

READING OF NEWS AND MATTERS OF INTEREST, REPRESENTS FIRST-CLASS PRACTICAL NEWS.

THE CARROLL RECORD

WORK IS A BLESSING THAT WE REALIZE ONLY WHEN WE CAN NO LONGER ENGAGE IN IT.

VOL. 41 NO. 23

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY DECEMBER 7, 1934.

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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.

Miss Margaret Shreeve, of Steelton, Pa., spent several days with her home folks here.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lanier, spent the week-end with Mrs. Lanier's home folks, at Pittsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Arda Thomas, of Baltimore, visited Mrs. Mary Stover and family, on Sunday.

Mrs. Lavina Fringer was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Evans and family, at Washington, D. C., over the week-end.

Miss Marion McCauley, of Baltimore, who spent several days with her friend, Mrs. Russell Reinaman, returned home, on Sunday.

Red Cross Christmas Seals, to accommodate small purchases, may be had at The Record Office, if called for promptly—1 cent each.

Miss Elizabeth Kiser and Mrs. Beatrice Freburn, of Harrisburg, Pa., spent several days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Kiser.

Dr. and Mrs. Lester Withrow, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Miss Grace Withrow, of Washington, D. C., visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Withrow over the week-end.

Ernest Ritter, of Keyaville, who underwent an operation at the Frederick City Hospital, last Monday, Nov. 26th., returned home this week and is getting along very nicely.

Perhaps there are some who would contribute to the Red Cross work, but have not been solicited to do so. If there are any who feel that they should do so, but do not know how The Record will be glad to handle the contributions and turn them over to the right authorities.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Reinaman, of near town, entertained to dinner, on Thanksgiving Day: Miss Marion A. McCauley, of Baltimore; Miss Evelyn Miller, Mr. Herman Miller, of Mt. Union; Roland and Freda Frock, were callers at the same home on the evening.

"Butchering time," always an important annual event in rural sections, is well under way. It usually begins on Thanksgiving Day, and in recent years many farmers make two events of it, holding the second on about the first of the new year. Cold weather is most desirable, in order that the various pork products may "keep" better, for curing, as well as stay fresh longer for early use.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Koontz and Mrs. Lum Fleagle entertained the following guests at a turkey dinner, on Sunday: Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Reifsnnyder, Baust Church; Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Fleagle, daughter, Ellen, of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Dodrer, Mr. and Mrs. George Dodrer, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Fleagle, daughter, Catherine, and son Stoner, and Mrs. Chas. Fleagle, all of Mayberry, and Mr. and Mrs. David Hahn, of town.

George Emory Hahn received his commission as Deputy Sheriff of Carroll County, Saturday. Mr. Hahn has already served four years under a Democratic Governor and is now ready to serve under a Republican Governor. We know that Emory is sincere in his work and does not hesitate to do his duty when called upon. He has helped to make Taneytown a more pleasant place in which to live and we hereby extend our congratulations and wish him further success in his undertaking.

Those spending Thanksgiving day at Mr. and Mrs. Geo. I. Harman's were: Rev. and Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe and family; Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Stahl, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hartsock, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Stevens, of Bark Hill; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Harman and son, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert Shorb, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Clabaugh. A few departed for home about 3 o'clock after reading a chapter out of the Bible, and prayer, wishing all many more happy times and hoping to meet again.

Rev. Alfred T. Sutcliffe, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, has been granted by the Church Council a leave of absence during the month of December. Rev. Sutcliffe has been suffering from a paralysis of the Seventh nerve, which controls the muscles of the face. For the past two weeks he has been taking electric treatments at the Gettysburg Hospital. He will spend the month of December in Florida recuperating. His pulpit will be supplied during his absence by students from the Seminary at Gettysburg.

Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Stevens, Bark Hill; Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Stahl, of Houghton Lake; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Clabaugh and family; Mr. and Mrs. L. Clabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Deberry, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. I. Harman. The evening was spent in social chat and social games, after a supper consisting of ham and cheese sandwiches, cake, oranges, apples, cider and coffee. At a late hour a chapter was read by Rev. Stevens, who gave a Bible talk, and prayer was offered in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Stahl's safe return.

ARRESTS IN BANK ROBBERY

Nearly all of Stolen Money has been Recovered.

Pennsylvania state authorities have arrested three men in connection with the Fairfield Bank robbery, one of whom had \$1,100 on his person. Other sums are reported to have been secured.

The prisoners are booked as Anthony Rayk, 24, arrested Tuesday night at his home in Steelton and held at the police barracks in Harrisburg; John Fodorca, alias John Gray, arrested at Cresson, Pa., and being brought to the barracks, and John King, alias John Kraly, arrested in New York City.

Kraly is a steel worker of Steelton, Pa., and is said to have admitted being one of the two men who did the robbing. He had a loaded automatic revolver and \$1100. in his possession.

Investigators said the police began the hunt for the three men after they found an abandoned automobile at Hagerstown. The car, used by the bank robbers, had been reported as having been stolen from Pottsville about a month ago.

At Harrisburg, it was indicated that federal charges would be preferred against the trio and that they would be committed to a federal prison until they are tried or plead guilty in federal court. State police at Harrisburg said they did not believe the trio would be turned over to Adams county authorities for prosecution.

Charges of being a fugitive from justice and violation of the Sullivan firearms' act were lodged against Kraly by New York city police.

THE CHRISTMASSEAL CAMPAIGN

The twenty-eighth annual Christmas Seal Sale of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated county branches officially opened on Thanksgiving Day throughout the State of Maryland. More than 200,000 direct mail appeals containing Christmas Seals were sent to all sections of the State.

As an opening event, Elementary and High Schools in twelve counties of the State held special "Thanks for Health Day" exercises in the interest of the Seal Sale campaign.

The funds obtained from the Seal sale are used to finance anti-tuberculosis work in our county. They make possible the work at the Miracle House, for children who have been living in contact with tuberculosis, a State-wide system of free chest clinics, health education and medical research.

BUY EARLY—MAIL EARLY!

"Do your shopping early," and "mail your packages early," are regular annual pieces of good advice, but just about as regularly are not taken seriously. It seems to be part of the holiday season to get behind in doing such things, and part of the enjoyment too. Anyway, good advice should be given, whether it is taken or not. Why mail early?

If your packages get an early start they will arrive at their destination on time and in good condition, thus avoiding the jam when the movement of tons of mail matter are likely to damage parcels. If you mail early there can be no congestion at any point and consequently no delay, as the mails will flow evenly and regularly to their destination. By mailing early you will be relieving the hard pressed employees of a terrific strain in digging themselves out of jams and congestions which are inevitable in last minute mailings.

"All parcels should be carefully wrapped and packed, legibly addressed and the return address placed in the upper left hand corner. Your name and address and Christmas greetings are permissible enclosures but no other writing. All fragile matter should be packed in wooden, tin or strong cartons to withstand handling and all parcels of every description should be insured."

Of course, if you mail early you will buy early, and this has many advantages. You get the benefit of a large stock to select from. If you want something special, it can be ordered for you. And, there is the "rush" that will be avoided. You also help the salespeople to be anxious to give you their best possible service.

SHERIFF SHIPLEY'S DEPUTIES.

Up to the present time the following deputies have been appointed by Carroll County's new Sheriff, John A. Shipley: Chief Deputy, Robert L. Pickett; Walter Shipley and B. C. Mason, Westminster; Emory Hahn, Taneytown; Walter Blizzard, Sykesville; Wilbur C. Coakley, Oakland, and I. P. Rinehart, Union Bridge.

Sheriff Shipley's chief deputy, Mr. Pickett, and his wife have taken up their residence at the jail where they will be in charge under the direction of the Sheriff. The new Sheriff will spend the greater part of his time at the jail, but will continue his residence at his home in Sykesville with Mrs. Shipley and their daughter.

STEREOPTICAN LECTURE.

"The Old Book finding new Friends" a new stereoptican lecture recently released by the American Bible Society, will be presented in the main auditorium of the Meadow Branch Church of the Brethren, Wednesday night, Dec. 2, 1934, at 7:30 P. M.

These fifty slides are all new, and picture most interesting, the translating, printing, and distributing the Bible throughout the world. At the beginning pictures are shown from widely separated lands, and manifest divergent needs of the Scriptures. The public is cordially invited.

REPUBLICANS TAKE THE COUNTY OFFICES.

Outgoing Commissioners submit a Report for their Term.

The various county offices were taken over, on Monday, by those elected in November, which means every elective office in the county's administration, except Register of Wills. The County Commissioners organized by electing Charles W. Melville, as president of the Board, and Norman R. Hess, as Secretary. Mr. Melville is a hold-over member for several terms, and is fully acquainted with the affairs of the office.

"On December 1, 1930, when the present members assumed their duties, the funded and unfunded debt of the county was as follows: Warrants for hard roads, 178,532.67; warrant for disposal plant at the Sykesville school, \$3,272.15; lateral road bonds, \$140,000; school bonds, \$1,000; total, \$322,804.82.

During the month of December 1930, bills totaling, \$9,088.06, for work on county roads were submitted and warrants totaling, \$24,413.24, had to be issued for work on hard surfaced roads. This floating debt increased the debt of the county to, \$356,306.12.

Today the funded and unfunded liabilities are: Warrants to school board for the Winfield school, \$20,000; warrants to school board for the Manchester school, \$43,000; lateral road bonds, \$26,000; less budget appropriation of, \$15,000; \$11,000; refunding bonds issued by 1st, 1933, \$200,000, less budget appropriation, \$25,000, \$175,000; total, \$249,000, which represents a decrease in the county's debt of \$107,306.12.

During that period the tax rate was reduced from \$1.65 to \$1.00 and many assessments had necessarily to be reduced. There are no road bills.

The constructive work done by the present board was the erection of school buildings at Union Bridge, Manchester, Uniontown and Winfield and the furnishing of money to complete the school at Sykesville and for the repairs to a number of rural schools, in addition to the renovation of the Westminster High School.

Approximately twenty miles of hard surfaced roads were built prior to the time the county roads were turned over to the State. We make mention of this fact, but do not attempt to pass on the wisdom of the legislation which deprived the county of the control of the county roads.

The matter of the safe-keeping and preservation of the records in the various offices in the Court House has often been brought to our attention and has also been commented upon by various Grand Juries. With funds supplied by the Civil Works Administration and by the County Commissioners some necessary and major repairs were made, and other plans were being considered for the enlargement and fire-proofing of the vaults so that the best possible protection might be given to valuable and indispensable records which, if destroyed, could not be replaced. Realizing our duty in this regard, the Commissioners levied the sum of \$8,000.00 in the levy of 1934 for these repairs and improvements in addition to the sum of \$1,977.32, which was left over from the levy in a previous year.

The Grand Jury recommended "that immediate steps be taken to provide safe and adequate room for the storing of the County records at the Court House" and with the amount in hand, together with the material now on the ground, this can be accomplished.

When we assumed office in December, 1930, the auditors reported the discrepancy of \$4,032.06 in the June 30th., 1930, tax report. The result of the grand jury's investigation and the subsequent events are well-known to you and need not be retold. But we do desire to make known to you that there was recovered from the sureties on the bonds of Mr. Keefer the sum of \$12,229.61. In addition to this sum the present collector has collected to November 1, 1934, on account of taxes levied for the years 1919 to 1928, inclusive, the sum of \$8,450.63. We commend Mr. C. Robert Birbhart and his assistant, Miss Eleanor M. Thomas, for the remarkable progress they have made in collections.

It is not amiss to present a summary of the taxes which have been levied for respective years and to show the amounts which remained uncollected as of November 1, 1934:

Year	Total	Uncollected
1929	\$ 18,696.77	\$ 2,837.15
(Dec. 1, 1930)	57,066.72	5,621.54
1931	587,278.15	15,581.12
1932	568,369.33	37,338.90
1933	353,599.36	35,724.77
1934	334,882.14	109,304.97

Totals \$1,919,892.47 \$206,408.45 This represents collections for these years totaling \$1,713,484.02 and adding to this amount the sum of \$8,450.63 collected on taxes levied prior to 1929, makes a grand total of \$1,721,934.65, excluding the amount of \$12,229.61 recovered on the bonds. These figures cannot do otherwise than show that the present collector has made remarkable progress in collections during these unprecedented years.

It is with a great deal of pride that we make this report of our stewardship indicating that, in the worst period our county has ever experienced, the Commissioners were able to reduce the county's debt by \$107,306.12 and at the same time reduce the tax rate sixty-five cents on the \$100 of assessed value.

ADMITS NRA FAILURE

But Says the Government will Keep on With Revised Plans.

Donald Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council, was announced that the NRA has so far failed to fulfill all the hopes of its founders. However, he sees the foundation of a better economic system outlined in the principles that the authorities have been seeking to make effective.

He left no doubt that the NRA would go on, and stated that the government was not going to withdraw its hand in business until private capital is more active. He said:

"Now we face the future with the need of codes of fair competition and of their wise administration more plain than ever before; and with the difficulties of this achievement also made more clear.

"We see also that if we are to succeed, we must enlist the co-operation, not only of business management and Government, but also of workers and consumers, in any endeavor to promote the smooth and continuous co-operation of private enterprises in the service of the general welfare.

"If we are to count on co-operation in the development of a better industrial system, we must first look for co-operation in the writing of a permanent law in which all the economic interests will be protected. The responsibilities of management in the conduct of business and the rights of investors, are, of course, recognized.

"We are passing out of a period of unrestrained competition, wherein the guarantees of liberty written into the Constitution of the United States could be made good merely through insuring to each individual property owner and worker the opportunity to compete freely with his fellow citizen in the use of his property, or the employment of his labor."

CARROLL GRANGE MEETING.

The Carroll Pomona Grange held its regular quarterly meeting in Manchester, on Saturday as guests of the Melrose Grange. The morning session was presided over by Pomona Master, John S. Bushey. After the routine business was dispensed with, the election of officers to serve for the next two years was held. Thos. C. Slingluff, of New Windsor, was elected Master. Other officers elected were: Overseer, George B. John, Union Bridge; Lecturer, Mrs. Florence Grimm, Berrett; Steward, Jno. Grogg, Melrose; Assistant Steward, Albin Duval, Westminster; Chaplain, Mrs. Chester Hobbs, Mt. Airy; Treasurer, Clayton J. Sauble, Melrose; Secretary, Pauline Fuss, Union Bridge; Gatekeeper, Wm. Snyder, Westminster; Ceres, Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, Medford; Pomona, Mrs. Lottie Frock, Melrose; Flora, Mrs. Arthur Shipley, Berrett; Lady Assistant Steward, Elizabeth Buckman, Mt. Airy. The newly elected officers will be installed at the next meeting the first Saturday in March.

It was decided to present a banner to the subordinate grange having the largest percentage of its members present at each meeting. This banner is to be held for three months and contested for at each meeting. The following committee was appointed to secure the banner: Miss Agnes Slindee, Mrs. Chester Hobbs, and Mrs. Arthur Shipley.

In order to improve the ritualistic work in the subordinate granges a committee consisting of John Grogg, Mrs. John Stevenson, Pauline Fuss, Virginia Grimm and Elizabeth Buckman was appointed to supervise this work. This committee will see that degree teams are trained to confer all subordinate degrees, conduct installation ceremonies and put on drills.

The afternoon session was in charge of Pomona Lecturer George B. John. The main address, "Some of our educational Problems," was delivered by Prof. M. S. H. Unger, Superintendent of schools. This was followed by a play "An old-fashioned Garden," by the Mt. Airy Change. Members of the cast were: Julia Davis, Robert Cain, Elizabeth Buckman, Ralph Buckman, Leo Buckman, Kathleen Shell, Wm. Shell, Aubrey Buckman and Robert Davis, Lavina Frock, of the Melrose Grange, closed the program with a reading.

Members were present from all five subordinate granges of the county, Union Bridge, Medford, Berrett, Melrose and Mt. Airy. Lunch was served by the ladies of the Melrose Grange.

CONCERT AT BLUE RIDGE.

On next Tuesday night, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock in the college auditorium the music department of Blue Ridge College under the directorship of Prof. N. W. Fisher will present a public concert. At that time, both second-year music students and music students who have been received this year will be heard in solo performances of piano and voice.

A special feature of this concert will be a group of soprano solos by a former student of the music department, Miss Jeannette Bittner who now resides in Washington. Miss Bittner has had a brilliant career in concert, church and radio singing since the time of her residence in Carroll County. Admission will be free.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Clinton R. Sprague and Marie Pickett, Union Bridge, Md. John E. Reindollar and Goldie I. Frey, York, Pa. Clifton W. Warner and Mary L. Bond, Lineboro, Md. Henry M. Bollinger and Dorothy A. Baker, Hanover, Pa. Ralph E. Grist and Marguerite H. Engestine, East Berlin, Pa.

DEFICIT OF THE ROADS COMMISSION.

All Departments of the State Government may be Audited.

The State Roads Commission's financial situation continues among the big headlines in Maryland's newspapers, and will continue in this way for some time to come, or until the whole story is made public, which Gov. Ritchie says he will do without waiting for the next administration to do it. The incoming legislature, however, will have the main clean-up job to do, as some sort of refinancing plan will be required.

Dr. Chas. H. Conley, defeated for the Democratic nomination for Governor, made a statement early in the week, in which he charged Gov. Ritchie with blame for the situation, and urged full support of Governor-elect Nice in his advocacy of an appropriation of \$250,000 with which to finance an investigation of every branch of the departments of state government.

"The people of Maryland are thoroughly aroused and now realize the legislative branch should accord him this and every other aid possible to make our grim and costly experience of the past fifteen years a lesson of value to us, so that we can safeguard those unnamed generations who follow us from such an experience.

"Any new banking law passed to replace our present inadequate, unfair and slipshod statute must not alone divorce politics from the banks of our State but it must as surely divorce our banks from politics.

"The shifting of the load of taxes must cease and an actual reduction in the cost of government must be brought about.

"A decent and non-political roads commission must be established and the power now vested in one man, responsible to one man, must forever be discarded."

The main work of the incoming legislature and Governor is easily foreshadowed in this statement, and it will require the soundest judgment and non-partisanship to meet the situation, one of the most important in the history of the state.

Governor-elect Nice will of course make his own investigation, and have his own recommendations to make at the proper time; and on these may depend the measure of co-operation necessary between a Republican Governor and a strongly Democratic legislature, if the best ends are to be found.

Comptroller William S. Gordy, Jr., sent to the Governor a report showing that at the end of the first two months of the fiscal year the State's income had fallen \$783,049 behind expenses. The fiscal year began October 1st.

A falling off in the return from indirect taxes—as distinguished from the tax on real estate—was blamed by Mr. Ritchie for the financial difficulties the State has encountered, and he recalled that he directed the attention of the Legislature to this condition at the special session thirteen months ago.

This tax was estimated as capable of producing \$1,500,000 annually in revenue. It is producing, instead, only about \$1,150,000 a year.

FARM MEETINGS WELL ATTENDED.

With farm commodity prices as a whole still on the up-grade, more than usual interest has been shown this autumn at farm meetings throughout the state.

The annual Farm Bureau meetings held in Howard, Prince George and Worcester Counties in November were all well attended. The annual meeting of the Talbot County Farm Bureau is scheduled for Dec. 6, Frederick County, Dec. 19, and Washington County, Dec. 20. Carroll and Wicomico Counties are also holding their annual meetings this month. Speakers at these meetings will include Mrs. Harry T. Williams, Home and Community Chairman; Dr. T. B. Symons and E. I. Oswald of the University of Maryland Extension Service; Mr. R. M. Benjamin, President of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau, and Mr. C. E. Wise, Jr., secretary of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation.

The tax program of the Maryland State Grange and the Farm Bureau has aroused a great deal of interest and is bringing more farmers together for round-table discussion.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY MAY HAVE A LARGE DEFICIT.

An estimated deficit of \$453,454.37 in the finances of Montgomery County at the end of the fiscal year next June 30, was indicated on Thursday by the County Commissioners in a public statement compiled by county auditor Hancock. The present Board is under the control of three fusion members elected in November.

The attorney for the Board says the estimated deficit was in addition to the reported heavy overdrafts by the county on the State Roads Commission, and it is also claimed that the county owes the Commission \$129,000 above the overdrafts.

REDEDICATION OF MANCHESTER SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A special program of rededication for the Sunday School rooms or Trinity Reformed Sunday School, Manchester, will be held on Sunday at 10:30. Prof. James B. Ranck, head of the department of history, Hood College, Frederick, will deliver the principal address. There will be remarks by others.

TANEYTOWN HIGH PLANS OPERETTA.

"The Sunbonnet Girl," an operetta, will be given Tuesday, Dec. 11, at the Taneytown High School. The operetta is in two acts. The scene is laid in the garden of the Meadows' Home in a small town. The story is as follows: Susan Clifton, the Sunbonnet Girl, is the orphaned child of musical parents. She has been left in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Abijah Scroggs, a skintint couple who have starved and stunted her.

As the play opens, Mrs. Henry Coleman, the president of the State Federation of Music Clubs, arrives in the village to conduct a contest for certain scholarships in music. She is accompanied by her daughter Barbara her son Bob, and his chum Jerry. The contest is held in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Meadows, who are prosperous and respected farmers. On learning of the contest, Sue timidly approaches the ladies in charge and asks to be allowed to take part. They are willing, but Mrs. Scroggs, encouraged by her daughter Evalina, harshly refuses to allow it, insisting that he has no proper clothes for such an affair, and that she is needed for the endless dish-washing of the Scroggs household. Sue is discouraged, but on meeting Barbara, Bob and Jerry, she tells her story and enlists their sympathy and support. Moreover, she tells them that she believes her parents left her some sort of property, but that the Scroggs refuse to divulge the nature of it. They promise to call on Ezra McSpavin, the village constable, and persuade him to intercede in the name of the law.

The opening of the second act discloses all the young people of the village gathered for the music contest. Various members of the group take part, until Mrs. Meadows declares that the list has been completed, but Mrs. Coleman, on consulting her paper, finds one more name, and announces "Susan Clifton."

But you really must see this thrilling operetta and we dare not tell you more now.

Ample humor is afforded by various comic types, including Mr. Scroggs, the henpecked husband; Jerry, the breezy college youth; Evalina, the shrewish vixen; Mr. McSpavin, the village constable; and Reuben McSpavin, the simple son of Constable McSpavin.

The cast is as follows: Miranda, a village maiden, Mildred Stull; Mrs. Meadows, President of the local music club, Catherine Stuller; Luella Lumpkin, a village maiden, Naomi Riffe; Hiram Meadows, a modern farmer, Basil Crapster; Evalina, Abijah and Mrs. Scroggs' daughter, Doris Hess; Reuben McSpavin, the constable's son, Myron Tracey; Ezra McSpavin, the village constable, Homer Myers; Mrs. Coleman, a wealthy patron of music, Lucille Wantz; Bob Coleman, her son, Richard Sutcliffe; Barbara Coleman, her daughter, Charlotte Hess; Jerry Jackson, Bob's chum, Edward Reid; Susan Clifton, the Sunbonnet Girl, Charlotte Hiltner; Mrs. Scroggs, Abijah Scroggs' better half, Mabert Brower; Abijah Scroggs, the Sunbonnet Girl's guardian, Roland Stone-sifer; Sadie Simpkins, a village maiden, Clara Bricker.

The personnel of the choruses are as follows:

Old-fashioned flowers: Maxine Hess, Louise Myers, Virginia Teeter, Virginia Lambert, Doris Sell, Virginia DeHoff, Idona Mehring, Ruth Sutcliffe and Gertrude Shriner.

Girls in Calico: Mildred Eckard, Agnes Elliot, Jean Frailey, Carol Jones, Ruth Miller and June Wolfe.

Special Dancers: Maxine Hess, Virginia Lambert, Gertrude Shriner, Ruth Sutcliffe, Dobert Bankard, James Elliot, William Fridinger, and William Sell.

Village Girls: Cathryn Fink, Oneida Fuss, Vivian Haines, Thelma Hainer, Agnes Elliot, Rosanna Keilholtz, Mary Crouse, Katherine Fleagle, Marian Ohler, Rita Sanders, Mary Kathryn Maus, Grace Hoyer, Louise Bankard, Mildred Baumgardner, Jean Frailey, Freda Stambaugh, Bernice Devilbiss, Eleanor Kephart, Margaret Reindollar, Mildred Eckard, Carol Jones, June (Continued on Fifth Page.)

Random Thoughts

THIS LITTLE FEATURE.

Recently, we have had rather frequent favorable comments on "Random Thoughts." If these little productions are of value, we are glad, for they are hastily written as "inspiration" comes along, often from a chance remark of somebody, or a thought from the well of experience, or perhaps just when a reminiscent mood comes along, and without attempt to dress up any of them in fine clothes.

Of course, we can not give space to exceptions—for there are such exceptions to almost all opinions and conclusions, which we expect a discerning public to remember, and not be too critical by saying, "He's wrong there," and straightaway discredit our whole series of short cuts, without placing a proper consideration on the word "Random."

If we can, at "Random," set readers to thinking along their own lines concerning the topics, we shall have accomplished something of value, for there are greatly too many "don't think" folks among our readers, who are a fair sample of readers everywhere. We are not "touchy" over criticism, nor do we overestimate the value of our own opinions. What little we know, we have accumulated from experience and observation, rather than from what is commonly called, education. P. B. E.

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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, DECEMBER 7, 1934.

WHAT PERCENT PROFIT?

There used to be the old-time opinion on the part of many that 10 percent profit on merchandise was profit enough for any honest storekeeper? We hardly think there are many of this persuasion left, for intelligence is now more widespread—a more general comprehension of what actual cost, and actual profit means. The old-timers meant that when an article cost a dealer \$1.00 in the city, his selling price should not be over \$1.10, and that a sale price of \$1.25 was extortion pure and simple.

The actual cost of an article at \$1.00 wholesale, is of course not the cost of the article to the dealer, on which to base his selling price. What is now becoming better known as "overhead" costs, must be added before the real cost is known.

The man who takes his wholesale cost, plus freight, to represent "cost" to him, is actually selling at heavy loss.

And, what is overhead? In brief and only in part, it is made up of rent, taxes, insurance hire of employees, light, heat, postage, freight, license, fair wage for the employer, depreciation of stock, uncollectible debts, changes in style, small incidental expenses, required donations and charities, a fair percentage on investment, and dozens of other items, without counting the actual living expenses of the merchant—or, business man of any kind.

These expenses, even in a small business, amount to a large sum within a year, depending on local condition and the needs of a business. We venture to say that the average store keeper does not actually know his real cost figures.

The reason why so many men have failed in business is, because they had no more intelligent idea of real costs than had his customers. The greenhorn who has an idea that any man with a little capital, can make a success of business through being polite and obliging, without any previous knowledge of business, is headed toward failure from the beginning of his business career, and also chances loss to those who, from experience, know what success in business requires.

An apprenticeship is required in selling goods, the same as in the trade of mechanic, and as the professional man needs an advance course of study before hanging out his shingle. Nothing has so injured the business of the country as the "quacks" who have entered it, trying to make a short cut to success, when there is no such thing in fact.

No kind of business activity is as easy as that. And, it is equally true to apply the same conditions and conclusions to those who would make laws for the regulation of business, who know next to nothing about business except in the ravest of theories and the shallowness of conceit.

"FREE SEED."

Not so very long ago, as political history is counted, the Republicans in Congress were pretty severely criticised for perpetuating the "free garden seed" practice, on the claim that the mails were flooded with bundles of seed, in order to catch voters. The thousands of dollars spent by the government for seed were held up as that much public money being spent to help keep the then majority party in power.

The answer to the argument was that the seed were sent for the purpose of supplying public demand in increasing production of vegetables, and the like, and for introducing new varieties that home-grown seed could not produce; and that the practice showed governmental interest along this line.

The time came when the "free seed" practice was banned, as lacking value, and contrary to the interests of government economically conducted. And

it must be said, that no great public howl was raised because the government went out of the seed business, as practiced by those who "franked" the packages to constituents back home as a sort of reminder of the senders and their kind thoughtfulness.

But, much water has passed through governmental wheels since that time. The total of the seed bill was pitifully small by comparison with more recent beneficences. "Wasting money" on farmers and gardeners has somehow been forgotten; or if not forgotten, "free seed" has been merely replaced in many ways, counting up into hundreds of millions and even billions, instead of a few hundreds of thousands of dollars—for the benefit of farmers.

"OFFICIAL" RETURNS.

There is a decided doubt as to whether the "official" returns of an election always represent an accurate record of the majority vote in a county, or precinct. Even with the best of care—or, with the care usually taken—there is the chance of mis-calling total votes, or of failing to decipher figures that are not always plainly made.

It is conceivable that 67 may be called for 76, or that a 7 may be mistaken for a 9, or some other like discrepancy made. Then one set of officials calls the vote of each voting precinct; but in totaling these precincts for the total vote of the county, another set of clerks, or officials, with adding machines, may call the figures differently, or strike wrong keys of the machine.

In the publication of the figures there is again another chance that figures may be miscalled by a printing office employee, or a linotype operator make a slip.

In a large table like that of Carroll County in the recent election, there are more opportunities for errors than the average person might think, especially considering that the work is very rapidly done, and often amid some surrounding confusion of sounds.

FLAG LAW, FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Chapter 281—An Act to repeal Section 74 of Article 27 of Bagby's Annotated Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, and to enact in lieu thereof seven new sections to be known as Sections 74, 74A, 74B, 74C, 74D, 74E, 74F, to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States of America, and of this State, and of any flag, standard, color, ensign or shield authorized by law.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that Section 74 of Article 27 of Bagby's Annotated Code of Public General Laws of Maryland as contained in the supplemental volume legalized by the Act of 1914, Chapter 16, be repealed and the following seven sections enacted in lieu thereof:

Section 74. (Definition) The words flag, standard, color, ensign or shield, as used in this Act, shall include any flag, standard, color, ensign or shield, or copy, picture or representation thereof, made of any substance or represented or produced thereon, and of any size, evidently purporting to be such flag, standard, color, ensign or shield of the United States or of this state, or a copy, picture or representation thereof.

Section 74A. (Description) No person shall, in any manner, for exhibition or display: (a) place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing or advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, color, ensign, or shield of the United States or of this state, or authorized by any law of the United States or of this state; or (b) Expose to public view any such flag, standard, color, ensign or shield, upon which shall have been printed, painted, or otherwise produced, or to which shall have been attached, appended, affixed or annexed any such word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing or advertisement; or (c) Expose to public view for sale, manufacture or otherwise, or to sell, give or have in possession for sale, for gift or for use for any purpose, and substance, being an article of merchandise, or receptacle, or thing for holding or carrying merchandise, upon or to which shall have been produced or attached any such flag, standard, color, ensign or shield in order to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark or distinguish such article or substance.

Section 74B. (Mutilation) No person shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile, defy, trample upon, or by word or act cast contempt upon any such flag, standard, color, ensign or shield.

Section 74C. (Exceptions) This article shall not apply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States (or of this state), or by the United States Army and Navy Regulations, nor shall it apply to any printed or written document or production, stationery, ornament, picture, apparel or jewelry whereon shall be depicted any flag, standard, color, ensign or shield with not design or words thereon and disconnected with any advertisement.

Section 74D. (Penalty) Any violation of Section 74A of this Act shall be a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine or not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Section 74E (Interpretation) This act shall be so construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the laws of the states which enact it.

Section 74F (Name of Act) This act consisting of Sections 74 to 74F of this article, both inclusive, may be cited as the Uniform Flag Law.

Approved April 10, 1918.

BECOMING DOERS.

The girls of Mount Holyoke college were urged by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in a recent address, to become "doers." This is good advice and more young people are following it today than ever before. The temptation of youth to spend all its energy in having a good time going to the parties and shows, taking in all the sports has always been strong. All at once the joys and excitements of mature life open up to them like some fascinating garden of enchantment. They are tempted to go in and like bees in a garden suck honey from every flower. Many of them still do so. The majority of young folks see that just chasing after a good time won't get them anywhere. They are asking how they can become the "doers" which Miss Perkins asks them to be. There is a note of complaint in their voice too. They say the world asks them to be doers but when they go out looking for something to do no one has a job for them.

What constitutes a "doer"? Well, it is the disposition to do a thing completely, and finish up all the details. If you are asked to cultivate a garden, you may think you have done so if you have pulled out the weeds. But there are always other things to be done. The doer will see that the earth needs to be loosened around the plants, that the plants need water, and so on. There are always extra details to be finished. The doer sees these details and attends to them. Others just let them go, since the orders did not specifically call for those details. The world sees the difference, and it knows a real doer when it sees one. Even such ones may have to wait for a job in these times, but eventually they will win out.—Frederick Post.

REFUSES TO PAY NRA CODE ASSESSMENTS.

The following article as clipped from "Newspaperdom" apparently represents a case—said to be the first of its kind—that may be prosecuted by NRA officials and eventually reach the Supreme Court. It hinges on the refusal of the Boise Valley (Idaho) Herald, to pay assessed code fees, under threat of prosecution. The publishers made this statement in refusing to pay the fees.

"We did not at any time sign any agreement or contract of any kind or nature that was connected with the code or with the NRA. Instead of putting up the Blue Eagle as an emblem of our compliance, we caricatured it and thereby challenged the onus of disfavor and the penalty of popular boycott that was officially invoked as punishment for those who were conscientious objectors against a regimentation that they regard as both expensive and stupid.

"We make no pretense of knowing to just what extent this NRA thing is a statutory mandate and to just what extent it is a personal contract and we are not sure that anyone else knows. It seems to us that inasmuch as those who signed a certain document and thereby pledged their compliance and received and made use of the emblem that advertised their compliance, that any reasonable interpretation would hold that those who then and continuously thereafter openly and above board defied and lampooned the proposition, and who suffered the boycott that was thus challenged, cannot now or at any other time reasonably be forced to pay for a value they did not receive.

"This is our position. We are painfully aware that we are not financially able to fight this thing through the courts, but as Wendell Phillips, a revolutionist of a former day, said, 'It is the glory of free men that they trample unjust laws under their feet,' we put the matter of using the pressure of the courts squarely up to the NRA."

WARNINGS TO NO AVAIL!

Brewers, distillers and government officials sympathetic with the repeal program, join in a warning to the drinkers that a continuance of the present disregard of an ever-growing resentment against public drinking and drunkenness will inevitably bring back prohibition. It is a pathetic wail.

Do they imagine that an intelligent public will overlook the fact that reform must begin with the liquor makers and the officials who govern the distribution rather than with the poor dupes who are buying the liquor? These manufacturers and government officials will contend that they cannot be held responsible for the conduct of the drinker, which is only another way of saying that there is no "liquor control" after the liquor leaves the shelf of the state saloon, or after it is carried out of the restaurant, either in a bottle or under a drinker's belt. The only control is absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of this dangerous drug.

We may well interpret these warnings as marking the beginning of the end of this ignoble experiment, "Government Control." The brewers' and distillers' journals just prior to the launching of the final drive that ended in the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment, were filled with warnings similar to those of today.

They will be no more heeded by the drinkers and the retail dispensers than those of pre-prohibition days.—The American Issue.

PRESIDENT ADVISED TO USE "WE PEOPLE," NOT "OUR."

Criticism of President Roosevelt in view of the tremendous vote of confidence given him by the people of the United States is something to be undertaken with fear and trepidation.

Be that as it may we cannot let the occasion pass without casting the eye of alarm upon two little words used by the President in a recent proclamation—words which, beyond doubt, were not intended as an affront or an indignity to the citizens of the United States, but which, nevertheless, are not yet the language we like to hear.

We refer to the phrase "our people." In this connection we are reminded of the reply of the old country darkey who was asked by a stranger from the city, "Whose ducks are they?" "Dem ain't nobody's ducks. Dem's dey own ducks, dey is," came the response.

The people of the United States, despite the dictatorial powers placed in the hands of the Administration, despite the fact that the Government practically tells them what they can and cannot grow on their land, remain "dey own ducks."

From "our people" it is just a step to "my people." The better pronoun in such instances, Mr. Roosevelt, is "we."—Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

APPEAL FOR CHESAPEAKE BAY BRIDGE.

The greatest opportunity lying before our new Governor, Mr. Harry W. Nice, is that of unifying Maryland. Is it too much to hope that he will see this great opportunity and address himself to it with a breath of vision and a compelling strength which will effect its accomplishment, or, at least, lay a foundation on which the remainder of the structure may be erected?

The lack of sympathetic understanding between the Eastern and Western Shores is the most lamentable fact in the life of our people. And it is all the more tragic because it has long ceased to be excusable.

Until a quarter of a century ago it was not only understandable but inevitable. The isolation of this section for more than two centuries while the stream of our national life flowed through the Western Shore was bound to result in divergent viewpoints.

But this isolation ended with the telephone, the motor car, the radio. Today Berlin, Pocomoke City, Salisbury are nearer Baltimore than were many Western Shore populous centers in the pre-motor car period. Time and space have been conquered, but the human equation has been left to solve itself.

Communication, contact, the mingling of people—these bring understanding, and understanding brings sympathy. The Eastern Shore does not see eye to eye with the Western Shore because it does not know the Western Shore people. The Western Shore does not understand us because it does not know us.

In Wilmington we have friends. In Baltimore, a like distance from us, reside our chief critics, yet Baltimore is the city to which we should look for all things, material and spiritual.

Philadelphia is the shopping center for many of our people, and the delivery trucks of its principal merchants are seen regularly on our highways and in our streets, where the trucks of Baltimore houses should be. We give our financial support to another city while Baltimore is helping us educate our children, build our roads and pay for our governmental structure.

Looking eastward, Western Shore people laugh with wise-cracking writers at us because they neither know nor understand the Eastern Shore. The Baltimore business man sees a territory comprising one-third of the area of our State, susceptible of indefinite development and the potential home of a million people spending its money in other markets. All because of what? Lack of proper communication, association, understanding.

Natural barriers have always been ethical boundaries. And more. They have been dividing lines separating customs, ideals, interests. Remove the barriers and these differences fade as peoples merge into one. So with the natural barrier which is fundamentally responsible for the lingering lack of unity in Maryland—the Chesapeake Bay. Let's remove it! Let's end this age-old antagonism, this long continued misunderstanding between two sections of our State.

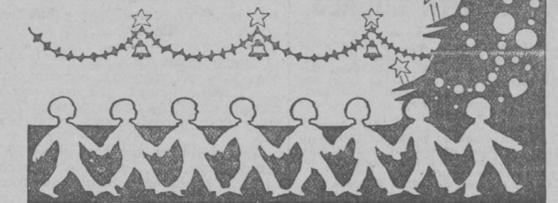
Engineers can bridge the Chesapeake. The Federal Government will provide the money; indeed, it recently offered us the money.

The offer was refused for a reason trivial enough as compared with the State's need for the solution of this most serious of all its problems. It should not have been refused. No opportunity to bridge the differences between the Western and Eastern Shores should ever be refused, no matter what the cost, for the simple reason that the investment will bring

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- Towel Sets
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- Perfume Sets
- Pocket Books
- Dresses

returns many times over in material and spiritual benefits.

Mr. Nice, we know, will enter upon the duties of his office with a determination to give the people of Maryland the best service he can render. And so far as the routine duties of his office are concerned he will accomplish his purpose by hard, intelligent and tactful effort.

But when his term is over, barring accident, will any peak stand out in that retrospect? Will he be able to point to any achievement and say: "There is an enduring monument to my service of the people?"

It lies within his power to have such a monument. The Chesapeake Bay bridge with all its consequent blessings to the people of both shores can be that monument. And from that, as a starting point, will be built a finer and more lasting structure of understanding and sympathy which will set its author apart as one of the great benefactors of his State.

We call upon the new Governor to undertake this great work, and we call upon the people of all sections of our State to give him every assistance in their power now so that the task may be accomplished without delay.—Eastern Shore Times.

March of Medical Science

"The doctor I consult tells you to play golf for your health."

"And if you already play golf, what then?"

"He tells you to stop."—Stray Stories Magazine.

The Wrong Line

"Poor man," said the sympathetic lady visitor. "I expect you'll be glad when your time is up, won't you?" "No, ma'am, not particularly," replied the prisoner. "I'm here for life."

JUST PAY UP



Grateful Patient—Doctor, how can I ever repay you for your kindness to me?
Doctor—Doesn't matter, old man. Check, money order or cash.

Sounds Like That

"When things are bought they go to the buyer, don't they?"
"Not always. Coal for example. When it is bought it goes to the cellar."

A Trusty Cashier

"You can have the job as cashier—the wages are \$10 a month."
"\$10 a month—one can't go far on that."
"No, I don't want my cashier to be able to go far."

A Dairy Problem

Milkman—If you won't pay for your milk, you might at least give back the empty bottles.
Woman—What do you allow on empty bottles?

So It Goes

Barney—Did the doctor cure Kelly of insomnia?
Tim—He did. Now Kelly can't sleep nights wondering how he's going to pay the doctor!

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Heads to West, Feet to East, Old Burial Custom

In all early Christian cemeteries in Great Britain and northern Europe the graves were carefully orientated, the body being almost invariably laid with the feet pointing toward the east. This custom prevailed until a century or two ago, and is still widely observed. Even in the family burying grounds on the colonial estates of Maryland and Virginia the bodies usually lie with the head to the west. The custom arose from medieval legends and pagan practices. Christ, according to the legend, was buried in the sepulcher with his head to the west. Many suppose that Matthew 24:27 means that when Jesus comes in judgment he will appear in the east. That verse reads: "For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west; so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be." Bodies, therefore, were buried with the feet toward the east, to enable them on arising on the morning of resurrection to face the east and to hurry in that direction to meet the Lord. Because of this custom, the east wind is known in Wales as "the wind of the dead man's feet." Orientation of the dead, however, is older than Christianity. The pagan Franks placed their dead in the tombs with the feet to the east; and Walter Johnson, in "Byways in British Archeology," describes a cemetery at Charvaise dating back to the earliest iron age, in which all but two or three of the more than seventy graves were so orientated that the head lay to the west end.

Our Early Trade Routes Along Navigable Rivers

The early trade routes followed navigable rivers and Indian trails, notes a writer in the Washington Star. Communication between the different colonies was chiefly by water and between the three populous centers of the North—Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Roads developed slowly—as late as the Revolution there were only three routes north and east of New York, and only one leading west from Philadelphia. To the south two rude trails led across mountains—one at Harpers Ferry and the other through Cumberland Gap. Progress was more rapid in New England.

As early as 1639 the state of Massachusetts ordered each town to construct a highway with the adjoining town. The roads of Colonial New England followed roughly the routes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads.

In the South, an excellent system of waterways navigable during the entire year because of mild climate, furnished the best means of transportation and delayed the building of roads until the middle of the Eighteenth century.

Servants in Medieval Castle

In a medieval castle servants included the steward, who was a general domo or butler. There would be one or more cooks, depending on the size of the establishment. There would be scullions, butchers, maltsters, cellarers, cup bearers and a miscellaneous crew of boys and men doing menial work. More on the military side, but still servants, were the armorers, farriers, hostlers and grooms. Every castle had its priest, who also was a sort of servant. A priest might also act as almoner and scribe. There were many maids, a housekeeper and seamstresses.

Epsom Downs

Epsom Downs, which draws vast multitudes of visitors from all parts of the world to witness the cream of the world's horseflesh in operation, were once styled Banstead Downs, and long before they became connected with the turf seem to have been associated with pedestrian races for running "footmen," kept in training for the purpose of their masters. But these noble Downs, covered with grass finer than Persian carpets, and perfumed with wild thyme and juniper, possessed many amenities unnoticed by ordinary racegoers.

Nelson Relics

Interesting Nelson relics closely connected with the Battle of Trafalgar are still in existence. One is the actual musket ball by which Nelson was killed. The ball struck the top part of the hero's epaulet and entered the left shoulder. On removing the ball a portion of the gold lace and part of the epaulet, together with a small piece of the coat, were found firmly attached to it, so firmly that they might have formed part of the bullet when molded.

Pronouncing Given Names

The pronunciation of any given name, or of any surname, is a matter for the owner of that name to decide for himself. The customary pronunciation of Joan, and the only one recognized by the dictionary, is jon—one syllable, o as in go. If the name is pronounced in two syllables—Jo-an—the customary spelling is Joanne.—Literary Digest.

Early Use of Dice

Dice were probably evolved from knucklebones. It is almost impossible to trace clearly the development of dice as distinguished from knucklebones, on account of the confusing of the two games by ancient writers. It is certain, however, that both were played in times antecedent to those of which we possess written records.

Porcupine's Tooth Gives More Trouble Than Quill

Because of their quills, porcupines have always attracted much interest, says the United States Department of Agriculture. To the farmer or timber owner, however, the teeth of these animals are far more important than the quills. In late summer, fall and winter, porcupines in their efforts to get at the inner layer of bark of young trees often girdle them, causing serious injury, sometimes killing the trees. Porcupines also sometimes damage cultivated crops, chiefly during spring and summer. At this time they may destroy young fruit trees or feed upon alfalfa and truck crops.

Contrary to popular notion, porcupine quills are not shot by the animal. They are, however, sharp and finely barbed, and occasionally live stock and game animals are injured by them.

In areas where these animals increase greatly they may become injurious, in which case control measures are necessary. This is true particularly in the West, where the yellow-haired porcupine often does considerable damage to pine trees. Where porcupines occur in small numbers and are not seriously destructive, naturalists of the bureau of biological survey say they should not be molested.

Powdered Skim Milk Is Made With Huge Rollers

The manufacture of powdered skim milk is a simple process yet one requiring great care in operation. Briefly, the skim milk is allowed to fall at a specified rate down into the trough made by two steel rollers. The rollers are hollow drums perhaps 4 feet in diameter and heated by steam to a high temperature. The rollers meet so closely only a thin film of milk passes between, and this film, in the course of three-quarters of a revolution, becomes dried into a paperlike sheet which is scraped off by knives before the roller passes once more into the pool of milk. The sheet resembles parchment, but is not so stiff. It falls into a trough where a spiral knife forces it along to a conveyor which carries it up to the grinding and packing room where the milk falls from the grinder directly into sacks in which it is to be shipped.

This method cannot be used for whole milk, as the butterfat would fry and spoil the taste of the product.

In powdering whole milk the milk is forced in a very fine spray through a hot-air blast which removes all the moisture and permits the powder to fall in a heap at the bottom of the drying room.

Bird-Eating Spiders

The largest member of the spider family is known to scientists as the Ariculariidae, but to those who like to be able to pronounce their words he is the hairy-legged or bird-eating spider. The largest of this species, with a body as big as a saucer and a leg spread that would make it hard to cover with a dinner plate, is found in the jungles of British Guiana. Bird-eating spiders of somewhat smaller size, are also found in Central and rarely in North America, where they are commonly referred to as tarantulas. A tarantula is a form of spider, but it rarely exceeds three-fourths of an inch in length and can be identified by its longer jaws. While a tarantula's venom is very strong it is no more so than any spider of comparative size. The bird-eating species could possibly kill a man with a bite, and would certainly cause a painful wound, but to a person in good health the bite should do no more than cause pain with possibly a temporary paralysis. At any rate, they make poor pets.—Pathfinder Magazine.

"Hail Columbia"

The words of the song "Hail Columbia" were written during a period of great political excitement in 1798 by Judge Joseph Hopkinson and were set to the melody of the "President's March," composed the same year, in honor of President Washington, by P. P. Sibley, orchestral leader at the John Street theater, New York. The composition, first sung at a theatrical benefit, attained great popularity, and on account of its patriotic sentiment has become a representative national song.

College

The term "college" is thus defined by the National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools: A college is an institution requiring for admission graduation from a standard secondary school, or the equivalent, and offering a four-year curriculum leading to the first degree in arts or science, of such character as to qualify for admission to a graduate school of recognized standing.

The Flemings

The inhabitants of Flanders are known as Flemings and their language is known as Flemish. In the Sixteenth century Flemish was the language of the court of Flanders and Brabant and is still spoken by about half of the inhabitants of Belgium. It belongs to the low German branch of the Teutonic tongues and is closely allied to Dutch.

The Great Divide

The Great Divide is an idiomatic name for the Continental Divide in the Rocky Mountain watershed, which separates the streams tributary to the Pacific from those tributary to the Atlantic. In a restricted sense the term is sometimes applied to a portion of the main divide in Yellowstone National park.

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Dandie Dinmont Terrier

Gamest of All Terriers

Invariably the owner of two or more of the quaint Dandie Dinmont "silver-domed" terriers will name one Mustard and another Pepper. The two names, or their synonyms, have predominated their breeding records ever since Sir Walter Scott portrayed a pair of dandies, so named, in his "Guy Mannering," published in 1814, according to a writer in the Los Angeles Times.

The delineation is not intentionally interpretative of inherent qualities of the breed, although one might easily imagine it to have been so intended, once they thoroughly understand the realness of this small dog with the big voice. It is not flattery to say he is "as smart as mustard" or "as vigorous as pepper." But the spicy appellations allude merely to his general coloring.

He appears always in the varying shades, ranging from dark reddish brown to light fawn or from dark bluish black to light silver gray. In producing these, nature has accomplished one of her most successful attempts in color harmony.

A product of terrier development in the border region between England and Scotland, his exact origin is obscure. Claims of heritage include the otterhound, Skye terrier, dachshund and Bedlington terrier. Of these, the Bedlington, except for his long legs, bears great resemblance and has imparted to the low, long-bodied dandie much of the indomitable pluck that has earned him the title of "gamest of all terriers in England."

Both are silver domed. And both take their fighting seriously. For this reason, they must be closely watched if kennelled with other dogs. Their teeth, exceptionally large for a small dog, give them greatest available holding and punishing power. They did much useful damage in their original task of a sporting terrier, aiding man in the pursuit of fox, badger and otter.

The Appalachian Trail

The Appalachian trail, as conceived by its proponents, is a footpath for hikers in the Appalachian mountains extending from Maine to Florida, a distance of some 2,050 miles. The trail shuns automobile roads and lowlands, the purpose being to provide access to the mountains and wild country of the Eastern highlands for tramping, camping and outdoor recreation. Its route is the crestline of the Appalachian system. With the exception of national and state parks and national forests traversed, the trail is on privately owned land with the consent of owners.

Vicious Fish Menace

One of the most dangerous of the wild creatures of South America is a fish. Strange to say the vicious piranhas, as they are called, are not ferocious looking and usually are only 18 inches long. However, they are the terror of river crossings. They are voracious meat eaters and yearly kill hundreds of cattle and horses. Since the fish travel in schools they also have been known to attack and to kill men, stripping the flesh from the body in a few moments.

Poison Ivy and Poison Oak

Poison ivy and poison oak are not the same, although the names are confused in some parts of the country. Since some forms of poison ivy do not climb, and some forms of poison oak do, it is hard to distinguish between them.

Where States Meet

At Harper's Ferry three states meet and the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers join. John Brown's raid on the United States arsenal in 1857 was in this town, and it was in a state of almost constant siege during the Civil war.

Two Women Nominated as Presidential Candidates

Back in 1872 a Mrs. Victoria Claflin Woodhull (later Martin) was nominated for the presidency at Vineland, N. J., by a convention styling itself the Equal Rights party. But she spent election day that year in the Ludlow street jail in New York city, where she had been confined after being charged with circulating obscene literature. The same party nominated Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood for President of the United States in 1884 and again in 1888.

The Equal Rights party, observes a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, was a suffrage organization, and both Mrs. Woodhull's and Mrs. Lockwood's campaigns amounted chiefly to a suffrage propaganda, since neither of them could have held the office had they been elected. The amendment to the Constitution giving nation-wide suffrage to women was not adopted until 1920.

Mrs. Lockwood was a lawyer and reformer, born in 1830 at Royalton, N. Y. She was educated at Genesee college, Lima, N. Y., and taught school for eleven years. Then she studied law and was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1873. Six years later she was admitted to practice before the Supreme court, under a law which she had been instrumental in getting passed.

She was born Belva Ann Bennett, was married in 1848 to Uriah H. McNail, who died five years later, and in 1868 to Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood. She died in 1917.

World's Richest Street, Chandni Chowk in Delhi

What is the richest street in the world? Without taking into account the environs of the Stock exchange and Wall street, where unseen fortunes change hands, the little-known Chandni Chowk in Delhi has substantial claims, says a writer in the Montreal Herald. It has often been referred to as the richest street in Asia, and, unlike other commercial thoroughfares, the greater part of its wealth is there for all to see.

But many are the treasures which are hidden away in secret recesses of the shops of curio dealers and jewelers in that picturesque street. One of the dealers, the walls of whose establishment are covered with letters of appointment from Highnesses and Excellencies of all descriptions, has manufactured countless wonderful golden and jeweled embroideries for crowned heads and ruling princes. He was responsible for the historic peacock gown, costing no less than one thousand pounds, which the late Lady Curzon wore at the Durbar ball, attended by four thousand guests in the Delhi fort in 1908. Here also are all the richest of the embroidery merchants, whose cloths and cloaks, scintillating with costly ornaments, are not only intended for reigning princes, but for state elephants.

Author of Ray's Arithmetic

Joseph Ray, educator, was born in Virginia in 1807. His early education was self-obtained, and he began to teach school at sixteen. Subsequently he studied at Washington college, in Pennsylvania, and at the school which is now Ohio university, Athens. He obtained the degree of M. D. at the Ohio Medical college, and was for a time a surgeon in the Cincinnati hospital. From 1834 to 1851 Doctor Ray taught mathematics at Woodward college, Cincinnati, and when it was converted into a public high school he became its principal. During this time he published his series of school books on arithmetic and algebra. From about 1840 he was president of the board of directors of the Cincinnati House of Refuge. He died in Cincinnati in 1865.

Naming the U. S. A.

The name United States of America is really an evolutionary product, a name which began to develop as soon as the colonies banded themselves together, notes a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Some of the old local coins refer to the "Unity States of America." The Declaration of Independence asserts "that these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states." It also speaks of them as the United States of America. So do the Articles of Confederation and Constitution. The "authority" by which the name is used is that of the people, as delegated to the Continental congress and the other bodies which shaped the form of our government.

Indian "Love Flower"

A traditional "charm flower" reputed to have been used by Pawnee Indian braves to make Pawnee maidens reciprocate in love is the red lobelia, otherwise known as the cardinal flower and the Red Betty. Pawnee traditions state that the lobelia, ginseng, two other plants and red earth paint brewed together with several hairs from the head of a desired maiden made the stubborn one respond to the lover who owned the magic mixture.

"Sluggard Waker" Used

"The Sluggard Waker" was an important figure during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. His duty was to awaken the sluggards who had fallen asleep. He walked up and down the aisles during church service with a long stick, tickling the noses of sleeping ladies with a fox's brush, on one end of the stick, and smartly rapping the heads of sleeping gentlemen with a heavy doorknob on the other end.—Collier's Weekly.

Deserts Are in Two Zones

Deserts, in the popular sense of the word, occur mainly in two zones encircling the world, and corresponding to regions of minimum rainfall. The more extensive extends from near the equator in an east-northeasterly direction across the whole breadth of North Africa, containing the Great Sahara, Libyan and Nubian Deserts; over the peninsula of Arabia, through Persia, Turkestan, the Gobi or Shamo desert, in about 52 degrees north latitude, to the Pacific ocean. The ring is completed by the Great Basin of North America, in 40 degrees north latitude. The southern zone, less complete, comprises the Kalahari desert, in southwest Africa; the interior of Australia, and small districts in the Argentine Republic and in the Andes.

Rabbit Fur Crown to Order

Rabbits, which furnish a large part of the world's fur under 90 different names, are bred so their coats are quite similar to the furs of rarer animals. This scientific breeding produces desirable colors, designs, hair length and durability and the resemblance to more costly fur is so close that the expensive processes of dyeing and trimming are no longer necessary.—Collier's Weekly.

Byron Loved His Dog

For years Lord Byron had as his inseparable companion Boatswain, a fine specimen of Newfoundland dog. On the death of the dog Byron wrote the following epitaph for his grave: "Near this spot are deposited the remains of one who possessed beauty without vanity, strength without insolence, courage without ferocity and all of the virtues of man without his vices."

The Filipinos

Those islands were called by the Spanish las Filipinas in honor of Felipe (or Philip) II of Spain, and the natives called them Pinins. It was during his reign, in 1565, that the Spanish colonization of them began. In Spanish the "ph" is not used to represent the "f" sound as it does in English, and therefore, the English language Anglicized Filipinas as Philippines.

Bats Have Sixth Sense

Blindfolded bats are able to catch flies, fly in rooms without striking the walls, and fly between strings stretched across the room. A sixth sense, thought to be located in the wings, guides them.

Naming Bermuda Parishes

In 1618 Richard Norwood, English surveyor for the then Bermuda Co., divided the island of Bermuda into eight tribes or parishes. Eight of the largest stockholders were assigned a parish, which was in accordance to custom to bear the name of the owner. Bermuda continues the original parish names, which points out that Hamilton parish was named after the marquis of Hamilton; Smith after Sir Thomas Smith; Cavendish after the earl of Cavendish; Pembroke after the earl of Pembroke; Paget after Lord Paget; Southampton after the earl of Southampton; Mansel after Sir Robert Mansfield, who later sold his share to the earl of Warwick, when the name was changed to Warwick; Sandy's after Sir Edwin Sands.

St. George's Company

John Ruskin commenced publication in 1871 of a monthly periodical called Fors Clavigera, addressed particularly to workmen, and urging them to join him in forming an organization to be known as St. George's company, for the purpose of developing among the working classes a greater love of the beautiful and raising the common standard of architecture and home surroundings in rural life. He protested against "the tyranny and defilement" of machinery. He set apart about \$35,000, a tenth of his private fortune, to promote the success of this society, of which he was chosen grand master. The workmen responded poorly to his appeals and the venture was regarded as a failure.

The U. S. Coast Guard

The coast guard service of the United States is under the jurisdiction of the Treasury department, created by the act approved January 28, 1915, whereby the revenue cutter and life saving services of the United States were merged into one organization, to be known thereafter as the coast guard. The coast guard is essentially an emergency service, and may be called upon for any special work of a nature for which no other vessels are provided. It is a military arm of the government, its officers being commissioned by the President, and holding rank with officers of the army and navy.

Strength of Paper

Tests of paper is old newspapers and books show that paper containing crude fibers such as ground wood has generally deteriorated, whereas paper containing chemically purified fibers has remained generally in good condition.

Sea Absorbing City

Santorin, a Greek island in the Cyclades, is a corruption of Saint Irena. Many prehistoric dwellings have been found there. At Scaros, nearby, may be seen a village that is gradually falling into the sea.

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. E., Thursday morning. Letters mailed on Thursday evening may not reach us in time.

Correspondents are requested to write the names of persons, very clearly. We can often guess at other words when they are not plainly written; but there is no rule, nor education, that applies to the spelling of unfamiliar proper names. Some names very common in certain neighborhoods, are unknown in others.

FEESERSBURG.

Well we had a week of warm rain, with a bright Sunday sandwiched between, and now colder air which is fine for all the butchering this week, we call November a warm Autumn month, and here's December with its kindly Christmas spirit.

Despite the very inclement weather of last Thursday we attended the Thanksgiving service in the Methodist Protestant Church in Union Bridge, where three pastors took part in the Devotional Service, and Elder Joseph Bowman, of the Brethren Church preached the sermon. The offerings were devoted to Red Cross work. We always enjoy these thankful union meetings.

Mrs. Addie Crumbacker and daughters at a Thanksgiving feast with the Chas. Crumbacker family, in Clear Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Delphey and daughter, Naomi, (Mrs. Fred Shipley), and one grand-child, all of Frederick; with their son, Chester Delphey and son, of Hagerstown, called on their sister and aunt, Mrs. Katie D. O'Connor, on Sunday afternoon.

While mother Gilbert continues critically ill at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Wolfe, the relatives gathered last week and butchered their three big porkers, put away the meat and cleaned up for them; again proving that "where there's a will there's a way."

The third oldest lady in our town celebrated her 70th birthday on Dec. 3rd., and was kindly remembered with telephone greetings, cards, flowers and goodies to eat. See where old age has its compensations too.

Rehearsals for the children, and the choir of Mt. Union Church are in progress, for the Christmas service to be given on Friday evening, Dec. 21st.

The Thank-offering Service at Mt. Union, on Sunday evening conducted by the young people proved very interesting. With the piano and three violins the music was good; the choir sang in chorus, "Where the Gates swing outward Never." Rosellen Wilhide and Kenneth Bair sang "The Thank you Glow." There were Bible references and several short poems on Thanksgiving, and brief addresses on the same topic by Rev. Kroh and H. B. Fogle. While the congregation sang familiar hymns, the Thank-offerings were counted and totaled \$29.

David Miller for the second time this year barely escaped a fatal accident at the Cement Plant on last Thursday when a piece of machinery fell striking him down one side of his body causing cuts and bruises, so that he used crutches for a couple days. Earlier in the season he had a narrow escape when a huge rock came tumbling down.

WESTMINSTER.

The Christmas Savings checks mailed out by five of our banks, amounted to between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Clubs for 1935 have already been started in Union National Bank, Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, Westminster Deposit and Trust Co., First National Bank and the Westminster Savings Bank.

The new officials for Carroll county were sworn in, on Monday morning and are now taking charge of the county's official business.

The condition of Dr. Henry M. Fitzhugh, who is a patient at the University Hospital remains very much the same. Dr. has been suffering intensely for three weeks or more.

Mr. Halbert Poole is in the Hanover General Hospital. He was thrown from a horse while participating in a parade in Hanover, and his shoulder was badly injured. He is doing nicely at this time.

Westminster High School Bazaar is progressing very satisfactorily. Mrs. Paul W. Quay who has been a patient in Maryland General Hospital since the auto accident on Thanksgiving night is doing as well as can be expected.

LINWOOD.

S. E. Brandenburg and wife, recently visited Rev. and Mrs. Willis Ronk, Myersdale, Pa.

LITTLESTOWN.

Our government is asking all the businesses and manufacturers to put more people to work, so it will cut down the unemployed number. The cigar manufacturers tried to do so, but along came the NRA code, and with it that you cannot employ more than 25 percent slow hands. As there are 52 percent of slow hands, 27 percent had to be laid off. As I understand it the manufacturers were satisfied to pay the slow worker the code price as the same price that they paid the fast hands, but the slow hands were not employed.

Next was the sewing factory, because some could not earn the code price they were laid off, so you see that the Government is putting more people on the unemployed list. If this is helping the working people, I will say that two and two are five. The NRA is the means of closing one sewing factory and about 25 to 40 hands are out of work. The other sewing factory is reported as having difficulty, and in danger of closing. The additional businesses have had requirements placed upon them that will be a serious handicap if not a complete shut-out. There are no industries in town that are not paying a fair wage in comparison to the price obtained for their produce. There is no real reason for the working of a hardship on small business, and yet that seems to be what is happening here. If the NRA drives our small factories to close, their doors, little will be left in this country and certainly nothing in our town. The NRA as originally set up was not intended to be a burden or work any hardship on business. It has developed here to be doing exactly opposite to its intended purpose. Whether it is changing in the original intention or simply poorly administered is not known. We hope that something will be done that our factory may continue, and then workman will not have to put their names on Relief roll. Our factory hands were well taken care of some time, only part time, but no shut down for weeks. The radio just reported that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce wants all the requirements taken out of the NRA, only let wages, hours and child labor remain. This will not suit the Brain Trust because some would loose their jobs.

I heard more than one young man say that no old people ought to have work, and all work be for young men and women. When some people become fifty years old, and they loose their job what then. Maybe they will have to go to the County Home as they think that is the place for the aged.

John E. Stambaugh has purchased at private sale the former Harry Frostie property on M St.

W. A. Baer of the Adams County Independent has purchased at private sale the former W. E. Farrar home on East King St.

Ernest Sentz has been awarded the contract for hauling mail from the railroad to the Postoffice.

Mr. and Mrs. William Schmucker son Henry, Washington, D. C., visited friends in town. Mr. Schmucker was here to lead the singing at the Methodist Thank-offering service.

All the students and school teachers were home over Thanksgiving and did justice I am sure, if the enjoyed their dinner as much as we and my family did I know that they done justice, ready for another at Christmas and New Year.

Mrs. Sarah Bittinger was admitted to the Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, on Wednesday. She underwent an operation.

Robert Kuhn returned to school after being housed up with grip.

W. R. Jones, Mr. Witrode and Mrs. George Kump and daughter, Mrs. Lesbin Crouse, spent Wednesday visiting George Kump who is confined in a Baltimore Hospital for treatment.

John Campbell 78, died Saturday noon. He had been in ill health for some time. Mr. Campbell was a shoemaker. His wife who before marriage was Ella Harner, preceded him in death about four years ago. One daughter, Bessie, at home, survives. Burial was made in Evergreen, Gettysburg.

SILVER RUN.

The Willing Workers Bible Class of St. Mary's Lutheran Church taught by Mrs. E. Roy Kindig, held their monthly meeting in the parish house, Tuesday evening. The program consisted of songs, Scripture readings and prayer and was carried out with the Christmas spirit. Refreshments were served.

The Women's Bible Class of St. Mary's Reformed Evangelical Reformed Church taught by Mrs. Samuel Smith held their monthly meeting, on Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Samuel Hawk, a member of the class. The program consisted of scripture reading, prayer and songs. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. J. Irvin Dutterer was hostess to the Myers Homemakers' Club at her home Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Pauline Dutterer a student of the Baltimore Art School, spent the Thanksgiving vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eli C. Dutterer.

The combined Women's Missionary Society and Light Brigade, of St. Mary's Lutheran Church held their Thank-offering service Sunday evening. The Pageant entitled "Japan Gives Thanks" was well presented by the Young Women's Missionary Society; also a play entitled "Alice in Thank-offering Land" by the Light Brigade. This service was largely attended.

CLEAR DALE.

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

The school report for Ash Grove school shows those perfect in attendance for the month of November were: Phyllis Blubaugh, Marian Eckerd, Angeline Feeser, Ruth Miller, Dorothy Miller, Bernice Motter, Helen Shanefelter, Dorothy Shryock, Doris Snyder, Martha Snyder, Anna Snyder, Dorothy Snyder, Norman Blubaugh, Fred James, James Kuhns, Francis Kuhns, Bernard Kuhns, Eugene Snyder, Samuel Snyder, Jay Spalding, Richard Spalding, Robert Spalding, Robert Straley and Robert Spangler. Luther C. Miller is teacher.

Mrs. Gertrude Myers and daughter, Miss Bell and son, LeRoy, of Pleasant Valley, spent Tuesday evening at the home of the former's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Spangler and daughter, Mary, spent Sunday evening at the home of Mrs. Martha Epley and daughter, Miss Nannie, of near the Hoffman Orphanage.

Theodore James was taken to the Annie M. Warner Hospital, Gettysburg, and submitted to an operation at that institution on Tuesday morning. Mr. James' family visited him at the hospital, on Tuesday evening where they found him resting comfortably.

DETOUR.

The Maurice J. Wilhide family, attended the wedding of Donald Haugh, last Thursday, Clear Springs, Md.

Mrs. E. D. Diller with Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Mills, are spending several days at Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Diller is also visiting her niece, Mrs. Webster Harnish, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Elizabeth Yoder, of Long Green, visited her sister, Miss Edith Yoder, over Thanksgiving holiday.

Mrs. Luther Ressler entertained on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Rowan Erb, of Rockville, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Harner and daughter, Linda Lee, Baltimore, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Bertha Dorsey and Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Diller.

Dr. Marlin Shorb, Baltimore, spent Thanksgiving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Shorb.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith, sons, Cash and Robert, Taneytown, and Miss Frances Delaplane, Hanover, were Sunday visitors at H. F. Delaplane's.

Virginia Dougherty, near town, spent the week-end with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dougherty, Ladiesburg.

Mrs. W. R. Smith, Taneytown, with Miss Vallie Shorb and Carmen Delaplane, spent Friday, in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse P. Weybright and daughter, and Miss Gloria Hoover, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Wolfe, New Windsor.

Those spending Thanksgiving Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Warner were: Mr. and Mrs. Emory Yoder, daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah and Ruth; Mr. and Mrs. Morris Yoder, son Lewis, daughter, Mary, all of Long Green; Miss Ada Yoder, Baltimore; Miss Sarah Yoder, Mrs. Lydo Yoder, Towson.

UNIONTOWN.

The December meeting of the P. T. A., will be held in the school auditorium, Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 8 P. M. A business session followed by program. Supt Unger of the County schools will be present and deliver an address. All patrons and friends are invited to attend.

St. Paul's Sunday School will hold their services, Christmas Eve. A play "When the Price Peace" will be given.

KEYMAR.

Dr. and Mrs. George Halley, two sons, William and George Jr., and Mrs. Natalie Halley, mother of the Dr., from Twin Falls, Idaho, who have been spending some time at the home of Mrs. Halley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Forrest, are now located in their home at Easton, Md.

Herman Saylor, of Lock Haven, spent Thanksgiving at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Saylor. Dr. and Mrs. R. S. McKinney, Taneytown spent Thanksgiving at the Galt home.

Mrs. E. H. Davis, of Baltimore, who had been spending some time with her sister, the Galt's, returned to her home, Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Halley Albough and family, spent last Sunday with their mother and aunt, Mrs. Bertha Albough and Mrs. Scott Koons.

David Leakins made a business trip to Baltimore, last week. An old-time butchering was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Blessing, Friday of last week. Nine fine hogs were slaughtered, and a delicious dinner was served. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Blessing, T. L. Blessing, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blessing, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Cline, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Birely, Griffin Parsy, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Mouch, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grabler, Misses Leabelle Blessing, Reta Houck, of York; Virginia Cline, Madalyn Kaufman; Messrs Frank Blessing, Audrey, Kenneth and Luther Houck, Granville and Wm. Grabill. This item has the right name—old-time butchering.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Steiffen and Mr. and Mrs. John Lieb, were visiting in Reading, Pa., last Sunday.

Miss Bertha Metcalf, of Union Bridge, spent Sunday evening with her girl friend, Miss Geraldine Grossnickle this place.

HARNEY.

Those who spent Thanksgiving Day with Mr. and Mrs. John Waybright and family, were: Mr. and Mrs. Norman Fiesler, Mrs. Drawbaugh and son, Billie, of Baltimore, and Dr. and Mrs. Clyde Frock, daughter, Dolores and son, John; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Cluts, daughters, Elizabeth and Thelma, called at this home in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Wolf, had as Sunday afternoon visitors Mr. and Mrs. Westly Weikert, Littlestown, and their daughter, Mrs. David Tawney and daughter and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Tawney, of Gettysburg.

Miss Janetia Feagle, of Catonsville, Baltimore, spent several days visiting her sister, Mrs. Carlton W. Jones.

Mrs. Rosa Valentine, of Harney, entertained on Sunday evening to dinner in honor of her grandson, Robert Waybright's birthday. Those present from a distance was Miss Romane Valentine, registered nurse at Frederick Hospital and friend.

Preaching services at St. Paul next Sabbath at 10; Sunday School, 9. The speaker will be a Seminarian of the Gettysburg Seminary.

Those who visited at the home of Ruth Snider and brother Samuel, over the weekend were: Miss Louella Snider of the University Pa., Philadelphia; Miss Isabel Eckenrode, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; Mr. Charles Lamb, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Kiser, Loys and Chas Eckenrode.

Mr. and Mrs. Eavens, Mr. and Mrs. George and Mrs. Edwin Valentine, motored from Baltimore to the home of Mrs. Rosa Valentine on Thanksgiving Day, and had Mrs. Valentine accompany them back to the Sauble's Inn, Taneytown, as their guest to dinner there.

TOM'S CREEK.

A birthday surprise party was held Saturday evening, Dec. 1, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Valentine in honor of Mrs. Valentine's birthday on Nov. 29th. The party was given by the children. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Valentine; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Devilliss, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Elyer; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Stonestifer, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Roop, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baumgardner, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Naylor, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stunkle, Mrs. Weldon Shank, Mrs. Edgar Phillips; Misses Virgie Dutrow, Mary Valentine, Margaret Roberts, Rachael Valentine, Lorraine Elyer, Jamie Naylor, Patricia McNaire, Helen E. Phillips, Agnes and Regina Valentine; Messrs Paul Dern, Hubert Bailey, Paul and Roger Devilliss, John, Mark and Richard Baumgardner, Wilbur Naylor, Jr., Murry Roop, Gene Valentine, Ralph and Edgar Jr. Valentine, Walter Martin. Delicious refreshments were served and an enjoyable evening was spent by all.

Mrs. Earnest Mayers, of Littlestown, Miss Helen Kiser, of Keyville, spent Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Valentine, of Motters; Miss Anna Martin, Walter and Evelyn Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Valentine and daughter, Regina of Rocky Ridge, were visitors at the home of Edgar Valentine, Sunday.

Mrs. Thomas Baumgardner, son Mr. and Mrs. Carol Baumgardner and daughter, Audrey, of Taneytown, spent Thursday with friends in Washington.

Miss Virgie Dutterra, of Taneytown spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Phillips and family. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Bollinger and family, of Thurmont, spent Thanksgiving day at the same place.

John Miller, of Baltimore, spent a few days at the home of Edgar Valentine, wife and family.

MANCHESTER.

Mrs. Morgan, of Baltimore, visited her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lippy.

Mrs. Roberson, New Windsor, visited her daughter, Miss Margaret Robinson, this week. Mrs. Hannah Squash, Truman Dayhoff. The scene of the play is in the Dr's office.

NORTHERN CARROLL.

The Men's Bible Class of St. Mary's Evangelical Reformed Church taught by Rev. Felix B. Peck was held at the home of Sterling E. Bachman, a member of class, on Tuesday evening. The program consisted of songs, scripture reading and prayer. Refreshments were served to the following: Rev. Felix B. Peck, Frank H. Beachtel, Henry Willet, George Bachman, Oscar N. Brown, Sterling E. Bachman, Calvin Bankert, George N. Bankert, Wm. E. Brown, Horace Koontz, John Stamer, John Engle Charles Crabbs, John S. Maus, Claude Engle, Allen J. March, Jacob W. Frock, Roy Witrode, Theodore B. Koontz, John Marker, John Flickinger, Maurice Dutterer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dehoff, daughter, Martha, son Clarence, were entertained at dinner Thanksgiving Day at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rebert, near Littlestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence O. Bankert daughter, Marion, Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bankert, daughter, Jean, Stonersville; Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Bankert, daughter, Shirley, Hampstead; Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Bankert, son Grove Nelson, Taneytown, were entertained at dinner, Thanksgiving Day at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Bankert.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tressler, Mr. and Mrs. Roy King, Miss Pauline Tressler and Janet Bender, Littlestown; Kathryn Bortner, Harry Tressler and Elwood Nusbaum, were entertained at dinner Thanksgiving Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Austn Bortner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown son, Melvin, were evening guests at the same place.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Rebert, daughter, Charlotte, near Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dehoff, Littlestown, were dinner guests Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dehoff.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi N. Flickinger, daughters, Miss Rhoda, Ruth, Phyllis, Mary and Emily, were Sunday afternoon guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Jacob Messinger, Union Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hesson and Miss Helen Myers, Clear Dale, were Tuesday evening guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Milton J. Study.

Mrs. Alice Thompson, spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Hess, Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Dehoff, daughter, Martha, son Clarence, spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Koontz, Silver Run.

Mrs. Sterling E. Bachman, spent Saturday at the home of her brother, and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Study, Littlestown.

NEW WINDSOR.

Mrs. Jessie Haines and Miss Virginia Richardson, spent Wednesday in Baltimore.

James Lambert, a former resident of this place, died at his home in Baltimore, on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., aged 87 years and 1 month. He leaves the following children by his first marriage: Leslie Lambert and Chester Lambert, of New Windsor; Ada Lambert and Mrs. Sidonia Winter, of Baltimore; two brothers, Irvin Lambert, of Evansville, Ills, and Charles Lambert, of New Windsor, and one sister, Mrs. Jacobs, of York, and his widow, Mrs. Alice Lambert. The body was brought to the home of his brother, Charles, on Thursday, where the funeral was held and the interment in Pipe Creek cemetery, Rev. J. T. Chase of the Presbyterian Church officiated.

H. C. Roop and family, spent Wednesday in Baltimore.

Joseph E. Englar and wife, spent Wednesday in Baltimore, with their son, Maurice Englar and family.

Miss Vannie Wilson entertained the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church at her home on Wednesday evening.

Miss Ruthanna Nusbaum left for Chicago, Ills., on Saturday to represent Maryland at the National 4-H style revue.

The executors sale of the late Walter Englar and wife was held on Saturday last despite the weather. A large number of persons attended the sale. The property was sold to Mr. Martin, of Mt. Airy, who forfeited the sale on Monday.

Frank Lizear and wife, of Rockville, visited J. S. Baile and wife, over the week-end.

EMMITSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Ohler celebrated their 50th. wedding anniversary on Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 29th. The following were present to spend the evening: Mr. and Mrs. Chester Ohler and son, Clyde; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Ohler, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ohler and sons, Joseph, Paul, Russell, Jr. and John David; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker, Lewis Baker, Beecher Ohler and daughter; Nina Gwinn and daughter, Vernie Gwinn; Mrs. Emma Ohler and Mrs. John Bell.

Mrs. Harry Baker, Mrs. Howard Slammer; Misses Pauline Baker and Elythe Nunemaker, spent Tuesday in Frederick.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Frailey, Mr. and Mrs. Carson Frailey and son, Mr. Wm. Frailey and Mr. Green, all of Washington, spent the Thanksgiving holidays at their home here.

Miss Mae Rowe, of Cape Mae Court House, spent from Thursday until Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowe.

Miss Bruce Reppert and two friends of Detroit, visited her grand-mother, Mrs. Bruce Patter on who accompanied them to Detroit where she will spend the winter with her daughter.

Mrs. Harry Baker, Mrs. Howard Slammer, Miss Pauline Baker and Mr. Lewis Baker called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Yingling, Union Bridge, on Sunday afternoon.

Prof. and Mrs. Schaughnessy, returned Monday after spending several days near Chestertown, Md.

ROCKY RIDGE.

Miss Marian Sharrer, of Western Maryland College, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Sharrer.

Mrs. Ida Boone has returned to her home, after a few weeks visit with her children and friends of Washington and Baltimore.

Chas. G. Williams and Miss Nettie Englar, spent Tuesday in Washington. Callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Renner, on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Russell Seiss and family; Mr. and Mrs. John Kass, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Eigenbrode, Mrs. Martha Eigenbrode, Mrs. Carrie Messler and Mr. and Mrs. Seward Englar.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathias and family, of Westminster, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Sharrer.

Miss Novella Keilholtz, spent Thanksgiving with her parents, but is now back at Blue Ridge College.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE FARMER.

In a recent article, the United States News says that a change is taking place in governmental farm relief activities. The reason behind the change is that officials believe that present legislation has done all for the farmer that it can be expected to do, and that other factors, over which government has little or no control, will largely determine future agricultural economic conditions.

One of the main factors to be considered, as Secretary Wallace has pointed out, is the consuming power of urban dwellers—as their financial lot improves their buying will naturally rise. Still another is the old problem of exports—many believe that a vast potential market for farm products exists across the seas. Factors such as these are inextricably related to national and international economic and social policies, and the farmer can do little about them. It may be expected that, in the fullness of time, they will be clarified.

There is a field, however, in which the farmer can do much. It is a field in which the opportunity for productive action increases as government lessens control over agricultural problems. That is the field of co-operative effort—effort to improve production standards, to keep closer check on supply and demand, to strengthen marketing machinery. Much has been done along these lines in the past—more can be done in the future.

It is an encouraging sign that the co-operative movement has made constant headway, during good times and bad. More and more farmers have found that their welfare will be determined by the success with which farmers band together to meet common problems.—Industrial News Review.

MARRIED

On Wednesday, Nov. 28, at 8:30 P. M., Prof. Clifton Warner and Miss Mary Clifton Bond were united in marriage at the Reformed parsonage, Manchester. The ring ceremony of the Church was used by the groom's pastor, Rev. Dr. John S. Hollenbach. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cleon Bond, of White Hall. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Warner, Lineboro, and is a member of the Faculty of the Elmer A. Wolde High School, at Union Bridge. They will reside in Lineboro.

DIED.

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

JAMES A. TRACEY.

Mr. James A. Tracey, died at his home at Black Rock, near Lineboro, on Friday, Nov. 30, at the age of 72 years, 6 months, 10 days. He had been in ill health for about a year. The survivors are: one son, John W. Tracey, Hanover, R. D. 2; a daughter argaret S., at home; four grand-children. The following brothers and sisters: Charles H., Manchester; Mrs. Seabery Smith, Glen Rock; Mrs. Geo. Miller, Glenville; Mrs. Margaret Wertz, Mrs. Horatio Keller, and A. Parker Tracey, Lineboro.

The funeral service was held on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., at the home with concluding services in Lazarus Lutheran and Reformed Church, Lineboro. The pastor of the deceased, Rev. Dr. John S. Hollenbach of the Manchester Reformed charge, officiated.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY

THE CIRCUIT COURT CHIEF JUDGE.

Francis Neal Parke, Westminster.
ASSOCIATED JUDGES.

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

CLERK OF COURT.

Edwin M. Mellor, Jr.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

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

ORPHANS' COURT.

Chief Judge, J. Webster Ebaugh
John H. Brown,
Lewis E. Green
Court meets every Monday & Tuesday

REGISTER OF WILLS.

Harry G. Berwager.

POLICE JUSTICE.

George E. Benson.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.

George M. Fringer.

SHERIFF.

John A. Shipley.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Charles W. Melville, Oakland Mills.
Norman R. Hess, Taneytown.
E. Edward Martin, Westminster.
A. Earl Shipley, Attorney.

SUPERVISOR OF ASSESSMENTS.

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TAX COLLECTOR.

C. Robert Brillhart.

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Dr. W. C. Stone.

DEPUTY GAME WARDEN.

J. Gloyd Diffendal.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT.

Agnes Shadde.

COUNTY AGRICULT. AGENT.

L. C. Burns.

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. Shirck.

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. R. Devillbiss, R. S.; C. L. Stonestifer, Treas., and W. M. D. Ohler, F. S.

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

TANEY LODGE NO. 28, I. O. O. F., meets in I. O. O. F. Hall every Friday, at 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 Ste. 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. Puse, Pres.; C. G. Bowers, Secy.; 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 \$1.50.

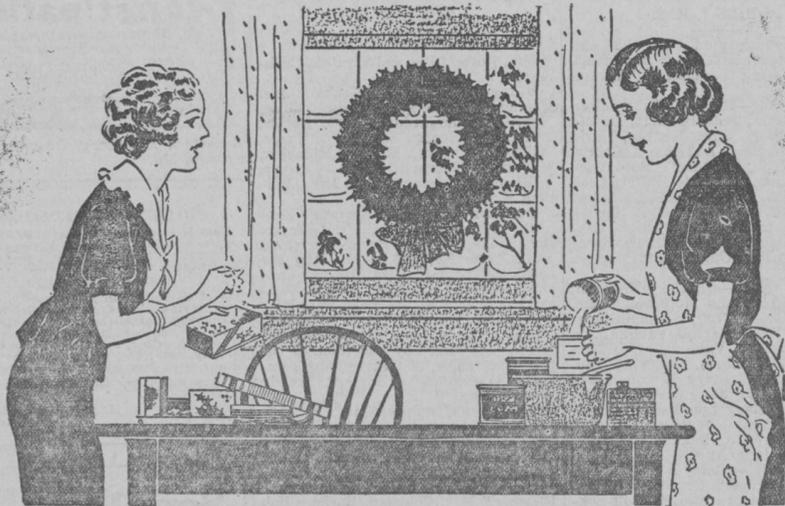
Peace, Peace!

Mrs. W.—You should drop that habit of saying "By Jove!" What do you know about Jove?

Mr. W.—I will if you will stop saying "The Idea!" What do you know about—and he suddenly stopped.

In on the Last Stretch

Customer—You said the tortoise I bought from you would live 300 years and it died the day after I bought it. Dealer—Now, isn't that too bad? The 300 years must have been up.—Stray Stories Magazine.



A Christmas Suggestion

ARE you one of those provident people who put away the tinsel and trimmings from the Christmas tree, the toy trumpets and colored tissue paper, the gay stickers and pretty lengths of ribbon, all in a big box against next Christmas? If so, you are sure to find, when you open that big box, a lot of little boxes that were too attractive to throw away, tiny boxes that contained trinkets, somewhat larger ones that contained handkerchiefs, gloves and ties, and gaily lithographed tin boxes that contained all kinds of foods from plum puddings to fruit cakes and cookies to vacuum packed nuts. Such a pity not to use them all again this Christmas. But how?

What will you give us if we supply an answer that will enable you to use them all at one fell swoop? What do we want? Well, if you're the sort of girl we've been describing, isn't that a sprig of mistletoe over there in the corner of your big box? All right! All right! We'll tell you anyway! Honestly, we didn't know about John (or Jim or Jack).

The answer is very simple. It's lots of fun to make Christmas candies, and there is no box we know of, large or small, except that box on the ear you just gave us, that won't hold home-made candies. Of course they won't hold them long after the recipient has opened them. But that's all part of the Christmas food and fun.

It's not hard to make home-made candies. You just follow the recipes carefully. The only hard thing about it is not to eat them all at once yourself. If you can trust yourself not to do that, try these

Simple Recipes

Banana Cream Squares: Bring two cups sugar and three-fourths cup diluted evaporated milk to boiling, add one tablespoon corn syrup and two-thirds cup mashed banana pulp, wipe down edges of the pan and boil without stirring to a soft ball, 234 degrees. Add one tablespoon butter, cool to 140 degrees, beat until creamy, pour into a buttered pan, cool and cut into squares.

Christmas Yule Logs: Boil to 234 degrees, without stirring, one and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup maple syrup, one-half cup evaporated milk and one tablespoon butter. Cool to 140 degrees, add one-half teaspoon maple flavoring, and beat until creamy. Form into small balls in palms of hands, then roll in hands into little, long, log-like sticks. Dip each in maple syrup and roll in either chocolate shot or in grated sweet chocolate.

Hawaiian Fudge: Boil two cups sugar, one-half cup cream, one-half cup crushed Hawaiian pineapple and one tablespoon butter to 238 degrees. Tint a pale green with vegetable coloring, cool and beat until creamy. Add one-fourth cup chopped nuts, and pour into a buttered pan. Mash into squares.

Molasses Caramels: Combine one cup sugar, three-fourths cup molasses, one-half cup condensed milk, one cup cream and two tablespoons butter, and boil to 246 degrees, or the firm ball stage. Pour into a buttered pan, let stand till cold, remove the whole slab of candy to a board and cut into squares. Wrap in oiled paper if desired. Makes one and one-eighth pounds.

Chocolate Caramels: Combine one cup sugar, three-fourths cup corn syrup, one-half cup condensed milk, one cup milk, a pinch of soda and one-fourth cup butter, and boil to 238 degrees, or a soft ball. Melt two squares chocolate and add, then continue boiling to 246 degrees, or the firm ball stage, stirring constantly to prevent burning. Add one teaspoon vanilla, pour into a buttered pan and proceed as for molasses caramels above. Makes one and one-eighth pounds.

Cocconut Caramels: Combine one cup sugar, three-fourths cup white corn syrup, one cup of evaporated and one-half cup condensed milk and two tablespoons butter, and boil to the firm ball stage, 246 degrees. Add two teaspoons raspberry flavor and one cup canned moist cocconut, and pour into a greased pan. Let stand till cold, remove the whole slab of candy to a board, and cut into squares. Wrap in oiled paper, if you want. This makes a pound and a quarter.

Many Uses for Bamboo

Found by the Chinese

In one sense the Chinese civilization might be said to be a civilization built on bamboo. Throughout a large part of China groves of bamboo grow like trees near the homes of the people. They eat the tender tips of bamboo as we eat asparagus, and use bamboo chopsticks to eat their food. They carry rice in bamboo baskets and sweep the floor with bamboo brooms. They learn to write on bamboo paper with bamboo pens. Houses are made with bamboo poles at the corners, woven bamboo walls and roofs. Shoes and hats are made of the same light, strong material.

Not all Chinese are rice eaters. This is a mistaken impression which gained currency because the first European ships to visit China put in at southern ports, in the rice-raising lands. Millions of Chinese, particularly those in north China and Manchuria, never see rice, but depend on the soy bean and wheat for food. But it is true that many more millions eat rice. Rice grows in very wet land, land that is generally covered with shallow water at planting time. Each tiny rice seed is grown in a seed bed until it is about 8 inches high. Then the tender shoots are transplanted in even rows in the wet fields, back-breaking work, for which the planters receive very poor pay.

Australia Has Variety

of Animals and Plants

Australia has more strange plants and animals than any other country in the world. And for a very good reason. In Australia plants and animals are very much like those which existed in the rest of the world millions of years ago.

At some far distant time, Australia was connected by land with Asia, and perhaps with South America as well. Then the bridge of land disappeared beneath the sea, leaving this island continent completely isolated. And while higher forms of flora and fauna developed in Europe, Asia and the Americas, life in Australia went its own way, changing little.

That's why we see in the tropical forests of this country such huge tree ferns as are found only as fossils in the rest of the world. There are lilies and tulips as big as trees. And while there are no native cats, horses, cattle, sheep, lions or tigers, there are such strange creatures as the kangaroo, the duckbill and the anteater. Some of these are connecting links between the animals of today and the huge reptiles that inhabited the earth in prehistoric times.

Australia still has plenty of reptiles—100 varieties of snakes, three-fourths of which are poisonous. There are also several hundred kinds of lizards, some of which grow to be six feet long.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Niagara Falls Far From

Being Highest and Widest

Niagara is neither the highest nor the widest of the world's cataracts but it has other claims to distinction, asserts a writer in the Chicago Tribune.

Yosemite falls, one of the five cataracts in Yosemite National park, is a double falls. Its first leap carries the water down 1,430 feet or nearly nine times the 168 feet that Niagara dumps its torrent. The second stage is 320 feet or twice the depth of Niagara. In width, Niagara, including Goat Island and both the American and Canadian falls, measures 5,800 feet. Famous Victoria falls on the Zambesi river in central Africa measures 5,700 feet in width, also including the islands on its brink. In height, Victoria, named after England's shortest queen, would make about two Niagaras, varying from 250 to 343 feet.

A much less known cataract, Iguassu in Brazil, is at times 10,000 feet wide, and 210 feet high—almost twice the width and one and one-fourth the height of Niagara.

Niagara's claims to prominence then must lie in factors other than height and breadth. Some of them are its majestic beauty, easy accessibility, and the fact that it is the accepted Mecca of American honeymooners. In physical attributes it attains supremacy in only one feature—flow of water. More water flows over its brink than over any other three cataracts put together.

Cleanliness, the Heart

and Soul of Sanitation

Cleanliness, they say, is next to Godliness. In emphasizing the fact that neglect of the simplest sanitary precautions will result in the development and spread of various diseases, the Health News quotes the following definition of cleanliness from a recent issue of the Mysore Arogya, monthly bulletin of the Mysore (India) state department of health:

"Cleanliness is the heart and soul of sanitation, and sanitation is a sine qua non of public health. Environmental cleanliness, personal cleanliness, soil cleanliness, and in fact, cleanliness in everything, is essential for maintaining health and preventing disease. By cleanliness is meant not merely physical and esthetic cleanliness, but biological cleanliness, which means freedom from disease germs. Unfortunately nature has not endowed human beings with a sixth sense, the microscopic eye. We are unable, therefore, to perceive the harmful germs with our unaided eyes. What appears to be bright and neat, we take for granted is clean. This is, however, our daily experience with the food we eat, water we drink, clothes we wear and utensils we use. It is an irrefutable fact that cleanliness, in the biological and true sense, offers sure protection against diseases."

Mayas Are of Oriental

Origin, Chinese Assert

An Oriental origin of the ancient Mayas and Aztecs, former partly civilized races of Central America, is deduced by a Chinese anthropologist, from similarities between ancient Chinese blood rites and the known Mayan and Aztec rites in which the blood of sacrificial victims was poured over statues of the gods and other sacred objects, according to a communication to the Royal Society of Canada.

Both the Mayas and the Aztecs held religious sacrifices of war captives and other human beings, in some of which the bleeding heart was cut from the still-living body of the victim and its blood poured on the altar or scattered on the temple statues. In ancient Maya ruins there were found disks of porous sandstone showing what are believed to be traces of such human blood, soaked up by the sandstone at the time of sacrifice and apparently buried for some superstitious or religious reason.

These American evidences compared with similar customs practiced 5,000 or more years ago among primitive tribes of China and Central Asia, although it is not certain that the ancient Orientals made actual human sacrifices.

Still other similarities to ancient Chinese and Mayan cultures are believed to exist in the language, in the interlocking series of two kinds of months of different lengths used in the famous Mayan calendar, in the Mayan myths of man's creation out of mud and so on; all of which suggests that the original Mayas probably came from ancient China in junks and other vessels 6,000 or more years ago.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dread of Storms Cause

Many People to Suffer

More human suffering is caused by the dread of storms than by the storms themselves, asserts a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

No one will appreciate the truth of this statement who has not felt that dread himself or been associated with persons who do. It is a very acute form of suffering which such people pass through when they see a storm coming up and often during the whole time it lasts. Some people are chiefly afraid of the wind, while it is the total storm effect which frightens others.

Most adults who suffer in this way developed the fear when children and through association with older people who were afraid. That the fear can be overcome is witnessed by many adults who were in dread of storms when young but who have gradually taught themselves better. Children do not seem to have an instinctive dread of storms. If, when a storm comes up, they see the adults about them taking it as a matter of course, perhaps showing interest and pleasure in some of the phenomena, laughing at an unusually sharp crash of thunder, etc., they, too, accept storms without fear.

TWO SONS

By R. H. WILKINSON
© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

OLD MAN HASTINGS sat in his favorite chair near the window that overlooked the lawn and the shrubbery that lined the western boundary of his land, and the hill that rose above the shrubbery's even edge beyond.

It was summer and the hour was mid-afternoon.

The window was open and the old man could smell the fragrance of growing things, and feel the soft, warm breeze against his wrinkled face.

Old Man Hastings sat there and thought of the past, as a man is apt to do who has lived his three score and ten and knows that the future holds no more than waiting.

He was a dejected looking figure, sitting there alone—alone and lonesome.

No one knew how lonesome. No one could possibly know, unless, like Old Man Hastings, he had lived an active life, a life filled with adventure and ambitions.

A life made happy by the love of a devoted, helpful wife; a life made at once merry and fearful by the cares and worries that are inevitable with the rearing of two children.

Both boys, Ronald and Irving, Old Man Hastings' eyes lighted a little.

Bright youngsters, quick to learn, active, prides of their parents, both deserving of the success that had come to them.

Good boys. Kind and thoughtful and unselfish.

Old Man Hastings' face set firmly.

Yes, sir. Good boys. Thoughtful of their old dad. Always buying him something; always sending home some little trinket they thought would please him.

Of course he wished they'd come home a little more often. He couldn't help that, couldn't help being lonesome. Everything had been taken from him so abruptly.

First there was the necessity of retiring from business. Doctor's orders.

That had been a blow in itself. He couldn't help that either.

A man who's been active in business all his life, always promoting some new scheme, advancing new ideas—to have it all snatched away from him just like that, well, a man had to be given time to adjust himself to this new mode of living.

And then Martha had gone. Almost as suddenly. Heart attack.

It didn't seem as though he'd ever get over that.

But the boys had been kind. Irving had stayed on at home for a time, just to keep the old man company.

But after a month or so Irving had been called away.

It was inevitable that he go, or forfeit a big business deal.

You couldn't condemn him for that. And he had seen to it that the pater was provided with an efficient housekeeper. A Mrs. Reynolds. Capable enough. An excellent cook. Always looking out for his needs. But, well—she didn't exactly fit in where Martha had left off.

That had been a year ago.

Irving had been home three times since; Ronald twice.

And once they had come together. Old Man Hastings consoled himself with the thought that that was a good deal, and next year they'd probably come more often.

You couldn't blame them.

After all they had their own businesses to attend to, their own lives to live—just as he had in his younger years.

And to add to it all he wasn't as good company as he used to be.

The years had brought on deafness, and it was difficult for the boys to talk with him. They tried of course. Sort of acted as if it was their duty.

Old Man Hastings wished they wouldn't feel that way about it.

It wasn't so much that he wanted to talk with them; he just liked the idea of having them around, knowing they were near.

He wasn't lonesome when Ronald and Irving were in the house, or when he knew they were coming soon.

It was a feeling hard to explain; he'd never tried to explain it to them.

Old Man Hastings fell to wondering about himself when he was Donald's and Irving's age.

Fired with ambition, he'd been; filled to overflowing with eagerness to get out in the world and fight against it. He smiled at the thought. No doubt where the boys had got their active dispositions.

He tried to think of himself as a youth; tried to recall how he'd felt; wondered if his father had been lonesome toward the end, wishing of having his children about him in his declining years. Yes, the situation had been pretty much the same. Things didn't change much.

Old Man Hastings nodded in sad acknowledgment of the facts as they stared back at him.

He nodded and the future seemed even more empty.

He looked out at the lawn and the shrubbery that he had set out with his own hands, a lawn that had grown velvety under his skillful care.

And he looked beyond at the hill rising above the hedge, and a certain contentment came to rest in his eyes.

Almost abruptly Old Man Hastings' head dropped forward, fell upon his chest and was still.

Mrs. Reynolds came in 15 minutes later and found him thus. She spoke to him softly; presently knew a feeling of alarm and then panic.

She summoned the doctor and stood wringing her hands till he arrived and stilled her panic with the grave self-assurance of him.

Old Man Hastings had suffered a stroke. The third in less than a year's time.

The medical man made no bones about explaining the seriousness of the situation. He advised Mrs. Reynolds to summon the boys without delay.

Irving arrived on the following morning; Ronald by the afternoon train. Together they sat by Old Man Hastings' bed and waited.

Fine looking boys, boys that any father could be proud of.

Toward nightfall the old man opened his eyes and saw his sons sitting there and smiled at them.

He reached out and they took his gnarled old hand in theirs and bent close to hear his words.

"You're good boys, both of you," he said. "I—I couldn't ask for better." He was silent a moment, panting a little.

Unshamed tears coursed down the boys' cheeks.

And presently the old man spoke again. "I've—I've tried to be a good father. I have been a good father, haven't I, boys?"

It was difficult to answer him.

Yet somehow they made him understand, and that contented look came into the aged eyes again.

In that moment the boys suddenly wondered if they had been neglectful, if the old man had been unhappy because they left him alone; if, in the excitement and rush of their own lives, they had forgotten the man who had given them their chance in life.

Old Man Hastings, looking at them, knew their thoughts and shook his head.

"You're good boys," he repeated.

"No father could ask for better. There's nothing I'd want to change in either of you—nothing you could have done to make me more happy—"

It was inevitable that the boys know a feeling of regret, experience certain misgivings, wish that the last ten years might be again relived in order that they might display in some more impressive manner the depth of love both felt for their dad.

Yet the opportunity was now gone. They had naught to do but to look to the future. And thinking thus, Irving at length bestirred himself.

"Dad wouldn't want us to act like this," he mused, half aloud. He'd want us to live—to carry on—to—" he paused, groping for words that would remind Ronald of the manner in which Old Man Hastings would have handled the situation—"Dad would have told us," he went on, "that the only and best way we could repay him for all that he's done for us would be to do as much for our own children. Repay him through them. Give them as much of a break as he gave us."

And Ronald, listening, suddenly saw the wisdom of this, knew that this indeed was the solution of the eternal problem confronting all conscientious children who, because of the importance of their own development, appear sometimes neglectful toward their parents.

Modern Man Ruthless

in His Quest for Oil

When civilized man hunts for oil, says an article translated for Living Age, the procedure is the same everywhere. Spies and secret agents are employed. The natives are demoralized.

The case of Mexico is an example. The Mexican Indian still lives in an agrarian, semi-patriarchal system, he does not appreciate the value of money and it is very difficult to make him part with his land. English or American agents in their struggle for oil land use Mexicans to persuade the Indian. The Indian does not understand the Anglo-Saxons; he is not interested in machines or luxury; he wishes only to be left alone with his land, his cattle and his friends.

When persuasive methods fail the agents bribe the government authorities to force the Indians to sell. And not only do they bribe authorities—they promote them, place them in power, give them money, influence, and if necessary, arms.

The Indian, on the other hand, becomes a desperate pariah when he is uprooted from the soil. He loses all sense of responsibility, he earns money at the oil wells, gets intoxicated, turns bandit—in other words, becomes excellent material for an ambitious general who is supported by the oil promoters. They steal the Indian's land, thus obliging him to support the man in power, and the leader, in turn, obliges more Indians to sell their land. Another vicious circle. "Since the Indians came to Mexico," says a writer, "there has been nothing but revolutions."

City a Haven for Insane

Gheel, Belgium, with a population of 20,000 is the only city in the world whose sole business is boarding the insane in private homes. Nearly every family is paid by the government to keep one or two and not only treat them like members of the family but also allow them to go shopping or visiting alone. This system is said to be the most humane method in existence for dealing with the insane.—Collier's Weekly.

Flint Used by Indians

The Geological Survey says that the type of flint most generally used by the Indians for making arrowheads, etc., was what is known as chert, which occurs in the limestones and is abundant throughout many of the western states and other sections of the United States. Another stone also used was obsidian, a black, shiny volcanic glass which occurs in Yellowstone park and the northwestern states.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago,
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Lesson for December 9

THE CHRISTIAN AS TEACHER

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 7:24-29;
Acts 18:24-28.

GOLDEN TEXT—Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.—II Timothy 2:15.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Our Teacher.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus the Great Teacher.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Learning From the Master Teacher.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Teaching Church.

It seems that the lesson committee decided upon a title and then sought texts to fit it. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to make the texts fit the title. Regardless of the strained effort required to make this adjustment, two vitally practical Scripture passages are before us from which to set forth vital truths. The following practical lesson plan is suggested.

1. Jesus the Master Teacher (Matt. 7:24-29).

1. His method of teaching (vv. 24-27). In his application of the so-called Sermon on the Mount Jesus used a most striking simile, namely, the two foundations.

a. The house built on a rock (vv. 24-25). This house endured the storms and flood because of its secure and abiding foundation. The wise builder will see to it that a safe foundation is provided before he proceeds to erect his house.

b. The house built on the sand (vv. 26-27). This house collapsed with the impact of the storms and flood because its foundation was insecure. The foolish builder is the man who proceeds to build his house without consideration of the importance of the foundation.

By house in this figure is doubtless meant human life and character. And by rock is meant the teachings of Christ. Every man is building a house. The fact of building is true of every human being. The supreme difference is not in the man who build or the material used in the building, but in the foundation upon which they build. The foundation determines everything so far as man's destiny is concerned. A time of testing will surely come to every life. The matter of importance is as to whether we are building upon the foundation which will withstand the coming storms and flood. The one who builds upon the words of Jesus Christ is eternally secure.

2. The Impression made (vv. 28-29). The people were astonished. The content of Christ's teaching as well as his manner of teaching was in contrast with that of the scribes. The teaching of the scribes consisted in the repetition of the words of others, while Christ's teaching was in his own words. The Christian teacher should give forth a positive and certain message because he sets forth the inerrant and eternal words of Christ the Living God.

11. Apollos the Teacher Who Needed to Be Taught (Acts 18:24-28).

Apollos is a striking example of many Christian leaders today. Many are gifted, energetic, and highly trained, and yet are ignorant of the real Christian message and Pentecostal grace.

1. Who he was (v. 24). He was an Alexandrian Jew, highly cultured, carefully instructed in the Old Testament Scriptures, energetic and eloquent. He was a believer in Jesus Christ, even familiar with his life and teaching.

2. What he lacked (v. 25). He was only a disciple of John the Baptist. He was therefore ignorant of the meaning of Christ's death, resurrection, ascension, and the gift of the Spirit as outpoured at Pentecost. There are striking parallels to this today in the Christian church. We have many good men eloquent and highly cultured who know only "the baptism of John." They insist upon the integrity of men in public life, social justice, and even call upon men to repent of their sins, but they seem to know nothing of the meaning of the death of Christ, the necessity of the new birth by the Spirit, and the Pentecostal gift. They are pleading for social justice and a higher standard of ethics, seemingly not knowing that these are by-products of the gospel and are meaningless and impossible without the proclamation of the gospel of Christ which centers in the person and work of the divine Saviour.

3. Who instructed Apollos (v. 26). Priscilla and Aquila, humble Christian tent-makers, were instrumental in showing the great preacher his ignorance and leading him into the truth.

4. Result of his ministry (vv. 27-28). He was provided with credentials and had a fruitful ministry. He mightily convinced the Jews showing that Jesus was the Messiah.

God Is Everywhere

"If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me and thy right hand shall hold me."

Headed Right

By being true to the moral conviction your face is set in the right direction; it is turned towards Zion.

Use a Ladder

"They that have not wings to mount must use a ladder to climb."—Calvin.

Science of Health

By Dr. Thos. S. Englar

80

PASTRY FILLING.

One of the hazards of our modern diet, it appears, may be the custard filling in our eclairs, cakes, doughnuts, etc. Dr. E. O. Jordan, noted food-poisoning authority of Chicago, and one of his associates, William Burrows, contribute a report bearing upon this health problem to the current number of the American Journal of Hygiene.

Five outbreaks of food poisoning are described, in all of which custard or "cream" filled bakery goods were the agent of infection. Adults and children were the victims, many of them becoming "violently ill" with vomiting, later diarrhea and prostration. No fatalities were reported in this series, of which all cases were proven due to a bacterial poison produced by a certain type of organism, the staphylococcus.

Of primary interest is the source of the infection; that is, the means or vehicle by which the offending bacterium gets into the custard. In some of the "cream" fillings which are not cooked, it may be milk or cream of a low grade which is contaminated, and makes of the "confection" an infection. If from a human source, we must bear in mind that the microbes concerned are found as the cause of numerous trivial infections, as well as in apparently normal human throats. (One baker admitted testing the temperature of the "filling" by dipping his fingers into it. Obviously, such medieval methods could infect even a cooked custard.)

Another important factor is the time which the custard stands at ordinary room temperature before being consumed. The longer this is, the better chance for a few germs to multiply to great numbers which can cause trouble. In one outbreak, the baker had filled (1) a batch of pastry with fresh custard, and had then mixed with a small remainder of this lot some custard left over from the day before. With this "blend" he filled (2) another lot of hollow pastries. Lot (2) made a number of persons very sick; persons eating a lot (1) were not unfavorably affected, because "strictly fresh" custard was used. The day-old custard, standing over night in the mixing-room or, at best, in a ventilated cupboard, had acted just as do the bacterial "media" or nutrients that we use in the laboratory; with plenty of food and a favorable temperature, a few bacteria had multiplied a billion-fold.

Such an article as this is not designed to "throw a scare" into consumers of bakery goods. Nothing is further from this author's wish. It is just as well to know, though, that gross carelessness or ignorance in the bakery can lead directly to sickness in the customer's family. Undoubtedly, great numbers of cases of unpleasant though not serious illness from this cause are never reported to health authorities, and the cause never ascertained or suspected by the victim.

How is this particular form of the many forms of food poisoning to be prevented? Several suggestions are made by the eminent investigators named above. Only pasteurized milk and cream should be used in fabricating these custard and "cream" fillings, especially the uncooked varieties. Infection from human "contacts" should be avoided. For example, a pastry-cook squeezing with moist hands the wet, permeable fabric of a "pastry-bag" is in an excellent position to infect the sugary filling with any of his personal microbes. However, a few bacteria scattered throughout the toothsome mess might not result in harm to anyone if the product were refrigerated, or kept in cold-cases until used. Perhaps this is the important point for housewives: keep eclairs and other filled pastries cold until eaten. Staphylococci can multiply just as well, and as rapidly, in your warm kitchen as in the bake-shop.

CURTAIN!



The Comedian—While I was on I saw the young lady in box D look at me and speak to the elder lady. Did you hear what she said, boy?

The Ush—Yes, she said, "Please pass the ether."

Story Has 'Em Worried Now

"What's the matter with that expectant father?" asked the nurse. "He is galloping up and down the hall out there like a lunatic."

"He's just waiting to be assured the stork is bringing only one guest, and not a big party," laughed the doctor."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

POULTRY

LIKE GRADING PLAN IN MARKETING EGGS

More Careful Practices Are Found Profitable.

By R. E. Gray, Poultry Extension Specialist,
Ohio State University.—WNU Service.

Each year more eggs are marketed on a graded basis. Along with this trend it is noticeable that poultrymen are taking better care of their eggs. And we are finding that the farm practices leading to better quality are no more difficult to follow than many of the practices now in vogue that lead to poorer quality.

Eggs, like milk, deteriorate. Because the egg comes in a sealed package, and its appearance seems much the same whether kept under good conditions or poor conditions, farmers have come more slowly to those practices that make for quality.

Here are the four practices poultrymen say lead to good quality:

Remove all cockerels from the flock as soon as the breeding season is ended.

Use good laying ration. It happens that the best laying rations also are proving to be the rations that give quality and, when the eggs are fertile, hatchability.

Produce clean eggs, by using good litter in nests, on the floor, and covering dropping boards with wire netting.

Gather eggs frequently. One poultryman reports saving time by gathering four times a day. He had less washing to do, he explained.

Guinea Fowls Marketed

Like Other Game Birds

The marketing season for guinea fowls is during the latter part of the summer and throughout the fall. At this time the demand in the city markets is for young birds weighing from one to two pounds each. As the season advances, the demand is for heavier birds.

Guineas are marketed as game birds and, like game birds, are usually sold on the market unplucked, although hotels and restaurants buy them plucked. There are three varieties of guineas, white, pearl, and lavender, and although they were probably one of the earliest domesticated fowls, they still retain many of their wild characteristics. They can be raised profitably on most farms where the young birds are allowed to range, picking up waste grain and insects.—Missouri Farmer.

Warns Poultrymen on Iodine

Because production of eggs with a high iodine content is quite easy, and lately has become somewhat of a fad, California poultrymen have been advised by Dr. H. J. Almqvist, research assistant in poultry husbandry, University of California, to proceed cautiously along this line. "The principle guiding much of this work," he said, "seems to be that, if a small amount of iodine in eggs is desirable, a large dose of it would be much better. This is following the same rule which caused the Indian buck to kill himself with cough medicine." Minimum and maximum iodine requirements of laying birds and growing chicks, according to Doctor Almqvist, are not known, and until they are, considerable caution in the use of iodine supplements is to be recommended, he said.

Watch the Water Supply

Water fountains for poultry are often counted expensive appliances. Those who keep only a small flock are apt to think ordinary open vessels which can be bought for a small fraction of their cost will do as well. The great advantage of the fountain is that it keeps the water much longer at the temperature it was when put in, and that in summer there is very little evaporation from it. On a hot, dry day water will evaporate from open drinking vessels so fast that they may be dry long before the time when they are usually refilled. Where the attendant is away from home all day, the consequence is that the birds are without water when they need it most.

Poultry Affairs

Poultry houses should be ventilated at the top.

Poultrymen have found it costs just as much to feed a nonlaying hen as it does a high producer.

The good layer has a long, slightly curved keel, a deep abdomen and body, a broad, straight, smooth back, good chest development, straight sides, with the width carried back from the hip bone to the stern.

Most of the hens in a flock can be kept in laying until late fall, when they should be allowed to rest about six weeks.

Yellow corn is much more valuable for scratch feed than white corn. It contains vitamin A which is so necessary for poultry growth.

Poultry experts have found that fowl pox, commonly known as "sore-head," is caused by a microscopic germ affecting the skin and mucous membranes of the fowls.

Siberian History Bared in Russian Colonization

In announcing that the Northern Bureau of the Academy of Sciences was to publish documents of great historical value relating to the "Russo-American Company" found in Volodga, the Moscow News gave the following brief summary of the development of Russian colonization in Siberia:

"The first mass settlements in Siberia commenced in 1590. In 1630 during the reign of Czar Mikhail Romanoff 500 families and 150 young women were sent to Siberia. The latter were destined as wives for the Russian cossacks who had already settled there. Later, several regiments were also sent.

"In 1649, under Czar Alexei Mikhailovitch, actual military conquest of the North and the Far East was begun. A military-industrial expedition was sent to the Amur, and Russian merchants commenced to trade with China and Siberia, sending cargoes of mammoths' tusks, mica and copper.

"The documents show how the village of Tomna was gradually transformed into a large town having trading connections with Siberia, Kamchatka, China, Japan, Holland, England and the free town of Hamburg. In the middle of the Eighteenth century the merchant Trapeznikoff sent ships to the Aleutian islands, endeavoring to establish firm trade relations with Japan. Various trading organizations were formed in Kamchatka, and at the end of the Eighteenth century the Russo-American company was formed. For many years this company was complete master of the remote regions of Siberia and the Far East."

Tongues of Insects and

Animals Most Efficient

Most people imagine that the human tongue is the most efficient in the world; actually, those of certain animals and insects leave it far behind, according to a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine.

The chameleon's tongue, though eight inches long, is invisible except to the scientific eye of the camera, so quickly does it move. It works like a pop-gun, hitting with unerring aim insects on the barks of trees and whisking them back on its sticky tip into the owner's mouth. Nature forgot to give the snake ears, but she gave it a tongue equipped with auditory organs that enable it to amplify the slightest sound. The snake also employs its tongue as a "feeler" in the dark.

Another marvelous contraption lies in the butterfly's mouth. Consisting of two spiral tubes, when uncoiled and at work it sucks the juices of flowers like a vacuum cleaner. The lion's tongue is furnished with an array of dagger-like bristles.

Texas and Independence

Texas was for nine years, from 1836 to 1845, an independent republic. After a long controversy over the slavery question, it was admitted into the Union in 1845, on the conditions that the state should retain its unappropriated and vacant land, that new states not to exceed four in number might be formed within its boundaries, and that the United States should settle all questions of boundary with foreign countries. It is not more independent than any other state. In 1915 a resolution was introduced in the legislature providing for the creation of a new state to be called "Jefferson" in the northwest corner of Texas, but no action followed.

Noah Webster's "Best Seller"

In 1783, Noah Webster published "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language." It was written in three parts: A spelling book, a grammar and a reader, observes a writer in Cosmopolitan Magazine. Webster's royalty, though less than one cent a volume, still must have been pretty handsome, for the book was the first of the American best sellers. Before the beginning of the Civil war it was selling at the rate of more than a million copies a year. Webster began work on his famous dictionary in 1807; it was published in 1828, and contained 12,000 words, and about 30,000 definitions that had not appeared in any other dictionary.

Hickory a Native American

The hickory has a special attraction because it is a native American tree. It is not, like the Norway maple or the English elm, of foreign ancestry. The Indians called it the pohickery, but in the course of time Americans dropped the first syllable. They used it for bows and for war clubs. It is now used for ax handles, wheel spokes, chairs and barrel hoops, and the like. A basket made of hickory strips will outlast the maker's lifetime. As a fuel burned in an open fireplace, it has no superior.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Fine Wools From England

Most of the finest wools come from England because the water in certain districts is better suited to the treatment of wools in the process of manufacture than any other place. For instance, scarlet hunting cloths come from the west of England; the best of worsted from Yorkshire; and Scotch tweeds owe their beauty to the peculiar waters of Scotland.

The Japanese Wife

The position of a wife is high in Japan. She is addressed as O-Ku-Sama, which means honorable lady of the house. Obedience, as taught by Confucius, has been part of her education, and she is faithful to a fault.

PINOCHLE

By R. H. WILKINSON

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

AUSTIN METCALF is an old man. During the past two years he has failed rapidly.

The change in this comparatively short space of time is marked.

In fact, back in 1931 you would not have spoken of Austin as old. His hair, now white, was an iron gray. There was a brightness to his eye, an agility to his movements that are today but memories.

Of those who have noted this marked change in Austin his son, Blaine, probably has a more acute realization of it than any one.

For Blaine and his father have been closely associated during the years past.

There seems to be a greater bond, a deeper sense of understanding between the pair than between most fathers and sons.

Not long ago, two years, in fact, Blaine completed his schooling and went away to Boston to work.

There are those who say it was this separation that brought about the change in Austin.

At any rate it was Blaine, who, during his infrequent visits at home, first noted the signs of advancing age.

He attributed them, of course, to his father's years, and knew a feeling of regret at the inevitable.

Frequently he sought reassurance from his mother in regard to Austin's health, and was relieved at the lack of alarm Mrs. Metcalf displayed over the matter. For she is a devoted wife and would, were there cause, be the first to feel concern.

Blaine has been careful during the two years past never to express sympathy in his father's presence or make insinuations relative to the old man's increasing incapableness; for Austin has always been a prideful man, and this pride has, it seems, become more poignant with advancing years.

He does not admit a weariness of any description; believes himself still physically able and mentally alert.

The situation is delicate, for Blaine must always be careful never to openly appear aware of his father's deficiencies, lest he give offense.

And Blaine, pitying his father deeply, has found this task a hard one, especially when the two are playing pinochle.

Blaine has played pinochle with his father since his grade school days.

There has been a close, yet friendly, rivalry between the two.

Their skill in the game is surprisingly well balanced; they have kept tab on the games each has won and lost over a period of time, and on the eve of Blaine's departure for his new job these tabs are tallied up and found to be nearly equal, with Austin having the edge by a count of two.

Blaine was glad of this when the results were given their final check and found accurate, for the old man took a sober delight in the game, and his pleasure at thus finding himself in the lead was good to see.

Blaine for his part found no time during the ensuing two years to reflect on these pinochle games, or to anticipate a continuance of the contest.

But with Austin it was different.

For time lay heavily now on his old man's hands and, as is often the case with aged people, little things that have no particular place in the scheme of life loomed important.

He looked forward with no small amount of eagerness to Blaine's homecoming, having in mind an evening of pinochle, with the old-time rivalry as an incentive for good playing.

Blaine, though no longer feeling a keen interest in the game, was nevertheless willing to play if for no better reason than to indulge the old man's whim.

They began a series of games which Austin called the Battle of Champlons. And for a period of a year, during which they played not more than a dozen games at best, the victories were evenly divided.

At times during the course of a contest Blaine would find his thoughts wandering from the business at hand, dwelling on his work in Boston, and Austin was apt to score during these intervals and chuckle satisfactorily over his shrewdness.

And at times, also, when the evening was well advanced, the old man was apt to nod sleepily, and Blaine would find it easy to meld a sequence which might otherwise have been averted.

It was during the second year that the youth began to notice the frequency of these nodding periods, and the feeling of pity in him grew at sight of old Austin's white head drooping, the look of guilt that leaped into the aged eyes at sudden realization of his inattentiveness.

It occurred to him gradually that the pinochle contest was his father's deepest interest.

He analyzed the situation, and arrived at an understanding.

There was little else to occupy the old man's time.

He had long since retired from active business.

His circle of friends was small. Hence this business of playing pinochle with his son had become an important factor in his life.

It served to keep his mind occupied; it derived also to keep him mentally alert.

Thus reasoning, it occurred to Blaine that it would be an act of kindness to permit his father to win the contest.

Defeat might have a dangerous reaction.

It would not be a difficult feat to accomplish this end, he reflected.

It would be simple, during one of Austin's dozes, to discard a trump that might otherwise form a royal marriage.

The old man would never notice, would chuckle over his son's inability to meld a high score.

And so, with this in mind, Blaine waited until the deciding game of the contest; waited, in fact, until the game was near its end, noting with some satisfaction that the score was nearly equal, the victor doubtful; waited until old Austin's head nodded and his eyes closed for an instant, and then swiftly slid an ace of trumps on the draw pile, knowing full well the old man would pluck it from the pack on the next play, thereby completing a sequence in his hand and winning the game.

The plan worked beautifully, save for the fact that Austin, with the ace in his hand, did not meld his sequence. Somehow puzzled, annoyed because he had figured wrongly in supposing his father held a sequence, Blaine made his own draw and found himself with a hundred aces.

He hesitated, then melded them, feeling assured that on the next play Austin would complete his sequence, scoring for himself 150 points.

But this didn't happen.

The game ended, with Blaine as the victor; victor, also, of the contest.

His first reaction was chagrin because of the failure of his plan.

He felt also a deep sensation of pity, toward his father.

But Austin was above all else a good loser, and by the time Blaine's visit was ended other matters came to occupy his mind and he did not again reflect on the outcome of the contest.

Blaine returned to Boston directly, after supper on Sunday night, and following his departure Austin stretched out in his favorite chair before the open fire and stared at the blaze in moody silence.

He remained thus for so long that Mrs. Metcalf was at length moved to question him.

And Austin looked at her and smiled, and there was a contented expression in his eyes.

"I was thinking of Blaine," he said, smiling. "Ever since Blaine has been a youngster we've played pinochle together, and the boy has come to take the game pretty seriously. He's a good loser, never offers post-mortems, but I know it hurts him when I win. Well, since he's had that job in Boston I feel he shouldn't be disturbed by outside affairs weighing on his mind. At first I thought he'd forget about our pinochle games, but when he suggested this last contest, I could see his interest was as keen as ever. And, so, taking everything into consideration, I figured it wouldn't be so good for his state of mind if he didn't win."

The old man paused and chuckled. "So I made believe I was dozing; gave him a chance to get in a couple of good plays without letting him know I was watching. And it worked, too! We finished up tonight, and the boy won. He didn't know it, but during that last hand I held a sequence and never melded it, just so's he could win."

Afghan Cities Centers

of Mystery to Traveler

Herat today reminds one of Buhara, a place in which to sit and dream, its bazaars a source of never-failing interest; its twilight pools scenes of mystery. But Herat, with seven tall minarets breaking the skyline near a mud-walled city much like that at the foot of the tall tower from which Buhara hurled spies and criminals to their death, is more satisfying to the tourist.

During a photographer's recent stay in Herat impromptu friends made him feel at home. Shadowy warehouses were opened for his inspection, silversmiths stopped their bellows to gaze into his camera lens, while a crowd of onlookers circled behind, watching every move, but not interfering. A few hours before, the Afghans had been represented as dangerous fellows.

The Afghan loves a gun and fondles flowers. He can be cruel, yet will die to protect a guest. More than many other Asiatics, he becomes almost effeminate when at the end of his long lean fingers there is, not a knife, but a fluttering square of bright silk. The Afghan boy, greeted at birth by a salvo of fourteen guns, is treated by his father with unusual tenderness.

Some of the dances at Mukur reveal the effeminate side of Afghan character. "Song and dance are Satan's daughters," say the Afghan Puritans. As in other eastern lands where women do not participate in the dances, men and boys develop an almost feminine grace.

But there are other dances of a masculine wildness, with stamping feet multiplying the savage rhythm of the long-barrel drums, the long locks of the mountaineers whip back and forth over verile, sweaty faces. Behind the traplike rattle furnished by sticks in the left hands of the drummers is the heavy rhythm of the right hands as they beat the other side of the drums.

Number of Senses

The number of senses is generally restricted to five, the so-called special senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Two other senses are sometimes included, namely, the sixth sense, called *cinesthesia*—the general sense of bodily existence, or the subconscious sensation caused by the functioning of the internal organs; and the seventh sense, or *visceral sense*—the perception of the existence of the internal organs.

TANEYTOWN LOCALS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Basil Crapster spent the week-end with his aunt, Miss Annie O'Neal, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Mr. Charles Lockner, of Gettysburg, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. John Hockensmith.

Miss Alma Shriner has returned home after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. John Forney, at Philadelphia.

The Alumni Association of the High School will give a "Christmas Musical," Thursday evening, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock.

Harold S. Mehning is ill at his home on East Baltimore St., with what appears to be a severe attack of grippe.

George Crouse, proprietor of the Central Garage, had the good fortune of shooting a 170 lb. 8-point Buck, on Monday in Owl Hollow, Center Co., Pa.

A Christmas program has been planned for the P. T. A. meeting next Thursday, Dec. 13, at 8 P. M. All patrons and friends are invited to attend.

Miss Laura Panebaker, of New Brunswick, N. J., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Hesson from Friday until Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Fair, of Dillsburg, Pa., spent Sunday at the same place.

The annual concert by the Carroll County Combined High School Orchestra, will be held this Friday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. This will be the outstanding musical event of this school year. There will be a total of over 175 players. This concert will be held in Westminster.

A letter was received by the Editor, this week, from John J. Reid, Detroit, who reports that he is slowly recovering from a case of vertigo. He found a lot of satisfaction in the election returns from Maryland, and especially Carroll County; but says Michigan did pretty well too, in recovering a lot of lost offices for Republicans.

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE RECORD.

Each year about this time, numerous gift subscriptions to The Carroll Record are received at our office. When desired, we will be glad to send to the person receiving such gift, a Christmas Greeting, stating the name of the giver. These subscriptions will be dropped at the end of a year, unless ordered to be continued, either by giver or receiver.

This is also a notice to those who received The Record as a gift, a year ago. All such subscriptions will be dropped after the Christmas number, unless renewed.

PROCEEDINGS ORPHANS' COURT

Monday, Dec. 3, 1934.—The last will and testament of Francis A. Logue, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to Cleavie E. Logue, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Addie B. Lindsay, executrix of Jesse L. Lindsay, deceased, returned inventory of debts due and settled her first and final account.

Claude H. Wetzel, executor of Wm. G. Wetzel, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and debts due, and received orders to sell personal property and real estate.

James E. Boylan, Jr., executor of J. Walter Englar, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

E. Wesley Null, administrator of Eli Null, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

J. Frank Diffendal and Robert K. Billingslea, executors of Frank R. Cassell, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, current money and debts due, and received order to sell securities.

Letters of administration on the estate of Harry E. Fleagle, deceased, were granted to Mary A. Dodder, who received order to notify creditors and warrants to appraise personal property and real estate.

The last will and testament of Harvey A. Stone, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to Lizzie Irene Stone, who received order to notify creditors and warrants to appraise personal property and real estate.

The distribution among creditors of H. Annie Stansbury, deceased, was reported to the Court and an order nisi issued thereon.

Letters of administration d. b. n. c. t. a. on the estate of Oscar R. Hood, deceased, were granted to Fred A. Brown.

Letters of administration on the estate of Annie M. Hood, deceased, were granted to Sarah E. Hood, who received order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, Dec. 4th, 1934.—The last will and testament of William Hammond Leister, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to Denton Gehr, who received order to notify creditors and warrants to appraise personal property and real estate.

A DOLLAR ISN'T A DOLLAR ANY MORE.

Take a dollar out of your pocket, it's yours—you can do anything you like with it. But you can't buy a dollar's worth of commodities or services.

The reason for that is that about 25 percent of your dollar has to go to the government. If you use it to buy theatre tickets, gasoline, cigarettes, electricity, clothing, or anything else, 25 percent of the cost, on the average, will represent taxes.

The main reason we have allowed the tax problem to grow so grave in this country is that millions of people haven't realized that such a problem exists! These are the people who pay no taxes directly. Their incomes are below the level touched by the income tax. They rent homes. They do not own a business, but work for someone else. And the result is a belief that those who own businesses, have larger incomes, and possess property pay all the taxes.

There aren't enough large-income people in the country to make a dent in meeting the cost of government. The great bulk of taxes are taken from the ordinary person—and they are taken indirectly. Instead of writing the tax collector a check, most of our citizens pay their taxes unknowingly during the course of daily living. Rent is higher than it would be because the landlord must pay taxes. Salaries are smaller because the employer is heavily taxed. Food is more costly because the farmer, the processor, the transporter, and the final seller are all taxed. So it goes, through everything we need and use.

Don't be fooled. Everyone pays taxes—everyone is in danger of being forced to pay more. A reduction in taxation through less tax spending is essential.—From the Williamstown (Mich.) Enterprise.

JACK HART RETURNED.

Jack Hart, the killer, who made two escapes from the Maryland Penitentiary, the last time while serving a life sentence for murder, was returned to that institution, Wednesday night, from the Joliet, Ill., state prison where he was serving a sentence, but was surrendered to Maryland authorities.

On arrival at Baltimore, at Mt. Royal Station he was placed under an armed guard, and was rendered helpless by the use of leg irons, and a police cruiser transported him rapidly to the penitentiary.

Hart is 46 years old, and is in good physical condition. No one doubts that he will try to escape again, if given anything like an opportunity. He is said to be resentful on being brought back to Baltimore.

A dog is said to be "mad" when he won't drink water. Some men are like that too, when they can't get anything stronger than water.

Pride over election is always accompanied with the possibility that a lot of voters may have made a mistake.



McKinney's Pharmacy TANEYTOWN.

With Christmas just around the corner, it is necessary to pep up your shopping. We have many interesting items to please and at reasonable prices.

Toilet Gift Boxes, both for Men and Women. Pen and Pencil Sets, Fountain Pens, Box Stationery, Kodaks, Perfume Atomizers, Games, Candy, and other articles.

We always handle Christmas Greeting Cards, this season our assortment is unusually good and the prices much lower.

Spices and flavoring for Christmas baking are an important item and we have them.

This is the season for colds, do not neglect them. We have a full line of Cold Tablets and Cough Syrups.

A year's subscription to a good Magazine is a lasting Christmas gift. Let us send your subscription. We wish you a pleasant Holiday Season.

R. S. McKinney

12-7-34

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat93@	.93
Corn (old)	\$1.00@	\$1.00
Corn (new)75@	.75

LET THE WHOLE WORLD SAY "MERRY CHRISTMAS" THROUGH A NEW CROSLEY AMERICAN-FOREIGN RADIO



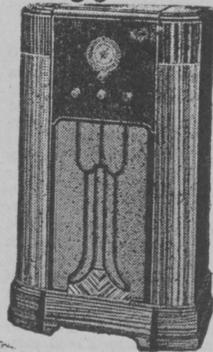
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What a thrill your loved ones will have when this amazing six-tube American-foreign receiver brings in broadcasts from far, distant lands around the world! The Crosley Sixty-One A. F. is a beautiful, marvelously performing radio with latest features. It gives eight-tube performance, yet is priced within the range of ordinary five-tube sets.

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A superb six-tube superheterodyne for American and Foreign reception. Choice woods are combined to make this console model one of the most beautiful of today. Latest features include eight-tube effectiveness automatic volume control, airplane type dial, three gang tuning condenser. A real Christmas gift.



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Reindollar Brothers & Co. LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS



A RONSON LIGHTER

makes a perfect Gift to any smoker. We carry them in stock and invite you to come in and see them.

The George Washington QUICK LUNCH Taneytown, Md.

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.

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)

Bell Phone 54-W Taneytown, Md.



Make "HESSONS" your headquarters this year for your Christmas shopping. Avoid disappointments by doing your shopping early. Visit our store and see how little it costs to spread Christmas happiness when you shop here. Gifts suitable for all members of the family.

GIFTS FOR WOMEN.

- Silk Hose, Gloves, Silverware, Pyrex Ware, Dishes and Glass Ware, Luncheon Sets, Handkerchiefs, Bed Spreads, Towels and Towel Sets.

GIFTS FOR GIRLS.

- Dolls, Games, Story Books, Dishes, Sweaters, Berets, Silk Underwear, Phonographs, Dresses.

GIFTS FOR MEN.

- Fountain Pens, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Pajamas, Hose, Neckties, Bill Folds, Suits, Sweaters.

GIFTS FOR BOYS.

- Neckties, Pen Knives, Suede Jackets, Fire Trucks, Balls, Games, Painting Sets, Pens and Pencils, Large Intercity Buses.

These are only a few of the many Gifts we have to offer.

We can supply you with Christmas Greeting Cards, Wrapping Paper, Bells and Wreaths, Tree Ornaments, Tinsel Cord, and Ribbon.

Our Grocery Department

2 LARGE CANS HEINZ BAKED BEANS, 29c		
1 lb Boscul Coffee	32c	3 Cans Pet Milk 20c
1 Can Sliced Pineapple	19c	1 Can Del Monte Pears 20c
2 lb. CAN COCOA, 18c		
1 Can Lima Beans	15c	1 Box Pan Cake Flour 10c
1 Can Monocacy Valley Corn	10c	3 Post Toasties 20c
5 CAKES CAMAY SOAP, 24c		
1 Box Spaghetti	8c	1 lb Jar Peanut Butter 15c
2 Boxes Morton's Salt	15c	1 Cake Baker's Chocolate 20c
1 LB. BIG HIT COFFEE, 28c		
1 Cake Palm Olive Soap	5c	1 lb Premium Flakes 17c
3 Cakes Lux Soap	20c	1 lb Graham Crackers 18c

English Walnuts, Pecans, Almonds, Butter Nuts, Salted Peanuts, Salted Cashew Nuts, and Salted Mixed Nuts.

For your FRUIT CAKE we can supply you with Lemon Peel, Citron, Candied Cherries, Candied Pineapple, Currants, Raisins, Figs, and Dates.

Starting December 10th, open every night 'till Christmas.

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."

JUST ARRIVED! THE NEW 1935 PHILCO

Amazing value! Handsome new Lowboy of beautiful woods. Latest PHILCO features provide marvelous tone and excellent performance. Receives police and airplane calls, too! See and hear it now!

60L \$42.50

New 1935 PHILCOS \$20 up

C. O. FUSS & SON
Carroll Co's Largest Furniture Store
TANEYTOWN, MD.

EASY TERMS
Liberal Trade-In Allowance