and son, Junior; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Arter, Mr. and Mrs. John Leppo, of Silver Run; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Graham, of Denver, Colorado, visited Mr. and Mrs. G. Zeiber Stultz and family, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Young, Marian Young, Dick Young, John T. Lemon, of Westminister; Grover Lemon, of Baltimore; Jesse Lemon and daughters, Thelma and Theda Jane, of Waynesboro; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Eppley, of Littlestown, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Lemon.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Official Vote of the Election in Carroll County -- 1934

CANDIDATES		Taneytown 1	Taneytown 2	Uniontown 1	Uniontown 2	Myers	Woolery's 1	Woolery's 2	Freedom 1	Freedom 2	Manchester 1	Manchester 2	Westminster 1	Westminster 2	Westminster 3	Westminster 4	Westminster 5	Westminster 6	Hampstead 1	Hampstead 2	Franklin	Middleburg	New Windsor 1	New Windsor 2	Union Bridge	Mt. Airy	Berrett	Total.
FOR GOVERNOR.																												
Harry W. Nice	Rep.	413	400	271	212	327	324	271	523	513	238	268	212	330	299	458	416	297	324	338	263	259	254	265	407	438	415	8535
Albert C. Ritchie	Dem.	136	114	85	76	309	201	185	315	92	265	269	189	194	259	297	161	215	189	176	143	114	108	103	166	278	248	4884
FOR U. S. SENATOR.																												
Joseph Irvin France	Rep.	349	358	226	159	250	238	190	377	206	171	187	152	255	226	403	332	200	239	246	194	211	108	235	333	358	330	6606
Geo. L. Radcliffe	Dem.	169	133	105	111	345	241	211	390	133	318	323	219	237	284	207	207	246	237	242	168	137	124	133	222	305	286	5823
REP. IN CONGRESS.																												
Theodore F. Brown	Rep.	371	383	260	207	305	136	213	432	237	185	218	216	314	270	459	427	258	257	285	213	292	231	255	362	373	211	7497
William P. Cole, Jr	Dem.	154	123	87	80	310	261	211	351	128	300	301	175	194	255	254	141	217	229	222	149	138	102	110	198	303	308	5315
FOR COMPTROLLER.																												
Fred'k Paul Adkins	Rep.	352	352	240	158	248	228	192	378	210	159	164	263	247	232	399	343	208	243	228	190	132	137	224	335	359	315	6558
Wm. S. Gordy, Jr	Dem.	166	137	102	115	353	243	197	367	125	323	338	196	229	263	285	198	224	239	249	151	214	132	117	207	301	286	5668
FOR ATTORNEY GEN.																												
Geo. Henderson	Rep.	363	361	231	155	250	219	189	378	207	155	167	158	248	220	374	329	198	226	222	192	209	197	226	330	353	314	6439
Herbert R. O'Connor	Dem.	165	127	110	115	351	258	194	384	131	326	336	208	236	278	311	215	243	254	267	154	140	133	124	219	314	290	5883
FOR ASSO. JUDGE.																												
Linwood L. Clark	Rep.	350	350	236	157	246	231	187	374	214	164	156	135	248	228	365	325	193	232	217	194	216	188	225	343	360	314	6448
Nicholas H. Green	Dem.	161	121	109	110	348	236	196	347	116	322	334	226	233	270	312	208	242	234	251	157	126	122	119	193	286	278	5657
FOR CO. COMMISSIONERS.																												
Edward S. Harner	Dem.	311	241	130	137	358	205	198	325	102	357	357	185	222	271	298	201	212	228	249	160	140	147	132	218	302	285	5972
Norman R. Hess	Rep.	425	435	242	188	264	187	198	353	237	140	162	158	263	251	399	369	225	229	228	219	270	204	236	367	389	287	6925
E. Edward Martin	Rep.	380	368	215	172	241	395	229	338	225	124	161	180	269	263	362	329	257	267	229	201	206	173	222	328	332	267	6733
Chas. W. Melville	Rep.	272	276	255	136	231	239	247	545	367	120	142	199	261	289	403	346	243	262	235	237	215	191	245	341	375	358	7057
Howard H. Wine	Dem.	121	104	89	116	377	202	201	294	74	394	414	185	252	271	341	240	218	264	296	149	118	125	127	197	276	292	5737
Geo. S. Wolbert	Dem.	94	60	78	83	331	187	215	370	107	329	327	177	199	245	261	185	210	191	209	150	104	115	108	179	279	352	5145
FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.																												
H. G. Berwager	Dem.	179	140	140	145	384	304	257	334	131	382	380	298	372	372	467	319	346	283	305	162	133	151	159	229	248	274	6904
Harry L. Bushey	Rep.	335	354	195	124	209	169	151	375	193	104	129	80	135	155	239	224	137	194	193	194	212	157	190	310	454	339	5571
FOR CLERK OF COURT.																												
Edw. M. Mellor	Rep.	320	352	246	150	236	254	225	615	282	152	153	207	289	275	338	333	238	265	240	204	232	207	241	409	405	367	7235
Ray Yohn	Dem.	197	135	86	129	363	232	183	172	99	331	348	166	207	309	281	225	245	206	231	181	113	117	112	133	259	276	5336
FOR STATES ATTORNEY.																												
Geo. N. Fringer	Rep.	323	319	220	163	238	266	218	349	196	141	156	236	351	237	483	362	336	241	233	184	202	181	215	307	320	294	6771
John Wood	Dem.	196	162	118	110	359	230	181	398	151	347	354	148	157	276	238	198	159	235	248	171	154	141	133	243	326	306	5689
FOR STATE SENATOR.																												
J. David Baile	Rep.	293	322	272	160	276	198	186	361	218	132	165	136	218	224	322	329	185	192	212	184	208	214	241	337	369	308	6274
Carl C. Twigg	Dem.	216	149	106	107	318	292	199	363	127	343	341	236	263	296	297	223	294	275	263	175	133	110	109	208	299	294	6061
FOR HOUSE DELEGATES.																												
C. Ray Barnes	Rep.	357	344	240	176	241	237	185	390	205	145	166	170	271	250	397	353	222	245	242	234	215	211	240	333	401	343	6821
Raymond L. Benson	Dem.	193	129	120	112	361	267	205	353	130	343	331	201	225	252	312	202	218	249	254	166	138	128	127	214	278	297	5804
Chas B. Kephart	Rep.	384	416	236	169	243	218	181	357	192	151	180	128	237	224	271	338	182	238	226	201	217	172	212	321	362	296	6442
Geo. R. Mitchell	Dem.	161	104	78	86	331	230	163	392	130	330	324	224	223	279	270	188	273	220	235	149	118	104	106	176	294	274	5463
Howard V. Murdoch	Dem.	141	113	75	99	324	223	179	341	144	331	306	162	200	334	259	167	192	212	221	147	114	104	117	158	359	273	5165
Carroll S. Rinehart	Rep.	337	339	205	149	234	193	180	341	201	147	164	144	229	227	340	333	191	234	222	198	215	194	211	352	307	296	6161
Melvin W. Routson	Rep.	335	364	263	163	226	203	184	337	171	137	161	149	247	217	376	364	194	221	227	191	154	164	223	320	285	296	6228
J. Herbert Snyder	Dem.	164	131	137	116	362	242	197	344	124	338	341	214	229	270	310	247	222	243	247	150	134	161	157	283	308	314	5983
FOR CLERK CT. APPEALS.																												
W. E. Quenstedt	Rep.	333	322	149	134	234	201	171	342	193	138	142	139	225	215	339	303	191	231	220	179	202	155	213	319	325	299	6020
James A. Young	Dem.	165	132	105	108	342	238	183	335	114	318	334	202	224	250	303	209	211	227	242	151	131	120	114	195	290	178	5521
FOR SHERIFF.																												
Charles W. Onaway	Dem.	150	115	119	105	356	284	253	200	145	341	362	223	272	303	222	249	287	231	231	246	133	134	119	207	305	324	6824
John A. Shipley	Rep.	385	373	232	178	258	231	200	605	252	159	165	174	258	241	395	319	210	263	263	138	223	197	245	363	365	321	7015
FOR JUDGES ORPH. COURT.																												
John H. Brown	Rep.	347	349	226	145	240	194	196	382	203	153	159	156	258	240	353	340	197	232	220	258	212	243	242	331	345	329	6550
Milton S. Brown	Dem.	167	120	92	124	336	816	205	352	118	327	333	159	204	252	270	192	212	225	259	136	130	101	102	176	283	288	5470
J. Webster Ebaugh	Rep.	348	347	215	129	222	250	188	363	207	152	143	166	258	294	275	359	260	250	224	196	211	163	236	347	337	300	6698
Lewis E. Green	Rep.	351	354	247	152	216	228	201	352	232	155	166	197	262	247	275	336	229	259	251	233	219	243	268	412	342	316	6808
Arnolphus Krumrine	Dem.	152	111	80	99	379	177	176	321	111	325	327	119	190	203	243	159	166	207	206	114	123	61	87	136	275	269	4816
Charles S. Marker	Dem.	192	140	147	150	366	219	200	344	126	326	344	199	252	298	353	246	252	236	238	145	138	123	141	196	295	271	5937
FOR CO. TREASURER.																												
Paul F. Kuhns	Rep.	372	360	241	190	276	288	213	427	213	223	222	234	316	295	450	357	258	278	292	203	221	188	245	357	376	325	7420
FOR 1st. Amendment																												
Against 1st. Amendment		50	41	25	14	36	48	29	125	41	46	55	80	67	71	90	66	55	53	49	21	29	29	58	58	56	65	1357
For 2nd. Amendment		148	94	75	63	142	153	98	113	62	98	93	54	72	82	91	81	78	83	110	88	65	60	67	70	96	128	2364
Against 2nd. Amendment		59	48	28	12	61	55	44	111	33	45	51	69	61	86	80	62	55	71	52	36	24	31	50	44	47	54	1369
For Liquor License		209	145	113	79	175	107	97	182	79	120	134	111	113	127	179	125	118	116	159	105	95	78	122	139	163	158	3428
Against Liquor License		162	136	104	66	220	122	140	249	107	189	236	216	243	266	275	185	263	178	135	145	112	93	108	227	228	229	
		280	237	176	159	219	195	164	403	179	169</																	

THE CARROLL RECORD

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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.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1934.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS.

The Election of 1934 is over—some are pleased and some are disappointed with results, as a natural consequence some will profit by their election, and others will lose large sums trying to elected. It is more the fortune of politics now, that this is so, more than ever before.

Actually, there is not much of real party victory in our elections now, mostly, elections represents the success of the "ins" over the "outs." There is no great victory for party principles and party policies, for these are not to be defined as they once were. Results hinge on many differences and in many self-interests, but are no longer balances between definite principles of two parties.

Each year, parties are less Democratic and less Republican, as they were once known. Both have made alliances with blocs—on one issue here, on another there. The tariff question, for instance, that once divided the two parties, is largely out of existence as a National issue. Federal rights and states' rights mean nothing as a party splitting question. Monopoly—trust and anti-trust—are both indorsed and condemned, as state or territorial interests may demand.

There is only one as yet fairly permanent rallying cry, and that is for "the administration" and "against the administration" and that is largely kept alive by the army of officeholders, and the other army of would-be officeholders. Even the "new deals" are disuniting, rather than uniting, and are temporary even in that, as nobody knows how nor when they will eventually end.

Sectionally, rather than Nationally, is the inclination of the public mind. Government is becoming a Santa Claus, looked-to-for gifts all the year, rather than as a police force guaranteeing certain liberties and common rights under which we can earn what we call a "living" and a surplus.

At best, what is commonly called "politics" is an indescribable force meaning one thing here, and another thing somewhere else; and our leaders are more the loud voices in a big crowd, than are the intelligent students of the best thought and wisest practice.

Two years is now a long time between elections, as compared with what may take place within that time. And, so it is that shouting over victory now, may be from a very different crowd two years hence, and due to very different results.

JOURNALIST KNOWS MOST WORDS.

There are too many words in the English language, according to Dr. Michael West of the Ontario college of education. He thinks that 1,300 words are enough for any language, as that number should be sufficient to permit anyone to say all that he wants.

The English language has more than 400,000 words. No living person has ever been found who knows them all.

It has been estimated that the average backwoodsman uses fewer than 400 words.

Skilled workers of ordinary education know about 5,000 words. Clergymen, lawyers and doctors average about 10,000 words.

But the man with the widest, if not the largest, vocabulary is the working journalist. His work brings him into touch with all trades and professions, and all classes of people, and he must have a working knowledge of the words peculiar to each. Yet, it has been estimated, there is no journalist whose vocabulary has been found to contain more than 20,000 words.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SOUND INVESTMENTS.

The careful building of a child's power of resistance to disease, through attention to his general health, diet, and daily routine, with periodical medical supervision, and avoidance of exposure to the "catching" diseases, were described as sound investments certain to yield substantial returns in child health and well-being, by Dr. J. H. M. Knox, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the State Department of Health.

"The diet of a growing child," he said, "having the meals at regular hours, with regular hours for sleep, and other matters of the daily routine have a much larger part in building up a child's resistance to disease than is generally realized. Children do not need fancy combinations of food. They must have simple, nourishing food, with plenty of milk, bread and butter, whole grain cereals, fruits, raw or cooked, and some green vegetables every day, eggs occasionally, simple desserts, custards, stewed fruits, something sweet occasionally, at meals, not between times, and very little meat.

"Because milk contains the elements essential for growth and in easily digested form, it is one of the most important articles in a child's diet. Fortunately, nearly all children like it and if they are not inclined to drink it, it can be given to them in the form of cream soups, cocoa, custards and junkets. If bottled milk can not be obtained, evaporated or unsweetened condensed milk can be used.

"Sleep at regular hours and in a quiet room, is another essential. Young children use up a great deal of nervous energy in play and in their school activities, and they need plenty of sleep to make up for the wear and tear upon them. Over-fatigue and nervous excitement will eventually break down a grown-up's power of resistance to disease. They are equally bad for growing children. Children need play and fun and recreation to make them strong and resistant to disease. Appetites are sharpened and muscles strengthened by play and games out of doors in the sunshine, or in well ventilated places in doors. Movies, as a rule, are too exciting for young children. Play out of doors is better for them.

"Regular supervision by the family doctor is necessary for every child. The aim of such supervision is to keep the child well. Young children should be taken to the doctor at regular intervals—the doctor is the best judge of how often these visits should be made.

"Colds, bronchial affections and the pneumonias are a frequent source of anxiety during the winter months. Care should be taken to keep children away from other children and from grown-ups who have colds or coughs, or who are ill from throat or chest diseases—or who have any other 'catching' diseases."

WHAT ARE THE "MARINES?"

"Leathernecks" they are known as because of the staff leather collars worn by them several decades ago; "Sea Soldiers" they are called due to their soldier duties while serving at sea; "Devil Dogs" the Germans dubbed them during the World War as they had little or no regard for danger; but, when the First Continental Congress, meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, passed an Act on November 10, 1775, nearly eight months before the Declaration of Independence was signed, authorizing their organization, "Marines" appeared in the official documents.

The personnel of the Marine Corps are landing, building and fighting troops, usually attached to the Navy. Its organization includes practically all army branches—infantry, artillery, aviation, etc., and the Corps as a whole is a complete small army.

Many of the ornate decorations worn by the "Leathernecks" were discarded during the last century, but the Marine of today in his smart blue uniform with red and gold trimmings is still a colorful figure.

The record of the Corps is one which will bear comparison with that of the most famous military organizations in the world's history. During more than 90 of the 159 years of its existence, this small body of men has been in action against the Nation's foes. From the battle of Trenton to the Argonne, Marines have won foremost honors in war and, in the long eras of tranquility at home, generation after generation of them have grown gray in war in both hemispheres, and in every corner of the seven seas, that our country and its citizens might enjoy peace and security. In every battle and skirmish since the birth of the Corps, its men have acquitted themselves in a manner of great distinction, winning new honors on each occasion until the term "Marine" has come to signify all that is highest in military efficiency and soldierly virtue.

On their 159th birthday, November 10, Marines all over the world will pause to glance back over their glorious record of deeds and service to the country.—Publicity Article Supplied.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND THE LOTTERY LAW.

We note that some of the big daily papers have been publishing accounts of drawings of the "Irish Sweepstakes," and the various amounts of prizes drawn by residents of this country; running up, if we mistake not, into millions of dollars.

As we understand the postal laws concerning lottery publicity, it is illegal and punishable by heavy fines, to use the mails for circulating lottery advertising, or news items of any kind.

We are not sure that the newspaper that on several days came to our attention were carried by the mails. They may have been sold entirely by dealers and newsboys.

If that is the case, the newspaper is perhaps not accountable, but if some person buys such a paper and mails it, the latter is the law violator. To us, it seems that the Lottery law should be made generally known to the public; and whatever it is, it should be informed.

DRIVING IS A PRIVILEGE.

Data collected from many parts of the United States by insurance companies show that 10 percent of the drivers cause 60 percent of the motor accidents. This figure was cited a few days ago by the safety engineer of the Maryland Casualty Company, and it is borne out in essence by a number of earlier studies. These findings point directly to the probably most effective single step that can be taken to reduce the unspeakable toll of traffic fatalities and injuries in the United States and elsewhere—namely, stricter regulation of the privilege of driving a motorcar.

Obviously the majority of accidents are caused not by casual or inadvertent offenders but by "repeaters," habitual speeders and rule-breakers. Against such the point must be driven home in the public consciousness that driving is not a right to be claimed by anyone who can buy or borrow a car, but a privilege involving the safety of others. Twenty-nine American states require licenses for all operators of motor vehicles, and this should be a requirement in all.

But it is not enough that states should merely collect a fee for issuing such a card; provision should be made for its suspension or revocation in event of repeated or serious violation of traffic laws. Twenty-one states have motorists' responsibility laws which, if adequately enforced, accomplish this purpose.

Every drivers' licensing law, moreover, might well require that a record of any convictions of the licensee for unsafe driving be written on his card. This record need not be presented in court but it does afford pertinent information to a traffic officer and will result in greater certainty of reporting habitual offenders to the licensing authorities.

Now it may be that some of these persons are not willful offenders but merely incompetent drivers. That distinction does not lessen the damage they may inflict. Such persons should resolve either to improve their driving or else forgo that privilege. For driving is a privilege, and should be treated as such.—Christian Science Monitor.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE FARMER'S FUTURE.

There is much worry about the American farmer. Many believe that what seems to be his increasing dependence on governmental relief and aid, will weaken his traditional qualities of self-reliance and honest individualism.

A percentage of farmers is willing to depend upon political relief measures—but that percentage is very small. In all sections of the country, groups of farmers have banded together to fight their own battles and win their own victories. They regard relief as being purely temporary—a lift over a particularly bad place in the economic road. They have no intention of depending upon it for their future welfare.

These farmers constitute the memberships of genuine business organizations, which, through expert and experienced management, are applying proven business methods to farm problems. The question of supply and demand, of production and marketing methods, of foreign markets, of tariff walls and embargoes—in brief, everything that affects the farmer—engage their attention. They work with these problems, not for a day or a week or a year, or until another political party comes into power, but continuously, permanently. They are here to stay.

Those who have watched the co-ops grow and develop, have little to fear for the future of the progressive American farmer.—Industrial News Review.

"A lover is a man who, in his anxiety to possess another, has lost possession of himself."—Bulver.

FARM LOAN RECORDS.

Small farmers and tenants are operating their farms more economically and are making proportionately larger profits than large farmers, according to J. K. Doughton, general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Baltimore and acting head of the administration's Production Credit Corporation.

In substantiating his statement Mr. Doughton presented the collection record of the South Hill, Va., Production Credit Association, which during the past eight months has been making farm production loans to small farmers and tenants in its territory.

As of Oct. 9, this association had closed a total of 492 loans. As of the same date 106 had been repaid in full and only 4 were delinquent; in other words, more than one-fifth of the total loans made have been fully repaid, and less than one percent of the total are delinquent.

"The territory served by the South Hill association," Mr. Doughton said, "which includes Mecklenburg, Lunenburg and Brunswick Counties, is made up mostly of small farmers and tenants. Naturally, most of its loans have been small: on the average, about \$345.00. This association leads all other associations in the Baltimore farm credit district in the number of loans made as well as the number repaid.

"In fact," Mr. Doughton said, "the South Hill Production Credit Association has one of the best collection records of all of the 650 such associations of the entire country. When its record is compared with associations making loans mostly to large farmers, one cannot but infer that small farmers and tenants are operating more economically and enjoying a comparatively larger profit than large farmers."

Mr. Doughton attributed the South Hill Association's record largely to the work and management of Mr. G. Radcliffe, the association's secretary-treasurer. Mr. Doughton said that Mr. Radcliffe's lending policy of "a loan properly made is a loan half collected" is proving "commendably effective."

There are 52 Production Credit Associations in the Baltimore farm credit district: 11 in Pennsylvania; 1 in Delaware; 7 in Maryland; 19 in Virginia; 5 in West Virginia; and 9 in Puerto Rico.

A FAIR QUESTION.

Stirred by growing tendency of his fellow townsmen to use the newspaper for everything but advertising, a South Dakota editor recently asked them pertinently, in a page one box: "If a member of your family died, would you send out the obituary in a circular letter? If your wife entertained, would you run a slide on the screen of the movie show? If you were to enlarge your store, would you tell folks in a hotel register? If you were to have a wedding at your house would you tack the news on a telephone post?

"Then why in heck don't you put your advertising in the newspaper, too?"—Oklahoma Publisher.

Thousands of Indians in Country Ahead of Whites

It is estimated that there were upwards of 1,000 Indian tribes at the time of the discovery of America, and the number of Indians has been estimated at more than a million.

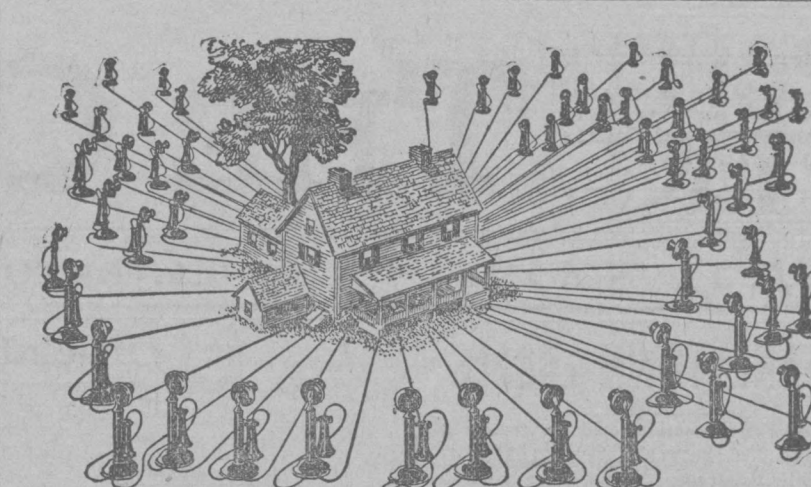
The land lying both north and south of the Great Lakes, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, was inhabited by the Algonquians, including the Delawares and the Mohicans. The Iroquois, comprising the six nations of Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Senecas, Onondagas and Tuscaroras, inhabited what is now New York state and southern Ontario. South of the Algonquians, from the Carolinas to Texas and Arkansas, were the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles.

The Indians of the great plains included the Crees, Chippewas and Ojibwas in the Northeast, the Omahas and Wichitas in the East and the Sioux, Assinibolans and Dakotahs in the Center. Among the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest were the Apaches and Navajos.

The California Indians or Diggers included the Washos, Yumans and Maidu. In the Northwest and British Columbia were the Bannocks, Snakes and Flatheads. In the North Pacific area were the Bellacoolas and Chinooks.—Detroit News.

Robin Hood

Robin Hood, the chivalrous outlaw and robber of medieval England, the best and most complete portrait of whom is that which was painted by Sir Walter Scott in Ivanhoe, where he appears under the name Locksley, is the central figure of so many ballads among English speaking peoples that it is difficult to picture him as one other than a character of real life, writes G. R. Turner in the Kansas City Times. Nevertheless, there exists not a shred of evidence to prove that he really existed. Historians are almost unanimous in agreeing with C. E. Clark, who, in his book, "More Mistakes We Make," states: "No antiquary that respects his cloth will admit that he ever lived outside his ballads."



A HOME WITH 33,000,000 NEIGHBORS

The farm home with a telephone has more neighbors than the city home without one.

The home without a telephone is, in a sense, cut off. It is without proper protection from fire or marauders—out of reach of its neighbors—lacking certain of the social advantages that all families deserve.



Call our Business Office and get the low rates for residence service.



The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company (Bell System)
E. Baltimore St., Taneytown, Md.

Florence Nightingale, "Lady With the Lamp"

Florence Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy, in 1820. She studied nursing at the Protestant Deaconess Institute at Kaiserswerth, Germany, and made a study of hospital methods in England, France, Italy, Constantinople and Alexandria. When she returned to England, she gave valuable aid to the ragged schools and similar institutions of London.

When reports of the sufferings of the troops in the Crimea reached England, she sailed, October, 1854, for Scutari with a staff of thirty-eight volunteer nurses. There she toiled until the British troops left the town in July, 1856. Her nightly round of the wards won for her the title of the "Lady With the Lamp." She not only nursed the wounded, but started classes and encouraged organized reading from books and periodicals sent at her request from sympathizers in England. The feeling of the nation found expression in a gift of £50,000, with which Miss Nightingale founded a training home for nurses. She became general adviser on nursing organization and sanitary reforms throughout the civilized world.

Her influence and example helped the founding of the Red Cross society. She was decorated with the Order of Merit, the first woman to receive it, in 1907, and the freedom of the city of London was given her in 1908. She wrote two books dealing with nursing. She died in 1910.

Sacred Lake Manasarovar

The sacred lake Manasarovar, theme of ancient Hindoo hymns, lies dreaming between Himalaya and Transhimalaya. Pilgrims from India travel to its shores to bathe in the crystal-like water. "He who bathes in its waves will reach Brahma's paradise," it is said, "and he who drinks its water shall enter Siva's heaven and be saved from the sins of a hundred births." The Tibetans believe this lake is sacred. They come from near and far, circle the round lake and worship their gods in eight temples that adorn the shore like gems set in a bracelet. On the southern shore the twin-peaked mountain Gurla-mandaya rises to a height of 25,340 feet and on the northern shore Kailas towers 21,800 feet above sea level. No scenery on earth can rival this in magnificent beauty, an explorer says.

1,900,000 Miles a Day!

Sirius is estimated to be 70,000,000,000 miles distant, yet it is the brightest star visible in our hemisphere. It is what we commonly call a "fixed" star, but it moves apparently about an inch a century. Even that microscopic movement, to be calculable at such an immense distance, means a speed of 1,900,000 miles a day. The light by which, tonight, one may easily see Sirius left that star 30 years ago. Compared with Sirius, our sun is a mere infant beside a giant. If the two were to exchange places our sun would be barely discernible without the aid of a telescope, whereas Sirius would consume the earth as quickly and completely as a blast furnace would a gnat, for it would take 400 suns to make Sirius.—Tit-Bits Magazine.

Crabs "Shed" Quickly

The transition of crabs through soft shell to hard shell is only a matter of a very few hours under natural conditions. The hardshell crab, having outgrown its shell and with a new or soft shell developed beneath, gradually breaks out of the hard shell. During that stage it is known as a peeler. Once out of the shell the new shell is soft and will remain so if the crab is taken out of the water and packed for shipment to market. However, if the crab remains in the water for two or three hours after sloughing the shell, the new shell also becomes hard. The entire process may not require more than four or five hours.

Richardson's Skua, Bird Known as a Robber Gull

Wild nature is rather like human nature. We find birds and mammals which prefer robbery to work.

The Richardson's skua, a bird little known in the South, but met with frequently in northern seas, is really a robber gull, declares a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine. Thousands of years ago this bird probably obtained its living like any other respectable gull, but it found that it could bully other gulls, even if they were twice its size, and obtain the food they had captured. It continued in its bad ways, and its descendants have followed in its footsteps, until now we find these skuas living with colonies of gulls, waiting until one has found a beakful of food, then worrying it until it is forced to drop its hard-won meal. The gulls, being simple-minded, allow the skuas to dwell with them, but there are many and more intelligent birds which would never allow such liberties.

Birds of prey cannot be called criminals when striking other birds down, for they are simply following the law of their race in obtaining their food, but the fierce peregrine falcon is at times a bad criminal, for he will kill for the love of the sport. On some of our sea-cliffs, where the peregrine and hosts of sea-birds are found nesting in close proximity, the former will often strike down puffins as they fly past. In other places where pigeons are common, he and his larger mate will often amuse themselves by chasing these birds, killing them in mid-air and allowing their bodies to fall.

Wood Sorrel Said to Be Jesuit Christian Emblem

The lovely yellow wood sorrel, or Lady's sorrel, Oxalis corniculata, growing in waste places and on the edge of the forest, as well as in old fields, is no aristocrat, writes Otis Swift in the New York World Telegram. Though mingling with the common herd and helping to make ugly spots beautiful, and so serving the common good, she keeps about her a certain virginal aloofness and dignity—perhaps because of the religious sign she carries in her leaves of three heart-shaped leaflets—that mark her as a lady of that 51 per cent of creatures who mean well and generally succeed in doing well.

The Jesuits are said to have used the leaves of the yellow wood sorrel in teaching the Christian Trinity to the Indians. Its leaves of three heart-shaped leaflets very well illustrate the idea that Life, as illustrated by the fundamental trinity of "Force, acting on Matter through Natural Law" creating the Universe and Life, for the heart form of the leaflets suggests that Love and all its meanings are a part of the corollary of Creation—of the marriage of Matter and Spirit. Like all who elect to serve the "low spirit," the pathetically sordid and materialistic, the Lady's sorrel, which makes beauty in prosaic places, not only wears her King's Daughter's pin as a protection but has a tart way about her when one intrudes on her pale of personality; tries to eat her, for instance. Oxalis, or wood sorrel, is named for the Greek, meaning sour salts.

Pontine Marshes

The Pontine marshes are a tract of swampy land in the Campagna south and east of the city of Rome. They lie along the coast between the sea and the Lepini mountains, and have for ages formed a very unhealthy vicinity near Rome, which is notorious for its malaria in the summer.

Leit Motif

Leit motif is a term intended to mean a short figure of melody or progression of harmony (frequently the two in combination) of marked character used to illustrate situations, personages, objects and ideas essential in a story or drama to which music forms a counterpart.

POULTRY FACTS

SPECIAL FEED FOR GROWING BROILERS

Care Is Necessary to Obtain the Best Results.

There are generally considered to be two broiler seasons—one near the holiday season and one near Easter time. The popularity of producing two or three-pound young chickens is increasing each year. With the development of this enthusiasm have come a number of new problems not heretofore encountered in any large degree, cites a writer in Wallace's Farmer.

Winter broilers are reared either on the floors of brooder houses or in the more modern battery brooders. There is less difficulty for success with floor brooding, but the battery method seems to present reactions that are difficult to analyze.

Cannibalism and feather picking are problems in all confined systems of brooding, but seem to show greater aggravation in batteries.

The battery plan of management has developed a new obstacle or disease, commonly termed "hock disease," or slipped tendons. The tendon at the hock slips out of place and the leg turns to one side. It has often been confused with leg weakness, or rickets, but this is an error. Rickets results from deficient mineral assimilation and can be corrected by some vitamin D carrier, such as cod-liver oil or sardine oil.

Experiments at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and United States government experiment stations showed that slipped tendons were caused by too much mineral intake, and more particularly by not having calcium and phosphorus in the proper balance or relation with each other.

In order to handle this situation, rations for broilers are now so constructed that there is one and one-half to two times as much calcium as phosphorus, and not more than a total of 3 per cent of both.

The job of growing chicks to broiler size, indoors, is an extremely artificial one, and the ration must be adjusted to meet the unusual conditions.

Leg Weakness, Blindness, Bother Young, Old Birds

"Leg weakness" may be a disease of young or old stock, manifesting itself without discoverable cause, or it may be an accompaniment of other disorders that show this weakness as a part of the symptoms observable, says a correspondent in the Rural New-Yorker. Protruding vents, particularly in pullets laying heavily, show birds unable to stand up under the strain of such production.

Blindness may accompany chronic coccidiosis or other chronic affections or may seem to be an affection of the nerves of sight not dependable upon any known disease elsewhere. About all that can be said of it in many cases is that it is "A disease of the optic nerve."

Unless autopsies reveal a definite disease or definite diseases to account for the mortality in the flock, it will have to be ascribed to the lack of constitutional vigor, and overcome, if at all, by greater attention to that necessary ingredient of flock welfare; very possibly at the expense of such heavy egg production as layers are now forced to.

Cut Poultry Mortality

Heavy pullet mortality has long been recognized as one of the major problems for the poultryman, reports H. H. Kaufman, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State college. On many farms it has been found that 40 to 60 per cent of the pullets fail to complete their first laying year. These figures come from surveys made in several different states. The birds either die or are removed from the flocks because they are poor producers. Culls or market hens may be partially counted as mortality, as many fail in production because they do not have sufficient stamina to stand up under heavy production. There are, however, some vigorous hens that fail in production because they are by heredity poor producers.

Pastures for Poultry

Poultry raisers in England use special pastures for poultry. They use rations lower in protein and yet get good growth and egg production. As protein is the most expensive part of the ration, any method which permits lower protein feeding is important to the poultryman. Climatic conditions in England are more favorable than in this country for providing green range for poultry throughout the year. A system used there is to keep a large number of hens in portable houses.

Cull Old Hens

Five years of experimental work at the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture shows that it is not profitable to keep the average hen more than three years. These records show that all birds gave their best production their first year and decreased in production each succeeding year. In these experiments production decreased 67 per cent by the fourth year and in some cases as much as 70 per cent was noted by the end of the third year.

New England Colonists

Set Style for Spoons

When New England was settled by the early Colonists, they naturally brought their spoons with them, and the early American silversmiths patterned their designs closely after the English spoons. It is easy to determine when American silver was made because it followed closely upon the styles set in England which was well-marked or dated, observes a writer in the Washington Post.

The rat-tail spoon came in the last part of the Seventeenth century. They were called by this name because of the ridge, shaped like a rat's tail, which ran down the center from the tip of the handle to the beginning of the bowl. The bowl of the spoon was then perfectly oval. It was not until the time of our great grandparents that the bowls of spoons became egg-shaped.

Modern silversmiths have the facilities for designing silver which is more nearly perfect in line and detail than the old craftsmen ever dreamed of, yet there is a naive charm in the irregularities of the early hand-wrought pieces. They have an individuality and distinction that has been lost to a certain extent in the age of mass production.

"Esquire" Is Next Below Knight, English Ruling

In England "Esquire" is a title of dignity next in degree below knight. It is given to the eldest sons of knights and the eldest sons of the younger sons of peers and their eldest sons in succession, to officers of the king's courts and of the household, to barristers, justices of the peace while in commission, in the army and navy and others, but opinions with regard to the correct usage vary.

There also are esquires of Knights of the Bath, each knight appointing three at his installation. The title is conceded to all professional and literary men. In the United States the title is regarded as belonging especially to lawyers. In legal and other formal documents esquire is usually written in full after the names of those considered entitled to the designation; in common usage it is abbreviated Esq. or Esqr., and appended to any man's name as a mere mark of respect, as in the addresses of letters, though this practice is less prevalent than formerly. In the general sense, and as a name, the form Esquire has been the more common in familiar use.

Clay

Clay is the product of rock destruction by weathering agents, resulting primarily from the decomposition of other rocks containing silicates of alumina. Clay, therefore, is always of secondary origin. Both residual and sedimentary classes of clays are found in various sections. The residual clays include two general types, the loose, unconsolidated materials that have been derived from surface weathering of limestone, sandstone or shales, or from the weathering of glacial drift, and the kaolin that has been formed by the alteration of sedimentary strata through biochemical processes. The sedimentary class of clays includes the majority of the ceramic materials of Indiana. The varieties of sedimentary clays include shales, underclays, fire clays, alluvial clays, loessial clays and glacial clays.

Water Scorpions

Water scorpions have two long bristles on the end of the body which are grooved on the inner side. By putting these bristles together, a long tube is formed, which the insects can put out of the water to obtain air for breathing, while resting on the bottom of the pond. The water scorpions live among rubbish, or on the stems of water plants, in ponds and the quiet parts of the streams. They are carnivorous, and the first pair of legs are fitted for seizing prey. As their bodies are long and usually covered with dirt, it is difficult to see them among the rubbish where they are found. Their resemblance to dirty sticks helps them to capture unwary insects and small fish that come too near them.

Professional Snail Hunter

The professional snail hunter lures his prey by trailing a lump of sweet over floating vegetation from various points to a central place where the bait is anchored for a day. Returning, the hunter will find most of the snails in the neighborhood congregated about the bait. Other species are attracted to a sliced potato from a distance of 75 feet, while others still relish the paint on book covers and the taste of old newspapers.

Continuous Reducing

The Caucasus mountains of Russia contain some of the strangest white people on earth. Many of the women wear tight leather underwear all their lives to maintain slenderness; some of the tribes believe it irreligious not to steal regularly; and one group considers love to be so celestial that sweethearts are never married to each other.—Collier's Weekly.

Early Bounty on Wolves

A law of Ohio in its territorial days stands as a testimonial that wolves were a menace to the settlers. Bounties were offered on the heads of these animals to thin out their numbers. Wolves under six months of age brought 50 cents, over six months \$1.25. The head had to carry both ears so as to prevent fraud. As soon as the justice of the peace paid the award, he removed the ears and destroyed them.

MAIL FRAUDS COST BILLION EACH YEAR

Million Americans Duped by Wild Schemes.

Washington.—One million gullible Americans yearly lose their money and property in mail fraud schemes. The loss is estimated at one billion dollars a year.

This was revealed by Horace J. Donnelly, assistant solicitor of the Post Office department, to whose lot has fallen the job of holding this loss down to a minimum. He has directed thousands of investigations of mail frauds, and put thousands of swindlers out of business, but for every one who is stopped another appears.

And the number of people ready to be victimized shows no noticeable decline.

Willing to Be Duped.

Mr. Donnelly tells the story: "It is amazing that so many people, in this enlightened age, are willing to be duped, but particularly in connection with investment ventures, their desire to get something for nothing, or a lot for a little, seems almost to overcome all efforts to protect them."

"In many cases so strong a hold has the crook on his victim that we are severely condemned by the victim for putting the swindler out of business, the dupe still believing that the false promises of riches will be fulfilled."

Mail frauds run through a multitude of varieties, from the simple catch-penny schemes to gigantic investment swindles of different kinds involving millions of dollars each, Donnelly went on.

Some petty faker offers to ladies, for advertising purposes, ten yards of beautiful silk for making shirtwaists and other fancy things at the fancy price of ten cents, said Donnelly, but fills the order with ten yards of silk thread. He continued:

"Fake medicine men, with their absolute cures for every human ailment, have a fertile field. One quack claimed that with his new discovery he could cure cancer, tuberculosis, leprosy, curvature of the spine and other ailments, in addition to growing new eyes and restoring sight to the blind. \$300,000 Yearly Profit."

"His concoction was found to consist of olive oil, alcohol and water, mixed with flavoring oils, each flavor making a different remedy. He was receiving an income of about \$300,000 a year from the compound."

"We came across another case the other day of a company which was offering pills to make the bust larger or smaller. Investigation revealed the same pills were being used for both."

"Foreign sweepstake lotteries are always an important problem," Donnelly said. "We handle 1,000 lottery cases a year and, although we do everything possible to bar any lottery literature from the mails, the operators manage to draw down an enormous revenue. Investigation time and again has revealed that a great majority of these are fakes."

He added that there is some fly-by-night scheme for every line of legitimate business. The Post Office department is making every effort to stamp out these rackets, but so long as there are gullible people in the world ready to be plucked, the practice will go on, Donnelly continued.

Federal Prison Cells Are Made Impregnable

Washington.—When Uncle Sam slaps a criminal in a new federal prison cell, the desperado is behind bars that really are bars.

The government now is using tool-proof steel for its cells and a recent series of tests at the new Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary show beyond all doubt that the bars cannot be cut by hacksaws or other tools that might be slipped to inmates.

This steel was used in construction of cells at Lewisburg and also at the Alcatraz island penitentiary in San Francisco bay where the most desperate federal prisoners soon are to be incarcerated.

The warden of Lewisburg sent Federal Prison Director Bates a sample of the tool-proof steel bars which had been attacked experimentally with half a dozen tools that would easily cut through ordinary steel. The bar was little more than scratched.

Hacksaws bit slightly into the outside layer, but their teeth were worn off by the inner cores of especially hardened metal. Brand-new files became smooth and useless after a few strokes. Even a metal lathe, which no prisoner could smuggle into a cell, was tried and with no result. Acid, too, proved futile.

Fire Fighting by Plane With Chemicals Likely

Syracuse.—Chemical compounds may be used in the future for extinguishing forest fires. The opportunity for the employment of chemicals in this field may become much broader than has ever been possible in combating other types of fires, says the New York State College of Forestry. The use of dust-chemical combinations from the air eventually may be developed which would probably be impracticable in city or country unless the fire covered an extensive area.

It is known that efficient dust mixtures have been developed which can be applied from an airplane and that these dust combinations can be produced in commercial quantities at fairly reasonable prices. Moreover, the needed materials can be stored at convenient points available for use on short notice.

Rainbow Shades in Sky

Are Not Always Genuine

Rainbow-colored streaks in the sky are not always rainbows. Opalescent patches of various sizes and shapes, tinted with all the rainbow's hues but bearing no physical relation to the true rainbow, are occasionally seen, usually late in the fall, high up in the sky near the sun, according to a representative of the United States weather bureau.

This rare celestial phenomenon, it is explained, is caused by interference from minute drops of water in the clouds to light waves traveling earthward from the sun. These droplets act on the light in such a way as to cause the crests of some parts of a wave of light to get ahead of the crests of others. When the crest and the trough of a wave reach a certain point at the same time the light is dimmed. When two crests come along together the light is intensified. This diffraction of light waves gives the sky bright patches of color, especially red and green, that are sometimes mistaken for rainbows.

The iridescent cloud effect produced when light is forced to pass through the tiny raindrops is the same as that of the colored corona often seen near the sun or moon but of much larger radius and purer and brighter in color, owing to the extraordinarily minute size of the drops and the thinness of the silky, gauzy clouds. Anyone is lucky to see this gorgeous spectacle once in a lifetime, though a watchful observer may see one or more such displays almost every year.

Janizaries Were Heroes; Won Envyable Reputation

Six hundred years ago the Turkish sultan, Orkhan, decided to force the many Christian prisoners he held to espouse the precepts of Mahomet, and to prove their allegiance he forced the prisoners to join the army. They were formed into a special corps known as the Janizaries, a Turkish word meaning new army.

In the first 80 years of its existence this corps grew until its numbers totaled 10,000. During that period, the bravery of the young soldiers won for the Janizaries an enviable reputation. Their heroism became famous. In fact so honored did the Janizaries become, young Turks, members of the leading families, joined up.

Like many movements which gain momentum rapidly, the Janizaries soon became difficult to handle and within their ranks was bred many a conspiracy which ripened into an assassination of a sultan, or vizier. In later years, the sultans grew to fear the Janizaries and many efforts were made to disband them or change their system, without success.

Finally, in 1826, the sultan, Mahmud Second, formed a new army patterned after the European forces and met the Janizaries in battle. The latter were defeated and driven back into their barracks, which were fired, 8,000 perishing in the flames. Fifteen thousand more, who were taken prisoner, were executed and around 20,000 were banished from Turkey.

One of Largest Moths

The Carcopia is one of the largest moths. The wing spread is usually between five and six inches. The large silky cocoons can be found during the winter months in clumps of willow along ditches. They are generally about eight inches from the ground and are sometimes covered with snow. Many people do not notice them but the careful observer seldom misses them. The cocoons generally mature in about a week after they are taken in the house, and the moth emerges.

Seeing Stars in Daytime

Stars are not visible during the day because the superior light of the sun and its reflected rays from objects on the earth is so strong as to obliterate the tiny rays from stars so that they make no impression on the retina of the eye. At the bottom of a shaft or very tall chimney where no light enters and the direct rays of sunlight are cut off, the retina registers the rays from the stars and hence they become visible.

Web-Perfecting Press

A web-perfecting press is a printing press which uses rolls of paper in contrast to flat sheets of paper and from which roll paper is fed into the press in web form, and printed upon and perfected, or in other words, both sides of the web are printed on and the printed product is then folded ready for use or delivery. The outstanding example of this kind of press in the modern newspaper press.

The Statue of Liberty

On Bedloe island in New York harbor the famous statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," has stood since 1886 when, as the gift of the citizens of France, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, it was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies. The statue, of bronze, is 151 feet in height and rises from a granite pedestal, 155 feet high.

The Scotch-Irish

The Scotch-Irish are chiefly of Scotch descent. They came to America from Ireland. In 1611 King James I began colonizing Ulster, a barren and neglected part of Ireland, with people from Scotland and the northern part of England. They began migrating to America about the year 1730, and at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war about one-sixth of the population of the colonies was Scotch-Irish.

"COCKTAIL HOUR" DIVORCE SCANDAL STIRS HOLLYWOOD

Midnight Raid on Mansion Features Suit of Rogell Against Wife.

Los Angeles.—Hollywood's amazing "Cocktail Hour" divorce drama is furnishing the film capital with sensations, action, thrills and denouements outrivalling the most sophisticated screen story ever mined under blazing klieg lights.

Principals in this startling marital melodrama are Al Rogell, nationally famous film director; his pretty blond wife, Ena Gregory, former actress, also renowned on the silver screen as Marian Douglas, and William Van Remselaar Smith, wealthy young Beverly Hills attorney.

Fast and Furious.

So fast and furious have developments followed each other in this astounding "triangle" that even those directors, studio executives, actors and actresses who have produced many "heart throb" talkies find it difficult to follow the Rogell-Smith-Rogell "script."

These developments include: Rogell swears to a divorce complaint against his pretty wife, charging she attends too many cocktail parties and is over-friendly with other men. The scene for this "take" is the office of Rogell's attorney, Milton Cohen, Jr.

Midnight raid on Beverly Hills mansion of Smith three nights later, where raiders, including Rogell and his lawyer, find Smith clad in pajamas and dressing gown and Mrs. Rogell hiding in closet, dressed except for shoes and stockings.

Formal filing of divorce suit by Rogell the following morning.

Suit for \$150,000, charging alienation of affections, filed against Smith by Rogell two days later.

Amendment to divorce complaint filed by Rogell next day, directly naming Smith as the "other man" with whom wife has been "over-friendly."

Sues for \$500,000.

Damage suit for \$500,000 filed against Rogell and his lawyers by Smith, as aftermath of midnight raid.

Cross-complaint for divorce filed by Mrs. Rogell, who also asks \$750 monthly alimony and \$5,500 for counsel fees and costs.

Amendment to \$500,000 damage suit filed by Smith, specifically charging Rogell and his lawyer with theft of personal property, including jewelry, of value of \$3,000, as well as of destruction of door in forcing entry during midnight raid.

And other sensational developments are promised before the various legal battles are fought out in court.

Ena Gregory gave up her career in motion pictures for love. For nearly eight years the Rogells were looked upon in the film colony as the happiest married couple in Hollywood.

Northwest Indians Vie in War Canoe Contest

Coupeville, Wash.—Northwest Indian tribes, which warred with one another during centuries before the first white men came, battled again for more peaceful trophies in the International Indian Water Festival here.

Thousands of spectators, white and red, watched 11 bronzed young warriors from the Saanich tribe of Victoria, B. C., send their fragile 50-foot war canoe, Saanich No. 5, through the choppy waters of Puget Sound to win the principal event of the festival.

The crew covered the three-mile course in 28 minutes ten seconds. They finished a length ahead of the Mermaid, paddled by the 11 George brothers of the Burrard tribe, North Vancouver, B. C. Nine tribes entered the race.

The canoes, ranging from 48 to 52 feet in length, were identical with those used by the Northwest natives for generations. Each was hewed from a cedar log, thin, light and barely wide enough to seat the paddlers. They were painted in curious, gay designs.

Indian participants were stripped to the waist, revealing powerful, corded arm and chest muscles, developed by years of swimming and paddling.

Removing His Wet Hat Saves This Man's Life

Salt Lake City.—Earl W. Stauffer is alive because he took off his hat.

He was standing on the summit of Bald mountain near here, when a sudden thunderstorm came up. While standing under shelter from the rain, he removed his wet hat.

Lightning struck him. It hit both shoulders, traveled down his body and through his left leg, bursting the shoe and tearing a hole in his left foot.

He was unconscious for about an hour and was found later by another group of hikers, wandering up and down the mountain, delirious, carrying his shoe.

Physicians said the fact he had removed the wet hat accounted for his being alive.

Trial by Torture by Police Banned in China

Peking.—Trial by torture is banned in Kwangtung province by the authorities. It has long been the practice for Chinese police to secure confessions of suspects by beating with bamboo or forcing the arrested persons to kneel for long periods on chains with pieces of wood locked behind the knees. Simultaneously, the authorities issued instructions that all death penalties must be held up until a thorough reconsideration has been given each case.

Private Sale

The undersigned offers at Private Sale his desirable home adjoining Taneytown. The lot contains 3/4 of an ACRE AND 38 SQ. PERCHES, improved by a near new Wetherboard Dwelling, six rooms, electric lights, and never-failing well of water. Also hog pen, chicken house, all in first-class condition. Possession will be given at any time. Terms Cash.

NOAH P. SELBY,

For information apply to Chester Selby, near Bethel Church. 10-26-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S W. A. SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

IN HARNEY, CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in the last will and testament of Sarah J. Yealy, deceased, and by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, the undersigned administrator, W. A., will offer at public sale, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1934, at 1:30 o'clock, P. M., all that tract or parcel of land containing

13 1/2 SQUARE PERCHES LAND, more or less, situate in the town of Harney, Carroll County, Maryland, and being the same land that is described in the deed from Millard A. Hess, widow, to the said Sarah J. Yealy, dated December 26, 1923, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County, and improved with a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and Garage.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money in cash on the day of sale or on ratification thereof by the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in three months, and the other payable in six months from day of sale, the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers. A deposit of \$100.00 will be required of the purchaser on the day of sale.

RALPH E. YEALY, Administrator, W. A. of Sarah J. Yealy, deceased. FRINGER & SPONSELLER, Solicitors. 10-19-11-2-9-3t



MONUMENTS-HEADSTONES-MARKERS IN NEW APPROPRIATE DESIGNS ALWAYS ON DISPLAY WESTMINSTER, MD. "See what you buy"



Cakes for Picnics

FROSTED cakes for picnics without a crack in the icing! Yes! It can be done! And here's how.

First, bake your cake. Then remove from pan, and let cool. After that, return it to pan, wrap pan in waxed paper and tie it up securely. That's step number one.

Make the frosting a few days in advance. Put it in the ice-box in a tightly covered jar. Pack it with the picnic lunch, and frost your cake at the picnic grounds. That's step number two.

Eat it before anyone steps on it. That's step number three.

How to Make the Frosting

Chocolate is an almost universal favorite, so we'll tell you how to make a frosting out of that. You need three ounces (one package) of cream cheese, three or four tablespoons milk, two cups sifted confectioner's sugar, two squares unsweetened chocolate, melted, and a dash of salt.

Soften the cream cheese with the milk. Add the confectioner's sugar, one cup at a time, blending after each addition. Then add the chocolate and salt, and beat until smooth.

This makes enough frosting to cover the tops of two 9-inch layer cakes, or the top and sides of an 8x8x2-inch cake, or about a dozen cup cakes. When tightly covered, it may be kept in the refrigerator several days before using.

Delicious Cup Cakes

And here is the way to make delicious cup cakes. Cream one-half cup butter and one cup sugar, and add two well-beaten eggs. Sift together one and three-quarters cups flour and three teaspoons baking powder, and add alternately with three-fourths cup syrup from canned pineapple. Bake in tiny buttered muffin tins at 375 degrees for fifteen minutes.*

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 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.

NORTHERN CARROLL.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon D. Tanner, sons Sherman and Earl; Miss Kathryn Tanner, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Adams, children Janet, David and Billy, Emmitsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Study, children, Hilda, Mary and Richard, near Silver Run; Miss Mildred Simpson, Taneytown; Mrs. Sarah Snyder, son Russell, Littlestown, and Murry Masenheimer, of Byersville, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Myers and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Snyder.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bowman, daughters, Maree, Arlene, Beatrice, son Kenneth, Cherrytown; Mabel, Miriam, Ruthetta Myers, Bachman's Valley; Lewis Myers, Pleasant Valley; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, daughter, Helen, son Melvin and Miss Arlene Hodges, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Heltbride.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Bankert, son Charles, were entertained at dinner Sunday at the home of the former's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Bankert, Hampstead.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Worley, daughter Fay, Littlestown, were Sunday guests at the home of the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Thurman Heltbride.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis L. Roop, daughter, Mildred, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Roop's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John Harmon, Taneytown.

HARNEY.

The Rev Herbert Schmidt, called at the home of Mr. John Ridinger and family, Sunday. Mrs. Ridinger has been on the sick list for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Foster, of Baltimore, were Sunday evening supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Waybright and family. They also called at the home of Mrs. Rosa Valentine of this village.

Mr. Albert Baker is spending some time with his nephew, Morris Holbrenner and family, of Woodsboro.

The installation services for the Rev. Herbert Schmidt will be held at the Mt. Joy Church next Sabbath, at 10 o'clock, and at the St. Paul's Church, at 7 P. M. Everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morelock and family, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Lovia Harner, of Gettysburg, were among the visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Shriver, Saturday. Mr. Wm. Fuss, Mrs. Ben Marshall, Mrs. Alice Shwalter and Mrs. Morris Haines, attended the funeral of Mrs. Baker, of Woodsboro, Wednesday.

CLEAR DALE.

The following pupils of Pleasant Grove School attended school every day during the month of October: Daniel Boose, Monroe Clapsaddle, Glenn Miller, Robert Gitt, Walter Myers, Dennis Plunkert, Robert Shaffer, Charles Strickhouser, Raymond Strickhouser, Donald Wolfe, Kenneth Wolfe, Ruth Plunkert, Evelyn Miller, Loreta Boose, Mildred Gitt, Grace Shaffer and Victoria Six. Mrs. Esther R. Wolfe is teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Hesson, of Spring Mills, Md., were entertained at supper on Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hesson.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rothaupt, of Gettysburg, spent Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Strair.

Recent dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hesson and Mr. and Mrs. Lester Myers were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Giltner, Mrs. Rosa Lee and Mrs. G. W. Fisher, all of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Owings and daughter, Belle and son Sterling, of Bachman's Valley, Md.

MAPLE HOLLOW.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Crushong and daughter, Geneva, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Hape, of near Uniontown. Other visitors at the same place, were: Mr. and Mrs. George Etzler, of Woodsboro; Mrs. George Vanfossen, of York; Mrs. Alice Clem, of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Young, of LeGore, and a Mr. Smith, of LeGore; Mrs. Elmer Vanfossen, of Uniontown.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Crushong, spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. Ralph Eyer and Mrs. Alice Crushong, at Liberty, Md.

Mrs. John Fleming and daughters, of Gamertown, spent Sunday with Mrs. Robert Green and family. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Rowe and son, Miss Ella Green, of Westminster, were visitors at the same place.

MANCHESTER.

The Sunshine Club met at the home of Mrs. Claude Hoffman, on Monday evening.

Thursday was visitors day at the school.

The G. M. G. of Trinity Reformed Church met at the home of Mrs. Guy Witter, on Tuesday evening.

Arrangements are being made for the purpose of having Leadership Training School for the Hampstead-Manchester area.

A large audience witnessed the play, "What Shall It Profit," in the School Auditorium, Manchester, Sunday evening. A fine temperance lesson was taught.

UNIONTOWN.

Roscoe Wheatley, Mrs. Rena Shreeve and Miss Belle Cover, Easton were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Singer.

Henry Sittig while painting the roof of his house slipped and fell breaking his arm. He was taken to a hospital for observation and treatment.

Dr. J. J. Weaver and Mrs. Fox, of Washington, were in town on Tuesday. Miss Virginia Myers, spent some time with her sister, Mrs. George Devillbiss and family, Sam's Creek.

Mrs. George McCleary, Baltimore, visited her aunt, Miss Lydia Valliant, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis, Philadelphia, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Myers Englar, Saturday evening and Sunday.

Evangelistic services are in progress at the Church of God.

A pleasant day was spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Myers when a dinner was held in honor of Mr. Myers' mother, Mrs. Missouri Myers, of town. Those present were: Mrs. Missouri Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Myers, Misses Dorothy Blacksten, Carrie Myers and Marianna Myers; Messrs Lewis Myers, Donald Hahn and Luther Myers.

The annual Thank-Offering Service of St. Paul's Lutheran Church will be held on Sunday evening, Nov. 18, at 7:30 o'clock. The program "Sing a New Song" will be rendered.

The ingathering of fruits and vegetables for the Deaconess' Mother House will be on display at this service. Every one is cordially invited to the service.

On Saturday the 17th, at 10 A. M., the Ladies of the Lutheran Church will hold a bake sale. Home-made candy, cake, pies, bread, rolls and vegetables and noodle soup and potato chips will be for sale, also chicken sandwiches. This sale will be held at the home of Mrs. Harry B. Fogle.

ROCKY RIDGE.

Mrs. M. V. Barrick who underwent an operation at Frederick Hospital, is home again and doing nicely.

Donald Diller and Miss Laurabelle Dayhoff called on Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wood and family recently.

Morris Sharrer and family, Frederick, were callers of Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Sharrer, Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Merle Keilholtz, of this place and Mrs. Joe Eyer, Thurmont, were in Frederick, Tuesday.

Mrs. Rose Heffner, of Loys, Md. has purchased the property of R. M. Downs, near Rocky Ridge.

Mrs. C. C. Welty and family, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, of New Philadelphia, Ohio.

Mrs. David Wetzel who has been on the sick list is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Seiss, of Baltimore, Mr. Richard Seiss and son, of Washington were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Clem over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Duble were callers of Earl Plank and family, of Gettysburg, Pa., recently.

Miss Margaret Bell, Mrs. Carrie McLaughlin, Mrs. E. L. Englar and daughter, and Chas. Williams, motored to Hanover, Sunday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Norvel Eckard.

Mrs. Ida Boone, is spending the week with her son, R. L. Seiss, of Washington.

Mr. Chas. Angell, of Union Bridge, has been selected as Station Agent and operator of this place to fill the vacancy of Mr. W. L. Renner, who has been retired due to ill health.

Miss Margaret Bell, of Emmitsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Hammond, of Knoxville, were callers of Mrs. Estella I. Englar.

The Ladies Auxilliary of the Jr. O. U. A. M., of Rocky Ridge, will hold their annual oyster supper in the Jr. Hall, on Nov. 17, 1934.

DETOUR.

Alva Young, of Washington, spent the week-end with his family, near Detour.

Mr. and Mrs. George Skinner, Union Bridge, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Luther Reissler.

Rocky Ridge Brethren Church held their Lovefeast Saturday afternoon, Nov. 3rd.

Richard Seiss and son, Washington, visited his son, Mrs. Ida Boone, over the week-end.

Mt. Zion Lutheran Church will hold an Armistice day supper, Saturday evening, Nov. 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Koutz, visited Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Pfoutz, over the week-end.

William Warren, Baltimore, visited his brother, James Warren, Detour, Sunday.

Miss Carmen Delaplane, entertained her Sunday School Class of Mt. Zion Church, on Tuesday evening.

Dr. Marlin Shorb, Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Shorb.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith, Taneytown, visited H. F. Delaplane, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Warner attended the second annual banquet of the independent Retail Grocers' Association of Carroll county, on Monday evening which was held at Clear Ridge Inn, near Westminster.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

A very pleasant surprise was given by Mr. and Mrs. Geo. I. Harman and wife, in honor of Mrs. Harman's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel V. Stahl, of Houghton Lake, Mich. The evening was spent in social chat and playing dominoes, and a very lovely lunch being served of chicken sandwiches, Honey Moon ice cream, coffee and grape juice.

Those present were: Geo. I. Harman and wife, Samuel V. Stahl and wife, John Leakins, wife and son, Oliver; Maurice E. Clabaugh, wife, daughter, Pauline, sons Lester, Melvin and Stanley; Harry E. Clabaugh, wife and daughter, Wilhelmina and son, Sterling; Vernon Clabaugh and wife, daughter Bernice; Sterling Lescalette, wife and daughter, Eva; Mrs. Frank Harman and son, Frank, Jr.; Gordon Nightengale and Luther Clabaugh and wife.

After singing "God be with you till we Meet Again," they all departed wishing to spend many more pleasant evenings together.

FEESERSBURG.

Here's November—with Indian summer weather! The Almanac tells us—"Squaw winter is a cold snap in Oct. or Nov. that always precedes Indian Summer." Well, we've had that too. Last Sunday one week it was cold with high wind here, and a friend in northwestern Ohio writes that over 4 inches of snow fell there; and this past Sunday was warm enough to have doors and windows open at home and church.

Locally we had an unusually quiet Halloween, not even any corn thrown against the windows, but some communities fared not so well; but we've always wondered where is the fun in a joke that cannot be told nor laughed at?

Mrs. Rosa Koons Bohn whose illness was mentioned in our last, was relieved of a small kidney-stone on Thursday last week; and recovered rapidly. She was in her place at church on Sunday, and now is nursing a sick neighbor.

Mother Anna Gilbert at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. S. Wolfe, suffered a very severe heart attack on Saturday night, but responded promptly to the Doctors treatment, and she has rallied the still confined to bed.

Wilbur Miller was called to the home of his father, Wm. Miller, of Detour, who had suffered an attack of illness while at the breakfast table on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Buffington are on the sick list, the latter confined to bed with a touch of pneumonia.

Samuel Remsburg, near Hobson Grove was stricken helpless on Sunday, and taken in the County Ambulance to the Frederick Hospital in semi-conscious condition on Tuesday.

On Tuesday evening of last week, Mrs. Addie Crouse Crumbacker and Mrs. Goldie McKinney Boston accompanied the Wilbur Miller family to a birthday party for Russell Miller in York, Pa., which also celebrated Halloween decorations and favors in orange and black colors. Many nice gifts and good wishes were presented to Mr. Miller, and a finely ornamental cake held 44 candles.

The in-gathering service at Mt. Union on Sunday evening proved very good, J. E. Dayhoff, presiding. After the opening devotionals, Miss Pauline Sentz read an interesting story entitled, "The Measuring Rod;" Rev. M. Kroh, spoke on "Being the First Fruits;" a chorus of young people sang, "Heaven enough for Me;" Rev. Stephens of the Church of God, Bark Hill made a brief address from the text, "Buy the Truth and sell it Not;" Roger Sentz read, "God Bless the Little Churches." There were several instrumental pieces of sacred music with piano and violins. 97 quarts of canned fruit and vegetables were in the altar, which was decorated with lovely flowering plants. The donation was packed early in the week, and forwarded to the Deaconess Mother House in Baltimore.

Mrs. Emma Koons spent last week visiting her brothers, John and Chas. Williams, near Sykesville, and her sister, Mrs. Amanda Bair, in Baltimore, where she had a glimpse of the radio artists, "Amos 'n Andy" in their popular characters and voices—which all enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McKervin, of Baltimore, spent the week-end with the Crouse-Crumbackers.

Washington Shaffer with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Plaine, of Frederick, visited Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bear, in Baltimore, on Sunday.

Mrs. C. Wolfe spent Sunday in Baltimore, visiting her foot specialist, and her cousin, Mrs. Harry Utermahlen of that city who is in the Hospital with a broken leg and other injuries from being run down by an auto as she stepped off a trolley car and started across the street, one day last week.

Last Thursday Marshall Sprague and family, moved from the H. Spurrier home on South Ave., to the Dr. Shorb tenant house on the monocacy. On Monday the Jacob Hahn family moved into the house they vacated.

Last Friday about 7 A. M., we enjoyed seeing 10 wild geese pass over in a South easterly direction. Against the morning sunlight they looked like golden birds, fairly glittering, and soaring so high one couldn't hear a sound. We remember the older folks used to foretell the weather by the form in which they flew, and these were not in a V or A or W.

Election Day—and we fixed things for our country and state but really if the ballots get any longer the booths will be too small to accommodate them, and one candle and pencil won't see us thro' Short people already need a ladder to reach the end of the ticket. Every thing was peaceable and solemn, and the ladies of the M. E. Church in Middleburg sold eatables outside the exit.

On October 31st, at midnight the lights were switched off at the Century of Progress Fair, in Chicago after being open for two successive seasons 38 million people had entered its portals at \$1.00 and we call these hard times.

KEYMAR.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Roy Saylor and daughter, Miss Helen Jane, spent last Sunday in Johnsville, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Harp and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Schwaber and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stahl, of Houghton Lake, Mich, spent Tuesday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Leakins. Mrs. Stahl before marriage was Miss Bessie Kehn, formerly of Greenville.

Mrs. Bertha Albaugh, is spending some time at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Holly Albaugh, Unionville.

Mrs. Roy Saylor accompanied David Leakins and Annie E. Hawk to Washington, Thursday of last week, and called at the homes of Mrs. Alice Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Potter and Mrs. Dutwiller.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Albaugh and little daughter of Thurmont, spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Fogle.

Mrs. Artie Angell and son, Eugene and Miss Elizabeth Lang, of Baltimore, spent Thursday of last week at the Sappington home.

Mrs. Guy Ourand, of Washington, was a caller at the Galt home Tuesday morning.

LITTLESTOWN.

Miss Lillian Todd, of town, who is a nurse at the Gettysburg Hospital, was attacked and robbed of about \$8 as she walked across the hospital ground from South St. at about 8 o'clock last Friday. Miss Todd was confined to bed at the Hospital from shock, scratches on the neck and a bump on the head. The nurse told Trooper Bushey, of Gettysburg, who is investigating that she had seen a man following her. After she had gone about ten feet she turned and the man grabbed her by the back and neck and demanded her money. She handed her pocketbook to him and he took the money, warning her that he would kill her if she screamed. The man ran to South Washington St. and disappeared in the darkness. Miss Todd told the trooper that she saw no gun.

A negro suspect was questioned by state police this morning, he denied having been in the vicinity and said that he had been playing with a colored orchestra at a midway inn. The police left the man go after they found out that his story was true.

Earl DeHoff, Jr., 16-year-old Littlestown N. D. 4 received a laceration of the forehead when the automobile he was driving crashed into a pole near town, after a collision with another car, last Friday evening about 7 o'clock. He was given treatment by a local doctor. Information obtained by state policeman Bender, DeHoff was driving on the highway and swerved to the left to attempt to avoid a collision with a car being driven by Richard Dell, of town, which was entering the highway from a service station. The cars came together and DeHoff car continued until it struck the pole. Damage to cars was estimated at a total of \$60.00.

John Smith and Seward Jacoby, of town were arrested Friday night for disorderly conduct. They had staged a fight in front of Collins restaurant. Police Roberts took them before Burgess Keefer where their hearing was held Monday. Jacoby was fined \$10 and Smith \$5. They were warned by the Burgess that this was a light sentence. The authorities have said they will not put up with disorderly conduct and will do all they can to put a stop to it.

The automobile drivers are always on the lookout for Police Roberts but last week one day he was not using his car but was driving another car and got a milk truck for reckless driving. Lloyd Krug, Baltimore, was charged with making a bad pass, information laid before Justice of the Peace, Howard Blocher. He paid a fine of \$10 and cost.

S. B. Ammer, underwent an operation at the Hanover Hospital.

Calvin Crouse returned to his home from the Gettysburg Hospital.

John Little and wife and Mrs. E. C. Sauerhammer, spent the week-end in Philadelphia, with the former's son, and her daughter and sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Ohler, Taneytown, spent Sunday with Mrs. Ohler's sister, Mrs. Amos Miller.

Dean Keagy is spending a few days with his father.

We often hear men say before they are elected they will do this and that, and are in to enforce all the laws and also the first one to have new laws pass, and find out that they made a mistake and don't want the laws enforced. How can any officer enforce a law when the ones who help, and also the law that he introduced and not to be enforced. I think it would be more honorable for that man to resign and let the officers enforce the law. Don't make any promise before elected.

EMMITSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Weant and Mr. and Mrs. John Grushon, Motter's, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lookingbill in York.

Mrs. Howard W. Slemmer, of Frederick, is spending the winter with Mrs. Harry Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Marker E. Lovell, of New Windsor, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker, Sunday.

Miss Grace Rowe, recently left for Van Wert, Ohio, where she will spend the winter with her cousin, Dr. Duckwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Nunemaker, who spent the summer with his mother and sister, Mrs. Emma Nunemaker and Miss Edythe Nunemaker, returned to their home in Miami, Florida.

Miss Pauline Frizell, is spending several days in Baltimore and Westminster.

Mrs. Quincy Shoemaker, who was at the Hospital in Baltimore, for treatment, has returned home.

Geo. Stokes returned to Ann Arbor, Michigan, after spending a few weeks with his mother, Mrs. Harry Skiles.

Dr. and Mrs. Ellis Musselman, of Gettysburg; Mrs. Minnie Eckelberger and Miss Bessie Hoke, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Eickelberger, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Wm. Buckley, of Baltimore; Mrs. Robert Johnson and daughter, Betty, of Norfolk, Va., were week-end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker.

Mantelpiece Burglaries

At intervals during more than 150 years, epidemics of Adam mantelpiece burglaries have occurred in England. Back in 1779, Shakespeare's manuscript of Richard III was stolen and sealed in a mantelpiece which, upon the owner's death, was sent to a close friend whose housekeeper unwittingly sold it for junk. Ever since, thousands—including burglars—have searched for this precious treasure in vain.—Collier's Weekly.

Poles Apart

The north and south polar regions are in complete contrast. The Arctic contains about 1,000,000 inhabitants. has much plant and animal life and a summer three months long. The Antarctic, being much colder, is a vast field of ice without any life except mosses and one insect which is active only a few days each year.

SCHOOL NEWS.

The following people have been neither absent nor tardy during the month of October.

Miss Hall's Room: First Grade—Kenneth Airing, Donald Crabbs, Kenneth Hull, Francis Reaver, Virge Boyd, and Violet Stambaugh. Second Grade: Jack Breffle, Richard Haines and Roger Moser. Third Grade: Norman Gist, John Menenger, George Overholzer, Mildred Shelton and Claude Moser.

First Grade—Richard Ashenfelter, Bernard Bense, Jean Bankert, Donald Erb, Ray Fair, David Feeser, Karl Austin, Jack Haines, James Heffner, David Hess, Ralph Hess, LaVerne Keilholtz, Charles Null, Roland Reaver, Delmar Robertson, Charles Rinehart, Clyde Smith, Charles Unger, Raymond Eckard, Miriam Duble, Leah Hockensmith, Aileen Myers, Mildred Ohler, Catherine Pense, Ruth Perry, Shirley Rinehart, Louella Sauble, Dorothy Shelton, Shirley Shorb, Carlean Stambaugh, Dorothy Stonesifer, and Doris Wilhild.

Second Grade—Wilbur Alexander, Donald Garner, Donald Hess, Charles Hoffman, Paul Hymiller, Charles Marzullo, Joseph Reaver, Glenn Reindeer, James Teeter, Carroll Vaughn, Shirley Welk, Carolyn Vaughn, Charlotte Slick, Phyllis Smith, Dottie Sauerwein, Mary Smith, Alma Morehead, Mary Linton, Anna Mae Kiser, Adelia Haines, Margaret Hess, Marie Hilbert, Betty Hess, Reberta Ueesser, Mary Lou Essig, Marian Eckard, Vuran Boone, Charlotte Baker, Charlotte Austin and Jane Angell.

Third Grade—Glenn Bollinger, Eugene Clutz, Russell Crocker, Wirt Crapster, Carroll Eckard, Fern Haines, Frank Harmon, Paul Marzulla, Ivan Reaver, Billy Sanders, Theodore Simpson, Eugene Sell, Harvey Shorb, Edward Weishaar, Mary Virginia Utz, Mary Louise Sauerwein, Dathleen Sauble, Catherine Robertson, Anna Mae Hartsock, Ruth Hess, Alice Hitchcock, Ruth Hiltbrich, June Fair, Celia Fair, Harriet Feeser, Susan Davis and Geraldine Crouse.

Special Room: Fourth Grade—John Hoke, Floyd Martin, Roy Reaver, Ezra Robertson, Harold Simpson, Joe Bowers. Fifth Grade: Audrey Shelton and Kathleen Smith.

Fourth Grade—Harry Clutz, Paul Donelson, Harry Frank, Raymond Haines, Franklin Hartsock, Norman Nusbau. Richard Ohler, Glera Sautt, Charles Sweetman, Elwood Harner, Dorothy Wiles, Mary Alice Vaughn, Elva Valentine, Letitia Smith, Elizabeth Shorb, Dorothy Price, Maxine Nusbau, Truth Myers, Charlotte Marlin, Jennabelle Humbert, Naomi Hess, Louise Fareman, Olyne Eckard, Dorothy Crabbs, Dorothy Boone and Hope Ashenfelter.

Fifth Grade—Robert Airing, Richard Bollinger, William Copenhaver, Paul Devillbiss, Roger Devillbiss, John Elliot, Luther Foglesong, William Formwalt, John Haffley, Fern Hitchcock, Norman Johnson, Josiah Skiles, Robert Wantz, Alice Alexander, Kathryn Dinterman, Louise Hess, Marian Hymiller, Edith Sterner, Erma Unger, Esther Mae Wilson and Viola Brown.

Sixth Grade—Oneida Bream, Marie Hiltbrich, Margaret Mayers, Thelma Reynolds, Dorothy Sell, Louise Slick, Frances Stonesifer, Marian Vaughn, Ida Vinyard, Phyllis Hess, David Angell, Paul Bankard, Glenn Dahoff, Artemus Donelson, John Feeser, Fred Garner, Luther Halter, Franklin Lepo, George Motter, David Myerly, Reginald Runkle, Forrest Skiles, Jas. Stavely, Edward Sweetman, Richard Teeter and Franklin Valentine.

Seventh Grade—Everett Hess, Ray Harner, Kenneth Nusbau, Robert Sarbaugh, Rosa Wiles, Madeline Simpson, Grace Reaver, Mildred Porter, Elizabeth Ohler, Marie Haines, Mildred Carbaugh, Arlene Brown, Carmen Austin, Lillie Angell.

The following pupils of Taneytown High School were neither absent nor tardy during the month of October.

Freshmen—Robert Bankard, Vincent Boose, Wilbur Bowers, Kenneth Crum, Walter Durbin, James Elliot, William Fridinger, Keith Hiltbride, David Kephart, Albert Mayer, James Myers, Martin Nusbau, William Sell, David Shaum, Thomas Smith, Robert Stone, Warren Wantz, Thelma Anders, Catherine Carbaugh, Virginia Dayhoff, Rachel Heffner, Maxine Hess, Virginia Lambert, Anna Lippy, Idona Mehri, G. Mary Morehead, Louisa Myers, Doris Pater, Margaret Reaver, Lillian Rinehart, Gertrude Shriner, Geraldine Stockdale, Ruth Sutcliffe, Virginia Teeter and Sarah Utz.

Sophomores—Lewis Elliot, Arnold Graham, James Hemler, John Lawver, Cleveland Null, Granville Skiles, Clayborne Stone, William Teeter, Rose Beall, Virginia Cashman, Catherine Crouse, Evelyn Eckard, Cathryn Fink, Vivian Haines, Thelma Harner, Doris Hess, Virginia Eckard, Grace Hysler, Carol Jones, Mary Kathryn Maus, Ruth Miller, Mary Ohler, Pauline Sentz, Maxine Smith, Virginia Sweetman, Clara Weishaar, Shirley Wilt, June Wolfe, Catherine Ridinger.

Juniors—Norville Baumgardner, Fred Bower, Basil Crapster, Francis Edwards, Robert Lambert, Richard Mehning, Donald Myers, Norman Skiles, Myron Tracey, Louise Bankard, Mildred Baumgardner, Virginia Donelson, Mildred Eckard, Agnes Elliot, Mary Formwalt, Jean Frailey, Charlotte Hess, Rosanna Keilholtz, Freda Stambaugh, Virginia Stone.

Seniors—Homer Myers, Edward Reid, Roland Stonesifer, Richard Sutcliffe, Martin Zimmerman, Clara Bricker, Mabert Brower, Mary Crouse, Bernice Devillbiss, Charlotte Hiltbrich, Osie Krise, Eleanor Kephart, Marion Ohler, Margaret Reindollar, Mildred Stull, Catherine Stuller and Lucille Wantz.

Wandering Boy Is Home to Stay After 27 Years

Sunbury, Pa.—Mrs. Mary Carter's wandering boy has come home. Back in 1907, Earl Dell Carter left the family hearth in Harrisburg and shipped as a cabin boy to seek his fortune. Voyages on the high seas carried him to all parts of the civilized world. Recently, Carter and his mother were reunited for the first time in 27 years when he came home to stay "for good."



Tomato Economy

HERE is a soup which it costs less than a quarter to serve to four people, and which is unusual, succulent and satisfying:

Tomato and Peanut Soup: Heat together the contents of one can tomato soup and three tablespoons peanut butter until well blended, and add a pinch of soda. Scald one and a half cups milk with one slice onion, remove the onion and pour the tomato mixture slowly into the hot milk. Do not boil. Serve in cups.

Or if you want to plunge to the extent of a quarter to serve a soup to four people, try this:

Clam and Tomato Broth: Combine half the contents of a No. 2 can of clam broth and the contents of a 10-ounce can of tomato juice, and season to taste with salt and pepper, celery salt, tabasco sauce and one teaspoon lemon juice.

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.—Francis E. Shaum's Produce. Phone 3-J 3-23-1f

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 Mehrling. 12-8-1f

LADIES COAT LOST last week from Taneytown to Keysville. Finder leave at Record Office.

FOR SALE.—Large Rat Wire Corn Crib with metal roof.—Mrs. Anna M. Allison.

FOR SALE.—Good Apple Butter, 75c per crock. Will deliver. Write Raymond Ohler, Taneytown, Md. 11-9-2t

RAW FURS WANTED.—Bring your furs to me and receive full market value for them.—Myrtle R. Devilbiss, Taneytown R No. 2. 11-9-3t

THE C. E. SOCIETY of the Keysville Lutheran Church will sponsor a Chicken and Oyster Supper, Saturday, November 24, from 5 to 9 P. M. Price 35c. 11-9-3t

POTATOES NO. 1 Maine, 63c, bu. 19c; Bananas, 2 doz 35c; Mackerel, 3 cans 25c; Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs 10c; Mince Meat, 19c lb; Soup Beans, 4 lbs 19c; Baby Lima Beans, 2 lbs. 19c. Will have the Green Bag Coffee for week-end. Phone Shaum 544F.

LOST.—\$25.00 between my residence and the Lutheran Church. A liberal reward if returned to W. R. Smith, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—Stayman, Winesap Apples, 35c, 80c and \$1.25 per bushel.—Roy H. Singer, Uniontown. 11-9-3t

FOR SALE.—About 1000 Bundles of Fodder.—Chester Selby, Bethel Church, Md.

SHELLBARKS for sale, by Vernon S. Brower, near Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—Must dispose at great sacrifice, well matched set six genuine imported rugs, oriental design in perfect condition. Will sell entire set for one hundred dollars. Sizes approximate 9x12; 7x10; 7x5; 2-3x5, and a 10-ft hall runner. Can be seen at storage. Write E. B. Box The Carroll Record.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC church will hold a Turkey Dinner, Saturday, Nov. 24, from 4:00 to 9:00 P. M.

15 PIGS AND 6 FAT HOGS for sale.—Edw. Fitzg. Maryberry.

FOR SALE.—5 Living Room Suits, 2 new ones, over stuff, \$40.00 and \$45.00; 3 second-hand, \$9.00 and up; 2 Chests, \$4.00 each; 1 Bureau Glass on \$5.50; 1 Small Desk, \$4; 6 Kitchen Chairs, 2 Extension Tables, 6-ft, \$3.50 and \$6.50; 1 Couch, leather, \$6.00; 1 Davenport bed, with mattress, \$6.00.—C. A. Lambert, Furniture Repair Shop. 11-2-2t

WEATHERSTRIPPING.—The accurate way. With accurate bead metal strip for all makes of Sash and Doors. Also caulking windows and doors. Get my prices. Estimate cheerfully given.—Maurice J. Feeser, Taneytown, Md. 11-2-3t

TURKEY AND OYSTER Supper, Saturday, Nov. 10th., at Haugh's Church, near Ladiesburg, 5 to 8 P. M. Price 35c. 11-2-2t

BINGO PARTY. Nov. 10, in Firemen's Building, at 7 o'clock. This will be the first of a series of games to be held every Saturday evening. Benefit of the Fire Company. 10-26-34t

THE KEYSVILLE REFORMED Church will hold a Chicken and Oyster Supper in the School House, at Keysville, on Saturday evening, November 17th. Good supper and plenty of it. 10-26-4t

THE KEYSVILLE REFORMED Church will hold a Chicken and Oyster Supper in the School House, at Keysville, on Saturday evening, November 17th. Good supper and plenty of it. 10-26-4t

I WILL NOT BE responsible for any bills contracted by anyone except myself.—Mrs. Luther Eckard, Taneytown, Md. 10-24-3t

WANTED.—2 Loads of Calves, Tuesday, each week. Highest cash price. Will call 7 miles from Taneytown. Write, Phone, or see Jere J. Garner. 8-3-34-1f

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

Ether in Surgery

Dr. John Collins Warren of the Massachusetts General hospital, Boston, first used ether in surgery on October 16, 1846. It is said that this is also the first time that a certain epigram from the French became popular, so that now it is a platitude. The sentence was, "Nothing succeeds like success." Maybe somebody knows what the successful operation was and upon whom it was performed. For it seems to me, says a writer in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, that there ought to be a monument to the man who first took ether.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

Piney Creek Presbyterian.—Preaching Service, 9:30; Sabbath School, at 10:30; Brotherhood 12th, 7:30.

Taneytown Presbyterian.—Sabbath School, 10:00; Christian Endeavor, 6:45; Preaching Service, 7:30; Union Prayer Service, Nov. 14, 7:30.

St. Mary's Reformed Church. Silver Run—Sunday School, 9:00 A. M.; Morning Worship, 10:30 A. M.; Christian Endeavor, 6:30; Worship, at 7:30 P. M.

Trinity Lutheran. Taneytown.—S. School, 9 A. M.; Worship, 10 A. M.; Senior and Intermediate Luther League, 6:30 P. M.; Worship, 7:30.

Taneytown U. B. Charge. Taneytown Church—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Morning Worship and Sermon, at 10:30 A. M.

Harney Church.—Sunday School, at 6:30 P. M.; Evening Worship and Sermon, at 7:30 P. M.

Reformed Church Taneytown.—Sunday School, at 9:15 A. M.; Morning Worship, at 10:15; C. E. at 6:30 P. M.; No evening Service. Holy Communion, on Sunday morning, Nov. 18, Preparatory Service, previous on Friday evening. The Willing Workers will meet on Monday evening, Nov. 12 in the Sunday School Room. The Consistory will meet on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, in the Sunday School Room.

Keysville.—Sunday School, at 1 P. M.; Worship, at 2. Concert by the North Carroll Orchestra on Sunday evening, at 7:30.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge. St. Paul—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Divine Worship, 10:30 A. M.; Bazaar—Sunday School, at 7 P. M.; Public Thank-Offering Service, at 8. Mt. Union—S. S., at 9:15 A. M.; C. E., 10:30 A. M.

Winters.—S. S., 10:00 A. M.

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

Manchester U. B. Charge. Miller's—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Worship, 10:30; Young People's C. E. Service, 7:30 P. M.

Mt. Zion.—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; C. E. Service, 7:30 P. M. The Aid Society will meet in the church hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13th.

Bixler's.—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M., and a series of special evangelistic services will begin on Sunday evening at 7:30, and continue each evening throughout the week except Saturday. The message on Sunday evening will be brought by the pastor. On Monday evening, Rev. R. A. Strasbaugh, pastor of the Greenmount U. B. Church, Greenmount, will bring the message on "What is Religion." On Tuesday evening, Rev. John W. Fisher, pastor of the Walkersville U. B. Church, at Walkersville, will speak on "The World's Need of Religion." On Wednesday evening the pastor, Rev. Ivan G. Naugle, will bring a message on "What Religion does for a Man." On Thursday evening, Rev. George Snyder, pastor of the Mt. Tabor U. B. Church, at Gardners, Pa., will bring a sermon on "Sharing our Religion." And on Friday evening, the message will be brought by Rev. W. I. Randle, pastor of the Hampstead M. E. church, Hampstead. The Mt. Zion Male Quartet will render several numbers. Everybody is cordially invited.

A Quarterly Conference of the Charge will be held in the Miller's Church, on Monday evening, Nov. 19, at 7:30.

Manchester Evangelical and Reformed Charge. Manchester—Sunday School, 9:30; Home Mission program, at 10:30; C. E. at 6:30; Girls' Missionary Guild Thank-offering Service, at 7:30. Mrs. Elmer Gentz, of Sherman's Church will be the speaker. Snyderburg—Sunday School, at 1; Worship, 2; C. E., at 7:30.

Lineboro.—Sunday School, at 1; Worship, at 2 conducted by Rev. A. P. Frantz, of Hoffman's Home, near Littlestown.

NO TRESPASSING

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

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

Airing, Mrs. Chas. E., 2 places
Brower, Vernon S.
Case Brothers.
Crouse, Harry J.
Diehl Brothers
Forney, Macie E.
Hess, Birdie
Hockensmith, Charles
Hotson, Mrs. R. C.
Houck, William M.
Humbert, John M.
Koons, Roland W.
Lambert, Oliver E., 2 places.
Mehring, Luther W.
Null, Thurlow W.
Overholtzer, Maurice M.
Teeter, John S.
Wantz, John P.
Whimert, Annamary

King Arthur Legend Lives On

Whether or not King Arthur ever conducted his Table Round in the ancient strait hold that once crowned Tintagel, it is certain that it dates back to an unfathomable age. To Cornishmen it seems logical that a legend which has survived so many centuries must have a respectable origin. So stories of King Arthur, Merlin the Enchanter, and others are preserved, if not strictly believed, in Tintagel. The banquet hall of the castle is open to the sky and the sun and stars look down in turn upon its turf-clad floor. Grasses grow where once Ygraine, wife of the duke of Cornwall, watched the siege of Castle Tintagel, on the mainland.

POULTRY

BETTER PRICES FOR CHICKENS AND EGGS

Outlook Is Encouraging for the Poultryman.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Farmers may expect better prices for their chickens and eggs compared with last fall, mainly on account of the reduced production which it is expected will result from the scarcity and high price of feed, according to the bureau of agricultural economics in its poultry and egg outlook report.

Poultry production this year is the smallest since 1925, reports the bureau. The number of chickens hatched this year was about 10 per cent less than last year, and the number of hens in farm flocks was less than last year. There has been more than normal disposal of hens and pullets in drouth areas of the central states.

Scarcity of feed in many important poultry producing states is forcing poultrymen to dispose of some of their surplus young stock earlier than usual, and a considerable reduction in number of layers carried through the winter is expected.

"The prospective reduction of eggs throughout the fall and winter, and the relatively small production in prospect next spring, should result in a level of farm prices sufficiently high to offset in part a higher price of feed," says the bureau.

The bureau suggests that producers who are able to do so, maintain their laying flocks and carry young chickens over to heavier weights where natural range is available.

Must Keep Eggs Moving, Advises Poultry Expert

Producers who desire their eggs to reach the consumer in the best condition must not only give the eggs proper care while they are being held on the farm but the eggs must be kept moving from the time they are laid until they reach the consumer, says Berley Winton of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The consumer wants eggs with a thick, jelly-like white, and an upstanding, firm yolk. Such eggs bring the most money and find quickest sale.

Many eggs are reduced in quality while they remain in the nests. This is due to the fact that the temperature of the laying hen is normally 106 degrees Fahrenheit. If eggs are permitted to remain in nests during the forenoon when most hens lay, considerable deterioration takes place. It is a good practice, therefore, to gather eggs three to four times daily. After gathering they should be placed in a basket or exposed to the air, rather than kept in a bucket, and be permitted to cool over night before they are placed in the case. Exposure to the cool air will cause the body heat to escape the eggs and they will keep for a longer period.

Table Scraps for Chickens

Table scraps are usually an extremely concentrated, highly seasoned food and often produce dire results if the birds are allowed to gorge themselves. Where only a few birds are kept and fed only a grain ration the scraps undoubtedly supply some of the deficiencies brought about by such a feeding method. This system of feeding, however, does not bring out the best in the birds and causes low vitality as well as a decreased production. For best results all birds should have the proper ration and be well housed.

Importance of Sire

It is an old adage that the sire is half the herd. In poultry breeding it may be assumed that the sire is half the breeding flock, since the potent male stamps certain characteristics of his line upon each cockerel or pullet reared from the matings of which he has been one parent, whereas each individual breeding hen has the opportunity of stamping the characteristics of her line upon only the progeny hatched from her own eggs. High capacity egg production is transmitted by both sire and dam.

Poultry Notes

Every hen that drops into a molt is out of the production race until late in the season.

One of the greatest troubles most poultry men have to maintain winter egg production is to maintain body weight.

Infertile eggs may be left in a temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit for 72 hours and still be good for food, poultry tests have shown.

It is best for the beginner not to cull too heavily, and not discard a hen on one point but rather on a combination of points.

It is surprising what the changing of growing chicks to fresh, new, untainted ground will do for them. It seems to act as a wonderful tonic.

Since four-fifths of the poultry in this country is raised by farmers and only one-fifth by commercial poultrymen, grass is an important feed item.

Fingerprint 2,600

Hunting Murderer

Ungvar, Czechoslovakia.—The police of this Slovakian town rank with the Canadian mounties when it comes to getting their man and have arrested a slayer, after 2,600 persons in the neighborhood had submitted to the finger print process.

Christmas eve a saloonkeeper was mysteriously slain and the sole clue was a fingerprint on a window.

Finally the police ordered every male inhabitant between fourteen and sixty years of age to show up and have their prints made.

Similar searches were made within a radius of 15 miles.

After careful study the police were able to identify the corresponding prints and the slayer immediately confessed.

DEATH TAKES PAL, AVIATRIX FLIES ON

Helen Rickey Undaunted by Partner's Crash.

Pittsburgh.—Death rode Frances Marsalls down out of the sky, but Helen Rickey, her pretty flying partner from McKeesport, Pa., is continuing her aerial career undaunted.

It was Helen who won the contest during the National Women's air races at Dayton, Ohio, the day Mrs. Marsalls, with whom she had broken the women's endurance flying record, crashed from a low altitude and was killed. And it was Helen who, though saddened by the tragedy, flew in the air cortege across Pennsylvania to Roosevelt field, Long Island, where funeral services were held for the famous aviatrix.

Not so long ago it was Helen and Frances—together in the Outdoor Girl, the sturdy cabin plane they called home during their endurance flight.

But the "powder puff" team is no more. The only fate which could have separated these two flying mates for long overtook the New York woman as she was rounding a pylon in her racing plane. Caught in the backwash of five other planes and too close to the ground to recover, she crashed and died almost instantly.

Helen is no "jinx" convert. She's going on in the flying game, just as she is certain Frances would have done had she been the winner and Helen the "loser" in that fateful Dayton air race.

Soberly and not unmindful of her friend's skill as a pilot, she says:

"Of course it will not interfere with my flying. It's like a friend being killed in an automobile. We think such an accident will never hit us."

Synthetic "Hangovers" Offered in Experiments

London.—Many persons know that "morning after" feeling. Mouth like blotting-paper. A splitting head. And a large jug of ice water the only bright spot in a dismal world.

Many console themselves that the cause was usually worth the effect. Few, however, would care to have the effect without the cause.

And science has now made that possible!

Just a small dose of histamine acid phosphate and in twenty seconds you have that metallic taste in the mouth, an unnaturally flushed face. And forty seconds later all the makings of a No. 1 hangover.

Scientists are looking for persons who will give themselves headaches in this way.

One man, with a real hangover, wanted to know why science couldn't find a sixty-second cure instead of a sixty-second headache.

Boss Hoaxes Employee; Latter Tells Police

Boston.—To impress an employee who arrived at work late, Joseph Balkan, proprietor of an upholstery shop here, told him he had found \$20,000 in a divan undergoing repairs.

If the assistant had arrived on time and found the money, Balkan reportedly told him, the money would have been divided between them. Joseph Karchner, the assistant, promptly notified police, who questioned Balkan. Balkan explained it was merely a story to teach the employee the value of promptness—then fired Karchner.

Electric Buzzer and Rifle Menaces Peepers

Seattle, Wash.—As a precaution against "Peeping Toms," Prof. Theo. C. Frye of the University of Washington has wired his home with a buzzer system from rooms of girl student boarders to his own bedroom. The professor keeps a .22-caliber rifle at hand and recently fired five shots at a fleeing peeper after being signaled by one of the co-eds.

Jealous Husband Finds Body of Rival in Ice Box

Barcelona.—A butcher, warned by a friend, hurried home and found nothing amiss.

To make amends for his suspicions he was especially nice to his wife and took her to a show after supper. Her uneasiness puzzled him somewhat.

In the morning he went to the refrigerator in the yard to take out the meat for the market and the body of the rival, frozen dead and stiff, fell out.

Facts And Figures On Your Telephone

By EDWIN F. HILL

Substantial gains in telephones are reported for the associated Bell System Companies for the first three-quarters of the year. President Walter S. Gifford of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in addressing the stockholders on October 15 said that during the third quarter of this year the Bell System had a net gain of about 37,000 telephones as compared with a net loss of 50,000 telephones in the corresponding period of last year. The net gain since the first of the year has been about 226,000.

The number of toll and long distance calls during the third quarter was about two and one-half per cent greater than in the same period last year. For the nine months the increase was about five per cent over the corresponding period of 1933.

Treating the system as a whole and including the Western Electric Company, preliminary data indicate earnings on American Telephone and Telegraph Company stock of about \$4.32 per share for the first nine months of this year compared with \$3.89 per share for the corresponding period of 1933.

The earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company by itself do not reflect the current deficit of the Western Electric Company, and about 10 cents per share of the earnings for 1934 and 90 cents for 1933 are accounted for by dividends received that were not earned during the nine-month period by the associated companies as a whole.

Hunting Leopard Tamed as Pet Since Egyptians

The cheetah or hunting leopard, although a member of the cat family, the large members of which are notoriously treacherous, was nevertheless one of the earliest semi-domesticated animals and pets of man, says the Field Museum News. Ancient records and pictures show that Cleopatra had cheetahs for pets and played with them boldly, and that the Romans and Egyptians led them like dogs, on leashes, and used them for hunting game.

The cheetah differs greatly from other members of the cat family. It has long legs and doglike feet with non-retractile claws. Because of its amazing speed it is often referred to as the "greyhound of the cats." It illustrates the principle of evolution that animals which run fast tend to reduce their toes and claws, as exemplified so strikingly in the horse, which in prehistoric times had four, then three toes, and has gradually evolved into the one-toed or hoofed animal. The cheetah is a native of Africa, India and southwestern Asia.

The cheetah has a slender, lithe body, and is extremely skillful in stalking animals upon which it preys. Cheetahs are tamed by natives of India, who use them in hunting antelope. They become quite attached to their masters, but one cannot be too certain of their affections. When used for hunting they are carried blindfolded to the vicinity of the game, to prevent them from starting off too soon. When the game is sighted the bandages are removed, and the cheetahs rush with incredible swiftness upon their victims.

Intruder Knocked Out for 10 Hours

Rochester, Minn.—When an armed prowler entered her bedroom, Anna Reich, twenty-two-year-old farm girl, swung on him with the butt end of a rifle and knocked him unconscious for ten hours. But before she disposed of the intruder she accidentally knocked out her brother, James, sixteen, who was struggling with the gunman for the latter's revolver.

ACTRESS IN PLANE FLIGHT FROM LOVER

Ingeborg Grahm Turns Down Persistent Archduke.

London.—A slim, golden-haired girl stepped hurriedly aboard an air liner at Croydon.

A few moments later she was being whirled away for Paris.

This lovely passenger, who had only booked her passage at the last minute, was Ingeborg Grahm, one of Europe's most famous and idolized comedy stars.

And in London a young archduke paced impatiently at the rendezvous she had promised to keep with him.

This was the last act of a drama which began almost a year ago. Then, at the theater, the young archduke caught his first glimpse of the slim beauty. He arranged a meeting and implored the actress to marry him.

Act 2. Is a sadder vein. The lovely actress had her career to think of. She tried with all her might to persuade the young man to give her up, to forget all about her.

He only protested his affection the more earnestly.

Act 3. At last the grand duchess seeing how madly in love her son was, decided upon desperate measures to end his romance. She approached Fraulein Grahm and asked her if she would be willing to throw up her work and go abroad.

Act 4 opens in London. Fraulein Grahm is staying quietly in the Tuscan hotel. Word is brought to her which makes her pack hurriedly and leave for another hotel.

Then one night, while she is at dinner with friends at a famous restaurant, in walks the archduke. He goes straight up to her table and pleads with her.

Eventually, the Fraulein promises to meet the young archduke the following morning.

Next day he waited in vain at the rendezvous. Ingeborg Grahm was on her way to Paris. Her promise to the young man's mother remained unbroken.

Barley Thieves Active



Manitowoc, Wis.—Barley thieves are now the dream of farmers. The high price of the grain, its demand at the many Wisconsin breweries and the lack of adequate protection in most farm barns, are contributing factors in many robberies.

Drills Hole Through Pin

Toronto.—After two years of patient effort, Henry Huss, Meaford (Ont.) watchmaker, has succeeded in drilling a hole through a common pin from end to end without damaging it. The hole is just large enough for a hair from a man's head to pass through.

Gale Undresses Hens

Sylvan Lake, Alta.—A "twister" cyclone turned a chicken yard here into a "nudist colony." The "twister" plucked the feathers off 45 chickens, leaving them totally bare.

REDUCED PRICES

Our 75th Anniversary Sale now in its sixth big week, is the greatest sale of A&P's entire history. Read these prices, and remember that you can depend on a company whose reputation for high quality foods has been maintained for three-quarters of a century.

DEL MONTE ASPARAGUS TIPS, 2 square cans 45c	
A&P PUMPKIN, Fancy Solid Pack, 3 cans 25c	
SAUERKRAUT, Lang's or Iona, 3 largest cans 25c	
LOG CABIN SYRUP, pint can 19c	
SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR, pkg. 27c	
SUN MAID RAISINS, Seeded or Seedless, 2 pkgs. 15c	
ANN PAGE BEANS, 16-oz. can 5c	
LAKE SHORE HONEY, This is National Honey Week, jar 23c	
MOTOR OIL PRICES ARE REDUCED! Change Your Oil Now Before the Extremely Cold Weather, PENN RAD or A PENN OIL, 100% Pure Pennsylvania, Light—Medium—Heavy, 2 gal. can 90c, plus tax 8c, total price 98c	
FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER, 2 lbs. 63c	
SUNNYFIELD PRINT BUTTER, 2 lbs. 65c	
8 O'CLOCK COFFEE, Mild and Mellow, lb. 19c	RED CIRCLE COFFEE, Rich and Full-Bodied, lb. 21c
BOKAR COFFEE, Vigorous and Winery, lb. 25c	
CAMPBELL'S SOUPS, (Except Tomato) 3 cans 25c	
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP, 2 cans 15c	
COOKED CORNED BEEF, No. 3 tin, 13c	
HERSHEY'S KISSES, In Clean, Transparent Cellophane Bags, 1-lb. bag 21c	
ANN PAGE CURRANT or GRAPE JELLY, 8-oz. glasses 13c	

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.

TANEYTOWN OFFICIALS

MAYOR.
Norville P. Shoemaker.

CITY COUNCIL.
Edgar H. Essig
W. D. Ohler.
Dr. C. M. Benner.
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. Charles E. Ridinger, Pres.; N. P. M. Charles E. Ridinger, Sec.; R. S. Wm. C. Bowers, 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.; G. E. Ridinger, Sec.; R. S. Wm. C. Bowers, Treas.; and Wm. D. Ohler, F. S.

TANEY LODGE NO. 23, I. O. O. F., meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Friday, at 8:00 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 8:00 P. M. Vergie Ohler, N. G.; Besse Sir, R. S.; Clara Clabaugh, F. S.; Esther Hahn, Treas.

Taneytown Fire Company, meets on the 2nd Monday each month, at 8:00, in the Firemen's Building. Merwyn C. Fues, Pres.; C. G. Bowers, Sec.; Jas. C. 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 \$3.50.

Celebrated "Last Words"

Here is a list of famous "last words." Some may really have been said by the people to whom they are attributed, others are traditional, but all of them are interesting.

Cardinal Beaumont—What! Is there no escaping death?

Henry Ward Beecher—Now comes the mystery.

Beethoven (who was deaf)—I shall hear in heaven.

Anne Boleyn—The executioner is, I believe, very expert; and my neck is very slender.

Lord Byron—I must sleep now.

Julius Caesar—Et tu, Brute? (To Brutus, his most intimate friend, when he stabbed him.)

Charlemagne, Columbus and Lady Jane Grey—Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit.

Queen Elizabeth—All my possessions for a moment of time.

Benjamin Franklin—A dying man can do nothing easily.

Goethe—Light; more light!

Horace Greeley—It is done.

Henry VIII—All is lost! Monks, monks, monks!

Washington Irving—I must arrange my pillows for another weary night.

Napoleon III (to his doctor)—Were you at Sedan?

Edgar Allan Poe—Lord, help my soul!

Sir Joshua Reynolds—I know that all things on earth must have an end, and now I am come to mine.

Mme. Roland—Oh liberty! What crimes are committed in thy name!

Schiller—Many things are growing plain and clear to my understanding.

Socrates—Crito, we owe a cock to Asclepius.

Thoreau—I leave this world without a regret.

John Ziska—Make my skin into drumheads for the Bohemian cause.

Official Birds Adopted by the Various States

Tradition or legislative action have given official birds to all of the states except Connecticut, Iowa, New Jersey and Tennessee. By tradition the bald eagle is the official bird for the United States.

The others are: Alabama, flicker; Arizona, cactus hen; Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, mockingbird; California, valley quail; Colorado, lark bunting; Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, cardinal; District of Columbia, wood thrush; Georgia, brown thrasher; Idaho, Nevada, mountain bluebird; Indiana, eastern cardinal; Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Wyoming, western meadowlark; Louisiana, brown pelican; Maine, chickadee; Maryland, Baltimore, oriole; Massachusetts, veery; Michigan, robin; Minnesota, goldfinch; New Mexico, road runner; North Carolina, Carolina chickadee; Ohio, house wren; Oklahoma, ruffed grouse; South Carolina, Carolina wren; Texas, western mockingbird; Utah, California, gull; Vermont, hermit thrush; Virginia, Wisconsin, robin; Washington, tufted goldfinch; West Virginia, wild titmouse.

Animals Too Minute to Be Visible to Naked Eye

It has been said that this is a world of dog eat dog, the large preying upon the small, the strong upon the weak. But this is not always the case, observes a writer in Pathfinder Magazine. In many instances we find little fellows living on the great and even destroying them. This can be said of the Protozoa, smallest animals in the world, though by no means all of them are destructive of life or parasitical. The largest of the Protozoa are scarcely visible to the naked eye, while the smallest are microscopic.

The Protozoa move about by means of tiny mobile lobes, or tiny hair-like vibratory appendages called cilia or flagella, which propel the body or aid in taking food. The simplest types consist of a mere drop of naked protoplasm enclosing a nucleus. In most forms, however, a cell membrane covers the mass and limits its activity. Many forms possess protective covering such as shell, scales, and spines. Membraneless forms can ingest food at any point, but those with membranes have at least a mouth.

Protozoa, when spineless, often infest human beings, causing diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, typhus, sleeping sickness, dysentery. They represent the form of animal life that is closest to plant life. In fact, it is practically impossible to tell exactly where one ends and the other begins, the essential difference between a plant and an animal being one of nutrition. A typical plant feeds off gases in the air and inorganic salts in the soil or water, while the typical animal must get ready-made protein for food from other animals and from plants.

Hiawatha Brought Peace and Goodwill to Indians

Hiawatha is the Iroquois name of a hero, of miraculous birth, who came to the North American Indians, to bring them peace and goodwill, observes a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. In Longfellow's poem, published in 1855, he was a member of the Ojibwa tribe, reared by his grandmother, Nokomis, daughter of the moon.

Hiawatha represents the progress of civilization among the Indians. First he wrestled with Mondamin (Indian maize), whom he subdued, and gave to man bread-corn. He then taught man navigation; then he subdued the Mische-Nahma or sturgeon, and told the people to "bring all their pots and kettles and make oil for the winter."

Hiawatha then conquered Meglossowon, the magician, "who sent the fiery fever on man; sent the white fog from the fen-lands; sent disease and death among us" and he taught his people the science of medicine. Then he married "Laughing Water," setting his adherents an example to follow. Lastly, he taught them picture writing.

With the arrival of the white men and their religious faith, Hiawatha asked his people to receive the new words of wisdom and departed "to the kingdom of Ponemah, the land of the Hereafter."

"The Mail"
"Mail" was originally the name of the mallet used in playing pall-mall, a game played in France, Scotland, and England hundreds of years ago in which a ball was driven with a mallet. By extension, "mail" was applied to the game itself, as well as to the place where it was played. Thus Pall-Mall, a famous street in London, received its name from the fact that it was formerly a pall-mall alley. In the course of time "mail" came to mean a public walk, especially a shaded one. "The Mail" is applied to a strip of land in Washington, D. C., lying between the Capitol and the Washington monument, bounded on the east by the Capitol grounds, on the south by Maryland avenue and B street S. W., on the west by Seventeenth street, and on the north by Pennsylvania avenue and B street N. W. The name is also applied to a Cleveland strip of land.

Longest Life Span
The longest recorded life span of any backboned animal is 152 years and is credited to a giant land tortoise known to have lived on the island of Mauritius from 1763 to 1915. As it was not young when the record started, its true age may have been more than 200 years. The larger land turtles and crocodiles probably live beyond 100 years, states an authority at the Field museum, Chicago, but records are few. The greatest recorded age for any crocodile is that of a Chinese alligator which has lived since 1888 in the Frankfort zoological gardens.

Origin of Word "Bank"
The origin of the word bank as the place of business of money dealers is obscure, says Literary Digest. In that use the first appearance of the word in English was in the last quarter of the Fifteenth century. Etymologists believe it to have been derived from the earlier banca (bank, bank, banke, banke, as alternate spellings), meaning bench or shelf, a sense that traces back in English to the Eleventh century.

Largest Roman Forum
The largest Roman forum is at Salamis, on the island of Cyprus. Five miles away, at Famagusta, in one of the town's fortifications, stands Othello's Tower, where Desdemona met her tragic end. To the southeast stands Limasol, where Richard the Lion Hearted married Berengaria, and there she was crowned Queen of England.

Sources of Chocolate



Cacao Beans Are Cleaned by Shuffling Feet in Brazil.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.
DO YOU like hot chocolate candy? Chocolate cake? Or chocolate ice cream sodas? Then you'll be interested in the news that science is waging a determined fight to save the famous cacao plantations of Trinidad, an island in the West Indies, from a destructive plant disease.

Trinidad is one of the principal sources of the bean which furnishes "the makings" for a hot beverage surpassed in world importance only by coffee and tea, as well as for candies, sweetmeats, etc.

Chocolate was a gift to man's palate from the western hemisphere. Like tobacco, the potato, and a number of other plant products, it was taken back to Europe by explorers soon after Columbus opened the road to the New world, and launched on the way that has led to world markets.

In trade circles today three terms are used: chocolate, cocoa and cacao. The tropical tree which is the source of chocolate is called the cacao. In its leathery, cucumberlike fruit are cacao pods which contain cacao beans. But when the beans are roasted and ground, and much of the fat is pressed out, the remaining brown substance (ground to a dry powder), is cocoa. If the fat is not pressed out, the darker substance is chocolate.

Credit for the manufacture of chocolate from the hidden seed of an unprepossessing fruit belongs to the original inhabitants of Mexico. In 1519, when Hernando Cortez invaded that country, he discovered that the cacao tree was widely cultivated. The natives had concocted a drink called "chocolatl" or "cacahuatl," from which have come the names "chocolate" and "cocoa." Frothing pitchers of chocolate were served by Montezuma when he entertained Cortez.

Long in Use in Mexico.
Students of American native customs have estimated that the drink was in use 1,000 years before the arrival of Europeans. According to Mexican mythology, the seed of the cacao tree was carried from a New world version of the Garden of Eden into Mexico by Quetzalcoatl, God of Air. The fruit, it is related, was a favorite food of the gods. The great Swedish botanist Linnaeus, christened the fruit theobroma cacao, meaning in Greek "Food of the Gods."

Cacao was used as a means of barter and the payment of tribute by the Aztecs and Mayans. A man's wealth was often judged by the number of cacao beans he possessed. In Mexico a good slave could be purchased for 100 beans.

Its highly concentrated food value, low cost of production, and numerous uses, have stimulated cacao cultivation to such an extent that now it is grown in practically all tropical countries. The wet tropical areas of the West African colonies of Great Britain and Portugal, and the South and Central Americas are especially well suited to the cultivation of the trees.

The introduction of the cacao tree in Africa has resulted in a remarkable growth of the industry and economic development of the continent. The Gold coast has taken first place away from Brazil in the world's production of cacao. What were once trackless and useless African jungles, inhabited only by savage bushmen and wild animals, today are cacao plantations, operated for the most part by natives.

America's Largest Consumer.
As an international commodity, the cacao bean has grown in importance to such an extent that the United States alone, in 1933, imported 474,270,000 pounds, valued at \$18,739,000. The United States is by far the largest consumer, cacao ranking sixteenth in value on our list of imports. Germany, Great Britain, and the Netherlands follow in the order named.

For many years the Spaniards of South America and of some of the West Indies monopolized the cacao industry. Chocolate was introduced into Spain by Cortez and his conquistadores about the beginning of the Sixteenth century, but the process of chocolate manufacture was kept a secret for almost 100 years. In 1606 an Italian discovered the method of preparation. Shortly afterwards, monks and travelers spread the news throughout Europe. The Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries found the popularity of the drink steadily increasing. Cacao houses were established in England, as well as on the continent.

Chocolate, however, was a luxury which only the rich could afford, since it sold for as much as \$5 a pound. Today good chocolate can be purchased for a few cents a pound, and is consumed in one form or another by millions of people the world over. Modern methods of cacao and chocolate manufacture differ little from those used by primitive people centuries ago. In Mexico the natives roasted the beans and then ground them between two warm flat stones until a fine paste was obtained. This was sometimes mixed with maize (corn) and flavored with vanilla and spices. The paste was molded into forms desired and allowed to cool. Modern preparation of the commodity is more scientific and thorough, but the principal steps taken are much the same.

Cocoa butter is an important by-product of the cacao bean, which contains 50 per cent fats. The butter, removed by crushing the beans under hydraulic pressure, is extensively used in confectionery, and in pharmaceutical preparations. Almost every household has some commodity that contains this vegetable fat. Cocoa butter is an ingredient of many soaps, pomades, perfumes, ointments, plasters, and cosmetics.

The Gold coast colony in Africa is normally the world's largest producer of cacao. In one recent year the colony shipped 54,000 tons of cacao, valued at \$10,000,000, to the United States.

While the Gold coast no longer puts its trust in gold, cacao has displaced the metal only within the last few years. For 400 years gold was the hope that glittered for white men on the Gold coast. Gold mines built the railroad to Secondee, for which Takoradi is the port. In 1924 gold shipments reached more than \$4,000,000, but the mines seem to be nearing exhaustion. A geological survey of the Gold coast colony in 1915 revealed other minerals which may themselves relegate gold to the background. Manganese and bauxite are important exports. The first is used in steel making and the second for aluminum.

Big Industry in Brazil.
In the state of Bahia in Brazil are about 30,000,000 cacao trees; this fruit has been grown here for about 150 years, and a tiny railway serves the heart of the great cacao region. It hauls more tons of freight per mile than any other railway line in South America.

Leaving the coastal plain and entering the foothills, one sees the cacao plantations in long shaded groves. Among bigger, protecting trees the small cacao trees are planted, thus sheltered from sun and wind. Twist of a green fruit, break it open and taste the whitish seeds; the flavor is like watermelon. Barefoot men and women split the pods, empty the seeds on a wide platform, and tread them free of pulp and pith. They call this "Dancing the Cacao."

The seeds are dried by stirring them in a big flat bin. A wide roof, set on wheels, is at hand, to be hastily hauled over the bin if it rains. Turning a dark brown when dried, and tasting of unsweetened chocolate when ripe, the beans are packed in bags and sent to Europe and the United States. In 30 years Bahia's export has risen from 150,000 to 1,200,000 bags a year. Brazil drains very little chocolate, but much coffee.

Near a station named "Lava Pes," or "Wash Your Feet," the visitor may stop to watch a long file of umbrella ants. Each carries a leaf, as if it were an umbrella. Many ants are up in a tree, biting off bits of leaf and dropping them to other ants waiting on the ground. This line of marching ants is often a mile or more long. The ants carry the leaves to their underground home, and store them. On the leaves a fungus forms, and this the insects eat.

Farther up the line one crosses a small stream running among cacao-covered hills. Long chutes made of boards run down the hillsides to the water's edge. Down these chutes natives slide fresh cacao beans, which empty into waiting dugout canoes. Although cacao has been grown here for so long, the methods of harvesting it are still primitive, for human labor is cheap.

White men find life here hard, because of so many insects and malaria. Bugs are a plague: horned tumblebugs more than seven inches long—larger than many kinds of birds, snails weighing half a pound, and the fer de lance and other bad snakes.

Legend of the Passion Flower
The legend of the passion flower follows: The leaf symbolizes the spear; the five anthers, the five wounds; the tendrils, the cords or whips; the column of the ovary, the pillar of the Cross; the stamens, the hammer; the three styles, the three nails; the fleshy threads within the flower, the crown of thorns; the calyx, the glory or plumbat the white tint, the blood of the Virgin Mary.

UNCLE NESBIT

By R. H. WILKINSON

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WE KNEW very little about Uncle Nesbit. And by the same token we knew all about him.

You see, it was like this: Uncle Nesbit ran away when he was a boy. I believe his aspirations were along the cowboy line. His father and mother tried to find him, but were unsuccessful. Nesbit was an only child, and his disappearance broke them all up.

About a year after Nesbit went away, his father died. And six months later his mother died, too. Folks said it was from a broken heart.

It so happened that I was the nearest living relative, and by the time I had grown up and married Molly, Uncle Nesbit was only a legend. My memory of him was nil. All the facts concerning his disappearance were told to me by my own mother and father, now both dead. For I was taught but a babe in arms when Uncle Nesbit decamped for the western plains.

It was, therefore, more of a surprise than you can imagine, when one day a letter arrived from El Paso, Texas, signed by Uncle Nesbit. It was a lengthy epistle, and from its contents we learned the following facts: Uncle Nesbit had but recently learned of the death of his father and mother. Since coming West he had served in a variety of capacities—stable boy, bar-room helper, cowboy, horse wrangler and a dozen others which have no bearing on his present circumstances. Some 12 years ago he had turned prospector. (Here there was a gap in the detailed account of his experiences.) Suffice it to say that Uncle Nesbit had, to quote his own phraseology, "Struck it rich."

He was now, we gleaned, a retired rancher, a man of no small wealth. Investigation had revealed that we were his only living relatives. In fact, he seemed to be in possession of all the facts concerning the departure of our family from this earth, and of my own dire financial circumstances resulting from the nation-wide economic conditions.

He expressed a desire to return once more to the land of his nativity, to spend his declining years with his only blood relatives now existing. Delicately he touched upon the condition of our finances, the facts about which he seemed only too well aware, and advised that he was crediting to our account at the bank a sum of money, which was to be used at our discretion and for whatever purpose we saw fit. In conclusion, Uncle Nesbit stated that he would arrive about the first of the following month, and trusted that his advent would not inconvenience us.

Directly following the reading of this letter I called my bank, and was staggered by the amount of money which Uncle Nesbit had credited to my balance.

For a time Molly and I were undecided. We discussed the thing from many angles and at length decided that the least we could do was to prepare a hearty welcome for the old man. His munificence had startled us. We hardly knew whether the money was to be used for our own needs, or for the purpose of preparing an elaborate homecoming.

The more we thought and talked about the proposed visit of Uncle Nesbit, the more delighted we became with the prospect. He was our only living relative, a fact which had, until the present time, been more or less a source of annoyance. Those young married couples with whom we most always associated were forever dwelling upon the achievements of their relatives, near and distant; were forever pointing with pride toward some accomplishment which would reflect glory on the family history.

We therefore made haste to apprise our friends of Uncle Nesbit's planned visit, and covered our confusion nobly when asked why we had kept secret our knowledge of his existence. We pictured him as a tall, powerful man; a untanned and virile-looking westerner; a man of distinction and bearing. We exaggerated and elaborated and secretly prayed that Uncle Nesbit would be, in appearance at any rate, everything that we had portrayed. It was our first opportunity to join the circle of boasters, and I am inclined to think we took advantage of the privilege.

Molly had written to Uncle Nesbit that we would be delighted to have him visit us, to make his home with us as long as he liked. And then we went about the business of preparing a welcome. We drew unstintingly on the money he had deposited to our credit. We added a new wing to the house, which was fixed up into an attractive suite for Uncle Nesbit's own use. We remodeled the interior of our own home and purchased new furniture.

Our friends were thus convinced of Uncle Nesbit's existence. They promised to be on hand to add their welcome to the distinguished guest upon the day of his arrival. They were as pleased as we with the prospect, and aided us no end in painting Uncle Nesbit as the distinguished personage we thought him to be.

In fact, ere a fortnight had passed we had come to visualize Uncle Nesbit in no other role than that of the tall, distinguished westerner of story book fiction.

A letter arrived from Uncle Nesbit a

week before the day of his expected arrival. He would, he said, be delayed a week or more because of business reasons. He thanked us for our eagerness to have him with us, and declared he was looking forward to the day when once more he would be united with the last surviving members of his family. The letter contained a check of no small amount which he directed us to use for our personal needs.

We welcomed this delay in his arrival, for it gave us further time to complete preparation. Moreover, the postponement and the check served to increase our mental picture of the man who, it appeared, was to become our benefactor.

Thereafter, for a month's time, we heard no further word from Uncle Nesbit. And when another week had passed we began to despair of his coming. His tardiness was annoying. Our friends began to talk and wonder and suggest among themselves that our Uncle Nesbit was "mythical" after all. Molly wrote again, but received no answer. And as the weeks dragged by we spoke of Uncle Nesbit less often when folks were about, for fear of hearing a snicker in some remote corner of the room.

It was nearly fall when next we heard of Uncle Nesbit. A knock sounded on our door one evening, and upon opening it, I discovered there a small man with a gray beard. The beard was stained with tobacco juice. The face of him was wizened and leathery looking. His eyes were red and watery. He seemed shrunken and bent and dried up. I would have closed the door on him had he not thrust himself inside and said he had word for us from Uncle Nesbit.

There was a dirtiness about the little man that provoked our disgust, though we listened to his tale and then sent him away.

He told us that he came from Uncle Nesbit to deliver a message, which message he presented me in a rather bulky envelope. As we talked, the watery eyes of him darted about the room, and I saw on his face a look which would have aroused in me a feeling of pity had it been a less despicable countenance.

The little man departed at last, having told us but vaguely about Uncle Nesbit, confirming only the facts about him we already knew.

As soon as he had gone we opened the package and found it to contain the last will and testament of our dear old uncle. He had bequeathed us his entire fortune, which was greater than we had at first supposed. A brief note accompanied the testament, stating that he had been suddenly stricken and was at death's door. He had learned, he said, of our plans for his reception and of the picture we had conjured in our minds of his personal appearance. He hoped we would carry that memory with us always.

On the day following, the body of a man was recovered from the river below the Statler mill. The man was small and bearded and dirty looking. No papers of identification were on his person, though we recognized him as our visitor of the night previous. And in memory of our distinguished uncle we saw that the poor chap had a proper burial.

And that was the last we ever heard of Uncle Nesbit.

Soviet Workers Uncover Old Moscow Water System

Parts of an ancient water system laid in the streets of Moscow almost 400 years ago, during the reign just before that of the infamous tsar, Ivan the Terrible, and probably as a result of "modern" ideas introduced by Ivan's grandmother, the Greek Princess Sophia from Constantinople, have turned up to plague the diggers of the subway being constructed in that city by Soviet workers and engineers.

A short time ago construction gangs digging a deep trench in which this subway will run encountered and cut what looked like some kind of ancient conduit, reports the Baltimore Sun. The subway excavation promptly was flooded by a large stream of water. Pumping failed to control the flow. Tons of concrete dumped on top of the mysterious water pipe also proved a failure.

Finally, the engineers in charge sent for historians and archeologists of the Moscow Cultural academy. Tracing the length of the troublesome pipe, these experts presently discovered an ancient stone room or vault, also filled with water and to which other pipes and conduits were connected.

Objects found in connection with the work indicate that what has been found is part of a complicated system of underground springs, pipes, settling and distributing basins, and so on built in 1534 by Greek or Italian engineers to provide the palace of the increasingly powerful tsars of Moscow with the luxury of pure water.

What's Sauce for the Goose—

A bank teller of Milwaukee is in the habit of patronizing a certain tavern which once each week advertises "Fried chicken, 25 cents." Recently, he ordered chicken and got three wings and a piece of the neck. The teller said nothing, picked the bones as best he could and departed, according to the Milwaukee Journal. A few days later the tavern owner entered the bank, asked the teller for a miscellaneous assortment of change for a \$5 bill and was given 495 pennies and a nickel. He protested. "I want quarters, halves, dimes and nickels, not pennies," he said. "And I want part of the breast and perhaps a drumstick when I order chicken in your tavern," the teller retorted. He gets it now.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago.)
© Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for November 11

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN

LESSON TEXT—Galatians 5:13-26.
GOLDEN TEXT—Then said Jesus unto him, Put up again thy sword into his place; for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.—Matthew 26:52.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus' Law in One Word.

JUNIOR TOPIC—God's One Law.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How to Be a Peacemaker.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Thinking Peace Instead of War.

Doubtless the thought of the lesson committee was to take advantage of this memorial occasion to inculcate in the hearts of the youth the spirit of peace which grows out of a heart of love. It should be borne in mind that this value can only be a practical reality as the people are brought into a saving knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. Love is the fruit of the Spirit made operative in the heart of the regenerate.

Paul, having shown in chapters three and four of this epistle that the believer is free from the law as a means of justification, in our present lesson makes the practical application of the doctrine. The divine method of doing away with war is to secure the regeneration of individuals.

I. Christian Freedom (vv. 13-15).

1. It is not an occasion to the flesh (v. 13). Liberty is not license. The notion that when one is free from the law he is free from constraint is wickedly erroneous. License of the flesh means not merely the indulgence of the flesh in actual sinning, but in the expression of a self-centered life.

2. By love serve one another (vv. 13a-15).

Freedom from the Mosaic law means slavery to the law of love. Love thus becomes the fulfillment of the law.

II. Walking in the Spirit (vv. 16-18).

This discloses the secret of how a life of service to another can be lived. Walking in the Spirit results in:

1. Loving service to others (v. 13).

2. Victory over the flesh (vv. 16, 17).

By flesh is meant the corrupt nature of man expressing itself in the realm of sense and self. The renewed man has two natures, between which is going on a mortal conflict. The Christian must choose between good and evil. Notwithstanding the reality of this deadly conflict, victory is sure if one chooses the good.

III. The Works of the Flesh (vv. 19-21).

By the works of the flesh is meant the operation of the carnal nature. The one who chooses to live according to the impulses and desires of his natural heart will be practicing the following sins:

1. Sensuality (v. 19).

The sins enumerated here are practiced in the body, and are:

a. Fornication (the word adultery is omitted from the best manuscripts). Fornication includes all sexual sins in the married and unmarried state.

b. Uncleanliness, which includes all sensual sins, open or secret, in thought or deed.

c. Lasciviousness, which means the wanton, reckless indulgence in the shameful practices of the flesh.

2. Irreligion (v. 20). These acts take place in the realm of the spirit, and are:

a. Idolatry, the worshiping of idols.

b. Witchcraft or sorcery, all dealing with the occult, such as magical arts, spiritism, necromancy.

3. Sins of the temper (vv. 20-21). These take place in the sphere of the mind, and are:

a. Hatred, b. Variance, including all strife and contentions.

c. Emulations, including all types of jealousy.

d. Wrath, meaning bursts of passion.

e. Seditions, which mean factions in the state.

f. Heresies, meaning factions in the church.

g. Envyings, h. Murders.

4. Sins of excess (v. 21). a. Drunkenness, indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

b. Revellings, Acts of dissipation under the influence of liquor.

All who practice such sins shall be excluded from the Kingdom of God (I Cor. 6:10).

IV. The Fruit of the Spirit (vv. 22-24).

This indicates action in the realm of life. It is the product of the Holy Spirit indwelling the believer.

1. Love to God and Man.

2. Joy—glad-heartedness because of what God has done.

3. Peace with God and Man.

4. Longsuffering, taking insult and injury without murmuring.

5. Gentleness, meaning kindness to others.

6. Goodness, doing good to others.

7. Faith, believing God and committing everything to him.

8. Meekness, which essentially means submission to God.

9. Temperance, self-control in all things.

Against those who thus live, there is no law.

Not Ashamed to Ask

I attribute the little I know to my not having been ashamed to ask for information, and to my rule of conversing with all descriptions of men on those topics that form their own peculiar professions and pursuits.—Locke.

Divine Revelation

Divine revelation given historically in the person of Christ is mediated and made real to the soul by the Holy Spirit.—W. H. Griffith Thomas.

Science of Health

By Dr. Thos. S. Englar

77

THE CHILD AND HIS TONSILS.

It is no longer good medical practice to remove tonsils on a mere suspicion that the tonsils may be responsible for abnormal conditions elsewhere in the body, as, for example, mild kidney disease, or on a mere chance that removal of tonsils may alleviate some other ailment, or improve the patient's general health. Even "St. Vitus's dance" (chorea), which is related in cause to tonsil infections, is not always cured by tonsillectomy. All such cases should receive careful observation and study before the decision is made for operation. A more conservative spirit is manifest, so far as tonsils are concerned—particularly children's tonsils.

On the other hand, diseased tonsils in conjunction with beginning heart symptoms, or an attack of rheumatic fever, raise a strong presumption in favor of getting rid of the tonsils. If enlarged tonsils and overgrown, infected adenoid tissue interfere with the child's breathing, in the proper way, through his nose, the condition should be promptly relieved by operation.

That is to say, certain pathological (diseased) conditions are recognized, and agreed upon, as furnishing a definite indication for removal of infected tonsils. Among these are:

1. Recurring attacks of tonsillitis, or of joint inflammations (arthritis) following even mild "sore throats."

2. Chronic swelling of the glands in the neck, adjacent to the angle of the jaw.

3. When it can be demonstrated that the tonsils harbor diphtheria bacilli. When this is the case in a person not ill of diphtheria, such a person is, of course, a "carrier," and a constant menace to his contacts.

4. When a mild, chronic tonsillitis exists in conjunction with other, more serious or threatening systemic disease, careful search must be made in the effort to show the relationship of cause and effect between the tonsils and the concurrent symptoms. This simply reaffirms what has been said above: that a mere suspicion of the tonsils' guilty role is not enough. It must be proven before the high court of Medical Science, and this the competent physician can usually do—if the connection really exists.

Tonsillectomies are often now performed during the acute stage of rheumatic fever. This is believed to lessen the threat of the inflammation's being communicated to the delicate lining and valves of the heart. Study of a large number of cases of "rheumatic heart" shows that the cardiac complications are more likely to ensue upon the second attack of rheumatic fever than the first. This offers a logical reason for removal of tonsils—or, perhaps, during the initial attack, without subjecting the child to the high risk of a recurrence.

Parents should not expect a "tonsils and adenoids" operation to render a child immune to colds. It simply does not follow.

Nor will such an operation transform a dull child into a mental wizard!

The Goths

The Goths were a Teutonic people who in the First century A. D. appear to have inhabited the middle part of the basin of Vistula river, in what is now Poland. They were probably the easternmost of the Teutonic peoples. According to their own traditions, they had come originally from what is believed to be Sweden. They do not enter into Roman history until the Third century, when their frontier seems to have advanced considerably farther South. The Gothic people were warlike and not very settled, consequently they had probably not developed agriculture to any great extent. From the Third century until well into the Seventh century the Goths were constantly at war with the Romans, and a great part of the Roman territory was conquered by the Goths, who were in turn overcome by the Roman culture, and the Gothic identity therefore disappeared.

Mongrel Pup Discovers

Body of Dead Playmate

Portland, Ore.—The barking of Skipper, a mongrel pup, ended a search for Winston Woodward, aged three, whose body was found in the marginal waters of the Willamette river after a long search by police and neighbors. Police found the dog trotting nervously along the river's edge where he had barked for hours in a vain attempt to bring aid to his playmate.

Still Stealing Cattle

Pocahontas, Idaho.—Cattle rustling may have lost its glamor of the early days, but not commercially; it still is a thriving business. However, Max D. Cohn, president of the Cattlemen's association, reported improvement in the situation in southeastern Idaho this season. Modern "rustlers" use motor trucks.

Our Only Sultan



Sultan of Sulu is a Modern Ruler.

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

THE sultan of Sulu, the only oriental potentate ruling under the protection of the United States, has recently been bereft of all political power, although he still exercises religious authority over his Moro subjects in a little group of islands which are part of the Philippines. The new governor of the Philippines, Frank Murphy, decided not to appoint the sultan to the Philippine senate. Although the sultan seldom took his seat, the honor had been accorded him since the time of Gov. Gen. Dwight F. Davis.

"In real life the sultan of Sulu is not the amusing semi-savage that George Ade put into comic opera three decades ago, but a decidedly modern ruler of the Sulu archipelago, which forms a series of oceanic stepping stones from the Philippine group to British North Borneo," writes George M. Hanson, former United States consul at Sandakan, British North Borneo.

"Although he partly acknowledged the temporal sovereignty of the United States in 1899, and completely so in 1915, he retains some of the glamour ascribed to him by the dramatist and remains locally a potentate to the native Sulus, or Moros. He formerly maintained at Maimbung, on the southern coast of the island of Jolo, a two-story frame 'palace' for himself and six smaller dwellings for his wives and retinue. In 1932 a storm wrecked most of the buildings.

"Purely religious, his title connotes nothing more than leadership of the Mohammedan church within the limits of his sultanate. The sultan of Brunel, British Borneo, the recognized 'royal highness' in the greater part of the territory, is inclined to regard him as a poor relation who pays tribute to Brunel; but nevertheless he is a full-fledged sultan and has authority of a sort over perhaps 300 small islands and that part of British North Borneo with administrative headquarters at Sandakan.

"In Borneo, as elsewhere, the British are good colonizers. They believe it is wiser to placate the Sulus on the Borneo side of the Sulu sultanate than to run risk of trouble; consequently they still pay tribute to the sultan and accord him military honors on his visits to Sandakan. He is given a salute of guns when he comes to collect his annual tribute, and is entertained for two weeks or more by British officials at Government house. Here he receives local native chiefs and other notables.

Many Wives but No Children.

"The sultan prides himself on being an American, though his domestic arrangements have hardly been of a kind sanctioned in the United States. Under the Koran he may have four wives at one time; and, since he has power to dismiss a wife or divorce her by waving his royal hand, the limitation of number has not been irksome. It is said that in his day he espoused many wives. He has no children, however, and the Rajamuda, or heir apparent (muda is a Malay word meaning 'unripe'), is his younger brother. Although the 1915 treaty recognized him as the spiritual head of the Sulu Mohammedans, its terms were such as will eventually cause polygamy to be abandoned.

"Matrimony is somewhat casual among the Sulus, and it is not unusual for girls of thirteen, twelve, or even eleven to be claimed as brides. When I was United States consul at Sandakan, I had an amusing experience which impressed upon me the peculiarity of native marriage customs.

"Shortly before the sultan's visit to Borneo that year, a German landholder whom the British had ordered out of the country for the duration of the World war requested me to take charge of his rubber plantation near Sandakan. I agreed, since it was then my duty to take over representation of German interests, to go there on each pay day and check the accounts, but I declined to assume official control of the plantation. Thus I became for a short time 'master' of the Malay laborers, pending appointment of a permanent superintendent.

"Upon my arrival on the first pay day, the accountant, a Singalese from Ceylon, brought to my attention a plea from Alus, the house boy, who needed an advance of \$10, Singapore currency, for wedding expenses. Alus' prospective bride, the intermediary explained, was Canapa, daughter of Samat, the chief tapper.

Canapa Was Too Young.

"Canapa was rather a little girl, and, it seemed to me when her moth-

er presented her for inspection, much too young to be thinking of matrimony. I decided a little delay would do no harm. Although the mother, herself only twenty-four, argued that Canapa was 'long past eleven and ready to marry,' I announced kindly but firmly that no girl under twelve could be married without my special consent.

"The mother asked if the wedding could take place when the girl was twelve. Not wishing to seem over-harsh, I assented. I even offered to take a photograph of the supplicants and to give them a print as balm for their disappointment. They eagerly posed for the picture and went away seemingly well pleased.

"On my next visit to the plantation, I sent for Canapa and her mother and gave them a print of the photograph I had taken of them two weeks earlier. They seemed very happy, and the mother asked again if Canapa could be married when she was twelve. Again I said yes, and told her to go ahead and prepare for the wedding. Alus also asked the same question, and I repeated my assurance to him. Canapa would be twelve at the full moon, which would occur, so he had learned from the accountant, on Sunday of the next week.

Entertaining the Sultan.

"A week after this episode the sultan arrived and received official entertainment at government house. I could not let the British outdo me in showing him the courtesy due his position and influence, and accordingly I invited him and his party to the consulate to tea. The guests included the sultana, the rajamuda, the sultan's minister, and several datus, or chiefs.

"I offered them cigarettes and handed the sultan a package labeled 'Egyptian Cigarettes, Turkish Tobacco.' He examined the package critically, and when he saw the hieroglyphics he was delighted. Egyptian cigarettes, he said, were made by the 'followers of the Faithful and not by Christian infidels.' I did not disturb his sublime faith, though I could have told him that those cigarettes were machine made in North Carolina from tobacco grown in Asia Minor.

And So They Were Married.

"While I was entertaining the sultan at the consulate, it occurred to me that it would be a fine thing to have him perform the wedding ceremony. This would be an unexpected honor to Alus and Canapa and no doubt would prove highly gratifying to all concerned. The more I thought of the idea the better I liked it. I would have the young couple come back with me to Sandakan on Saturday, and invite the sultan to another tea, where he could smoke his fill of Turkish cigarettes made by the 'Faithful' in North Carolina. The wedding of Alus the Bajao and the twelve-year-old Malay beauty, Canapa, would follow. The incident was all but closed.

"When I went to the plantation the following Saturday, the full moon that regulated Malay birthdays for the month had waned perceptibly. The accountant met me as usual, but no smiling Alus stood in the doorway to greet me.

"Where is Alus? I asked.

"He is here no more. He and Canapa live in the little house behind the rubber factory with Surinim, the kaboon (gardener), and they went to Sandakan today in the hope of getting to see the sultan."

"Living with Canapa? I muttered.

"What do you mean?"

"They were married at the full moon, a week ago, as the tuan had said, and he is at this house no more."

"Married a week ago? Who married them?"

"Why you, Tuan; you married them."

"I married them! What are you driving at?"

"It was the full moon, Tuan, and Canapa was twelve. And so they were married, as the tuan had said. They sleep in the house of the kaboon, who is Canapa's uncle. Is not the tuan pleased?"

"Then the whole thing suddenly dawned. The accountant was right, and all my paternalistic plans for giving the house boy and his childish fiancée a wedding of regal pomp and circumstance had come to naught.

"I had married them, however, unintentionally, but none-the-less certainly. Because of my inexperience with native customs in affairs of the heart, I had spoken fateful words too casually. The tuan had signified his consent and had fixed the time. That was enough."

BARES MASSACRE OF OLD ALASKAN RACE

Scientists Find Skeletons on Kodiak Island.

Washington.—Evidence of a prehistoric "massacre" on desolate Kodiak island, Alaska, at a time when it was inhabited by an unknown race of advanced culture, was uncovered this summer by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, who has just returned to Washington.

This was the sixth expedition of Doctor Hrdlicka to Alaska, and the third summer he has conducted extensive excavations on this site, which in some respects probably represents the highest aboriginal art in North America north of Mexico, although there is as yet practically no clew to the exact identity of the people who developed it or brought it from Asia.

"Nest Burials" Puzzle.

In past years Doctor Hrdlicka has been puzzled by what he terms "nest burials," where a number of skeletons would be found together, of all ages and both sexes and without any of the customary mortuary offerings which the ancient people ordinarily placed in graves.

The clew came with the discovery that many of the skeletons had cracked skulls and other evidences of combat. This is a strong indication that they were not wiped out by some epidemic and justifies a picture of a village massacre from which a few escaped, to return later and bury their dead in heaps.

Assisted by five volunteer college students, Doctor Hrdlicka was able to make substantial progress this summer in uncovering the remains of the old settlement—apparently the "metropolis" of the bay on which it is located in the days when the island was an important center of population. The site rests on glacial till and in places on a peculiar geologic formation called by Doctor Hrdlicka "butter earth," a gritty, yellow clay, identified by geologists as representing old metamorphosed volcanic ash.

Had Higher Culture.

There were three stages of settlement. The first and second, by far the longest, were those of the unknown people who had a considerably higher culture than their successors. They show slight affinities with the Eskimo but can hardly be considered as of the same strain. After them came the Koniags, who were identical with the Aleuts of today.

The unknown people were master craftsmen, especially in the making of beautiful stone lamps and in the carving of ivory. The latter art they carried to the extent of carving individual portraits.

Doctor Hrdlicka added extensively to his collection of skeleton remains and artifacts gathered there in other years; besides what was sent previously there are more than forty boxes of material on the way to the institution. But, he reports, one of the most important results of the excavations this summer was the great family difference found in the many ancient households studied.

All partook of a common culture, yet each family group had its own variation. Some were good lamp carvers, others specialized in other artifacts. The work furnishes a potent illustration of the fallacy of considering a prehistoric culture as almost invariable from individual to individual, or of judging of the whole culture of a people from a localized sample.

Ownership of Cape Cod Beach Is Being Disputed

Boston.—Who owns five miles of fine beach on Cape Cod bay, the town of Barnstable or private claimants? The Land court is struggling with the problem. It is an issue because the full set of necessary documents for the establishment of legal rights has been lacking for a couple of centuries.

The Plymouth grant for the setting apart of the town has been several times the object of unsuccessful search. The county registry of deeds had burned in 1827 and 87 volumes of deeds were destroyed. There were records of a "seem" for the division of the town lands and for the reservation of the beach for "the benefit of the fishery," but the chain of evidence has never been complete. Never, that is, unless within a few months a discovery has been made which fills the gap.

The Plymouth court acts contained no record of the original grant, but the latest investigators explored the Plymouth colony record of deeds and there found the "confirmation deed" of 1689. Now the town hopefully awaits the decision of the court.

America's Sweet Tooth

Booms Chocolate Drops

Reading, Pa.—Emerging from the red, America has gone definitely chocolate. This color scheme is radiating from here in delicious, rich brown waves designated to create 326,700,000 separate and distinct titillations of the American palate. These conclusions were based on recent exhaustive researches following the arrival at a candy plant of 22 freight cars loaded with cartons. They are to be filled with chocolate drops and sent out during the month to satisfy the American sweet tooth.

Experts figured out that there are 198,000 cartons in the shipment.

One hundred and ninety-eight thousand cartons represent 326,700,000 chocolate drops. At the rate of only one titillation per chocolate drop this accounts for the 326,700,000 titillations aforementioned.

Lights of New York

by L. L. STEVENSON

The old assay office on Wall street next to the old sub-Treasury building and just across the street from the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., is once again a busy place. Two years ago, the government closed it up and moved into a new assay office at Coenties Slip and Allen street which in turn became the big gold buying place of the East. There, instead of on Wall street, gold dust, bullion, trinkets and heirlooms are now being turned into ingots which are stored away in dark vaults. But the old assay office has taken on new life just the same. The cause is the silver order of President Roosevelt. For weeks, silver has been pouring in so rapidly that it is believed the vaults will be filled. In that event, the vaults of the old sub-Treasury building, unused for many years, will be put into service again.

In order to put the old assay office back into use, the government had to cancel a sale option held by the 40 Wall Street corporation which planned to tear down the four-story stone structure. Some time ago, the government itself did some wrecking in the old assay office. When the assay office was moved, the hard maple floors in the gold working rooms were taken up, cut into lengths and burned. Where the floors were concrete, they were broken with pneumatic drills and crushed into powder. Even the furniture was burned. The ashes and concrete powder were not thrown away. They were forced to give up the gold they had accumulated in the course of years. The yield was more than \$88,000.

That piano recital to be given by Miss Anderson, vocalist of the Hotel McAlpin orchestra, interests me. Two years ago, Miss Anderson, then beginning a career as a concert pianist, learned that a childhood injury to one of her hands made it impossible for her to acquire a technique in keeping with her feeling and understanding of music. Rather than be an ordinary artist, she underwent an operation. It cleared the defect but left her fingers too weak for the strain of concert programs. So for months now, she has been strengthening them by practicing day after day, meanwhile supporting herself by singing popular songs. And that recital will decide whether or not she will play the classic on the piano or continue to sing the output of Tin Pan Alley.

A buffalo bull, born and bred in the United States, was recently sent to Poland by Dr. Reid Blair, director of the New York Zoological society, as a gesture of good will. Bison were once plentiful in that country but before and during the World war, they were slaughtered by the thousands and in 1929, there were only two specimens in the Bialowieza, the Polish national park. Now there are 14. The American gift is looked on as important since there is a legend that if the zebu, or European bison, continues to live in Poland, the country will prosper and its absence means a decline of the nation.

Sidney Croysey, an architect, has been having trouble for the last 18 years. He has the face, figure, the embarrassed smile and the gestures of Herbert Hoover and autograph seekers continue to pursue him and refuse to accept his explanation that he is not the former President. His attention was first called to the close resemblance 18 years ago when he was on Ile Malie, near Quebec, and a young woman who had been a Hoover employee in Belgium, rushed up and greeted him. There is one difference. He is seven years younger than the ex-President and his hair is brown with no gray.

Broadway eavesdropping: "There's just one trouble with him—he can't think under seven figures and he ain't worth more than \$30 a week."

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Trade in Farm Products at School Restaurant

Ojus, Fla.—"May I trade in three carrots for a piece of cherry pie?" This and many similar questions will be asked this fall in the Ojus school cafeteria.

A plan by which school children may trade in home-grown vegetables and farm products for hot lunches has been worked out by Mrs. Alise Tyree, Dade county home economics supervisor.

The plan, she explains, will insure against malnutrition among students and in addition provide the school cafeteria with vegetables for the lunches.

County educational authorities were so delighted over the plan that they will extend it to other rural schools. If it proves successful.

Ohio Farmers Happy Over Year's Returns

Washington, Ohio.—Things aren't gloomy on all farms nowadays.

A Fayette county farmer declared recently: "My income from the farm this year is going to be much more than it has been in the last three years combined."

"I just banked a check for \$2,410, which I got from 171 head of hogs that averaged more than 200 pounds. This is the first worthwhile check I have received from the farm in the last three years. The farm is showing a real profit now," he beamed.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harner and daughter, entertained on Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Harner, Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Harner, Hagerstown; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harner, son Joseph, and Mrs. Mahn, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore Willard and son, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Harner and two sons, and Roy Phillips, of town, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hess and children, near town.

As Mrs. Clyde Baumgardner was driving a Ford coupe to town, on Tuesday morning, with the daily supply of milk, she by some means lost control of the steering wheel, and as she was driving at considerable speed the coupe jumped across the curb in front of the dwelling of Merle S. Ohler on E. Baltimore Street, ran over the short lawn, and crashed into the front porch. Both porch and coupe were badly damaged, but Mrs. Baumgardner, while hurt, escaped serious injury.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to thank my friends the voters of Carroll Co., for their splendid support. Especially do I appreciate the magnificent vote given me in my home district of Taneytown about (860) out of a possible 1102. I promise, as far as I am able, a clean economical and impartial administration.

Sincerely yours,
NORMAN R. HESS,
Commissioner-elect of Carroll Co.

APPRECIATION.

I hereby express my appreciation of the very liberal support extended to me at the Election on Tuesday.

CHAS. B. KEPHART.

SCHOOL NEWS.

Teachers' Conference was held in the Taneytown High School, on Monday, Nov. 5, 1934, at 2 P. M. The subject was "Crime and its Implications." The assigned reports were as follows: 1. Capitalism, Communism and their relation to crime, Claude LeFevre; 2. The Causes of Crime, Miss Helen Eckard; 3. Crime as it exists today, Mrs. Edith Bower. A. Types; B. Extent. 4. A comparison of the cost of Crime and the cost of Education, Mrs. Alberta P. Lanier; 5. Can Crime be Checked? A. The Treatment of the Criminal, Mrs. Ethel M. Loy; B. The Prevention of Crime, Mrs. Ruth B. Senseney. 6. The Teacher's part and Responsibility in the prevention of Crime, Mr. Guy P. Bready.

The members of the conference were the teachers in Harney, Otter Dale and Taneytown Elementary and High Schools. This number totaled 21. The staff members present were M. S. H. Unger, County Superintendent; Mrs. Lynch and Misses DeVore and Grimes, Supervisors. The conference lasted for about 3 1/2 hours. One-half of the time was given to reports and talks. The rest of the time was devoted to serious discussion. John P. Wooden, Jr., was the chairman of the meeting.

"The Sunbonnet Girl," an operetta in two acts, will be presented in the Taneytown High School on Tuesday, December 11, at 8 P. M.

The supper at the High School on Nov. 1, was a social and financial success. The splendid co-operation of the parents, teachers and patrons is appreciated.

PROCEEDINGS ORPHANS' COURT

Monday, Nov. 5, 1934—Jerome Neuman, executor of George Beetz, deceased, received order to appraise personal property.

Grace B. Graft, administratrix of Dana H. Kyker, deceased, returned inventory of debts due.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Geiger, deceased, were granted to Ivan L. Hoff, who received order to notify creditors.

James E. Boylan, Jr., executor of J. Walter Englar, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts due.

John D. Lovell, administrator of John R. Lovell, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell same.

Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1934—Letters of administration on the estate of Eliza J. Taylor, deceased, were granted to Willard W. Taylor, who received order to notify creditors and warrants to appraise personal property.

Margaret R. Bachman, et. al. administrators of J. Cornelius Hull, deceased, settled their second and final account and received order to transfer securities.

Ivan L. Hoff, executor of John Geiger, deceased, returned inventory of debts due.

Fannie R. Stocksdales, executrix of Charles Norris Stocksdales, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

The sale of the real estate of Reuben Cassell, deceased, was finally ratified by the Court.

Chester E. Sherman, et. al., administrators of William N. Sherman, deceased, received order to compromise claim.

James E. Boylan, Jr., executor of the last will and testament of Carrie Ellen Englar, deceased, received order to sell real estate.

James E. Boylan, Jr., executor of J. Walter Englar, deceased, received orders to sell personal property and real estate.

"FISHING FOR SUCKERS."

The mails are again plentifully filled with many sorts of investment propositions. Beware of them! Don't bite! No good investments are begging for takers. The same old occupation, "fishing for suckers," is under way.

The Banks have on hand millions of 3-percent money for investment. They often know little more than we do, where to buy profitable stocks or bonds; but these "good things" being hawked around would be taken quickly by the banks, if they had confidence in them.

If they do not have this confidence, why should we, who are less good judges, fall for the offers being made? Do not let it be said of you, "A Fool and his money are soon parted."

PAID FOR NOT RAISING HOGS.

The following attempt at wit, on the hog raising question, recently appeared in the Mutual Fire Insurance News:

"The Statistical Department of a Boston Bond House is in receipt of the following letter from a Massachusetts resident, which brings up the fascinating subject of the big profits that can be made from not raising hogs."

Dear Sirs:
Mr. Smith has a friend at Northampton who received a government check for \$1000 this year for not raising hogs.

Mr. Smith now proposes to get a farm and go into the business of not raising hogs; in fact not raising hogs appeals to him very strongly.

Of course he will need a hired man, and that is where I come in. I write you as to your opinion of the best kind of farm not to raise hogs on, the best strain of hogs not to raise and how best to keep an inventory of the hogs you are not raising. Also do you think capital could be raised by issuance of a non-hog raising gold bond?

Mr. Smith's friend got the \$1,000 for not raising 500 hogs; now we figure that we might easily not raise 1,500 or even 2,000 hogs, so you see the profits are only limited by the number of hogs we do not raise.

P. S.—Mr. Smith's friend who received the \$1,000 check has been hog raising for 40 years and the most he ever made was \$400 a year. It is kind of pathetic to think how he wasted his life raising hogs when not raising them would have been more profitable.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY RALLY.

The annual rally of the Women's Missionary Societies of the Lutheran Church of the Middle Conference, was held on Thursday, at Kridler's church, near Westminster. It was an all-day meeting, beginning at 10 A. M., and an afternoon session, beginning at 1:45. Mrs. George H. Seiler, Jefferson, presiding.

The program in brief, was as follows: Devotional, Mrs. Wm. B. Nail, Taneytown; greetings were extended by Mrs. J. E. McDonald, wife of the pastor; response by Mrs. Francis T. Elliot, Taneytown. The president's address, and committee reports followed.

Reports were made by the following department secretaries: Mrs. Margaret Nulton, Taneytown, magazines; Mrs. W. E. Saltzgiver, Silver Run, literature; Mrs. Calvin Schildknecht, Frederick, missionary study and Light Brigade; Mrs. Roy Maxwell, Emmitsburg, box work; Mrs. Lowell Birely, Union Bridge, India lace and West Indies products; Mrs. A. H. Harrington, Frederick, Thank-offering; Miss Lizzie T. Birely, Middleburg, annuity; Miss Myrtle Shaff, Jefferson, life and in memoriam members; Mrs. Lula Hartman, Middletown patron and protegee; Mrs. Carl Hildebrand, Frederick, Young Women; Mrs. Charles Arnold, Westminster, visitation.

A report on the biennial conference was made by Mrs. A. J. Traver, of Frederick; Mrs. Virgil W. Doub, Middletown, and Mrs. W. E. Saltzgiver, Silver Run.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Carroll C. Hess led the devotional period, which was followed by regular business, a tableau-pageant by young people of St. Benjamin's Church "The Way of the Cross," and an address by Mrs. Clinton Ritz, Waynesboro.

STILL, THERE ARE MORE STILLS.

The moonshiners are having a gay time of being put out of business since the 18th. Amendment was repealed. The South is leading in the festivities in the production of illegal liquor, the Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina section being far in the lead, the record being 513 stills captured there during August, or twice as many as during prohibition times.

The 513 stills captured in the Atlanta district compared with 279 stills captured the same month in 1932. In the New York district, a wet region with many times the population of the Southeastern States, only fifty stills were captured in 1934, as compared with 129 in 1932. Thus it could be assumed that there were around ten times as many illicit distilleries in operation in the Atlanta district this year, according to Mr. Tuttle acting supervisor of Federal alcohol tax collecting.

"We're taking more stills and bigger ones with fewer men now than during prohibition," he says, attributing the increase partly to an attempt by moonshiners to invade the wet States and undersell the legal liquor manufacturers.

ARMISTICE DAY CONCERT.

On next Sunday night, November 11, at 8 o'clock, in the Blue Ridge College auditorium, a sacred concert celebrating Armistice Day will be presented. The program will be conducted by Prof. Fisher, and will include a number of prominent musicians and organizations of Carroll county. The College chorus will be augmented for the occasion by the choirs of New Windsor and by the Brethren a cappella chorus of Westminster. These combined choruses will sing, among other selections, a new chorus entitled "Youth for Peace," by Perry L. Huffaker. The soloists for the occasion will be Mary Essich, soprano, and Clarence Beard, tenor, of Westminster, Matilda Pugsley, contralto, and Marie Thompson, soprano, of New Windsor.

THE TIMES WERE HARD.

"Bill, has the depression hit you yet?"
"I'll say it has. First I lost my job and went back to the old man's to live; sent my two children to the orphan home; my wife went back to her mother, and I gave away my dog."
"That's bad?"
"Yes, if times get any worse, I'm afraid I'll have to give up my car!"
The Transmitter.

DECALOGUE AND NEW DEAL.

Dear Atlantic:

God Almighty on a mountain top issued Ten Commandments. The New Dealers are only started and have issued ten thousand:

Thou shalt not clean a suit of clothes for less than 70 cents.
Thou shalt not sell a loaf of bread or a pint of milk for less than 50 many copper coins, lest the Blue Eagle turn and rend thee.

Thou shalt not raise more than 50 many measures of wheat.

Of little pigs shalt thou sacrifice 6,000,000.

Thou shalt hire men out of the bread line, paying them more than thou hast made for years, or, failing so to hire, thou shalt do all that thou canst to make the bread line a pleasant place to abide.

Gold and silver are quite too good for thee: deliver them to thy rulers.

Thou shalt open and close thy store, thy purse, and thy mouth as ordered by the sacred Blue Eagle and his keepers.

Thus on and on and God covered human behavior with Ten Commandments—H. C. Ershine, Seattle, Wash., in The Atlantic Monthly.

Cobblers Had Union in 1648

The labor union apparently had its counterpart back in the middle of the Seventeenth century. In 1648, records show, a "Company of Shoemakers," known as the Boston Guild, was organized, under a charter granted by the Massachusetts Bay Colony. A copy of the charter, appearing in colony records, shows that it was not an attempt for a closed shop but to prevent work being put into families, to protect the public against inferior work and the industry against unfair competition.

HOTEL DIXIE

MONTICELLO - FLORIDA

Mrs. Ethel Sweigart Moline
PROPRIETOR

An ideal place for rest and comfort.

Open Day and Night. Private Bath with every room, and all outside rooms.

Rates as low as \$25.00 weekly for two (Room and Boarding—2 beds.)

Fried Chicken and Country ham, twice daily.

References, and any other information supplied on request.

We especially solicit Carroll and Frederick County guests.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, 2 miles west of Taneytown on the Keysville road, on
Wednesday, November 14, 1934

at 12:30 o'clock, the following

20,000 FT. OF LUMBER

including Boards and dimensioned Lumber in various sizes,—2x4, 2x6, etc., Sawed Slab Wood and 30 Acres of Good Top Wood, hickory and Oak.

HOKE & OHLER.

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.

Expert Music Instruction

PIANO, VOICE AND HARMONY

NEVIN W. FISHER

Holder of Teacher's Certificate from Peabody Conservatory

Teacher for six years in Peabody Preparatory Department

STUDIO AT 178 W. MAIN ST., IN WESTMINSTER

Reasonable Rates. Students of all grades accepted.

POLICY

SERVING OUR PATRONS WELL has always been the policy of our Bank

A careful study of the needs of each customer is made in order to satisfy his requirements.

You are invited to join forces with us and enjoy the many advantages provided by our CHARTER and have at your command a Banking connection equipped to serve you in any financial capacity.

The management of this Bank is pledged to a Safe, Sound and Conservative Policy.

The Birnie Trust Company

Member

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

"The end of life is to be like unto God; and the soul following God, will be like unto him; He being the beginning, middle and end of all things."—Socrates.

Holiday Notice

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1934 will be observed as Armistice Day and being a Legal Holiday our Banks will be closed for the day.

Taneytown Savings Bank
The Birnie Trust Company

CODATE.

If you are troubled with Constipation, Indigestion, Gas, Bilious attacks or have distress after eating, write to THE HOUSE OF JOHNSON, Baltimore, Md., for a Free Sample of CODATE—a reliable remedy. Or, you can buy the full-size 25c box at McKinney's Drug Store. Why suffer longer. 9-7-13t
—Advertisement

"Try The Drug Store First"

McKinney's Pharmacy
TANEYTOWN.

All Your Drug Store Requirements

We strive to give satisfaction not only in pure drugs and medicines, but also with many associated articles.

In School Supplies we have a full line of present day needs of good quality.

For the prevalent all Colds we have many reliable articles for relief.

We not only sell all leading Magazines, but also handle yearly subscriptions.

R. S. McKinney

9-7-tf

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat91@ .91
Corn, old85@ .85
Corn, (new)65@ .65

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)

Bell Phone 54-W Taneytown, Md.

BLANKETS.

We have a full line of cotton, part wool and cotton, and all-wool Blankets, at extremely low prices. These Blankets come in plaids, in all colors and solid colors with fancy borders.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, OXFORDS AND PUMPS.

It pleases us to sell good shoes because it pleases our customers. "Star-Brand" Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps are better for Ladies and Children. Price \$1.00 to \$3.98 a pair.

MEN'S NECKTIES.

We have the latest styles in Neckties. They come in figured patterns, stripes, plaids and sharkskin. Price 25 and 50c.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HOSE.

Make HESSON'S your headquarters for the "Kiddies Hose." We can supply you with Anklets, Half Hose, Boys' Golf and Long Hose, Girls' Three Quarter or Long Hose, and Misses' Silk Hose. Prices range from 15 to 49c pair.

Our Grocery Department

2 LARGE CANS TOMATOES, 23c

1 lb Maxwell House Coffee 32c 3 Cans Pet Milk 20c
1 Can Instant Postum 25c 1 Can Del Monte Pineapple 20c

3 CANS BABBITTS CLEANSER, 14c

1 Can Green Lima Beans 15c 2 Cans Pink Salmon 23c
1 Can Phillip's Beans 5c 2 Boxes Puffed Rice 23c

2 BXS. CREAM CORN STARCH, 19c

1 Box Seedless Raisins 9c 3 Cakes Lifebuoy Soap 19c
1 Pkg Borden's Cheese 17c 1 Cake Camay Soap 5c

LB. CAN ORANGE PEKOE TEA, 22c

1 lb Can Kenoc Coffee 29c 1 Can Mixed Vegetables 10c
1 Can Garden Spot Peas 16c 1 Bottle Norris Vanilla 25c

DEPOSITS INSURED

BY

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

WASHINGTON, D. C.

\$5000 MAXIMUM INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR \$5000

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

has received from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation at Washington the official signs which will hang at all receiving windows as visible evidence that the depositors of this institution are insured.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

is one of more than 14,000 licensed banks in the country which are receiving these signs. Insured banks are able to offer protection to their depositors up to \$5,000. Statistical studies have shown that this maximum fully protects more than 97 percent of all the depositors in insured banks.

A statement by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation follows:

"The purpose of the signs is to let depositors know which banks are insured. Heretofore, although 90% of the licensed banks are insured, depositors have had no easy means of identifying them.

"If, by any unforeseen circumstance, an insured bank should suspend, the Insurance Corporation would begin paying off the depositors just as soon as a receiver was appointed for the closed institution. The depositors would receive their money in a few days instead of waiting months or years as was the case in the former method of liquidation. This is not only a benefit to the depositors, but it saves the community from a terrific economic and social blow. When the depositors receive their insured accounts they assign their claims to the Insurance Corporation. Thereafter liquidation proceeds on a business-like basis with the maximum chance of the Corporation and other creditors being paid in full."

PAINT NOW

If your house needs paint at all it will pay you to paint now and not let it go over until Spring. Another severe winter will greatly impair the wood and it will require more paint and more preparation, besides probable repairs.

Good Paint beautifies, preserves, protects. Painting is one thing that you cannot afford to put off too long. Do it now!

High Grade Paint Only \$2.59 A Gallon

in white, or colors. This is our price to you right here in Taneytown. No freight to be added.

Our 25 years in handling paint, and the experience gained in buying and selling it during those years are your best safeguard. Invest wisely, buy at home. Buy from us. We will be glad to make suggestions to you. Come in today.

AUTO GLASS.

We will repair your broken car window, or windshield. Prices very low—ranging from about \$1.50 to \$2.00. Why put it off any longer?

Radios
Tubes
Batteries

Reindollar Brothers
REPAIRING AND REFRIGERATION

Roofing
Cement
Paint

CARD PARTY

Wednesday, November 14, 1934

At 8:15 P. M.

TANEYTOWN OPERA HOUSE

for benefit of

Taneytown Manuf. Club

ADMISSION 35c

75 Prizes to be awarded

REFRESHMENTS FREE

NOTICE

Drawings and specifications for proposals to take down, transfer and reconstruct portables and other structures now at Winfield to Mechanicsville at such time in December as later instructed, are available at the office of the Board of Education, Westminster. Bids will be opened by the Building Committee at 9 A. M., November 19th.

M. S. H. UNGER, Superintendent.