

MAKING IT HARDER FOR BANK ROBBERS

Mechanical Devices That Impede the Work of Bandits Described by Bankers Association Official.

The impediments which the hard working bank robber now meets in plying his trade among small as well as large banks are described by James E. Baum, Deputy Manager American Bankers Association in charge of its Protective Department, in an article in "Banking" published by his organization.

"Protective equipment will minimize if not prevent loss," Mr. Baum says, "such as the silent automatic type of alarm, approved tear gas systems, several styles of bandit resisting enclosures and time-locks, or safes equipped with time-locks, which can be set for intervals of a few minutes.

"The silent automatic alarms operate in the beginning of a holdup and through actions carried out by the bank employees in obedience to the bandits' own commands. They are adaptable to the smaller banks which continue to be easiest targets for bank robbery.

Tear Gas Systems

"Tear gas systems have their advantages as self-contained protective units where outside aid is inconvenient or too remote from the bank to be effective. One objection to the use of tear gas in preventing holdup is the need of pressing a lever or button to discharge it. Although this necessary action seems too much to expect of the victims in a crisis where their lives are in jeopardy, the fact remains that tear gas systems have defeated bank robbery. Its deterrent value is also important.

"Different styles of bandit resisting enclosures are available. The lock manufacturers also produce time-locks which can be set to open at intervals of five minutes or longer. These locks are especially adapted for attachment to small safes or chests for safeguarding surplus funds while the bank is open for business."

Blue Nature's Warning

That Poison Is Present

Did you ever eat anything which was blue? If you did, you are probably dead unless you took the precaution of having a doctor right at hand, asserts a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Why is there no blue food? The answer is because blue is nature's warning sign of poison.

The same warning applies to indigo and violet. You find these colors on the skin of a few fish, such as wasse, and of several fruits, but only on the skin, not on the pulp or the meat. Methylated spirit is colored that way for a warning, and so is deadly nightshade.

White sunlight splits up into a band of seven colors, the hues of the rainbow, but few people can see more than five of them in a rainbow. The band of seven colors is arranged as follows: Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet.

Red, orange, and yellow, and those produced by mixing them, are known as warm colors. They are seen in sunshine, fire, blood, flesh, skin and hair.

The same is true of the blood, flesh, skin, and coat of all the higher animals, of the trees in autumn, the harvest, and the vintage. There are a few green foods, but speaking generally, everything which is good to eat or safe to drink is colored from the red end of the spectrum.

Subservient to Popular Demands

"Moreover, history has proved that any banking system entirely owned and dominated by the government usually demonstrates much greater ability in aiding expansion of credit than in putting on the brakes at the right time to prevent undue inflation by restraining and contracting credit. This is easy to understand because in times of depression everyone is urging the government to make money and credit easy and to encourage expansion.

"On the other hand, it always has been and always will be a difficult task for any government to call a halt in time of apparent prosperity because in the very nature of things the government would be very sensitive to public criticism and would hesitate to take any action which would tend to curtail business activity. It is such undue susceptibility to popular demands which makes government banking inherently weak.

"Our studies show that of all the central banks at present existing there are only four whose stock is owned by the government. The newest central bank is that of Canada, which opened its doors only a few months ago after a most exhaustive study had been made of the experience of all nations with the result that the stock of the Bank of Canada is privately owned."

The American Bankers Association, Mr. Hecht says, is convinced that a central bank would not be in the interest of the public or the banks. This position, he added, is "well understood by the President and the leaders in his Administration for we have been absolutely frank with them in all of our discussions and have missed no opportunity for emphasizing that in our opinion no banking system will, in the long run, be sound if it is dominated entirely by the ever-changing political administrations. We are changing all we can to keep our banking mechanism as far removed from partisan politics as possible."

NO DOWN PAYMENT!

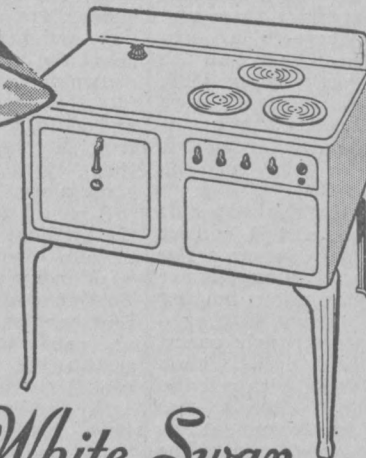
Cigarette Money
will buy HER one of these
BEAUTIFUL ELECTRIC RANGES



The Cardinal

\$64⁵⁰

including set of aluminum cooking utensils



The White Swan

\$84⁵⁰

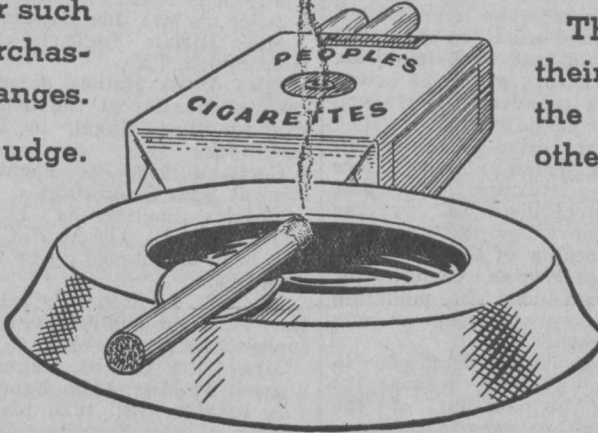
She can have one of these beautiful Westinghouse Electric Ranges for less than a dime a day—think of it—less than the cost of a pack of cigarettes—NOT EVEN A DOWN PAYMENT NECESSARY.

And with every range you get a set of aluminum cooking utensils, specially and scientifically designed for Westinghouse Electric Ranges.

You can't beat that for a bargain—and the only reason that we can offer such prices is because we are purchasing large quantities of these ranges.

As for quality!—You be the judge.

THE WHITE SWAN
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on all six sides—automatic temperature control—quick cook surface units—ruggedly built to last a lifetime.

THE CARDINAL (\$64.50 cash)—a full-size, sturdily-built range in the more conventional console model. See its graceful lines and beautiful finish. It, too, has a full-size, amazingly fast oven—automatic temperature control and quick cook surface units.

That may give you some idea of their quality but an inspection tells the whole story. Then there are other models you may wish to see.

Stop in and let us show you these ranges—let us tell you how cool and clean electric cookery is and how it can save you money. Visit our show room or phone today.

Lower Rates enable increased use of Electric Service

The POTOMAC EDISON CO.

FRENCH FEAR CURSE IN MAN MADE GOLD

See Civilization's Fate at Inventor's Mercy.

Paris.—Will the world welcome the invention of a powerful death ray? How will men greet an invention which will permit anyone to produce gold at home cheaply?

Will not these discoveries mean the end of our civilization?

These are questions that Frenchmen in all walks of life are asking themselves these days as the result of the announcement of Jan Dunkowsky, Polish engineer and "modern alchemist," that he has achieved the two discoveries. He has already proved to one expert his ability to make gold cheaply, and he has demonstrated to journalists the effectiveness of his death ray, on a reduced scale.

Everything in France ends in laughter, but the French amusement at Dunkowsky's original experiments is beginning to be turned into a feeling of annoyance.

During those two years that Dunkowsky spent in a Paris prison for having falsely claimed that he could produce gold, the public laughed good naturedly at him and looked upon him as just an eccentric. During those two years Dunkowsky was allowed to leave his cell and visit a city laboratory, where he worked to prove that he was not a swindler.

Takes Refuge in Italy.

After serving his time, Dunkowsky took refuge with his family in a villa at Saint Remo, Italy, where he continued his experiments. He was not eventually to prove that he was not a fake and then have his conviction in the French courts reversed.

Recently, Maitre Legrand, his attorney, announced that Dunkowsky had achieved his goal. Monsieur Bonn, a chemist attached as expert to the French law courts, went down to St. Remo. He spent six hours in Dunkowsky's villa applying the Pole's method,

to auriferous earth. At the end of the experiment, Bonn issued a statement declaring that in his opinion the technique devised by Dunkowsky did in fact extract a larger quantity of gold from the earth than would be possible by methods now in use.

Bonn said no fraud was possible. He made a careful examination of the apparatus beforehand. The earth brought by Bonn was divided into three lots. Dunkowsky's "Zeta" rays and then complicated chemical processes were used on the first lot of earth, as the result of which two small globules of gold emerged.

The second lot produced no gold because it was not submitted to the Zeta rays even though it underwent the same complicated chemical processes as the first lot. The third lot was submitted to the rays but to no further treatment. This lot is being sent to Paris for examination.

Tells How Rays Work.

Dunkowsky explained the action of the Zeta rays as follows:

"The bombardment of the gold by the rays causes it to mature from its 'embryo form' in a quarter of an hour instead of in the great number of centuries required for this transformation hitherto."

Bonn says the Dunkowskys have been living by their gold production for the last two years.

Not content with his gold making, Dunkowsky suddenly offered to France the invention of the death ray in exchange for his rehabilitation in a re-hearing of the trial which condemned him for fraud in connection with his invention for extracting gold from auriferous earth. The same newspaper men who had been crowding into the villa to make gold now crowded back in again to see another demonstration.

Dunkowsky explained that airplanes could be brought down with his death ray by using two streams of rays and crossing them on the object aimed at, thus producing a short circuit. He tried the trick on a toy airplane and it burst into flames.

Lives in Covered Bridge, Woman Has 5 Addresses

Boston.—New Hampshire has a resident who lives in one place and has five addresses. To reach her by mail one sends a letter to Penacook. For a telegram the address is Boscawen. To find her in the telephone directory one must look under Salisbury. A visitor going to her home by rail leaves the train at Bagley. And all the time she lives in the town of Webster.

Her house carries a sign. "This bridge is closed by order of the court." She found the old covered bridge on private land, bought it, moved it to land she owned, reduced its length and fitted it to foundations already in place and put it in order for occupancy.

These Pigeons Jump to Maturity in Four Days

Santa Barbara, Calif.—Pigeons jumped from babyhood to maturity in four days under pituitary gland treatments in an experiment at a hospital here.

Under normal growth pigeons do not develop lacteal glands, the sign of maturity, until they are several months old. Birds six weeks old, just leaving their nests, developed the lacteals in four days when treated with the pituitary hormone.

Guinea pigs are next in line for speedy development.

Ban on Slavery in England

Colonial Secretary Stanley in 1833 introduced a bill into parliament providing for complete abolition of slavery. It was immediately passed. All children under six and those born after the passage of the act were to be free. To all others ceased to be slaves, but were to remain as apprentices to their masters for a period of 12 years. The slave owners were indemnified for their loss in the sum of \$100,000,000. The system of apprenticeship proved unsatisfactory and was abandoned after four years.

"Shooting up the Town," Old Hungarian Practice

The Hungarian version of "shooting up the town" is just an old wedding custom, practiced usually when some girl marries a man outside her own village, notes a correspondent in the Chicago Daily News.

On the wedding day her pillows, feather beds and wedding chest are piled high on a wagon and driven across the plains to her future home. On the way, however, the men of the party often become excited, whip their horses to a gallop and clatter through the village, shooting pistols wildly in the air.

After the marriage the bride, groom and guests alike outdo themselves in merrymaking. A great feast is spread, gypsy orchestras play for dancing and several days of celebrating follow. It is only at weddings and on holidays in country places that one is likely to see native Hungarian costumes, noted for their bright embroidery and lavish decorations.

The costumes are particularly gay on holidays, when many old customs are observed. In the cities young men go about sprinkling girls with perfume, but in the country this tradition is observed in a rougher fashion. The boys drag the girls out to the well and there dash them heartily with a bucket of cold water.

Secretary-Bird Has Long Legs

The secretary-bird (Serpentarius secretarius) is an African bird with long legs, standing nearly four feet high. From the back of the head and prope hangs an erectile tuft of long black feathers. Around the eyes is orange skin; the head, neck, and back are bluish gray, the lower surface black; the tail quills are banded with black and tipped with white. The beak is hooked. The secretary-bird feeds on insects and reptiles and can kill the most venomous snakes, striking them repeatedly with its taloned feet. The long leg together with the bird's habit of leaping back after each stroke, keeps it from being bitten.

Lights of New York

by L. L. STEVENSON

Something appealing about seventy-eight-year-old James E. Washburne's fight to come back. Six years ago, he had 15 candy stores and a large factory. Today, he is selling candy in Times Square with a sign dangling from his neck. But instead of mourning about what the depression did to him, he is looking to the future. The candy he sells is his own invention and only his wife and he know the secret. It is made from vegetables and is non-fattening. The public likes it well enough for his wife and him to live—and to hope. In the future, he sees advertising and the extension of his business from Times Square to the nation. He got the idea for the candy late last year and began selling it at Christmas time. Not until a family friend happened to run into him did his wife know that he was peddling the product of their home kitchen on the street. He was ashamed to tell her. But with the knowledge, she turned in and helped him more than ever.

Eighteen years ago, Mr. Washburne went into the candy business. He had ideas both as to candy and merchandising. That both were sound was proved by the fact that the one downtown store, in which the start was made, grew to 15 and a factory. One of the stores was on Fifth avenue. It occupied a 9 x 18 foot space but the rent was \$18,000 a year. The receipts, however, averaged \$1,000 a day. The Washburnes, besides a big town apartment with an annual rental of \$4,700, had two New Jersey shore summer homes and a farm. Three months each year they took a Florida vacation. With an income of \$50,000 a year such things did not make much difference. But hard times came. Candy business dropped off at an alarming rate. One by one, the stores closed. Finally, there was one left on Sixth avenue. Then that joined the others, and there was no more income.

To meet obligations and to live, Mr. Washburne sold all his possessions except the farm which is heavily mortgaged. His wife's jewels, said to have been worth \$100,000, were also sold. Now they are living in a one room apartment which is also the candy factory. Mr. Washburne is sure he can come back. He has the candy formula and though seventy-eight, can still dance a jig.

Many are the stories of Thomas Wolfe, whose "Time and the River" takes much time to read. Recently, he was about to depart on a Paris vacation and arrived at a farewell party an hour late. He explained to his hostess that he had been delayed because he wanted to deliver a manuscript to his publisher but when he got to the office it was closed. It would greatly oblige him if his hostess would deliver the manuscript the next day. She smilingly consented and Wolfe went downstairs. Soon there was a great clatter and by and by a taxi driver came up with a big crate—with the manuscript inside. Incidentally, the taxi driver's name happens to be Goodluck.

That reminds me of the filing system of William McGee, the sea writer. In order that he may have handy the letters he receives, he fastens them to the wall with thumb tacks. Recently, he returned from a vacation in Florida. It seems that he had received so many letters that there was no more space on the wall, so he had to come back to New York.

Libel laws haunt authors and playwrights. Careful as they may be in creating a scene or a character there may be some resemblance to an actual happening or a living person and then comes a case in court. Mark Twain's Col. Mulberry Sellers in his "Gilded Age" Mulberry Sellers up here and there after the book was published. That the writer coined the name is no defense. Playwrights have lost suits because they named some villainous character and a righteous person by that same name. Unheard of previously, has brought them into court. Ring Lardner solved the problem by naming characters after his friends. In England, the laws are even more severe than in this country. Despite that fact, John van Bruyten, English playwright and novelist, who plans to spend the summer here finishing a new novel, seemingly invites disaster by obtaining names for his characters from telephone books and directories of the section where the scenes are laid.

Not long ago, Van Bruyten, who wrote, "Flowers of the Forest" in which Katharine Cornell is appearing, did get into trouble. In "Behold We Live," there was a woman who never appeared on the stage but who throughout the play was talked about as a disagreeable, bridge-playing person. Nothing happened during the London run of the play but when it appeared in print it came to the attention of a woman of the same name. Alleging that she had been ridiculed and slandered, she threatened suit, demanding damages and the destruction of the edition of the play. Eventually a compromise was effected, an account equivalent to the cost of reissuing the volume with the name of the character changed, being paid to her favorite charity. But Van Bruyten still uses the same method.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for June 23

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 1:6-8; 13:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.—Mark 16:15.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Sharing the Good News of Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Paul Goes Preaching.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What Can I Do for Missions?

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Missionary Purpose of the Church.

God is, in his essential being, merciful and compassionate. All his promises to and actions toward man have been with redemptive ends.

I. Israel a Missionary Nation.

Following the apostasy of the whole race, God called Abraham to become the head of a race through whom all the nations of the earth were to be blessed (Gen. 12:1-3). The first gospel promise, that of Genesis 3:15, was to become an actuality through the missionary activities of the Jewish people.

1. The nations of the earth invited to look to God (Isa. 55:22). Israel was called to be the peculiar witness to the nations of Jehovah, the one God (Deut. 6:4).

2. Christ given as a light to the nations (Is. 49:6). Christ is the way, the truth, and the life (John 14:6). Christ is the light of the world (John 8:12).

3. Jonah, a Jew, goes as a missionary to a Gentile city (Jonah 3:1-10). Jonah is prophetic of the nation and God's purpose for the Jews. While the chosen nation has been disobedient to God as Jonah was, yet after severe chastisement they shall fulfill the divine purpose.

II. The Church a Missionary Organization.

The very genius of the Church is propagation through devout missionary effort.

1. The apostolic commission (Matt. 28:18, 20).

a. The authority of Jesus (v. 18). God gave him all authority in heaven and earth. b. The commission of the apostles (vv. 19, 20).

(1) It was to teach, that is, make disciples of all nations (v. 19). They were to make known to the world that Christ died to save sinners.

(2) Baptize those who believed. This baptism was to be in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, indicating that the believer has been brought into definite relationship to each member of the Holy Trinity.

(3) To teach the disciples obedience (v. 20). Profession is not enough. Obedience must issue.

c. The all-sufficient promise (v. 20). There would constantly be the blessing and fellowship of the all-powerful Savior and Lord.

2. The missionary program (Acts 1:6-8). The Church is under solemn obligation to witness to all the world of the gracious salvation which has been provided in Christ.

3. The first foreign missionaries (Acts 13:12). The occasion for this enterprise was a meeting of certain prophets and teachers at Antioch. While these ministers were engaged in praying, the Lord laid heavily upon their hearts the evangelization of the world. This marks the beginning of foreign missions as the deliberately planned enterprise of the Christian Church.

4. Preaching the gospel in Europe (Acts 16:6-10). Paul's inclination was to tarry in Asia Minor preaching the Word, but he was carried along by the Spirit. The Holy Spirit is just as active in closing doors as in opening them. The time had come for the gospel to begin its conquest of another continent. Paul, being hemmed in on all sides, was given the vision of a man of Macedonia pleading for help.

5. Preaching Christ before Agrippa (Acts 26:12-20). Paul, having been brought before the king, took advantage of the opportunity to witness to him of the Savior. Observe,

a. His manner of life (v. 12). He showed that he had been in strictest accord with the most rigid sect of the Jews. b. His supernatural conversion (vv. 13-15). Christ had appeared to him on the way to Damascus and revealed himself to him. c. Jesus (Christ) commissioned him for a work (vv. 16-18). He was sent to the Gentiles to open their blind eyes, to turn them from darkness to light and from the power of Satan to God. d. His consecration (vv. 19, 20). He rendered immediate obedience to his commission. He showed that the opposition which he now experienced was due to his vigorous prosecution of his work.

The Foot of the Rainbow

The foot of the rainbow is never where you think it is. Perhaps there is a pot of gold there, but there are many more pots of gold that you will pass on your way to realize your dreams. Some men have the vision to see them.

The True End of Life

Happiness is the true end and aim of life. It is the task of intelligence to ascertain the conditions of happiness, and when found the truly wise will live in accordance with them.

Science of Health

By Dr. Thos. S. Englar

DOCTORS ASSEMBLED.

Did you know.....?

That the Dionne quintuplets have received daily rations of acidophilus milk since last autumn, and until the present.

That any number of troublesome and persistent skin diseases are dependent for their continued existence upon cryptic (hidden) "foci of infection," in teeth, tonsils, sinuses, appendix and other vulnerable places.

That as a first-aid antiseptic, for use by laymen, a standard diluted (2%) solution of iodine is better than the stronger "tincture" which is popularly used.

These are facts learned by the Health in a three-hour stroll through the Scientific Exhibit set up in the great convention hall at Atlantic City, for the benefit of members of the American Medical Association attending their annual convention last week. The gathering was notable in many ways, not the least of which because it was the first joint convention of the American and Canadian Associations. Dr. Daffoe was present, and was a center of public and professional interest.

Reverting to the three random facts noted above, they are not, of course, the only ones which might have been picked up by an alert and intelligent layman as having some interest for him, or bearing upon his daily life. The Exhibit was open only to medical men and women. It was, accordingly, prepared for the professional eye, ear and mind, and represented an immense amount of painstaking work by the contributing doctors, institutions and societies. It was proportionately informative and inspiring.

There was, besides, a commercial exhibit, occupying half, or more, of the great auditorium. This was the offering of the manufacturers of, and dealers in a great variety of appliances, drugs, foods, instruments, equipment—indeed, almost everything the doctor uses, buys or prescribes, which, you will admit, covers a lot of territory. The commercial exhibit covered a correspondingly large floor space, and it was apparent that physicians, and their wives, are as receptive to samples as the non-medical householder. Giving of samples, and other articles of value, was done on the grand scale.

Although the Dionne babies have been widely publicized, the fact that they all drink acidophilus milk has not been so widely broadcast. It should hardly be necessary to point out that acidophilus is not a patented preparation; i. e. not a name which can be copyrighted for the exclusive use and benefit of any one manufacturer. If it were, we should undoubtedly be told, by attractive advertisements, that the famous Dionnes are "acidophilus babies." This form of milk, and its use against constipation and other intestinal disorders, has several times been dealt with in this column.

The foci of infection which cause certain skin diseases, very distressing but not dangerous to life, are the same foci which, in other individuals, cause heart-disease, rheumatic and joint inflammations, abscesses, etc. The lesson is that the results of reactions from these hidden infections may take any of a myriad forms of chronic or acute, mild or more serious disease.

It may, perhaps, seem odd that a less concentrated antiseptic may be more effective in preventing infection of a wound than the more concentrated solution. The latter, in many cases, may destroy bacteria in the area threatened with infection, laying an additional burden upon the human forces of resistance, in requiring them to absorb the injured tissues of the host as well as the would-be invading bacteria.

The same thing is true of alcohol: that 70% alcohol kills bacteria more certainly than 95% or "absolute" alcohol. The latter is strong enough instantly to coagulate ("cook") a thin layer of the bacterial tissue, which then protects the inner, vital portions. The milder alcohol penetrates gradually, to the "germ of the germ," and destroys it entire.

PLAN TO RESTORE OLD COOLIDGE HOME

May Be Preserved as Historical Monument.

New York.—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge reveals a plan to restore the old Coolidge birthplace in Plymouth, Vt., where Calvin Coolidge became President by serene light, for preservation as an historical monument. His widow states in the June Good Housekeeping, that John G. Sargent, attorney general under Coolidge, heads a committee now proceeding with the project.

"There could be no more fitting memorial to our thirtieth President," Mrs. Coolidge says, "nor one which would be more in keeping with his natural taste. Undoubtedly he gave some consideration to the matter himself and for that reason made extensive repairs. In building the six-room addition to his father's house, he was particular that no change should be made in the original structure."

Coolidge's only monument today is a simple five-foot granite stone in the Plymouth cemetery, similar to that of his son, Calvin, Jr., but Plymouth Notch itself, with its country store, church, Coolidge homestead and cheese factory is so identified with Coolidge that it attracts tourists in increasing numbers.

"While Father Coolidge was alive he welcomed visitors to his home," Mrs. Coolidge relates, "invited them into the sitting room, and posed for innumerable pictures. Since his death the housekeeper has continued to admit callers as generally as her time and strength have permitted. Women in the vicinity have brought pieces of their handwork for sale. I think that Mr. Coolidge refrained from placing a ban upon this because he realized how much it meant to these people in an out-of-the-way community to realize a little pin money."

The Coolidge correspondence, written with proverbial Coolidge caution, is already filed in the Library of Congress. Charles A. Andrews, treasurer of Amherst college, in the same issue of the magazine says Coolidge once said to him:

"They will not find any 'Dear Maria' letters among my papers. I did not have any private or semi-private correspondence. I brought nothing home with me."

A typical non-committal Coolidge letter is quoted: "My dear Mr. Field: Thank you for your letter of the twenty-first instant. I shall certainly have your views in mind when I come to act upon this matter. Calvin Coolidge."

Mr. Andrews also recalls this prophetic statement Coolidge made four days before his death:

"I am too old for my years. I suppose the carrying of responsibility as I have done takes its toll. I'm afraid I'm all burned out."

Mouse Broadcasts Howls; Police Operator Frets

Wichita, Kan.—A mouse broadcast for two days over Wichita's police station, practically driving Dispatcher "Bing" Crosby nuts. No one knew the cause of the distortion that made the radio howl until Sergt. Ray Mitchell got to looking about. He found the dead mouse in the transmitter.

Leningrad Was Begun in the Eighteenth Century

Leningrad, formerly St. Petersburg, capital of the czars, was begun in the eighteenth century by Peter the Great. He wanted a "window to Europe" and selected the marshlands of the Neva, where that short river empties into the Gulf of Finland as the site. The finest planners and architects of the day laid the city out on ground filled in by tens of thousands of serfs, says a writer in the Detroit Free Press.

Stately buildings and broad boulevards and parks were built during the ensuing century that made St. Petersburg a veritable city of palaces.

The palaces and great architectural groups of public buildings are still there; the parks, far from being disturbed, have been enlarged. But there is a decided change from the old days. Most of the palaces are now museums.

Nothing of the beauty of another day has been disturbed. The Marble palace, Marinski palace, Yousupov's palace, the Catherine palace and many others have been preserved with meticulous care in charge of curators and historians.

The famed Hermitage museum, with its priceless canvases of Rubens, Velasquez, Raphael, Rembrandt, Titian, opens its doors to a continuous stream of visitors.

The city is the Soviet union's center of science and learning. One hundred and fifty scientific institutes have their headquarters there; more than 20 universities and technical schools enroll students from throughout the Soviet union.

He Can't Walk, But He Can Fly

R. W. HORNUNG, of Lavelle, Pa., began life as a miner in the nearby anthracite collieries. While still a young man his work in the mines was abruptly terminated by an accident that forever deprived him of the use of his legs. Today, in spite of his handicap, he is a successful business man and an aviation enthusiast who holds his own pilot's license, flies his own plane, and has the distinction of being the first man to zoom a plane off the ground in his section of Pennsylvania.

Many men would have despaired at the blow of fate that crippled him for life, but Hornung was made of sterner stuff. While still working in the mines he determined that he would carve out a successful career. To equip himself he enrolled for an engineering course with the International Correspondence Schools. The accident did not dampen his ambition. He was forced to depend upon a wheel chair for locomotion, but determination and continued study gradually enabled him to establish himself as an expert automobile mechanic with a business of his own.

His business grew. He was able to establish his own garage and become a successful automobile dealer. In 1928 he became the distributor for an airplane manufacturer and learned to fly his own plane. He has continued as an active flier and active business man



Useless legs have not cramped the activities of R. W. Hornung, business man and aviation enthusiast of Lavelle, Pa., who is shown being carried to the plane which he flies for pleasure and on business trips to Philadelphia and other cities.

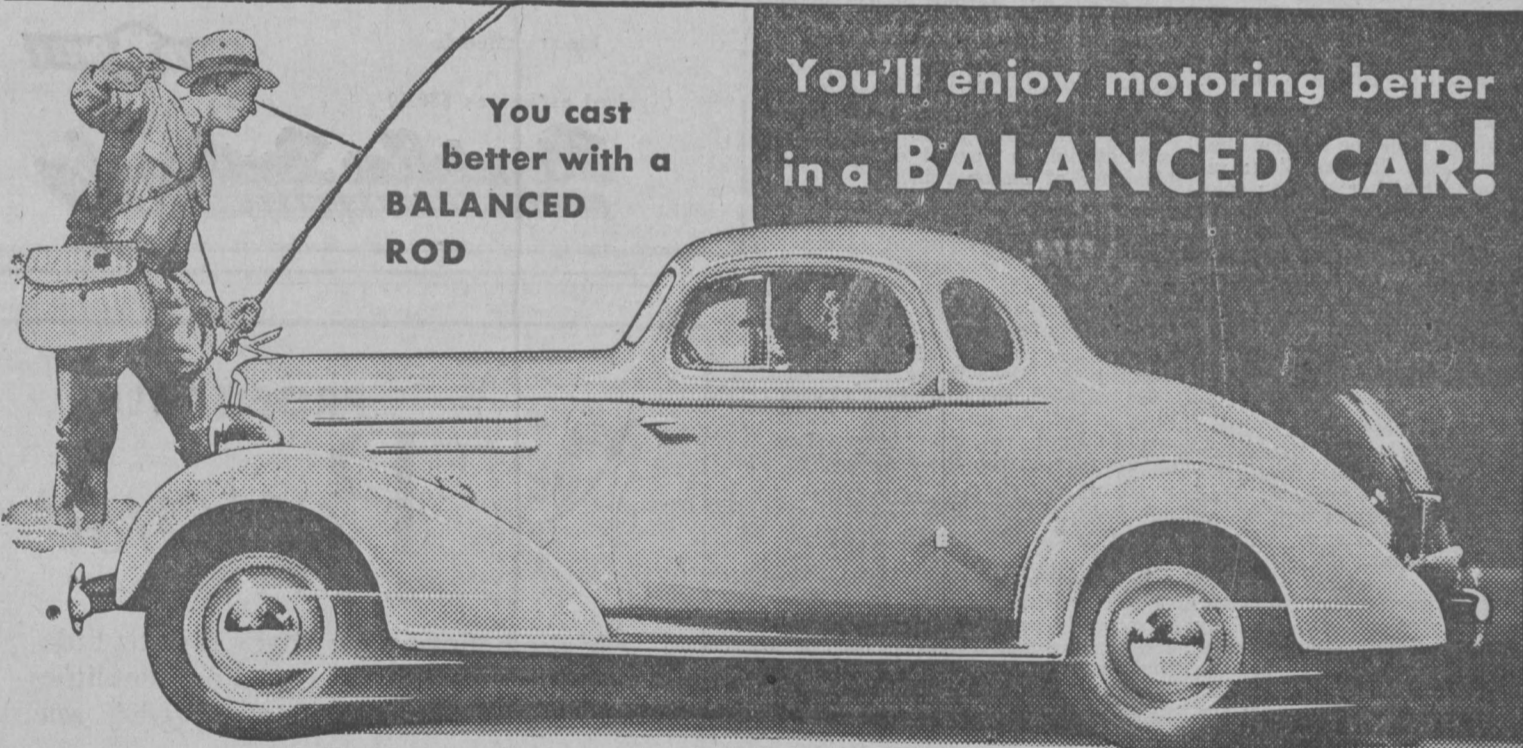
ever since, using the plane for pleasure and business trips, and using his wheel chair in supervising the work in his sales rooms and garage.

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"See what you buy"

WHEN FARMERS DISAGREE!

The debate over the administration's plan for crop restriction is endless. Can farmers never agree in anything, one wonders?

All the recent dissension over the AAA has been growing more and more acrimonious, until it has broken out into an open debate between M. L. Wilson, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Dan D. Casement, a prominent and vigorous farmer from Kansas. Their debate is published in the forthcoming issue of the Country Home, a national Farm magazine, and is certain to provoke a tremendous volume of pro-and-con discussion.

Mr. Wilson of course insists that the AAA program has been a great success, and is destined for even greater conquests. Mr. Casement declares acidly that it has been a complete failure, and is contrary to the laws of Nature. He even has his fears for the ultimate safety of any government or any governmental system which so prodigally wastes the resources of its people, and destroys the self-respect and morale of its agricultural citizens.

The two viewpoints are so far apart that the antagonists never succeed in agreeing on a single point. Mr. Wilson insists that prices of farm products are more satisfactory than they have been in years. Mr. Casement denies this with a sniff. Mr. Wilson declares that agriculture has largely completed its "adjustment" to new conditions. Mr. Casement declares it has done nothing of the kind.

Mr. Casement declares that his main difficulty in talking about the nation's farm situation is to keep to polite language. "How can you use polite language," he asks, "in dealing with a subject so cock-eyed and crazy?" Bureaucratic regulation of farming, he insists, runs counter to fundamental laws. The AA Act, he says, aims at the impossible, and is being administered by a bunch of theorists who think mistakenly that they are supermen.

Which side is right? Who knows? But it is at least evident that the whole question is now out in the open—more than it has been since the beginning of the New Deal. Every farmer in the country now has the privilege of taking sides, of having his say, of throwing in his five cents' worth, of letting the chips fall where they may.—U. S. Press Association Copy.

PROCEEDINGS ORPHANS' COURT

Monday, June 17th., 1935.—Harry H. Barnes and Ernest A. Barnes, executors of Thomas A. Barnes, deceased, was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to Edna M. Chase.

Hattie V. Strausburg, administratrix of Edward A. Strausburg, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Foy (known as Arthur Brown), deceased, were granted to J. Raymond Zent.

Merwyn C. Fuss, administrator of H. Fletcher Clingan, deceased, received order to sell securities, reported sale of personal property, and settled his first and final account.

Tuesday, June 18th., 1935.—John W. Stone, executor of Emma E. Brothers, deceased, settled his first account.

D. Eugene Walsh, guardian for Arthur L. Squirrel, Joseph S. Squirrel, Frances V. Squirrel and Samuel L. Squirrel, infants, received order to pay out funds.

GEORGE SMITH MEMORIAL REUNION.

On Sunday, June 16, the fourth George Smith reunion was held at Mt. Tabor Park, Rocky Ridge, Md.

The morning was spent in games and social activity. At 12 o'clock a basket lunch was served. The program which began at 1:30 was as follows: Hymn, "Blest be the Tie that Binds;" recitation, Thomas Sinn; recitation, Elaine Swisher; guitar solo, Mr. Guy Cook; reading, Mrs. Freeman Sinn; vocal duet, Mrs. Ralph Cook and Miss Kathleen Holmes; reading, Dorothy Valentine; instrumental duet, Margaret and Virginia Connor; instrumental duet, Mr. Guy Cook and Miss Kathleen Holmes; reading, Dorothy Valentine; hymn, "Softly and Tenderly Jesus is Calling."

In the business session the following officers were elected: Honorary President, George Smith; President, Harry Martin; Vice-President, Mrs. Jesse Reifsnider; Secretary, Mrs. Freeman Sinn; Treasurer, Harry Angell, and Historian, Miss Rhoda Firor.

Prizes were awarded the following: Mrs. Kathryn Dorsey, oldest lady present; George Smith, oldest gentleman present; Lee Harry Martin, youngest member present; Mrs. Alvey Cook, largest family present; Mr. and Mrs. John Dorsey, latest weddingers; Mrs. Beulah Clingan, nearest birthday, and Mrs. Howard Dehoff for coming greatest distance. Over 150 were present from a wide extent of country.

Closing Notice.

We the undersigned agree to close our business places during the months of July and August, on Wednesdays at 12:30 o'clock and remain closed the balance of day starting on Wednesday, July 10th., 1935. Also on the 4th. of July and Labor Day.

THE ECONOMY STORE.
HARRIS BROS.
REINDOLLAR BROS & CO.
C. G. BOWERS.
A. G. RIFFLE.
D. J. HESSON.

DIAGONAL SHEATHING FOR DWELLINGS.

Since its early Colonial development on this continent, the lumber built dwelling probably has never been subjected to a thorough-going engineering analysis. Spacing of joists and studs; methods of flooring, bridging and bracing; tornado protection methods; and other important points about a frame structure have been largely governed by tradition and carpenter's judgment. Spacing studs 16 inches apart is said to have been adopted because the first wood laths were made four feet long.

For several years builders have been told that diagonal sheathing makes a much stronger and more rigid frame house than horizontal sheathing. No one could say what the difference was; whether it justified the additional expense; or whether the weakening effect of doors and windows in the wall offset the benefits of diagonal sheathing. These and many more questions have definitely been answered by tests recently made at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, on nearly fifty frame walls of full story height.

The tests show that ordinary stud plate walls, sheathed diagonally are 4 to 7 times as stiff and 7 to 8 times as strong as if horizontal sheathed. Three or four nails instead of two in 1x8 horizontal sheathing improve the rigidity of the wall but little, while they add from 30 percent to 100 percent to the stiffness of a diagonally sheathed wall. Two ten penny nails instead of two eights, for horizontal sheathing increase the stiffness 50 percent and for diagonal sheathing about 70 percent.

When it is realized that this tremendous increase in strength is secured in the average building with but little extra time and material, it is hard to believe that horizontal sheathing will continue to be used in any amount. Side and end matched sheathing is as strong and stiff as sheathing which butts over the studs.

STATE ROADS COMMISSION MAKING INVESTIGATIONS.

The State Roads Commission is investigating expenditures in various counties relative to maintenance supervisors. In one county with 800 miles of road has been found to have four supervisors, the lowest receiving \$2100 a year, when one competent man could do all of the work.

One of the employees dismissed has taken his case to court in Cecil County, and on the decision in the case may depend the extent of the dismissals that may be made hereafter.

Dr. Homer E. Tabler, chairman, and Nathan L. Smith, chief engineer, are studying the situation in all of the counties, and will no doubt have a statement to make, later, that may include a number of dismissals.

The Roads Commission takes the stand that none of the county roads forces taken over when the State assumed the responsibility for maintaining county roads under the act of the Legislature of 1933 is under the merit system. Therefore, it is held, there is no difficulty about their dismissal. Employees who are under the merit system may be laid off, but are supposed to be placed on an eligible list and to be the first appointed when expansion of the force is made necessary.

NO SPECIAL DEPUTIES IN STATE POLICE.

Because of the new statute setting up the State Police Department, Walter R. Rudy, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, no longer has the power to appoint special deputy commissioners.

The State Police Department statute does not contain a statement to this effect, but Herbert R. O'Connor, Attorney-General, has ruled that it implies the same thing.

He has informed Mr. Rudy and Major J. Purdon Wright, head of the State Police Department, that hereafter, in his opinion, there can be no such official as special deputy commissioner of motor vehicles.

In his opinion Mr. O'Connor said that it seemed to him, and to Charles T. LeViness 3rd, Assistant Attorney-General, who concurred with the opinion that the retention by the commissioner of unpaid special deputies "is wholly inconsistent with the purpose and intent" of the statute creating the State Police Department. He pointed out that "the Legislature, in setting up the new department, did not provide for unpaid special deputies in the State Police."

CALENDARS FOR 1936?

We want to close our orders for 1936 Calendars as soon as possible. It really getting late for such orders, as the manufacturers have been booking them since early in January. The result of this is, that many designs will be "sold out" very soon.

We always call on regular customers, but new ones may be missed, and these are requested to call at our office. Our sales so far this year, are larger than for the last two years. Prices range from \$5.00 per 100 up.

Notice of Election

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The Carroll Record Co., that an election for seven directors of the Company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on Saturday, June 29, 1935, between the hours of 1:00 and 2:00 o'clock.

GEO. A. ARNOLD, Pres.
WM. F. BRICKER, Sec'y. 6-21-22

LET US SHOW YOU HOW TO

...Combat Coccidiosis

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Vaccinate Against Fowl Pox

With Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Preparations



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Try The Drug Store First"
McKinney's
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TANEYTOWN, MD.

Drugs, Medicines,
Toilet Articles, &c.

A Few Summer Specials

50c Almond Toilet Cream 33c
50c Heliol, Sunburn Preventive 39c
50c Jung's Foot Balm 37c
50c Jung's Foot Powder 37c
\$1.00 Iron Peptonate and Manganese,
A Splendid Tonic 87c

ALL POPULAR MAGAZINES.

R. S. McKinney

6-7-42

BULK ICE CREAM

Our storage facilities have been so arranged to enable us to carry bulk Ice Cream. We have made this change for the few who prefer Bulk Ice Cream to "TWINKLES."

— THE —

George Washington

QUICK LUNCH

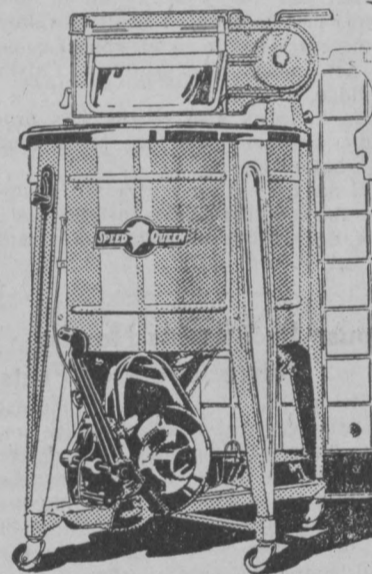
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FARM WASHER

for only

\$79⁵⁰

WHAT A WELCOME relief a Speed Queen will bring to you! What a thrill you'll get out of the fresh, sweet-smelling cleanliness of a snow-white Speed Queen wash! THE MODEL X Speed Queen is built for the farm home where washings are heavy and the men's work clothes badly soiled. It is rugged, husky and will stand the strain of hard service for many years.



Model X Speed Queen (above) is powered by the famous Briggs & Stratton 4-cycle engine.

AND, as for value, no washer.....no matter where you buy it, gives you so much for your money as the Speed Queen.

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priced as low as \$39.50

Reindollar Brothers & Co.
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS



PROFITABLE

Pretense

Make believe your salary is just a little less than it actually is and put that little difference in this bank—before you spend it.

Little by little, your Savings Account will grow into a reserve fund on which you can draw when you need it most. And compound interest helps to swell the total.

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TANEYTOWN, MD.

"FIREWORKS"

— A COMPLETE DISPLAY —
— AT THE —

George Washington

QUICK LUNCH

NOTE:—To avoid disturbances use only beyond town limits.

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)

Bell Phone 54-W
Taneytown, Md.



Humming Bird Hose are the proper hose for summer wear. Priced at 75c and \$1.00 a pair. Other silk hose at 25c and 49c a pair. The new Knee Length hose at 29c and 49c a pair.

Our Grocery Department

1 LARGE BOX OXYDOL and a Monax Salad Plate, only 23c
2 LB. BOX GINGER SNAPS, 25c
3 CANS HEINZ BAKED BEANS, 29c
3 CANS NEW PACK EARLY JUNE PEAS, 25c
1 GAL. CAN LIBBYS CRUSHED PINEAPPLE, 85c

ICES

With hot Summer weather upon us, there is nothing so cooling, refreshing and non-fattening as fresh ORANGE or LEMON Ice. SOLD IN "TWINKLE" STYLE

NEW DELICIOUS

Paddle Pops

Various Flavors of Ice on a Stick—5c

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GEORGE WASHINGTON

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\$5000 MAXIMUM INSURANCE FOR EACH DEPOSITOR \$5000

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Every industrial and commercial activity, every public or private financial transaction in the community creates impulses that pass in one form or another through a bank.

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"TWINKLES" are easier and faster served.

"TWINKLES" cost you less.

"TWINKLES" are more sanitary.

"TWINKLES" will appeal to your guests.

30c per qt. (8 servings)

— AT THE —

GEORGE WASHINGTON

QUICK LUNCH