



# THE CARROLL RECORD

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FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1935.

## "SPEED AWAY" THE BLUE EAGLE!

A lot of Blue Eagles took flight, this week, from prominent aeries they have been occupying for the past year, possibly never to return again with their same significance—which never amounted to as much as was planned. The bird was petted and abused, feared, praised and condemned, and in its life caused many worries and endless debates—a well-meant harbinger of a "recovery" that did not materialize very widely. It did some good, however, that should be both pondered now, and profited by in the future. Those who thought they knew all about "their own business," found in the code buildings some things they did not know well—their "costs," for instance, and that commonly under-estimated factor, "overhead" expense. But, the Blue Eagle had more faults of its own, than it told us of in ourselves. We speed it on its flight! Its absence gives us more relief—makes us feel almost as though we are honest enough to run a public business, and that we have real liberties again that the bird tried to take away, unrightfully. Its flight encourages legitimate individual initiative, and discourages what General Johnson called "chiseling" to be "cracked down" on—a sentence that was not nearly so effective as the "cracking down" administered by the Supreme Court.

## TWO MORE YEARS OF NRA, OR A GENERAL STRIKE.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, demanded, last week, the kind of legislation he wanted for NRA, or threatened a general strike, and amplified the demand by saying, "This is no idle threat—I mean it." Others who "me-toed" the demand were David Dubinsky and Max Zaritzky, president of Workers' Unions; also Joseph P. Ryan, president of a Labor Council, said "the A. F. of L. is the only bulwark between Communism and revolution." The 30-hour week was also demanded at this particular meeting. Considering the hundreds of ways in which citizens of America can voice their views on matters of legislation, it would appear that the demand—threat variety might easily be replaced by others of more dignity, and with more chance of mature consideration, even though they might not receive as much applause from extremists. Of course, such strong blasts are directed toward influencing (?) members of Congress—and perhaps they do. President Green no doubt has inside information concerning this, as he has had plenty of experience. His "I mean it" was no doubt meant to hit the mark. But, it made a wide "miss" in influencing the decision of the Supreme Court, this week. The Supreme Court fortunately, is not Congress.

## SOME REFLECTIONS ON MEMORIAL DAY.

As everybody knows, our "Decoration Day" originated, following our Civil War of 1861-64, as an annual tribute to those who lost their lives in saving our "union" of states; and that this same custom was followed by the South, in the celebration of a "Memorial Day" to its own dead in that bloody strife. Later, this day was widened in its scope to include participants in the Spanish-American war. More recently, the great World War added its hundreds of thousands to be Nationally remembered, and to some extent the day is observed in honor of Civilian dead. Throughout the most of this country, May 30 has become universally observed by the holding of appropriate programs—and as a "holiday" as well, for sports,

excursions and the like, in a more or less inharmonious manner. In its original design, the day has properly, we think, been almost lost sight of, in that there is now no "North" nor "South." The questions of slavery and state's rights no longer divide the American people. By common consent, Civil War issues have been submerged. There is complete "union" so far as the 70-year-old issues are concerned. Lincoln's classic address on the Gettysburg battlefield is still read, but the careful analyst of this address, and of Memorial Day itself, must wonder whether the ideal condition that Lincoln eulogized is being carried out, and whether the "unfinished work" that he spoke of as "a great task remaining before us—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom" is not being badly shaken in these present days. The revolutionary war was a protest against "taxation without representation," but more than that, a contest for freedom as a Nation, against foreign interference. Our war with Spain was a sympathetic one, based on relief from bondage for a nearby people. The World War appealed to us as an opportunity to bring about world-wide peace. And yet, these high ideals, have been followed by a succession of failures to bring about, in this country National peace, and instead there are now many more than two divisions—North and South—but serious divisions industrial, political, sectional, and the fear of fastening on us as a Nation some of the very foreign "isms" that our three wars sought to suppress.

We fought for union and peace, but have neither as a matter of fact—in this country or elsewhere—except in the absence, as yet, of actual armed forces in the field. Peace, as National entity, still exists with us. It is true, but peace among "blobs" self-interest, and governmental policies, is conspicuous by its absence. And this situation may yet call for Lincoln's "dedication—to unfinished work," as he put it, "under God" for a "new birth of government of the people, by the people, for the people," that "shall not perish from the earth." And, this is placing a heavy responsibility on "the people."

## AN EVEN BREAK FOR HONESTY

We do not very often look to the religious press for practical advice on purely political questions—perhaps not frequently enough—but the article given below, clipped from The Lutheran, is right to the point in both expression and timeliness. "Recently we read the paragraphs constituting 'The Code' devised for an industry. It seemed to us that provision had been made for every possible desire and design except one. That one was the presumption that the several parties to the code would be honest in intention and conduct. Now why must the government and business generally proceed on the theory that all their participants are crooks? Is that the case? Father Coughlin's main target seems to be the bankers: especially the international bankers. Do you know any bankers? We know several. We know also some lawyers, some physicians, some merchants, some mechanics and some plain, untitled laborers. None of these, so far as our observation goes, deserves classification with malefactors. It is true that evasions and manipulations of trust laws were committed by a small group of bankers and trustees of loans and investments, but the vast majority of those whom the majority of us know in this vocation and in others were not possessed by greed nor seduced into the commission of fraud. They were deceived and they advocate corrections. But they are not thieves and robbers nor enemies of the nation. Now that the country is boiling with investigations and everyone is more or less under suspicion, The Lutheran suggests a reasonable amount of approval for the honest among us. To condemn an entire group in order to get a small percentage of its constituents is neither just nor wise. It certainly is not a Christian method of procedure. The mass indictments current in much of the press, in some of the speeches in the Congress and in addresses heard over the radio deserve careful scrutiny if for no other reason than the injustice of their wholesale, indiscriminate charges. There is a great temptation in the present situation for the Church in convention assembled and for its pastors in their pulpits to indulge in wild though inexact invectives. The powers of our Gospel should not be devoted to rebukes alone. There are times when suspicion and fear, based upon "a few cases" are so handled by public opinion as to breed a pestilence of evil judgment. The mob springs into being in response to real or fancied leadership. Innocent and guilty alike are marked for punishment. Party sentiment becomes rank, ruthless, senseless partisanship. At such times they who proclaim the principles of Jesus should emphasize the ways of peace and confidence, and not join those who would wreck our social institutions in order to escape the results of errors, some of which we all helped to make. The Lutheran has no commission to defend General Hugh Johnson. We did read with approval a sentence in one of his recent addresses: "Do not burn the house to get rid of rats in its attic." Not only with reference to NRA but to many lines of human relations that advice is good. More thought should be given to honesty of intention than it seems now receiving."

## WHY THE HURRY FOR THE BONUS PAYMENTS?

It is difficult for a good many persons who are fairly disposed toward the World War veterans, to fully understand why, at this particular time, there should be such a demand on the government to meet its bonus obligation before it is due. Naturally, the first thought is that the veterans "need the money" now, and that giving it to them would mean only a little hurried up payment of a bill that must be paid later. However, the "need" on the part of many thousands of them must be a "want," rather than a need, for the reason that at least those in urgent need, through disability, are being cared for while many other thousands are on government pay rolls in office and other jobs that pay well. Also, the dependents of those killed are receiving their monthly insurance checks, and also monthly payments for support that they will receive for life. Moreover, half of the "veterans" whom the bonus would directly benefit never left the United States, and less than one-third were ever actually under fire. In other words, the bonus would benefit the stay-at-homes more than it would those fortunate enough to have come home from "over there," as well as their families. The Washington Post says—

"It is this careful system, far more generous than that developed for its veterans by any other nation, which the Congress seeks to break down. And, as the President points out, the Patman bill 'destroys the insurance protection for the dependents of the veterans provided in the original plan.' Throughout it seeks to benefit the able-bodied at the expense of those who are helpless and incompetent. Yet these same able-bodied 'veterans'—whether of trench or tyewriter—are already a favored class. They have precedence in civil service appointments, in CCC enrollments, in relief work placements and in other ways too numerous to mention. Unless the intention is to create a parasitic class, to spread the idea that those who serve their country for a few months should thereafter forever batten upon it, there is no excuse for the measure which the President has now vetoed. As he says, it is 'bitterly true' that there were many civilian profiteers during the war. Is that a valid reason for building a class of veteran profiteers almost as vicious and undesirable in principle?"

So, there almost seems to be good grounds for the suspicion that the raid is being now while "the getting is good," so plainly pictured by the many ways in which many millions are being handed out through "new deals." This has no doubt caused the rush, ahead of time, perhaps with the fear that if they wait a few years, the easy money may be spent. And, this may not be such poor guess, at that. But, should the bonus be paid now, it would be a whole year and a half before the next general election; and, by that time most of the bonus cash would be spent, and not in prospect, consequently the voting veterans might be luke-warm in remembering their benefactors; and this is not such a wild guess either.

## A LOTTERY LOSES.

Public avidity toward other forms of commercialized gambling evidently has encouraged tax-burdened communities to grasp at lottery schemes in the hope of increasing revenue without inflicting noticeable pain on the taxpayer. At any rate, revenue-raising lottery bills are before the legislatures of a number of states. In Massachusetts, however, a state lottery proposal has just been defeated, in a clean-cut victory for public opinion. Denunciation of the projected gambling scheme by four powerful influences within a week is what aroused the House of Representatives to break a legislative deadlock and discard the measure by the decisive margin of 188 votes to 40. Outspoken disapproval registered by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, William Cardinal O'Connell of the Roman Catholic Church, the Massachusetts Congregational Conference, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs attests the wide range of opposition bestirred by the specter of a state lottery. The outspoken views of Cardinal O'Connell are especially significant. Rarely in recent times has a high-ranking Catholic churchman voiced such forceful opposition to the "serious moral problem" imposed by public gambling. It is all the more significant because only last year testimony purporting to interpret the "liberal" viewpoint of Catholic moralists toward the gambling question was introduced into a congressional committee hearing in Washington on a national lottery bill by its sponsor. There is nothing "liberal" in the Cardinal's attack on the state lottery plan. Massachusetts' decisive overthrow of the projected lottery offers other hardpressed states timely proof of what co-ordinated public opinion can accomplish in arresting the development of a revenue measure that time and again has been proved to be morally and economically unsound.—Christian Science Monitor.

## LOOKING AHEAD.

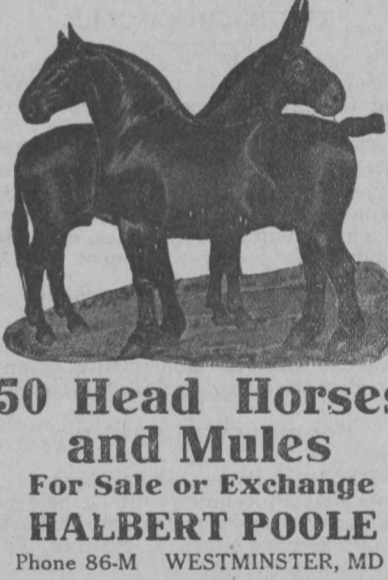
Unless all signs fail the next Presidential campaign is to be one of the most notable in many years. Six months ago not even a dyed-in-the-wool Republican would have bet against the re-election of President Roosevelt. Now, as one New Deal experiment after another has become shaky, the Republicans have been stirring about more. At the same time the Third Party talk continues, with the possibility that it might so affect that situation as to throw the election one way or the other. Reports from all over the country indicate that the people are no longer following with blind faith but are casting critical eyes both at the Roosevelt program and at offerings of Republican leaders. All of this has the makings of a sizzling election campaign which will find houses divided against themselves as during the Smith-Hoover race of 1928. A few months ago many of the Republicans were leaning toward acceptance of ultra-liberalism. There is a noticeable drift now toward sticking to Americanism, making the changes in our economic system necessary to aid the common welfare, but away from regimentation and centralization of power in Washington. That may be the big issue of 1936, with the Republicans on the attack. In fact, they might adopt the Democratic platform of 1880 which declared "opposition to centralization, and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever form of government, a real despotism.—Industrial Press Service.

LOOKING AHEAD.

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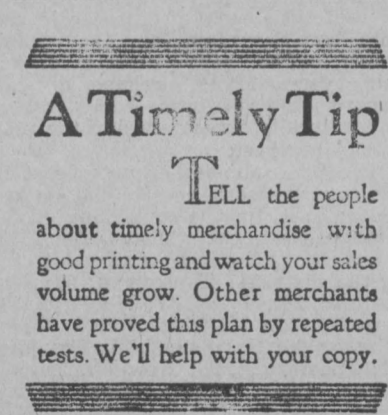
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WHERE'S MOTHER? TELEPHONING AUNT EMMA THEY are talking about the church affair next week. Mother does a good deal of telephoning every day to members of the family and to the neighbors. She says it keeps her from ever feeling lonesome any more. And she feels safer knowing that she can reach the doctor on a moment's notice and get help quickly if there's a fire. YOUR TELEPHONE HAS A THOUSAND USES The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company (Bell System) E. Baltimore St., Taneytown, Md. 9900



FINAL NOTICE Delinquent Taxes This is to advise that all State and County taxes are now due and in arrears and must be paid prior to May 30th., 1935. After that date the Tax Collector will proceed with the collection of all unpaid taxes by seizure and sale of the property against which taxes have been assessed. 5-17-35 C. ROBERT BRILHART, Collector.

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