

IT IS NOT ONLY RIGHT TO LOOK FORWARD, BUT GO FORWARD, TOWARD RIGHT THINGS.

THE CARROLL RECORD

IN EARLY FALL, PREPARE FOR THE WINTER COLD SURE TO FOLLOW LATER ON.

VOL. 42 NO. 22

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1935.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

COMMUNITY LOCALS

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

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Prosser, of Baltimore, were week-end guests at the home of Geo. A. Arnold.

Mrs. Amos Wantz is caring for Mrs. Arthur Coombs, of Hagerstown, who is very ill at this time.

The Fire Company was called to Jimmy Hill's, last Friday afternoon, to a chimney fire. No damage reported.

Mrs. Amelia Fridinger, of Manchester, Md., the mother of Rev. I. M. Fridinger, is visiting with him this week.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Joseph Kuhns and daughter, Mary Angela, of Baltimore, visited Mrs. Chas. Kuhns, on Saturday.

Mrs. Matthew Ruddy, Sr., of Washington, D. C., called on Miss Mamie Hemler and other friends in town, on Saturday.

Miss Marie Little, R. N., of St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, spent a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Little.

George Angell, who has been suffering with quinsy for the past week, has returned to his duties at the Clothing Factory.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Reifsnidtr, son David, near town, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Hess and family, at Woodbine, Md.

Announcement is made elsewhere in this issue, of the marriage of Miss Evelyn Mae Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marlin E. Reid, Taneytown, and Mr. Lester J. Wilson, of Detroit. They will visit Taneytown on their honeymoon.

The following pupils of Otter Dale School were present every day during the month of November: Lloyd Fogle, William Fogle, Calvin Hoy, Martin Smith, Wesley Hoy, Norman Welk, Mary Martell, Mildred Lockner, Virginia Smith and Ruth Hess.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Benner and family, entertained at a turkey dinner on Sunday, in honor of the 21st birthday of their son, Robert. Those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Curtis S. Basehoar, of Carlisle; Mr. and Mrs. A. Calvin Basehoar, of Gettysburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Carbaugh entertained at dinner on Sunday, the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Stonesifer, daughter Mae, son Kenneth; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Taylor, daughter, Jean, Frizzellburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Shreeve Shrinier, daughters Ruth and Lois, son Thomas, of Uniontown.

Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed in Taneytown, by the cessation of business, and many attended Union services in the United Brethren Church. There was the usual number of family "dinners" and social events. The continuous cold rain, all day spoiled many a plan for pleasure.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Davidson and son, Larry, and Mrs. Raymond Davidson, of Taneytown, motored to Philadelphia last Saturday. The week-end was spent there amid the continuous snow, sleet and all-around winter weather. Those visited were, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davidson and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Davidson, of Philadelphia.

We will use specially purchased appropriate headings for Christmas advertising, that should begin not later than our issue of Dec. 13th. These headings have been arranged on a proof sheet, for the convenience of advertisers in selecting the one they desire. Already, a number have been so selected. Come to our office and look them over—all are different.

Several weeks ago we offered to give free reading matter—back numbers of magazines, etc.—to those who were in need of same and liked to read. We did not have a single application. We prefer to give numerous persons small quantities, rather than give a few, large quantities. Of course, our supply is limited. If interested, call on us for further information.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Koontz entertained the following guests at dinner on Sunday: Rev. and Mrs. M. L. Kroh, son Millard, of Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Warehime, son Delmar and Miss Ruth Heffner, of Frizzellburg; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hahn, sons William and Roland, of Frederick; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Erb, daughters, Margaret and Betty, son David, near town; and Mr. and Mrs. David Hahn, of town.

Usually, The Record is sent, each year, by a number of our subscribers as Christmas presents. These may be sent as "renewals" and in such cases we will forward a Christmas Card just before Christmas, on request. If any have been so sent, heretofore, that the sender does not want to "renew" please notify us of the fact in order that such names may be dropped from our mailing list. We are hoping for a larger number of said gifts, this Christmas.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

A BIT OF "SHOP" TALK BY THE EDITOR.

Every right-minded weekly newspaper and printing office, wants to, and does, liberally support all home interest and industries. This support is manifested in three distinct ways—

Liberal free publicity and indorsement of all home-town institutions—churches, schools, societies and welfare activities.

Its expensive plant, equipment and working force—its "service" in general—is a local convenience, ready for use at any time.

It contributes financially, to the extent of its ability, in the matter of sale prices, and cash contributions.

In connection with these three means of helpfulness; the public—the institutions and organizations benefited—must realize that, in case a large percentage of the work of the office is for the beneficiaries mentioned, it is necessary to consider how the business of the office is to be maintained—its expenses paid—without real profit, in cash.

Liberality, has its limits. It must not be considered only in a one-sided way. It should be co-operative. All giving, and but little receiving, does not pay for labor at the end of each week; does not pay rent, taxes, insurance, bills for supplies, up-keep of plant, postage, freight, telephone, light, heat, and the many other items that are included in "over-head" expense.

The Record does not mention this subject in any seriously critical spirit, as "something new," applying to its own business alone. It does, however, make the statement that it has its full share of problems, and urges those who think only of the "printing office" as a place to get free, or low cost service, to take the office man's side into serious account—and be fair, before they pass wrong judgment.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday night, with the following officers present: Pres., Merwyn C. Fuss; Vice-Pres., Thomas H. Tracey; Sec., Rev. Guy P. Brady; Treas., Chas. R. Arnold. A number of important questions were considered and acted upon.

Officers were elected for the coming year: Pres., Merwyn C. Fuss; 1st. Vice-Pres., Harry M. Mohney; 2nd. Vice-Pres., James Myers; Sec., Guy P. Brady; Treas., Chas. R. Arnold.

It was decided to purchase a large number of new lights for the trees; to place same at the square, and have them lighted for the first Saturday night in December. The exercises will be held on Middle Street following the same program as last year.

Monday, Dec. 23rd., was selected as the day for the exercises—same to be held at 2 P. M. If the weather is inclement the services will be held in the Opera House.

The committee on location of a new enterprise in Taneytown reported satisfactory progress was being made.

New members reported were, Mervin Wantz, Charles Clutz, Dr. Cahill.

The following committees were appointed to arrange for Christmas program: M. C. Fuss, Chm.; Guy P. Brady, Chas. R. Arnold.

Trees and Decorations, F. D. Town, Chm.; Mayor Norville Shoemaker, Charles F. Cashman, Wilbur Z. Fair. Solicitation, James Myers, Chm.; Clyde Hesson, David Smith, Murray Baumgardner.

Treat, D. J. Hesson, Chm.; C. G. Bowers, A. G. Riffle.

The Treasurer reported a balance of \$356.88. It was reported that thirty-one members had renewed their memberships for the next year. Arrangements were made to canvass last year's members with a view of having them renew their memberships in the Chamber of Commerce for the year to come.

It was decided to hold the December meeting on Monday evening, Dec. 16th.

The Chamber of Commerce tendered Mr. Thomas H. Tracey, upon his retirement from office, a vote of thanks for his faithful service during his term as Vice-President, and as a member of the Executive Committee.

THAT CORN HUSKING STORY.

The Editor of The Westminster Times seems skeptical concerning the correctness of that recent championship husking record, made in Illinois. The figures are correct, according to our authority—"41 bushels and 52 pounds in one hour and twenty minutes."

Our own experience, as a boy, was something like that of the Editor of The Times.—we "husked some corn." In fact, it was our last job as a farmer, and "chucked it" when we had a chance to accept a clerkship in a Taneytown store.

The best he could do in about eight hours was to husk "four barrels"—counting 100 bushels of ears to a barrel—at 25 cents a barrel. We always have thought that the farmer, who said his wagon bed held "just five barrels" got too much corn for the money.

Anyway—figuratively speaking—we jumped from a corn field into business life, and stuck fast—and found some of the wages since then, about the same as for husking corn.

"The time has passed when the all-absorbing question was: 'How shall I run my business?' and the time has come when the question is whether you are going to have any business to run."—S. Wells Utley, president, Detroit Steel Co.

SPRINGFIELD AGAIN BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Inmate dies following his having been forcibly subdued.

The death of Arthur Stevens, patient at Springfield Hospital, that occurred less than two days after he had been subdued for resistance to a regulation by three members of the institution's staff, called for an investigation by the State Survey Commission, last Saturday and Monday.

It appears that Stevens had become violent and attacked one of the attendants and that three more were called to help subdue him. It is reported that he showed no signs of having been seriously hurt, but died on Thursday from an abdominal injury received in the scuffle.

It will be recalled that charges are pending officials of the institution, growing out of a recent report of the Survey Commission, the charges alleging cruelty, as well as others of a miscellaneous character.

The Skykess Herald in commenting on the case, says;

"The general unrest and unsettled state of affairs at Springfield State Hospital were stirred anew the past week when it developed that an unruly patient, who had to be subdued by sheer force, sustained injuries in the scuffle which later proved fatal.

According to a report on the incident by Dr. George H. Preston, acting superintendent of the institution, the patient, Arthur Stevens, of Baltimore, was subdued by three attendants, after he had attacked one of the orderlies. The patient was not thought to have been injured, it was said, except for a black eye suffered in the skirmish. Later, however, paralysis developed, and on Thursday morning last, the patient sat up in bed and then fell over dead. A post-mortem revealed that death was caused by brain disease and an abdominal injury which the patient suffered in the struggle."

TEACHERS' EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Owing to the social and economic stress of times, the Taneytown faculty has seen fit to have a discussion of educational problems, stressing the school's part in social control. The discussion took place Nov. 21, and it was dominated by the fact that the major tenets of our school system are determined by the pressure of the social pattern. Schools to a large extent dominate economics and politics. The program was as follows:

- I. National conception of education.
 - a. Germany.
 - b. Italy.
 - c. Russia.
 - d. United States.
- II. Means of Education prior to our public system.
 - a. History of Secondary Education in U. S.
 - b. History of Primary Education in U. S.
- III. Education at Public Expense.
 - a. Is it justifiable?
 - b. How many years in the life of the child should this process continue?
- IV. Compulsory Education or not?
 - a. Free Schools a necessity in a Democracy.
 - b. Education and Social Control.
 - v. Is crime lessened by Education?

The school system has changed considerably since the gay 90's and due to the pressure of the social pattern we might expect more changes in the future.

THE CHRISTMAS SEAL CAMPAIGN.

The Christmas Seal campaign, the proceeds of which will help to continue the battle against tuberculosis, commenced, with Thanksgiving Day, the seals having been mailed out to many persons, a few days previously.

The fine movement hardly needs any explanation. Simply stated, it supplies appropriately designed little seals, or stamps—suitable for use on backs of letters or Christmas packages—that sell at 1 cent each.

Usually, these seals may be had in small quantities, at various business places to which have been sent, an over-supply, as they are distributed in sheets of 100.

This work is deserving of the most liberal wide-spread support, as the benefits derived from the battle against tuberculosis are within the reach of most communities.

If you have not received a supply of these seals, make inquiry at newspaper offices, banks, stores and other public places, and make purchases that will enable you to be a helper.

ADDITIONAL COURT CASES.

Lottie Ross (colored) Westminster, was found guilty by a jury for selling liquor without license. Sentence not pronounced.

John Owings, of near Westminster, and Joseph Whitmore, Union Bridge, were found not guilty of selling liquor without license.

Percy L. Sundle, Thurmont, on a charge of bigamy, tried before the court and found guilty. Sentence to be pronounced.

One cent damages were allowed in a civil action against John Mays Little, Baltimore County Attorney, and president of Parkton Bank. The suit was filed by Norman N. Griffin, farmer, who contended that Little foreclosed two mortgages on his (Griffin's) farm, while allegedly acting as his attorney and agent.

HEAVIER TAXES IN COUNTIES

Will be Required to Handle More Relief Work.

With the proposed curtailment of Federal appropriations for relief work many of the counties in Maryland will have the difficult task of conducting this work locally, with what help may be available from the state.

Carroll County is fortunate in this respect, as its urgent relief roll is comparatively small and has always been largely taken care of through county agencies. Other counties, however, are not so fortunate, and will be required to increase taxes.

It is probably true that the operation of Federal relief on its large scale, has made local work all the harder to satisfy, and to have created an enlarged opinion that the government "owes everybody a good living."

This new situation will be a nut to crack by the legislature that is expected to assemble in January; in fact, the budget paring of Congress practically compels the state to take action on measures for producing more revenue.

ROOP'S LOOKABOUT CAMP.

Quite a lot of additional furnishings have been added to Roop's Lookabout Camp, Meadow Branch. In Club House, Social Hall No. 1 floors have been laid with the best matting, stove empaneled, and an electric clock installed.

Social Hall No. 2, in same building has been tastefully painted throughout in attractive ivory; electric lamp and some of the best leather upholstered furniture put in.

Social Hall No. 3 will be carpeted with one of the best Axminster rugs, and is equipped with field glasses for long-range sight-seeing; and an unabridged Webster dictionary on a revolving holder.

Many modern additions have been made in the sleeping departments, which by easy expansion could now sleep well, seventy-five to one hundred, instead of the original twenty-five beds.

Social Hall No. 4 now has a high-class Weber piano, and a seating capacity with backs for 125 to 150. Most modern draw curtain, wires, for pageants and plays, dressing room with full figure size mirror, and a suitable screen, and one of the best up-to-date lanterns for illustrated lectures.

Social Hall No. 5 is fully equipped as a banqueting room for about 100 guests. The electrical water supply, under 50 pounds pressure, furnishes 400 quarts per hour.

OPPOSES BOOT-LEG COAL.

At a mass-meeting held in Baltimore, Monday night, attended by about 500 persons, Governor Nice was petitioned to stop stolen coal coming into Maryland from Pennsylvania, thereby injuring the best interests of the coal mining industry of this state, that employs thousands of men, and pays the state hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes.

The statement was made that nowhere else in the world does the stealing of a national resource, or other property, exist, comparable to that represented by the boot-leg coal business, apparently without much effort to prevent by Pennsylvania authorities. The statement was signed by Coal Company officials and representatives of other business organizations, male and female.

U. S. CHAMBER OF COM. POLL ON GOVT IN BUSINESS.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce (not a Federal Government organization) published on Monday, the results of a poll that it has been taking on government competition with business. The vote was heavily against. Many declined to vote, a portion objecting to the form of the referendum, and for other reasons.

There were three questions asked, bearing on different phases of government competition, the totals being 5446 against, and 123 for. A separate question, as to whether all grants of authority by Congress to the executive department should be within clearly defined limits, the vote was 1813 yes, and 58 no.

MOST OF THE JUDGES APPOINTED BY REPUBLICANS.

The information has recently been published that the majority of the Judges, in the highest courts of the United States were appointed by Republican presidents, the most of the appointments dating back quite a number of years.

Only 2 of the 9 Judges of the Supreme Court were appointed by Democratic presidents.

Federal Judges hold office for life. 26 of these were appointed by Republican presidents and 15 by Democratic presidents.

Of the Federal district Judges 107 were appointed by Republican presidents and 35 by Democratic presidents.

In the District of Columbia Courts where many constitutional tests are made, 4 of the 5 Judges were appointed by Republicans, and in the Supreme Court of the District, 7 of the Judges were Republican appointments, and 2 Democratic.

All of these Judicial appointments, however, are so far removed from any fear of demotion on partisan grounds; and all are of such calibre as to be above suspicion of being swayed in their decision on partisan grounds, that they are not to be classed as Republican or Democrats.

Do unto others as though you were the others.—Elbert Hubbard.

FEDERAL EXPENSES WILL BE REDUCED.

Estimates are cut \$400,000,000 by President Roosevelt.

I. P. S.—If you would know what Americans are really thinking about, get off the highways and amble leisurely along the byways. Seek out the towns and villages; forget the cities and their suburbs. If your time is limited, buy a copy of the paper published in each of the towns through which you travel. Carry them home with you and read them. It is a simple way to remove the veneer of sophistication with which the city has coated you, and to bring you back to earth again.

There is no better sounding board of public opinion than the editorial page of the country weekly. All too often the perspective of the editor of a metropolitan daily is, paradoxically enough, narrowed by the very size of his huge city. He can't see the woods for the trees. On the other hand, the country editor follows a homely pattern of life, and his thinking, reflected on the editorial page, has its roots in sincerity, simplicity, and an unsuspected wisdom that his fellow editor has sacrificed on the altar of urbanity.

Don't laugh if you read in the news pages the unadorned story that farmer Jones has lost his cow. What do you think your country cousins think of your plight when they chance to see a city edition that discloses the extent to which you have lost your self-respect in a story describing your boondoggling activities? While you read about manners and morals, they read about men and women—looms that spin your cloth. The commas and semi-colons may not be there, but for that very reason the meaning is less obscure.

When you have finished reading the country papers you brought home with you, you may find yourself hoping Farmer Jones finds his cow, that Mrs. Brown's newly arrived son—her fourth child—lives a long and healthy life, that Ezra Smith, grocer, finds the rascal who rifled his cash drawer. And you may find yourself a little closer to earth.—Industrial Press Services.

Since the above was set for printing, the daily press, on Wednesday, carried the announcement that President Roosevelt has issued a request to most of the departments of government, that the next Congress must have before it a program of greatly reduced government expenditures, and places the figure at \$400,000,000.

His statement is to the effect that he has not completed his budget, but is making good progress on it. It is reported to be probable that Congress may cut off another \$100,000,000.

There is a very close connection between the preceding two paragraphs and the country weekly article above, that does not call for much imagination to find; for what the latter is talking about, many Congressmen back home know about; and through the latter, the president gets his cue as to what the country is thinking of the spending habit of the administration, and that it is full time to halt it.

MT. AIRY SCHOOL BUILDING TO BE DEDICATED.

The new school building at Mt. Airy will be formally dedicated on December 12th. The main speaker will be Dr. J. M. Gray, president of American University, Washington. The County School Board will be present.

The committee in charge of dedication will be Asa H. Watkins, chairman, Rev. C. L. Dawson, Prof. G. D. Martin, Herbert P. Burdette, Miss Edna Devilliss, Mrs. Nathan G. Dorsey and Mrs. C. C. Riddlemoser.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., ANNOUNCES NEW POLICY.

We call attention to a letter written by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the Baptist Church, concerning his announced purpose relative to future contributions toward religious work. All who are church-minded should read this straight-forward letter. To us, it seems very much in line with sound practical reasoning, and with the needs of the times.

A THANKSGIVING PRAYER FOR NEGATIVE BLESSINGS.

We thank Thee, Father, for the care That did not come to try us, The burden that we did not bear The trouble that passed by us. The task we did not fail to do, The hurt we did not cherish, The friend that did not prove untrue, The joy that did not perish.

We thank Thee for the blinding storm That did not loose its swelling, And for the sudden blight of harm That came not right our dwelling. We thank Thee for the dart unshed The bitter word unspoken, The grave unmade, the fear unshed, The heart-tie still unbroken. —Clarence E. Flynn.

BALTIMORE AFTER BIG LEAGUE BASE BALL.

The Boston National League baseball team, has surrendered its franchise in the League. Mayor Jackson and other Baltimoreans, are making an effort, to buy the franchise, and thereby place Baltimore once more in the big league class, after being out for 30 years. It is said that ample capital is back of the effort.

A NEW ROAD PROPOSED

Stirs Up Citizens Living Along Rural Route No. 40.

Citizens living along present Route No. 40, connecting Frederick with Hagerstown, are greatly stirred up over the proposition said to represent a ruling of Comptroller General McCarr, that prevents the use of PWA funds for the improvement of existing highways. Consequently the State Roads Commission is making a survey that would leave Braddock Heights, Middletown, Boonsboro and Funkstown, with what they have at present.

The present road (National Highway) represents a distance of about 27 miles between the two county towns; while a direct line would represent a saving in distance of about four miles, and at a cost of about \$1,000,000 to the state. Efforts are being made to have the new ruling abandoned, and that considerably less be spent on improvements to Route No. 40.

"Should this decision of Director General McCarr stand, then we do not see what chance Frederick city has to have the Lincoln-Memorial Highway from Washington to Gettysburg to be located via Frederick. A fear of such "direct route" proposition going into effect may be responsible for Frederick's renewed boosting for the Memorial road, now being circulated.

The Middletown Valley Register, last week, contained a strong editorial opposing the proposition, but seemed to place the main responsibility on the State Roads Commission, which we can not understand; as the State Roads Commission would surely be compelled to take its orders from the PWA, even though it would make the necessary surveys and do the construction work.

Abel Wolman, State PWA Director, has agreed to the building of this new road, according to a published statement made this week; and it is said now only to need the approval of Mr. McCarr, comptroller general.

The latest report is that this new Highway is to be built, and that work may commence on it about December 15th. It would have a 200-foot right of way, and a 20-foot roadway. It is noticeable that Fredrick is not protesting as it would mean a new road, possibly of some benefit to the city.

TANEYTOWN HIGH PLANS OPERETTA.

"And It Rained," an operetta in two acts, by Estelle M. Clark and Adele B. Lee will be presented on Thursday, December 5 and Friday, December 6, in the high school auditorium, at 8 P. M.

The story is as follows: Several years ago Steele Black took his wife and son, Dennis out west to settle on a ranch. His boyhood friend, John Rich, who has become wealthy, decides to take Maibelle, his daughter, out west to search for him.

Maibelle is very excited over the plan because she has learned that Steele Black has an old mirror that had been in her family. She wants it because she is collecting antiques.

Dennis Black is returning home from college and overhears Maibelle talking about his father. He determines that he will watch her and find out the reason for this.

In the meantime a terrific storm washes out the bridge over which they must cross and they are stranded. Everyone is forced to take refuge in a summer hotel which is having its formal opening that evening.

When Dennis arrives, he is shocked to find Maizie, his sister there. She is on her way to a girl's school. Dennis tells her about Maibelle and her father and to get to the bottom of the trouble they must not be known as (Continued on Eighth Page.)

Random Thoughts

HANDICAPS.

Many persons suffer from handicaps, not generally known—handicaps that interfere with their popularity, and often with their success in business. These handicaps may be physical defects—perhaps secret—and easily account for the differences between individuals as they appear to the public.

They cause many a wrong impression, and many a mistaken estimate of real worth and character. Perhaps it would be best that there should be no secrets of this sort. It may be false pride that causes their concealment; but there is a very real sensitive-ness often-times, that prevents publicity.

Children while at school, are handicapped through poor eyesight or defective hearing, or with some bodily ailment. Even the fact that some can not take part in vigorous play, operates against their popularity and full fellowship with others of the same age.

Grown-ups face something like the same experience; and profess not to "like" something, when they actually like it very much, but know their incapacity for the indulgence, and hide it from sight.

When an apparently normal person is mysteriously "different" from others, there is usually a "Why?" in the case, the clearing up of which would remove all wrong conclusions.

It is best, therefore, for us not to be sure when we form our opinions of folks from what we think we see and know of them. Truly there are persons and things that are not, as they seem to be, or would be, barring handicaps. P. B. E.

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The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid.

ADVERTISING—ads will be given an 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, 3th, 4th, 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 endorsed by The Record. In many instances they are published in order to show varying opinions on public topics.

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1935.

OUR THANKSGIVING DAYS.

Another Thanksgiving Day has passed, in the Calendar of our individual lives. The most of us, perhaps, made use of it, as just "another day," or even less carefully. Some in feasting, some in gunning, some in visiting, a comparatively few attended a union church service—or, maybe we just worked.

We do not take many of our long list of holidays very seriously. Perhaps the reason for this is, that they are such frequent occurrences—so common. We can be too much "fed up" along most lines, and certainly holiday inventors have not been inactive.

There are at least three special days in the year that deserve our full and appropriate observance—Christmas, Easter and Thanksgiving Day—and July 4th. might very appropriately be added; but it does seem as though we have been "rubbing it in" on Brother John Bull quite a long while for his attempt to maintain our country as one of his "colonies." a habit still rather much alive in Europe.

But, to return to Thanksgiving Day. We must be poorly off, indeed, if there appears to be nothing for us to be thankful for, if we have lived long. Life itself is a wonderful gift. We may not have made much out of ours; but we must have had some pleasures, some successes; some creditable experiences. We have at least had a wide field of opportunity, even if our world of activity has been limited.

There must be others financially poorer than we are; more afflicted; more handicapped. We owe everything that we have, and might have had, to the Supreme being—the Creator of all good. Our afflictions, indeed, are often blessings in disguise, if we but inventory things aright.

And, we should be thankful that we still have opportunity to right some things that have been wrong within us. Let us examine ourselves, while it is yet our privilege, and "count our blessings one by one"—and be sure that we recognize them.

WHY COMPLAIN OF TAXES?

Also, why try to evade taxes on your property, and try to pass them on to the property of others?

The cost of government must be paid. The fair and honest way, is for everybody to pay his or her rightful proportionate share.

Benefits that are being handed out by the government—any government, whether Federal, State or Municipal—must eventually be paid back, directly or indirectly, by everybody.

If not through the tax collector, then it must be through higher prices for purchases. Any complaints should be charged to the source, and not to the collector.

Conditions that require actual relief from suffering, must be met. In this country, no one should be left to starve, or live in great need. Actual individual "begging" should be engaged in only to a very limited extent—and not be at the expense of easy victims, who may be more liberal-minded than those better able to give, but stingier.

The main things to complain of, are waste in governmental expenditures. Salaries, out of proportion to economy in government, and greatly higher than the individual could earn in private employment; "soft snaps" for political services; and waste of all sorts in administering government.

Taxes, or higher prices paid because of legislation, are drawbacks connected with living, and are blocks in the way of mere money-making—over which, the most of us are too greatly concerned. We have money only a little while, at best, and must then leave it, along with life itself. So, be honest and philosophical, about the whole tax and price business.

GOING INTO DEBT.

The act of going into debt has several sides to it, consequently it is not wise to take the step into debt, without very wisely considering these sides. If we are reasonably sure of it as a wise venture—and no one has assurance of life and health, and no hindrance—we may risk the venture, providing it is one that leads to profit.

If we merely desire something, as a luxury, or something that will look better and be more in style, maybe more convenient, the debt proposition is not so safe.

Usually, going into debt is not to be encouraged by those who do not pay our bills. Actually inviting debt, as an investment, or for the sake of "making times better" in a risky policy for a government, or even a loan company to advocate. The urge within an individual is usually strong enough without the help of outsiders.

Living within one's means may be very disagreeable, and strongly interfere with our inmost wishes, but going into debt without very reasonable prospects of making it "pay," or at least to see our way clear through it, is second-hand dishonesty, and has ruined many a man.

We can not trust to luck to enable us to pay bills. It is far better to remain poor, but honest, than to put on a veneer pretending to cover up what we actually are. While "credit" is a fine thing, too much of it has left a trail of loss and disaster everywhere.

BUMPED FROM BEHIND.

When people first learned to drive automobiles, it was felt about all they had to do was to keep from running over anybody, or running into anything. It was held that if they got into a tight place, all they had to do was to stop right where they were, and let the tangle straighten itself out. It is not so simple as that now, particularly in any center where cars are thick.

If you stop too soon, the car behind, which is perhaps following you too closely, and running at too fast a rate may bump into you. Such a situation often occurs when motorists stop suddenly because a traffic light turns from green to red. The conscientious motorist will frequently stop in a hurry to obey that signal, without realizing that the car behind him constitutes a peril.

Many motorists, seeing a green light ahead, step on the gas so as to get by before it changes. Then if the light changes as they come close, they can't stop easily. A sudden stop is more dangerous than going on past the light.

It would be much better if drivers would approach a signal at a moderate speed. The habit which many drivers have of following the car ahead very closely leads to many bumps. Drivers are often fearful that if they leave a good distance between themselves and the next car ahead, some car behind may edge its way into that space. But they would better lose their position once in a while than take any chances of getting into a smash.

Motorists should form the habit of signaling whenever they stop. They remark that sometimes when a signal changes, they have to stop so suddenly that they have no time for any signal. But if they were driving at a moderate pace, they could make the signal that leads to safety and is the courtesy due to other drivers.—Frederick Post.

THE "MODERN PARABLE."

(For The Record.)

In the edition of The Record of November the eighth there appeared an editorial headed "The Modern Parable" which was copied from the Frederick New Citizen; and in answering this nasty editorial I am going to use some plain words.

I am sure the majority of the readers of The Record will uphold me, as my mean intent can not be any worse than this selfishly worded editorial, and if they ever chop the head off the writer of that editorial they will have wood enough for all on relief in Maryland.

I question a man's religious sincerity who would destroy and disfranchise any man of his equal rights, which is guaranteed him under the constitution of the United States, and because he who has worked with calloused hands, and the sweat of his brow and who has helped to carry the load of this industrial world on his shoulders looking to the dawning of a better day, only to wake up in darkness and find himself thrust into slavery.

Now, on top of it all a shameless few would want to crush him with the iron heel of greed and selfishness. These poor wives and mothers do not fear the whip, the chain, nor the dungeon. They and only ask to be let alone in their hour of trial and disappointment knowing in their hearts that children, instead of getting a quart of milk for each child each day (as health authorities advise) they are getting none.

I heard a well-to-do woman make the remark that they should be made to store their cars. Who could be so contemptible as to discard the Golden Rule and Ten Commandments for greed? Where is the good man who could throw away the cloak of consideration to wreck the happiness of these poor unfortunate people and try to cast them below himself?

More power to these labor leaders who are defending these poor unfortunate against some unjust people who squawk about paying taxes to help a brother, but in whom would keep quiet if he paid \$100.00 for a \$10.00 car.

As we are nearing Christmas, I will take you on to Easter and the last words of Christ at his crucifixion Christ, and ask you few taxpayers if while you are hanging these poor people on the cross of scorn, while you are not in want, if you are going to have them smile down on you and say "Father forgive them for they know not what they do."

J. HARVEY SITES,
718 S. 7th St., Clinton, Iowa.

(We agree that the "parable" style of argument, objected to by Mr. Sites, hardly fits the point appropriately, that was evidently intended to be made by the writer of it. We think the author meant to defend "made" jobs—jobs not actually necessary—but jobs still better than no jobs at all.—Ed.)

A NEW LIGHT ON JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

The Rockefellers—John D., Senior and John D., Junior, have long been known as multi-millionaires, and as givers of large sums of money to worthy objects. The latter has been especially liberal to his own (Baptist) denomination; but now, he makes an announcement to the Baptist body that shows his full appreciation of the need for gifts to wider fields.

The position he takes, in a published letter given below, not only gives a new light on his generosity, but on the man himself; and, whatever opinions we may have had of him, it will be difficult to hold any serious disagreement with his conclusions, as to their right-mindedness. In a letter addressing the Northern Baptist Convention, he said:

"Some months ago I sent you my contribution for the current fiscal year, and in so doing stated that it would be my final annual gift to the unified budget of the Northern Baptist Convention. Hereafter, such sums as I may donate to general religious work, it is my present thought to contribute to specific projects, chiefly interdenominational or non-denominational in character, which interpret the Christian task in the light of present day needs and which are based not so much on denominational affiliation as on broad, forward-looking principles of co-operation. Any of your specific undertakings, either in the home or foreign field, that fall within this category I shall be glad to have presented for consideration along with other enterprises.

After so many years of co-operation with your organization I naturally regret taking this action, the more so because, following in the footsteps of my father, I have always been identified with the Baptist Denomination, working with and supporting its various organizations. I believe in denominations—insofar as they make necessary provision for individual variation in religious experience. I recognize the significance, the beauty, and the helpfulness of ritual and creed as developed by different denominational groups. What gives me pause is the tendency inherent in denominations to emphasize the form instead of the substance, the denominational peculiarity instead of the oneness of Christian purpose. I have long felt that this denominational emphasis is a divisive force in the progress of organized Christian work and an obstacle to the development of the spirit and life of Christ among men. My faith is increasingly centered on the few fundamental principles of Christ's life and teaching as set forth in the Four Gospels. I believe these principles can be applied with practical vision and spiritual power.

If the Church is to go forward, if it is to hold the young people of today who, generally speaking, are not greatly concerned about denominational distinctions, and have a decreasing interest in sectarian missions, and if their support of its activities is to replace that of older givers who pass on, these denominational distinctions are bound to fade in the forward movement of a great united Church open to all who seek to follow Christ and to find in Him the abundant life. Such a Church will, I believe, meet the needs of young people and enlist their support of its missions at home and abroad. We of the older generation should not discourage them or be instrumental in lessening their interest by passing on the divisive elements of our present day religion. Rather should we work with them in relegating the non-essentials to a place of secondary importance and stand with them for the fundamentals of Christian unity, feeling confident that on such a foundation they will rear a Church far better adapted to the requirements of their day and generation than any we could build for them.

Relating this statement of my personal view and interest to present general trends, I am sure you will understand the action which I have taken. It does not indicate any lessening of my interest in religion and the Christian Church. On the contrary, it springs from a deeper and growing desire to encourage and further those united and non-sectarian activities and agencies which emphasize above all else unity in Christian service, love for God as He is revealed in Christ and His living spirit, and the vital translation of this love into Christ-like living. I am therefore seeking to use such influence as I have in emphasizing the basic truths common to all denominations, in lowering denominational barriers and in promoting effective co-operation among Christians of whatever Creed. Definitely to support such co-operative movements seems to be the next step for me to take in that direction.

Let this explanation of my position be construed as a criticism of any who think differently, let me hasten to say that I concede to others the same right to freedom of thought and

action that I cherish for myself. The Baptist Denomination was founded upon principles of religious tolerance and freedom that permit the fullest co-operation with all groups in sharing the Christian experience and teaching. I am simply acting in accordance with the principles of that denomination with which I have all my life been so happily associated.

With the assurance of my deep appreciation of the consecrated, devoted service which the officers of your organization and the many organizations which it represents have rendered through the years." I am,

Very sincerely,
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County:
OCTOBER TERM, 1935

Estate of Frank Carbaugh, deceased.
On application, it is ordered, this 25th day of October, 1935, that the sale of the Real Estate of Frank Carbaugh, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by Charles R. Arnold, Executor, of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the first Monday, second day of December, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 4th. Monday, 25th. day of November, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be the sum of \$390.00.

J. WEBSTER BEAUGH,
JOHN H. BROWN,
LEWIS E. GREEN,
True Copy Test:
HARRY G. BERWAGER,
Register of Wills for Carroll County.
11-1-42

LET US SHOW YOU HOW TO

... Combat Coccidiosis

... Prevent Setbacks From Worms

Vaccinate Against Fowl Pox

With Dr. Salsbury's Poultry Health Preparations



Reindollar Bros. & Co.

Taneytown, Md. 15-W



The WHY Of GOOD COFFEE

WHAT is the one essential beverage which makes or breaks the average American's day? Coffee, of course! We spend, as a nation, \$300,000,000 a year for this delectable beverage, and yet a good many of us continue to grumble because we sometimes get coffee that does not taste right. There's a reason for this. The only coffee that makes a good brew is strictly fresh, and the only coffee that keeps strictly fresh until opened is that which is packed in vacuum cans.

There's a reason for this, too. When the coffee bean is roasted, a gas, called carbon dioxide, is found in its tiny cells. This gas is under such high pressure in the coffee bean that it forces its way out very rapidly for the first twenty-four hours after the coffee is roasted and ground. In about nine days practically all of it has left the coffee.

More Reasons Why

The roasted bean also develops an aromatic or volatile oil which contains the aroma or flavor of the coffee and forms that part of it which is so delicious in the cup. This aromatic oil evaporates from the ground coffee along with the gas.

The oxygen of the air is the great enemy of good coffee because its reaction with substances in the coffee develops that disagreeable flavor which makes us call it stale. It is to preserve the flavor and oils of coffee and to exclude the oxygen that it should be packed in vacuum cans.

Coffee, so packed, is sealed in the can in a large machine called a vacuum closing machine which draws out the air and seals the cover so that no air can possibly get in, all this in one operation.*

The Economy Store

In The Former Koons Bros. Store Room

MEN'S and BOYS'
HITOP SHOES,
\$2.98 to \$6.50

HITOP SOCKS,
Red and Green Tops,
25c - 39c - 69c

MEN'S and BOYS'
LEATHER GLOVES,
Brown and Black,
89c and 95c

BOYS'
PLAID JACKETS,
Zipper Fronts—The Latest In Jackets,
\$3.50

LADIES' and MISSES'
WOOL GLOVES,
In Colors,
49c - 69c - 79c

GIRLS'
TAMS,
Fancy Stripes—Pull Down,
25c - 35c - 45c

MISSES'
SILK DRESSES,
All Colors, 3 to 6,
95c

LADIES'
Rayon Stripes
VESTS and BLOOMERS,
39c

MISSES'
SNUGGIE VEST and PANTYS,
23c



In the WHITE HOUSE KITCHEN they COOK ELECTRICALLY



THE WHITE HOUSE in Washington has not alone gone Electric. 1,500,000 American women now cook electrically. * You too can enjoy the most modern, easiest cooking method and at the same time include even more items--than ever before--in your budget. * A range that is as clean as Electric Light, that banishes hazards of open flame, that saves body building elements in foods, and at the same time provides you freedom that is part of living today--ALL these can ONLY be provided by an Electric Range. * Convince yourself--Come in today and let us give a FREE demonstration of its many advantages.

THE N. H. A. PURCHASE PLAN IS AVAILABLE ASK ABOUT IT

THE POTOMAC EDISON CO. or YOUR ELECTRICAL DEALER

If you failed to get your copy of "Aladdin's Lamp and His Other Appliances" booklet at the Electric Show, send in this coupon--

Aladdin's Editor--The Potomac Edison Co., Hagerstown, Md.
Sir: Send copy "Aladdin's Lamp and His Other Appliances" FREE OF CHARGE to--
Name _____
Street _____
City _____

RAT-SNAP KILLS RATS

Also mice, roaches and beetles. One package proves this. RAT-SNAP comes in cakes. They eat it without any bait. Doesn't matter how much other kinds of food is around. Apply it 1st, 4th, and 7th. day and cut each cake in 80 pieces place it where the vermin is seen to run.

25c size—1 cake—enough for Pantry, Kitchen or Cellar.
50c size—2 cakes—for Chicken House, Coops, or small buildings.

Papka & Zuelke, Campbell, Minn., say they "tried a 5-cake package and did wonders. Will most certainly make short work of them after Rat-Snap gets on the ground."

Sold by
GARNER'S HARDWARE STORE.
REINDOLLAR'S HARDWARE STORE.
Taneytown, Md.

checks COLDS and FEVER first day HEADACHES in 30 minutes

666

LIQUID TABLETS
SALVE-NOSE
DROPS

10-4-232

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Md., letters of administration, upon the estate of ELIZA MILLER, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 6th. day of June, 1936; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hands this 8th. day of November, 1935.
CHANDOS M. BENNER,
Administrator,
d. b. n. c. t. a.

11-8-35

Lights of New York

by L. L. STEVENSON

"Are you forty years of age?" Lewis J. Valentine, commissioner of police, inquires on placards in B. M. T. subway trains. Then the boss of all of New York's cops continues: "In over one-half of all the fatalities caused by motor vehicles on our streets, the victims are over forty years of age. The principal causes are: Crossing against traffic lights, crossing not at crossings. When young, one is taught to utilize increasing power. After middle age, one should educate one's self to take care of diminishing power and alertness. Learn to grow old safely and happily." And I'm wondering if all those who read those placards, after leaving the trains, actually wait for the traffic light to change before crossing the street.

The relationship of subways to J. P. Morgan more than likely does not extend beyond securities of operating companies, if that much, since Mr. Morgan is never seen among us sardines. Nevertheless, the fact remains that he is still the heaviest individual taxpayer in Glen Cove, Long Island. His assessment this year is \$1,439,000. Martincock, his island estate, is assessed at \$985,000. The assessment of his son, Junius S. Morgan, is \$523,500 and that of his son's wife, \$56,000, while Mrs. Francis T. Penoyer, his daughter, is assessed at \$170,000. As a family, however, the Morgans are topped by the Pratts with a total assessment of \$5,385,005. Somehow or other, it doesn't seem right to tack on that extra \$5.

Still darting here and there, we come upon Miss Bea Gottlieb. She sailed for Europe recently and took with her the hope that she might have a game of golf with none other than His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales. Curiously enough, Miss Gottlieb may have a chance. It may be remembered that three years ago an American girl achieved international fame because of the fact that the prince watched her play and, admiring her swing, arranged for a match. Not only was the match played but the prince was defeated by the American. And that American girl was Miss Bea Gottlieb.

Then there is Mrs. Mabel Brevort Stevens who achieved local fame. She did it by raising eight bunches of muscat grapes on top of an apartment house down in Old Chelsea. To make the garden in which the grapes have grown, ten tons of earth had to be raised 16 floors, which is quite a chore and a bit expensive, too. Mrs. Stevens is an experienced city gardener. When she lived on Beekman place, one year she raised 23 bunches of grapes on the same vines. They were transplanted, two years ago. The move didn't do them any good as they refused to bear until this summer. Mrs. Stevens also has a flower garden, and is hoping to grow fruit trees against the brick wall of the building.

Back from a Maine vacation, Irving Rubine told me of a Yankee who reminded him of the tale of the Arkansas resident who didn't repair his roof because the hole didn't make any difference when it didn't rain and when it did rain, he couldn't fix it. Up at Camden, there is a gentleman who allowed his house to fall into ruin and when it reached such a state it wasn't habitable any longer, he put up a tent in the back yard and is now dwelling in that.

The intersection of Amsterdam avenue and Sixty-second street seems to be a dangerous corner for Detective Thomas Mason of the police narcotic squad. The other night, despite his tramp disguise, he was recognized at that corner as a cop and shot in the hand. Last winter, he probably saved his life by beating the other fellow to the draw and shooting him. A few months earlier, he was stabbed seriously. Nevertheless, in the last few weeks, he and his partner, Charles Lennan, have made 22 arrests in that vicinity.

© Bell syndicate.—WNU Service.

Sapphire, a Plant

Sapphire is an aromatic plant used in making a delicious pickle. It hides in the most inaccessible parts of the chalky cliffs of Dover, and tragedy has overtaken many who have tried to gather it. In "King Lear" Shakespeare refers to the gathering as a "dreadful trade." Dreadful or not, the pickled produce is still to be had in the little shops among the cliffs.

RATS DIE

so do mice, roaches and beetles, once they eat RAT-SNAP. Don't take our word for it—try a package. They eat it without any bait. Doesn't matter how much other kinds of food is around. Apply it 1st., 4th. and 7th. day and cut each cake in 80 pieces, place it where the vermin it seen to run.

25¢ size—1 cake—enough for Pantry, Kitchen or Cellar.
35¢ size—2 cakes—for Chicken House, Coops, or small buildings.

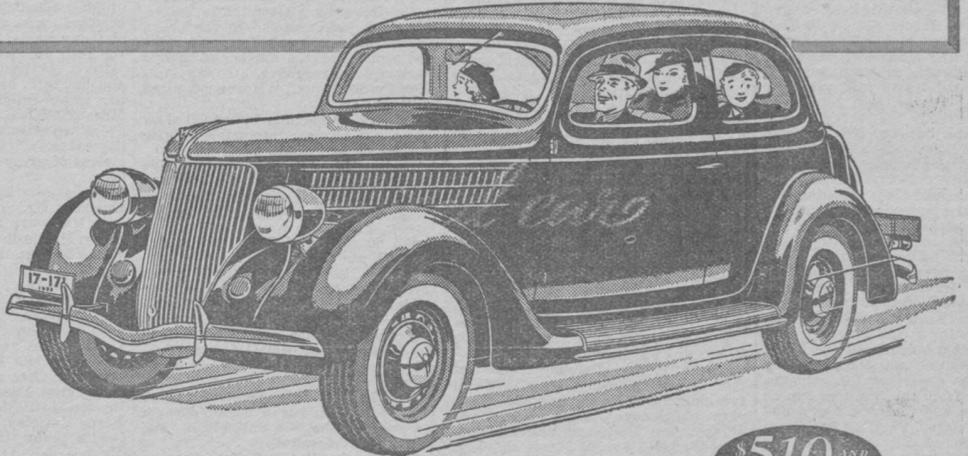
L. R. Crumbling, Hallam, Pa., says "I sold to one farmer and he said the rats were lying around the barn dead. He bought the second pack." Geo. P. Muller, of Highland, N. Y., says "Have got to give you credit for it sure kills them DEAD."

Sold by
GARNER'S HARDWARE STORE.
REINDOLLAR'S HARDWARE STORE.
Taneytown, Md.

"I see you've bought another FORD"



"Well, once you know the feel of a V-8 engine you're spoiled for anything else!"



510
C.O.D. DETROIT

Standard accessory group including bumpers and spare tire extra. Easy terms through Universal Credit Company.

Ford V-8 for 1936

Your Ford Dealer

Bridal Flower of Sharon

Was Palestine's Favorite

Apart from the well-known Greek myth, there is a beautiful and very interesting legend which grew up in Palestine in ancient times around that fragrant and still-loved flower, the polyanthus, or "bunch-flowered narcissus."

The flower was exceedingly popular in ancient Palestine, where, says a writer in the Montreal Herald, it was to be found in every house, large supplies being sent as gifts to the rulers of Damascus and other foreign countries. From Palestine it passed to Europe, where it is cultivated today for its rich perfume.

In Biblical times this plant grew wild on the famous Plain of Sharon, which stretched along the sea coast. And here is the significance of its identification as the "Rose of Sharon," that it was closely related to the nuptial ceremonies in Palestine.

Solar Reservoir

While atoms from within make earth's core hotter, the sun beats down from without, pouring energy into the trees, which capture and store more solar radiation every year than is released by all the coal mined. Dr. Hardy L. Shirley, of the Lake States Forest Experiment station, St. Paul, presented figures to show an advantage in favor of the forests of some two and one-half times the score of coal. There are approximately 670,000,000 acres of forest in the United States. The total forest-captured energy equivalent becomes 1,403,000,000 tons of coal, or two and one-half times as much coal as was mined in the United States in 1930. Yet only a trifle more than one-third of 1 per cent of all solar energy reaching the forests during the growing season is converted into wood.—Literary Digest.

Electric Lights

Thomas A. Edison is usually given credit for the first electric incandescent lamp of practical value. After 13 months of experimenting he discovered the carbonized cotton filaments and produced a lamp to burn 40 hours, on October 21, 1879. Other inventors were working at this time on a similar project, particularly Joseph S. Swan in England. The Britannica claims that in 1800 Swan produced an electric lamp with a carbon filament by a method substantially the same as Edison's method in 1879. Another American inventor, Moses G. Farmer, in 1859, invented an electric incandescent lamp for lighting his house; it consisted of a strip of sheet platinum operating in air.

Can Fry Egg on Stone in Hot South African Town

We are accustomed to think of the Equator as the hottest place in the world, but we are wrong, declares a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine. Much warmer places exist both north and south of that tropical belt. In Massachusetts, a town with 4,000 inhabitants in Eritrea, an Italian colony in Africa, you can actually fry an egg on a stone in the sun, as the mercury often reaches 120 degrees F. in the shade. The air, too, is humid, and the average temperature for the year is 86.4 degrees F.

In January, the coldest month, the average daily maximum temperature is 84.90, while the average daily minimum temperature is 72.5, which means a daily average of 78.7 degrees F. In July, the average daily maximum temperature is 103 degrees and the average daily minimum is 87.8 degrees, or a daily average of 95.4 degrees F.

Mont St. Michel

Close your eyes and go back in memory to the wonderful castles that you first saw in your books of fairy stories, where terrible giants dwelt behind ramparts that seemed to pierce the skies. Instead of the moat and drawbridge, picture the fortress on a rocky isle towering nearly 200 feet above the waves of the sea, cut off at high tide from all land invaders. Around it cluster a few small houses and shops and on the rock foundations rises an abbey founded in the year 708 A. D., over 1,200 years ago, with cloisters and somber halls about it, and you have a picture of one of the strangest and most impressive structures in the world—Mont St. Michel, off the coast of Brittany in France.

Early Road to West

Forty years before California cried "gold!" the glowing reports of Lewis and Clark led settlers into the great Northwest. Pioneers in progues, bull-boats, and cottonwood log canoes traveled up the Missouri river at the rate of about nine miles a day. Until the coming of the transcontinental railroad "Big Muddy," as the Missouri is called, and its branches were the principal highways into the West. Even wagon trains followed its course. Covered wagons rambled westward at the rate of about 12 to 15 miles a day.—Washington Post.

Back-Firing Plan Effective

Forest fire fighters have found that next to water there is nothing that will stop an advancing fire so quickly as back-firing. This means that huge piles of brush and woods refuse are built along the lines of the advancing flames and set on fire. These are kept under control by the fire fighters and after they have burned out they leave a wide strip of burned-over land that effectively checks any fire, for there is nothing left to burn.

Canadian Indians Always Grew Varieties of Corn

When the early explorers came in contact with the native Indians, in different parts of the country, according to a writer in the Montreal Herald, they found that there was quite a difference in the varieties of corn they grew. This is what we might reasonably expect, when we come to think of the vast extent of country on which it was growing. From South America across central America and up to latitude fifty north, in Canada, it grows. Some of the French missionaries who did a great deal of the early exploration in North America have left records of how they found the Indians growing small patches of Indian corn. In south and tropical parts was found the large juicy type that we know as "dent" corn. As it becomes ripe, it dries and shrinks with a wrinkle and a dent in the end of the grain. As we get farther north the corn becomes smaller and drier and harder in the grain. This is what we know as the "flint" corn.

The Canadian farmers are still growing a variety known as Canada corn, that is almost identical with the corn the northern Indians were growing at the time they were first met with.

The City of Victoria

The city of Victoria was founded as a fort by the Hudson's Bay company, being first called Fort Albert after Queen Victoria's royal consort, the name, however, being almost immediately changed to Victoria, in honor of the queen then reigning, in 1852. Prior to the erection of the Hudson's Bay fort, the Indians knew the present site of Victoria as Camosun or Camosack.

Brighton Ancient Coast Resort

Brighton, ancient royal and popular coast resort of southern England, a thousand years ago was called Brichtelm, after the son of the first king of Sussex. Its renown as a seaside resort began 150 years ago, when King George IV built his Royal Pavilion there, which later became the vacation spot of Queen Victoria.

Feeble-Minded Lack Judgment

The feeble-minded may have good memories, but they are invariably lacking in judgment; while those with a hereditary trait of insanity have generally poor memories, but only in marked cases is the judgment impaired. From this, says an authority, comes the working formula that the feeble-minded have good memories, but are lacking in judgment, and that the insane reason well, but have poor memories.

Bee an Air-Conditioner

The ordinary worker bee was the first of all air-conditioning experts, it is said by an attaché of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. In warm, close weather, a bee often is especially detailed to hover outside the entrance to the hive, vibrating its wings so as to keep a current of air constantly fanning the labyrinth of corridors. Thus air-conditioning probably antedates human history.

Eisteddfod, Expression of Welsh National Life

Eisteddfod (pronounce it "ice-teth-vod," with the accent on the "teth") and the "th" soft) is said to be the supreme expression of Welsh national life. Long, long ago the original legislative and judicial functions of the bardic assembly were transferred to London. Nowadays they are part of the ordinary governmental machinery of Great Britain. Yet the Welsh have remained to this day a distinct nationality, states a writer in the New York Times. Their national institutions and national heroes are wholly unlike those of the Saxon, their memories are many centuries longer than Saxon memories, and the whole of their national life is contained within a language which is Sanskrit to the Saxon. Their sense of nationality has never been stronger than it is today, partly perhaps because theirs is a cultural nationalism. Independence for the intellect is its doctrine.

Every Welshman is potentially a chaired bard. It may in fact be taken as a law of human nature that no two Welshmen can meet without holding an eisteddfod of their own then and there. As a matter of fact, big and little eisteddfods, or eisteddfodau as some would say, are held the world around, wherever there is a sufficient number of Welshmen to form a choir.

Duty, Sacred to Chinese

Filial duty is believed to be ingrained more deeply in the Chinese than in any other race. This is illustrated in one way by the fact that the amount of money which is sent regularly to parental homes in China by sons and daughters living in other countries totals more than \$4,000,000 a week.—Collier's Weekly.

Baby Buggy Yankee Product

Baby carriages are still less than 100 years old. The first patent for them was granted to an American named Clifford on October 27, 1824, but they were not manufactured commercially until 1848 when Charles Burton made and sold the first ones in New York city. There were so many protests from pedestrians against their use on sidewalks that Burton moved to England and started a factory there. After he received orders for his perambulator from Queen Victoria, Queen Isabella II, of Spain, and the pasha of Egypt, his fortune was made as this led to a universal demand for his product throughout Europe. The next attempt at making baby carriages in America occurred at Leominster, Mass., in 1858, by two brothers named Whitney who marketed 75 baby carriages their first year.—Capper's Weekly.

Famous Generals in Arlington

Arlington cemetery, originally the estate of Gen. Robert E. Lee, is now the final resting place of some 25,000 soldiers, including the heroes of the Maine and about 20 soldiers of the Revolutionary war; among the famous men are Generals Sheridan, Crook, Wright, and Lawton, and Admirals Sampson, Schley and Dewey.

Common Mole Must Have Food Every Few Hours

Some animals can exist for long periods without food. The badger and dormouse, when they hibernate, will have no meals for weeks at a time, and the latter have been known to sleep from November to March and then be in excellent condition to carry on. But one small mammal that we find all over the country will die if it cannot get a meal every few hours. This is our common mole; 10 hours is about the limit of its life without food, so it works hard for a living, writes Oliver C. Pike in Tit-Bits Magazine.

In damp weather we find moles working just under the surface of the fields; they make long tunnels, and it is surprising to note the rapidity with which they can get through soft earth, picking up worms as they travel. If we know a meadow where there are molehills, we can often see the moles at work between them. There is a slight movement of the grass which is continued in one direction, the grass, all the time, being raised an inch or so. Some of these tunnels stretch for long distances over the meadows, and the moles will use them as underground tracks.

Finland's National Bath

Is Worth Talking About

In some country districts of Finland, both sexes frequently share the same vapor bath, for preparing the "sauna," as it is called, is an arduous task and the steam for one is enough for several people, according to a correspondent in the Detroit News.

All afternoon the housewife is kept busy heating great stones in the bath house oven. Then when the bathers, or bathers, as the case may be—is ready, she throws water over the rocks, so causing the room to fill with clouds of hot steam.

Wishing to make the most of opportunity, Finnish bathers stay on a platform near the roof, where the hottest steam collects. Once perspiration sets in, someone rubs the bather's back with a branch of birch leaves. The aroma from these is quite pleasant and fills the bath house.

After they have steamed well, the bathers like to cool off by taking a dip in one of Finland's many lakes. If there is none nearby, they must be satisfied with a col' shower, or in winter a hurried roll in a snow bank. The Finns are so fond of their steam baths that farmers often build their bath houses before constructing their home, and all the large cities have public bath houses.

Four Classes of Indian Pipes

Indian pipes, according to a writer in the Kansas City Times, are of four classes, personal pipes, medicine pipes, council pipes and peace pipes. The personal pipe is smaller than the others. The medicine pipes are usually decorated with fetiches. The council pipe frequently has ornate carving and feathers. The peace pipe has two or more stems, so several persons can smoke it at the same time.

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.

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 First Mail, west, on W. M. R. B. Thursday morning. Letters mailed on Thursday evening may not reach us in time.

WESTMINSTER.

The Men's and Women's Adult Bible Classes of Grace Lutheran Church held a joint class meeting on Nov. 21st. The hosts and hostesses of the evening were a committee of ten from each class...

The classes held their business sessions after the lecture and the following officers were elected by the Men's class to serve one year: President, James D. Mitchell; Vice-Pres., Chaq. E. Walking; Secretary, Wm. Albert; Asst. Sec'y, Isaac Stoner; Treasurer, Herman Englar; Rev. J. Hess Belt teacher and Prof. S. P. Caltrider, Asst. teacher.

The principal business of the W. A. B. C. was routine and the arranging of Christmas cheer for the shut-ins. The quartet from the Brethren church, Messrs John and Clarence Beard and LeRoy and Harry Yingling sang several selections at the opening of the meeting, which was much appreciated.

Dr. Harry N. Bassler conducted the services at St. Paul's Reformed Church last Sabbath morning.

A vote for Rev. Nevin Smith, of Evans City, Pa., was unanimous, and a call will be extended to Rev. Smith to become the pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church.

On Sunday evening a pageant, "The Temple of Praise," sponsored by the Missionary organizations of Grace Church, was given in the lecture room. Miss Miriam Hull of the Y. W. M. S. was in charge and was assisted in costuming and stage setting by Mrs. Paul W. Quay.

The public Thanksgiving service was held in the Church of the Brethren on the Park, at 10:30 A. M. Rev. Earl Cummings of the M. P. Church brought the message of the day.

MANCHESTER.

Rev. John S. Hollenbach spent a few days last week visiting relatives in Central, Pa.

The Operetta "Molly Be Joy" and other features of the program were well presented by the Elementary schools on Tuesday evening.

Rev. I. G. Naugle and family, spent Thanksgiving with relatives in Gettysburg.

The G. M. G. of Trinity Reformed Church, Manchester held a Thanksgiving service on Sunday evening. The President Mrs. J. S. Hollenbach, presided. Hymn, Prayer by President; Quartet, Hymn, Responsive reading; "The Promise," Prayer in unison; Quartet, "The Voice from the Shadrach's," Elizabeth Lippy, soprano solo; "The Light of the World is Jesus," Mrs. H. D. Smith; and Chorus; Responsive reading, playlet, "Count your Blessings" Misses Eva M. Alcorn, Helen Strevig, Doris Weaver; the ceremony of ingathering, solo, "Happy Day," Mrs. Smith; Quartet; Voice from the Light, Miss Flora Albaugh; Closing Prayer and Benediction, the pastor. The quartet numbers were sung by a male quartet from Westminster as follows: Oliver Myers, Edgar Booth, Paul Kuhns, Walter Zepp, with Mrs. Helen Ackley as accompanist.

Mr. Russell Dennis, of West Milton, Pa., called on Rev. John S. Hollenbach and family, Manchester, on Monday, A. M. Mr. Dennis is a member of the Church at West Milton of which Dr. Hollenbach was pastor.

Rev. James Riley Bergoy, pastor of Third Reformed Church, Baltimore, made a splendid address at the meeting of the Manchester Lions Club on Monday night. He emphasized Bible reading as a habit in life.

At the regular meeting of the C. E. of Trinity Reformed Church, Manchester, at 6:45 Sunday night the pastor will present the 1st. Chapter of the book "Christian Youth in Action," Frank W. Herriott. This is of especial interest to young people but folks of all ages need to hear its challenge.

MAYBERRY.

Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Formwalt and family were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Young, daughters, Goldie and Elsie; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graham, son Norman; Mr. and Mrs. George Stonesifer, Jr. and son, Martin, and Miss Mary Formwalt.

Miss Helen Smith and Kemp Hymiller, Littlestown, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Paul Hymiller and family.

Miss Mae Hymiller spent Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Arnold, Taneytown.

FEESERSBURG.

Well we've had "a cold snap"—cold enough to freeze the ground, turn water into ice, bring a snow-fall, and make every one shiver; but early this week it began warming up, with the weather man promising rain.

Some of our citizens attended the stock and implement sale of Peter Gilbert last Wednesday, and report good attendance and fair prices.

Last week Wilbur Miller had the nursery man placing several dozen ornamental pines and hardy shrubbery around his home and garage, which will add attractiveness.

Russell and Franklin Bohn, with their families attended an oyster supper in the school-house at Daysville, last Thursday evening, where they assisted the Frountfelter orchestra with music. A crowd was in attendance, and everyone seemed to have a good time.

Rev. E. W. Culp and family took supper in the F. T. Shriver home on Friday evening; and had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shank, on Sunday after preaching at the church in Middleburg.

The Samuel Bohn family, of Union Bridge and the Stanley Gilbert family of Bethel Heights took supper with Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wolfe, on Sunday.

Mrs. Katie D. O'Connor assisted with the annual supper of the M. E. Church in Union Bridge last Thursday evening, where a full meal was served for a nominal sum. Loyal workers and patrons.

The C. E. Societies have been exchanging leaders this season, so Roger Sentz, of Mt. Union conducted the service in the M. P. Church, Union Bridge, on Sunday evening. A member of that Society was to lead the meeting at Mt. Union the previous week, but the weather was so inclement the service was postponed.

Rev. E. W. Culp has been the busy pastor in our community the past week. On Friday evening at the home of Sterling Lescalleet, on the Warehime farm, he baptized three children: Betty Jane Lescalleet, Caroline Dorothy Engelbrecht and Franklin Delano Hahn; and on Sunday afternoon in the home of George Delphay three of their grand-children were baptized; two children of Emory and Mary Delphay McKinney: Joseph Oden and Shirley Ann McK. and Elmer Nicholas ("Buddy") son of Elmer Delphay, Sr., by his first marriage, and now in the care of these grand-parents. The week before Rev. Culp received nine persons into membership of the Middleburg Church.

On Tuesday morning Dr. Stone, of the Board of Health, conveyed Mrs. Martha Krenzer, who was ill, to the County Home, Westminster, where her husband, John Krenzer has been living since Sept. 12th.

Mrs. Lizzie Bowman Eyer is numbered with the sick this week; the children of Clarence L. Buffington are entertaining the mumps; Miss Sue Birely is recovering from a lame arm injured in a recent fall.

Butcherings are in order now. We heard of two last week but Thanksgiving-time usually opens the season, with plenty of work and good food.

The annual exhibit of the Union stock yards, Chicago is at hand; this year with entries of 12,000 animals including 30 breeds, and interesting entertainment for old and young for one week, and thousands of people attend. There must be a lot of racket at feeding time, which we imagine lasts all day—but what a scene!

Hearing unusual sounds last Friday about 3 P. M., we raised our eyes skyward to see large flock of wild geese in V form passing over; and as they receded into the distance and the evening light illumined them it was a lovely sight. By all the wisdom of the fathers they should have been flying Southward to a warmer clime, but they traveled in a northerly direction despite the snow that fell that night.

The biggest things on the road just now are the long trucks built for the carriage of automobiles. We need straighter and wider roads, and less hills for speedy travel.

The Almanac says "when the scent of your pipe is retained longer than usual, it often forebodes a storm." News to us for we didn't know they ever lose their scent.

DETOUR.

Harold Young and friend, from University of Md., spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alva Young.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Westminster, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tilman Grossnickle, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Durboro, of Gettysburg, entertained at their home, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wilhide and family; Mr. and Mrs. John Wilhide, Frederick; Mrs. Chas. Minnick, Union Bridge; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Wilhide and family.

J. T. Miller, Taneytown, was a guest of his sister, Mrs. Edw. Young. Mr. and Mrs. Quinten Eckenrode, Harney, and Miss Louise Warren, of Keyville, were callers at the home of their grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Warren, on Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Church of the Brethren, Rocky Ridge, held its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Jesse P. Weybright, on Thursday.

Col. Ursula Diller, Washington, D. C., called on friends and relatives in this vicinity, Thursday.

Mrs. Monroe Pfoutz and Miss Flicking, Union Bridge, spent Wednesday with Mrs. Herman Koutz.

Miss Betty Lee Mitchell, Union Bridge, spent the week-end with Misses Fay and Thelma Austin.

Miss Mary Ruth Weybright, Thurmont, and Miss Imogene Weybright, Keyville, visited Miss Gloria Hoover. Miss Emma Riser, Westminster, spent the week-end with the Delaplaine family.

The community is our business. The better and safer and happier we make it, the better our government will be, for we make the government; it does not make us.—Ida M. Tarbell, noted author.

Helen Willis Monday never baked a cake in her life, but a lot of cake bakers never won a tennis tournament either.—Indianapolis News.

LITTLESTOWN.

Mrs. Catherine Hartman, 95 years, 10 months, 7 days, widow of John Hartman, died Saturday evening at 11 o'clock from old age at the home of her son, Rev. H. H. Hartman. Surviving are two children: Rev. H. H. Hartman, pastor of Christ Reformed Church, and Mrs. H. H. Smith, New Bloomfield. Six grand-children and one great-grand-child. She was active in church work and a member of the Missionary Society. The funeral was held Wednesday morning at 9 A. M., with all services at the home by Rev. A. O. Bartholomew. Interment was made in Union cemetery, Saville, Perry County, Pa.

Miss Sarah Spangler, of town, formerly of Hanover, became the bride of Frank Hefelinger, Carlisle, Pa., Friday evening at the home of her uncle and aunt. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Creager, 44 S. Queen St. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. O. Bartholomew. The bride is a daughter of the late J. Franklin and Mary Spangler, Hanover.

William Wilt, of the firm of Wilt & Sonders, sold his interest to Joseph Angel.

George Clapsaddle, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Clapsaddle, Mt. Joy Township, remains in a serious condition in the Gettysburg Hospital as the result of a bullet wound in the chest. The wound was made from an automatic pistol in the hands of Lloyd Harbaugh, a neighbor. It was accidentally discharged. Harbaugh plead guilty.

The first community industrial show was a big success. Impossible to give a write up last week.

Three defendants who faced Judge Donald McPherson, in the Adams County Court for sentence for operating automobile while under the influence of liquor, were sentenced to spend 60 days in jail and pay a fine of \$200, and costs.

Charles Lemmon, appointed track foreman of the Penna. railroad at Spring Grove, will move to Spring Grove the last of this week.

Kenneth Appler was admitted to the Gettysburg Hospital for an operation for appendicitis. He is coming along fine.

Mrs. Lottie Zeigler received a fractured left shoulder in a fall down a stair way. She is a patient in the Gettysburg Hospital.

The Jacobs Bros. Sewing Factory will begin work on Dec. 2nd. They want experienced power machinists. They will specialize in making nurses and maids uniforms.

A letter to the citizens of Littlestown was sent out by the Littlestown Chamber of Commerce this week; and part of the letter asks this question: "Why did not any merchants come to see the Community Industrial Show. When invitations were sent out to certain individuals and firms in other towns? We do want to ask you the question, however. If you do not think, as a citizen of Littlestown, that the time is here when we should all become more community minded and not patronize those that think nothing of us but how to get our money?"

UNIONTOWN.

The Thank-offering service and gathering of the goods for the Deacons' Home, and the Light Brigade service, was held Sunday evening. The Missionary offering was over \$200.00.

There were 90 quart of fruit for the Home besides flour, corn meal and a nice lot of groceries.

Miss Thelma Renzell, who was operated on at the Frederick hospital, for goiter, came home Friday and is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Myers entertained Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Reese, of Littlestown for the week-end.

Mrs. Ida Bowersox has been on the sick list.

Thornton Davis and family, Woodsboro, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Talbot entertained on Sunday Mrs. Newton Eckard, daughter Miss Mildred; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Frock and family, Westminster.

Stewart Segafosse has gotten a position in Baltimore with the Wagner firm on Liberty Heights. His brother Guy Everet Segafosse has been employed there quite a while.

The members of the M. P. Church took their annual donation to the Aged People's Home on Tuesday.

DICTIONARY AMERICANA.

Hypocrite: A man who goes to work on Monday morning with a smile upon his face.

Optimist: One who pretends things are not as bad as they look when he knows darned well they are worse.

Pessimist: A man who wears a belt and suspenders at the same time.

Dry Dock: A physician who will not hand out prescriptions.

Discretion: Something a person gets when he is too old for it to do him any good.—Selected.

GOOD SHORT ONES.

A colored porter in a hotel was asked why rich men usually gave him small tips, while poor men were liberal.

Well, suh, boss I don't know, 'cept the rich man don't want nobody t'know he's rich, and the po' man don't want nobody t'know he's po'.

A sick man, lying on his death bed, called his chauffeur and said, "Skyles, I am going on a long journey, rugged and worse than you ever drove me." "Well, sir," consoled the chauffeur, "there's one consolation—it's all downhill."

"You boys of today want to make too much money," said Brown to his nephew. "Do you know what I was getting when I married your aunt?" "No," said the nephew, "and I'll bet you didn't either."

Abe was at a dance and lost a wallet containing \$600. He got up on a chair and announced:

"Gentlemen, I lost my pocketbook with \$600 in it. To the man who finds it I will give \$50.00."

Voice from the rear: "I'll give \$75."

KEYMAR.

Miss Mary Craig, who spent some time in New York, has returned to her home at Myrtle Hill, and was accompanied home by her two brothers, Benjamin, of Washington and Crawford, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowman and family, entertained recently Mrs. C. E. Bankert; Misses Elizabeth, Miriam and Peggy Bankert, of Union Mills; Raymond and Phillip Lawyer, of Mayberry, and Miss Cora Yingling, Baltimore.

Recent callers at the Galt home, were: Miss Mary Craig, of Myrtle Hill, and brother, Crawford, of New York; Hershey Eichelberger, Frederick; Mrs. C. H. Long and daughter, of Taneytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Hershey Eichelberger, daughters and Mrs. Hyder, of Frederick, were recent callers at the home of Mrs. Bessie D. Mehring.

David and Donald Leakins, spent Tuesday evening at the home of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Clabaugh.

SURPRISE BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A surprise birthday dinner was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Shadle, of Ulrichtown, Pa. in honor of Mrs. Shadle's mother, Mrs. Frank Blizzard, who celebrated her 71st. birthday anniversary also celebrating the 18th. birthday anniversary of the latter's grandson, Clifford Yingling and the 25th. birthday anniversary of her grand-children, Mrs. Raymond Marshall. The table was beautifully decorated with flowers and the birthday cakes. Mrs. Blizzard was the recipient of many gifts and \$31 in money.

The guests included the following children: Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Lockner, Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Murray Selby, Hagerstown; Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Yingling, Union Bridge; Mrs. William Shadle, Ulrichtown; Mrs. Mary Lockner, grand-children, Mrs. Sarah Hess, Hunterstown; Mrs. Pauline Sullivan, Taneytown; Miss Mildred Lockner, David and Charles Lockner, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Baker, of Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Mervin LeGore, Miss Rose Reaver and Lewis Reaver, Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Selby, Littlestown; Miss Odella Selby, Hagerstown; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Devilliss; Miss Hazer Yingling, Clifford, Donald and Kenneth Yingling, Union Bridge; Miss Rita Shadle, Bernard and Malcolm Shadle, of Ulrichtown; great-grand children, Charles Hess, Hunterstown; Miss Romaine Sullivan and Lawrence Sullivan, Taneytown; Charles and Claude Baker, Jr., Hanover; Doris LeGore and Richard Selby, Littlestown; Richard Devilliss, Union Bridge; a sister, Mrs. Annie Fissel, of Hanover; friends, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Crouse and son, Junior, and Miss Jesseline Witrode, Hanover; Dean Ford and Markwood Houser, Hunters-town; Lloyd Dickson, Taneytown; Geo. Strevig, Littlestown; Miss Geraldine Jacoby, of Centennial, and Miss Dorothy Myers, Ulrichtown.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Denton Warehime, Lineboro. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Miller, of Lineboro. The groom is a clerk in his father's store. Both of these young people are active in the Lineboro Union Sunday School and in the Lazarus Reformed congregation. The couple went on a short wedding trip. They will be at home to their friends in their newly furnished home in Lineboro, Md.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A birthday surprise party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Vaughn, in honor of Mrs. Amos Wantz's 70th. birthday, on November 21st. Music and games were played and refreshments were served. Mrs. Wantz received many birthday presents.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Amos Wantz, Mr. and Mrs. William Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hawn, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hawn, Mr. and Mrs. Murry Fuss, Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Reaver, Mr. and Mrs. John Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Eyer, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Fream, Mr. and Mrs. Alvia Hyser, Mrs. David Eyer; Misses Mable Vaughn, Helen Vaughn, Thelma Spangler, Velma Vaughn, Virginia Vaughn, Lavina Myers, Mary Alice and Helen Reaver, Mildred, Dorothy and Agatha Vaughn, Inez Wantz, Thelma Hyser, Marion and Romaine Vaughn, Marie, Marian and Betty Jane Fream, Dorothy Barlar, Alice, Carol and Beatrice Vaughn, John Cornell, George Valentine, Marlin Weishaar, David Vaughn, Elwood Vaughn, Eugene Eyer, Phillip Stuller, Lloyd Kiser, Ray and Freddie Hyser, Elwood and George Fream, Carroll and Eugene Vaughn, Wesley Mummert, Ralph, Earl and Kenneth Vaughn, Glen Reaver.

MARRIED

MEASLY-SCHMUCK.

On Saturday morning, Nov. 16, Mr. Walter J. Measley and Miss Evelyn E. Schmuck, both of near Glen Rock, Pa., were united in marriage at Manchester, by the Rev. Dr. John S. Hollenbach, pastor of the Reformed Church. The ring ceremony of the Reformed Church was used. The couple was accompanied by Mrs. George Dorsey who witnessed the ceremony.

The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Measley and the bride a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Schmuck both families of Glen Rock, Pa., R. D. 1.

MILLER-WAREHIME.

On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 6 P. M., Mr. Ralph S. Miller and Miss Mildred S. Warehime, both of Lineboro, were united in marriage in the Reformed Parsonage, Manchester, by their pastor Rev. Dr. John S. Hollenbach. The ring ceremony of the Ref. Church was used.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Denton Warehime, Lineboro. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Miller, of Lineboro. The groom is a clerk in his father's store. Both of these young people are active in the Lineboro Union Sunday School and in the Lazarus Reformed congregation. The couple went on a short wedding trip. They will be at home to their friends in their newly furnished home in Lineboro, Md.

WILSON-REID.

On Wednesday, Nov. 27th., a quiet but very pretty wedding was celebrated, in Detroit, Michigan, when Miss Evelyn Mae Reid, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marlin E. Reid, Taneytown, and Mr. Lester James Wilson, of 5658 Casper St., Detroit, took the vows that made them man and wife. The ceremony was performed at the parsonage of Euclid Avenue United Brethren Church, by the pastor, Rev. Merl Foster Wolverton, B. A., M. A., B. D.

The attendants were Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Johnson, long time friends of both bride and groom. After the ceremony, a reception was tendered the happy couple, by the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wilson, which was attended by about 30 of their friends and relatives.

The bride, who for the past few months, has been living with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Reid, at 1617 Dickerson Avenue, was formerly employed in the business office of the J. L. Hudson Large Department Store, and the groom is a photographer for the Ford Motor Co. The presents from their many associates, friends, and fellow office workers, were many handsome and useful.

After the Thanksgiving dinner, given by the groom's parents, they left on Thursday, for a short honeymoon tour, across the mountains to the home of the bride's parents and after Monday, Dec. 1st, 1935, will be at home to their friends at 14880 Birchwood St., Detroit, Mich.

Our Christmas Specials

\$1.00 box of Social Stationery—200 sheets Bond paper 5 1/2 x 8 1/2, with 100 Envelopes to match. Printed in blue ink—3 lines of neat type. Envelopes printed on back for ladies; usually on the front for gentlemen. 10c additional, if mailed. A Christmas Card in each box for donor's name.

Copy-righted Engraved Cards and Folders with Envelopes, 25 in box. Samples shown at our office. Orders should be placed now, as we do not keep these cards in stock. A very fine selection. Name of sender printed on.

The Carroll Record \$1.00 a year—\$1.50 to Pacific Coast; \$2.00 to Canada. A Christmas Card will be sent, containing donor's name. This gift represents one to The Record, too. Why not use this for one of your gifts?

We have a few odd lots of Christmas Cards with envelopes, at very low prices—only a limited number. The first to apply, gets them.

Whatever you need in the Printing line—Announcements, Programs, Invitations. Place all orders EARLY, and avoid disappointment.

All kinds of Business Stationery for men—Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bill and Statement Heads, Business Cards. Every man in any kind of business, should use PRINTING. Make him a present!

Plain White Typewriter Paper 8 1/2 x 11 in packages of 500 sheets, 55c. Canary second sheets 8 1/2 x 11 at 30c for 500 sheets.

We have a separate line of Cards and Folders for those who can use lots of 50 or more; some with blank space for carrying extended greetings of their own composition, for Church, Society or Business uses. We must have orders very promptly, for this line.

THE CARROLL RECORD CO.

Phone 47-J

DIED.

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

THOMAS C. PEARRE.

Thomas C. Pearre, retired farmer, died at his home in New Windsor, on Wednesday, after a brief illness, from heart trouble, aged 79 years. He was a member of Linganore M. E. Church, and was active in church and community affairs. He is survived by one son, Even Thomas Pearre, of Atlanta, Ga. Funeral services were held Friday, at the home, and in the Linganore Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

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

CASH IN ADVANCE payments are desired in all cases.

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

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

TWO FAT HOGS wanted, the weight about 200 pounds each. Apply to Samuel Bishop, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—1 Acre of ground, 6 Room House, out-buildings. Will sell cheap. On Westminster Road, 2 miles north of Taneytown. See Birnie Fair living nearby.—Robert K. Rentzel, Cockeysville, Md.

FURNITURE AUCTION in Bruceville, Saturday, Nov. 30, at 12:00 o'clock, noon. Large lot Furniture, Stoves, Oil Stoves, Refrigerators, Sewing Machine, Brooder Stove, Platform Scales, lot Potatoes, 1929 Harley Davidson Motor Cycle, Lot Ladies' Coats, Shoes, Sweaters, etc.—W. M. Ohler, Manager.

FOR SALE.—Model A Ford Truck 1929, Light Delivery, in good condition.—C. F. Cashman.

LOST—Ratterier Dog, black and brown. Finder please notify Ernest Hyser.

WANTED.—Men and Women for Kennedy Food Routes in Taneytown and Carroll County. No experience necessary. Steady employment. Good pay. Write immediately for free details and Sample.—Kennedy Foods, Dept. 101 Kokomo, Indiana.

PIGS FOR SALE—Apply to C. Wilbur Stonesifer, near Taneytown.

MY SHOP will be open until noon each day, beginning Monday, Dec. 2nd.—Earl Phillips.

FOR SALE—60 Large Type English Strain White Leghorn Pullets.—Aaron Putman, Taneytown, Md., R. D. No. 2.

WANTED—Raw Furs of all kinds. Bring them to—Myrtle R. Devilliss, Taneytown, R. N. 2.

PORK PRODUCTS SALE.—Fresh Sausage, Pudding, Scrapple, Spare Ribs, Backbones and Tenderloin. Leave orders before December 3rd.—Edgar H. Essig, Phone 6M. 11-22-27

NOW IS A GOOD TIME to have your Cows Clipped for the winter.—See Sterling Brower. 11-22-27

FOR SALE—Favorite Sewing Machine, in good condition; Rocking Chair, Ironing Board, good Electric Iron. Anybody wishing to see these articles, call at the home of Mrs. Albert Baker, Taneytown.—Mrs. John Dutterer. 11-22-27

FOR RENT.—Half of Dwelling House. Possession any time.—Ervin Hyser, Taneytown, Md. 11-8-27

WEATHERSTRIPPING and Caulking. Weather-strip the accurate way with metal strips. Call on, or write to M. J. Feeser, Taneytown. 10-11-87

FRESH EGGS WANTED—Highest cash prices always paid by M. O. Fuss, Harney. 8-16-27

WANTED—2 Loads of Calves, Tuesday, each week. Highest cash price. Will call 7 miles from Taneytown. Write, Phone, or see Jere J. Garner. 5-10-35

NO TRESPASSING

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

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

This warning applies to both Day and Night Hunting or Trapping.

Arnold, Roger
Brower, Vernon S.
Case Brothers
Clingan, Washington S.
Crouse, Harry
Diehl Brothers
Forney Macie
Dickinson, Lloyd
Fringier, Mrs. Calvin T.
Frock, Clyde
Graham, John
Hahn, Ray, 2 Farms
Haines, Carl B.
Hess, Birdie
Hess, Ralph E.
Hockensmith, Charles
Koontz, Mrs. Ida B.
Koons, Roland W.
Lawyer, J. W.
Mehring, Luther D.
Null, Thurlow W.
Ohler, Clarence W. J.
Reaver, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. (2)
Roop, Earl D.
Smith, Joseph B.
Teeter, John S.
W. M. Wantz & Brothers
Whimert, Annamary

Christmas Cards

Selling Christmas Cards and Folders is a very small item in our business. The fact is, we handle them largely because of accommodation to a number of local patrons. As we must order these cards either from New York, or Baltimore, and have them early, in ample time for Christmas mailing, we must book orders, NOT LATER than Dec. 10th.

This notice will be the ONLY one made. Prompt action on the part of patrons will be absolutely necessary, if they want to use our service.

CHURCH NOTICES.

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

Piney Creek Presbyterian—Preaching Service, 9:30; Sabbath School, at 10:30; Light Bearers, 10:30.
Taneytown Presbyterian.—Sabbath School, 10:00; Preaching Service, 11; Christian Endeavor, 7:15.

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

Trinity Lutheran, Taneytown.—Sunday School, 9:00 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:00 A. M.; Luther League, at 6:30; Evening Worship, at 7:30 P. M.; The Young People's Choir will sing at the evening service.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—S. School, at 9:15 A. M.; Morning Worship, at 10:15; C. E. at 6:30 P. M.; Evening Worship, at 7:30.
Keysville—Sunday School, at 1:00 P. M.; Worship, at 2.

Taneytown United Brethren Charge Taneytown Church—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Young People's Meeting, 6:30 P. M.; Evangelistic Service, at 7:30 P. M.

Harney Church—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Worship and sermon, at 10:30 A. M.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, Winter—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Divine Worship, 10:30 A. M.

Mt. Union—S. S., 1:15 P. M.; Divine Worship, 2:30 P. M.; Jubilee Thank-offering service, The Rev. W. O. Ibach, speaker at 7:30 P. M.
St. Paul—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.

Church of God, Uniontown Circuit, Uniontown—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:30 A. M. Theme: "Hosea, the Prophet of Domestic Distress." Evening Service, at 7:00 P. M. Theme: "War with Aua-lek; or The Conflict between the Spirit and the Flesh." Illustrated by a large colored chart. Prayer-Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M. Jesse P. Garner, leader.

Wakefield—Sunday School, at 10:00 A. M.; C. E. Sunday evening, at 7:30. Harry F. Mitten, Pres. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M. Frizellburg—Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.; Prayer-Meeting on Friday evening, at 7:30 P. M.

Manchester Ref. Charge, Lineboro.—S. S., at 9:00; Worship, at 10:00.
Manchester—S. S., at 9:30; C. E., at 6:45; Worship, at 7:30. Theme: "The Meaning of Faith in God."

Manchester United Brethren Charge Bixler's—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Worship, 10:30.

Miller's—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Jr. C. E., 10:30. The Aid Society will meet on Friday evening, Nov. 29, at the home of Mrs. Missouri Miller. The official Board will meet at the same time and place.

Mt. Zion—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Y. People's C. E. Service, 7:00 P. M., followed by Worship Service, 7:45. The Aid Society will meet on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, in the Social Hall. Matters of importance to be considered.

Jackson Chose Site for U. S. Treasury Building

It is said that the architect of the Treasury building at Washington wished it to be set amid grounds commensurate with it in dignity and beauty, instead of placing it upon the Capitol's busiest thoroughfare. The story goes, however, says the Washington Star, that President Andrew Jackson, becoming impatient at the long delayed choosing of a site, finally stuck his cane into the ground one morning and said, "Build it here!"

It is the world's greatest depository of money and the government's "pin money" vault.

Objects of interest are shown in the corridors entered from Pennsylvania avenue. Among these are:

Keys used before the invention of combination locks; mutilated currency restored by Mrs. A. E. Brown, who spent 40 years in this work; Presidential, army, navy and other medals; illustrations of the process of making notes and coins; specimens of the mace and pulp; warrant and draft for payment to Russia for Alaska, with the famous Spinner signature; three warrants for payment for Panama canal strip, \$40,000,000, \$1,000,000 and \$9,000,000, and the flag that draped Lincoln's box in Ford's theater on the night of the assassination.

First Mosaic Ceilings

The ceilings in the Department of Justice building were made by placing particles of colored sand in plastic concrete. These are the first mosaic ceilings ever designed in architectural concrete. The seven floors of the building comprise about 25 acres. Within the building are about two miles of corridors, ten principal stairways and 29 elevators. On the seventh floor of the Justice building may be found the world's finest crime laboratory. Here, keeping tabs on the criminal population of the United States, Uncle Sam maintains rooms for files of more than 4,000,000 fingerprints.

"Smokebush" Is Deceiving

In some desert canyons of our country is found what is commonly called the "smokebush." Travelers are often deceived by the bluish-green branches which, from a distance, are easily mistaken for the smoke of a camp fire. A somewhat similar bush is found in New Zealand but in this case the bush causes the distant barren mountain-side to appear dotted with grazing sheep. It is the haastia plant, better known to the natives as the "vegetable sheep."

COCOS, MAGNET FOR TREASURE HUNTERS

Island Famed as Rendezvous for Pirates.

Washington.—Cocos Island, near which the U. S. S. Houston anchored while President Roosevelt and his party fished, during the recent Presidential tour, has been in recent years more famous as a rendezvous for treasure hunters than for fishermen. The shark-infested waters off the island, however, are reported to be among the best fishing grounds between California and Panama.

"Made up of sixteen square miles of uninhabited, forest-covered mountains and deeply-gashed valleys, rising out of the Pacific about 300 miles off Costa Rica, Cocos owes its fame to activities of pirates along the coasts of Central and South America in the Seventeenth and the early part of the last century," says the National Geographic society.

"Capt. Edward Davis who looted Leon, Nicaragua, in 1685, fled to Cocos, buried his treasure and rested until his next plundering expedition. In the early eighties, Bento, a former Portuguese naval officer, who was a scourge to shipping in the Caribbean, felt that his old field of operations was becoming too well policed for his profession, rounded the Horn, preyed upon towns and shipping along the Pacific coast and sought refuge on this isolated island. He also is believed to have buried his treasure on Cocos before he and his crew were captured.

Famous Lima Loot.

"The loot of other pirates has been reported cached on Cocos; but the famous 'Loot of Lima' probably has been the chief magnet drawing modern treasure hunters to the island, far off the shipping lanes of the Pacific. Gold and silver and precious stones worth millions accumulated by the Spaniards from richly adorned Inca temples, were hoarded in Lima when a revolution broke out.

"The Lima mint was filled with gold and silver and the Lima cathedral was a vault of wealth. The cathedral chalice were solid gold, studded with priceless gems. Golden altars and altar equipment glistened in the dim light of the edifice. Diamond-studded vestments beamed with a new radiance with every movement of the priests who wore them. There were chasubles of gold adorned with rows of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires.

"Fearing seizure of these treasures by the revolutionists Lima city fathers sought a ship as a hiding place. The Mary Dear was riding at anchor in the harbor of Callao. Under cover of darkness the treasures were transferred to the Mary Dear's hold and a guard stationed aboard. Probably unknown to the Spaniards, the Mary Dear was commanded by one of Benito's pirates. The glint of gold and the shimmer of jewels crazed the captain. The guards were massacred and thrown overboard, and the Mary Dear made for the open sea. The crew of the ship was arrested later but not until the cargo of riches had been buried, presumably on Cocos.

All Are Unsuccessful.

"In the last century more than a score of expeditions have visited Cocos. One was headed by the famous British automobile racer, Sir Malcolm Campbell. Another was led by the widow of a friend of the Mary Dear's captain, while a third was led by two women philanthropists. A British naval officer anchored at Cocos and ordered his crew to find the treasure, but all he gained was a severe reprimand from the British admiralty when he reached England. Pick and shovel treasure hunting was the vogue on early expeditions, but in 1932 a group of hunters pinned their hopes on a newly developed metal detector. They also were unsuccessful.

"Coconuts (from which the island gets its name) and bananas grow wild. Wild pigs scamper through the forests, myriads of birds swarm in its trees; coffee, sugar, and vegetables can be grown in its fertile spots; fresh water is plentiful and its naturally tropical atmosphere is tempered by sea breezes and frequent rains. But Cocos has never been successfully colonized, although the arid Galapagos Islands, its neighbors 380 miles to the southwest, are permanently inhabited.

"For a short time Costa Rica maintained a penal colony on Cocos Island, and it has been visited from time to time by whalers, as well as pirates. One treasure hunter remained on Cocos for several years in the hope of proving the island suitable for colonization."

New Zeppelin Plans 12 Trips to America in '36

Washington.—The Navy department indicated that it would definitely abandon rigid dirigible construction to civil authorities, simultaneously with the disclosure that plans for 12 trips by a new Zeppelin between Germany and the United States have now matured.

The huge new German airship, capable of carrying 50 passengers along with a cargo of mail and freight, through arrangements with the Navy department, is to carry on a regular trans-Atlantic commercial schedule. The trips to the United States, beginning next spring, will be similar to those which the old Graf Zeppelin, predecessor of the new ship now nearing completion, conducted between Germany and South America. Lakehurst, N. J., and Miami, Fla., will be the American landing ports.

ALL-TIME HIGH SET FOR U. S. PRISONERS

Record Roll Attributed to Liquor Tax Evasion.

Washington.—The increase in prison terms for violations of the liquor tax law, narcotics traffic, counterfeiting and motor vehicle thefts—and the anti-crime offensive of the Department of Justice—brought the federal prison population to an all-time high this year.

On July 1 the prisons had the highest total ever recorded at the close of a fiscal year. On July 19 the total had climbed slightly to 15,612, according to figures of Sanford Bates, director of the federal bureau of prisons, after which there was a slight seasonal decline.

Federal prisons, reformatories and camps received from the courts during the fiscal year 1935 a total of 11,000 prisoners, as compared with 8,775 in 1933 and 8,007 in 1934.

Liquor law violations are now sending to federal prisons virtually as many offenders as they did during the peak of prohibition enforcement. For the fiscal year 1935 there were 4,465 commitments. The treasury drive against violations of the internal revenue laws is the chief reason for the sharp upward movement.

The treasury offensive against counterfeiters, conducted with little publicity by its secret service, has also contributed to the current expansion in the federal prison population. During the depression years, counterfeiters have been active on a wide front.

The court commitments reflect the increase in their activity. In 1930, only 240 persons were convicted of counterfeiting and forgery of government obligations. In 1933, the number was 867; in 1935, the number was 1,354.

Narcotic offenses sent to federal prisons 1,623 persons during the fiscal year 1935, as compared with 1,321 in 1934, and violation of the motor vehicle theft act 1,071 persons in 1935. Commitments for other offenses in 1935 include the following: Homicide, 16; immigration act, 335; interstate commerce act, 344; Mann act, 110, and postal law, 830, with several hundred unclassified. These include kidnaping, now a federal offense.

British Post Office Is Now 300 Years of Age

The British post office has reached the mature age of three hundred years. The king telegraphed his congratulations to the postmaster general, who, in turn, telegraphed the message to the 23,000 post offices throughout the country.

It was in 1635 that Charles I issued a commission to Thomas Witherings, Esquire, to organize the internal mails of the country. These had, up to then, been carried in haphazard way by anybody. There had been a makeshift system for royal correspondence to and from the court, but private mail was delivered only as a sideline.

Witherings accordingly set up regular posts along the five main post roads out of London—to Edinburgh, Norwich, Bristol, Exeter and Holyhead. The posts were dispatched once a week. For a single letter, one sheet of paper folded—there were no envelopes in those days—the postage was for under 80 miles, two pence; for under 140 miles, four pence; for over 140 miles, six pence; to the Scottish border, eight pence. All letters were sent through London and all postage was paid there.

The total staff then numbered 47. Today the London staff dealing with mails only is more than 35,000. The post office of 1635 handled 25,000 letters a week. That of 1935 deals with 20,000,000 a day.

Dinosaur Marks Found on New England Cliff

Rumney, N. H.—Footprints of a giant prehistoric animal, possibly of the dinosaur family, have been discovered on a cliff behind the summer home here of George C. Frolich.

Toe marks of the clawlike tracks measure 6 to 8½ inches long. The discovery supports the contention of scientists that Pleistocene monsters 60 to 70 feet tall once roamed this district.

Alive? He Has Much Trouble Proving It!

Prague.—A Bohemian farmer is trying hard to prove that he is alive—so far without success.

Unless Robert Gueznl, of Zatec, can satisfy the authorities that he is living, his "widow" will have to pay inheritance taxes on her "late" husband's estate.

When his wife received the demand for taxes, her husband protested to officials that he was alive.

The officials agreed that there must have been some error somewhere, but pointed out that they were in no position to make the necessary correction unless Gueznl could produce a certificate proving that he really was alive.

The fact that the parish church at which Gueznl was baptized and married did not mention his death in its register was not accepted as proof that he was still living.

IMPREGNABLE FORT TO HOLD U. S. GOLD

Vault Will Be Built of Steel and Concrete.

Washington.—The government awarded the contract for construction of its monetary fortress at Fort Knox, Ky., to the Great Lakes Construction company of Chicago. The gold fort will cost \$468,274.

The vault is to be built on specifications prepared by the Treasury department. These were designed to make the storehouse as impregnable as the skill of man could devise.

The vault also will be suspended in the middle of a square building with floors, roofs, and walls two feet thick. The walls and roofs are to be faced with granite.

Use Steel and Concrete.

The vault also will be two feet thick and of unusual construction. Steel coils are to be laced into one another within the walls with steel rods running through the coils to hold them together. The coils will be imbedded in concrete.

Thus, according to the designers, even though much of the concrete is removed, the steel coils will remain as a barrier against the passage of even a man's hand.

The vault will be 40 by 64 feet and extend through nearly two stories of the completed building. The space allowing for corridors would be sufficient to house \$19,000,000,000 in gold.

Site Far From Coast.

Under present plans the vault will hold all the gold of the country now in the East. There are at present \$9,500,000,000 in gold in the country, the bulk of which is in the East. Fort Knox was selected as the site of the storehouse because it is behind the natural barriers of the Rockies and the Appalachians—2,100 miles from the Pacific coast and 650 miles from the Atlantic coast.

The vault is to be open to continual inspection on all four sides and top and bottom. There is to be an 18-inch space under the floor and above the ceiling. These spaces are to be brilliantly lighted and equipped with mirrors so that guards will be able to see every inch of the vault.

The building is to be protected by a series of sensitive microphones, parapets and machine gun turrets.

Preliminary work on the site was begun last June when seven laborers spaded into a field of daisies. They dug into bed rock for the structure's foundation.

Have You Seen This Oasis?

Dry as the season may be, an unusual tree growing in Madagascar and Borneo always is prepared to refresh thirsty travelers. It is called the Traveler's Palm. From the trunk extend fan-like leaves, each with a sheath at its base where water is stored. By piercing a leaf at its base, therefore, passers-by may drink from nature's own water fountain. The leaves also are used extensively in building native huts.

Russian Gems in London

While the tragic Russian jewels attracted much attention when displayed recently in London, they did not specially appeal to the British taste. The 2,000 gems, once the property of the czar and czarina, were declared to be magnificent and elaborate, but of a heavy nature which went out of style after the death of Queen Victoria.

DICE FURNISH CLUE TO LIFE AGES AGO

They Prove Trade Flourished, Says Scientist.

Philadelphia.—Terra cotta dice used in gambling operations at Tepe Gawra nearly 50 centuries ago furnish evidence that international commerce flourished to a hitherto unsuspected degree in ancient Mesopotamia, according to Dr. E. A. Spelsier, University of Pennsylvania archeologist.

Describing in a new volume the excavations at Tepe Gawra, Professor Spelsier points out that although all numbers from one to six appear on the dice, the sum of the numbers on opposite sides does not total seven. Thus, he says, they are like dice found at Mohenjo-Daro, an archeological site in India, and indicate the existence of commercial relations between the two cities.

The dice are among objects found in the first eight levels of the ancient mound at Tepe Gawra by an expedition under Professor Spelsier's leadership. He cites also a toy four-wheeled wagon of terra cotta, figurines representing the Mother Goddess and other finds of pottery, stone and copper as evidence of a widespread international commerce there.

The toy wagon, drawn by an animal of terra cotta, belongs to a type unknown in Mesopotamia in that period but it closely resembles models of hooded chariots found above and beyond the distant Caucasus and the Caspian sea and constitutes tangible proof of trade with those regions, Doctor Spelsier contends.

Other Tepe Gawra finds, it is stated, have affiliations with cities in various parts of the ancient East, including Cyprus, Susa in Persia, and Ur of the Chaldees, Kish and Uruk in Babylonia.

Doctor Spelsier first investigated the ancient mound at Tepe Gawra in northeastern Mesopotamia in 1927 when he was field director of an archeological expedition sponsored by the University museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the American Schools of Oriental Research.

Doctor Spelsier returned to the university in 1932 to resume his work as professor of semitics, and Charles Bache became field director of the joint expedition.

During the season of 1934-35 the expedition led by Mr. Bache uncovered the oldest city in the world on Level 12 at Tepe Gawra. This month the expedition, which recently left this country for Tepe Gawra, will begin its campaign with the clearing of a still older level.

Weather Men to Speak Language of Their Own

Washington.—An international language for the weather, made up of signs and figures instead of words so as to avoid the confusion of varied national languages, is to become uniform for the world's weather man, W. R. Gregg, chief of the United States weather bureau, asserted.

Returning from Warsaw he reported that the International Meteorological organization at its eighth meeting there, with representatives of 42 countries present, adopted a program for unification of codes, symbols and units in the exchange of weather reports.

The maps on which daily weather forecasts are based will look alike the world over. A black dot will mean light rain or drizzle, a star will mean light snow, and a plain circle will mean clear, cloudless skies on every weather map, whether the observers supplying data for it speak English, French, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, or any other language.

		SAUERKRAUT, STRING BEANS, CRUSHED CORN, TOMATOES and EARLY JUNE PEAS, Your Choice, 4 cans 25c; Assort Your Purchase
Sunnyfield Family—The All Purpose FLOUR, 5-lb. bag 22c; 12-lb. bag 49c; 24-lb. bag 97c Rajah Brand CIDER VINEGAR, quart bottle 10c		
PANCAKE FLOUR or BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, Sunnyfield Brand, Your Choice, 2 packages 15c		
Golden Crown SYRUP, 1½-lb. can 12c; 2½-lb. can 17c		
Sunsweet PRUNES, They're Tenderized, 1-lb. pkg. 9c; 2-lb. pkg. 15c		
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE, can 18c		
Del May Assorted CHOCOLATES, 5 lb. box 98c		
Pure Vegetable SHORTENING, 2 lbs. 29c		
Flako Prepared PIE CRUST, package 10c A & P CORN, 2 No. 2 cans 29c		
Rajah Brand SALAD DRESSING, 8-oz. jar 10c; 16-oz. jar 17c; qt. jar 29c		
WALDORF Toilet Tissue, 4 rolls 1½ Scot Paper TOWELS, 3 rolls 25c		
Beardsley's Shredded CODFISH, 2 packages 23c		
Calo or Marco DOG FOODS, 4 large cans 29c; Marco, 4 small cans 19c		
BRILLO, Pads or Steel Cleanser, Your Choice, 2 packages 13c		
Yukon Club BEVERAGES, 3 quart bottles contents 25c		
High Rock or Gosman BEVERAGES, 6 pint bottles contents 25c		
Cloverdale BEVERAGES, 16-oz. bottle contents 5c		
A & P Pure GRAPE JUICE, pint bottle 18c		
SOFT-A-SILK Cake Flour, package 29c; Relish Dish Free With Two Packages		
Grandmother's BREAD, large sliced loaf 9c; regular sliced loaf 7c		
NUTLEY MARGARINE, 2 lbs. 25c		
PRODUCE SPECIALS		
BANANAS, 4 lbs. 25c GRAPEFRUIT, 5c and 4 for 25c		
SWEET POTATOES, 4 lbs. 15c CABBAGE, 4 lbs. 10c KALE, 5c lb.		
CARROTS, 2 bun. 15c LETTUCE, 12c head PEANUTS, 2 lbs. 27c		
CHESTNUTS, 15c lb. COCONUTS, 8c		
Fancy Late Howe CRANBERRIES, pound 25c		
Tender Crisp CELERY, 2 stalks 15c; Hearts, 2 bunches 17c		
Fancy Emperor GRAPES, 3 lbs. 25c		
Large Juicy Tangerines, dozen 19c and 23c		
Sweet Juicy Florida ORANGES, dozen 25c		

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ASSOCIATED JUDGES,
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Linwood L. Clark, Baltimore.

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 Novem-
ber; Grand Jury Terms, May and No-
vember.

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,
Sherman E. Flanagan.

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Mrs. Fannie O. Ohler

CONSTABLE,
Emory Hahn.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
John H. Shirk.

TANEYTOWN ORGANIZATIONS

Taneytown Chamber of Commerce meets on the 4th Monday in each month in the Municipal building, at 8 o'clock.
Marwyn C. Fuss, Pres., Ist. Vice-Pres., Harry M. Mohney, 2nd. Vice-Pres., Thomas H. Tracy, Secretary, Rev. Guy P. Bready, Treasurer, Chas. R. Arnold.

Camp No. 2, F. O. S. of A., meets in Melting Hall, every second and last Thursday, at 7 P. M. Charles E. Edinger, Pres.; N. R. Devilliss, R. S. C. L. Stonestifer, Treas., and W. M. D. Ohler, F. S.

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, R. G. I. Chas. E. Edinger, Sec.; U. H. Bowers, F. S., and H. L. Baumgardner, Treas.

Taneytown Fire Company, meets on the 2nd Monday each month, at 7:30, in the Firemen's Building, James C. Myers, Pres.; C. G. Bowers, Sec.; W. F. Bricker, 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.

How Whitsun Got Its Name
Who knows how Whitsun got its name? Some say it means "White Sunday." Baptisms and confirmations used to be common on that day and white robes were therefore plentiful. Another theory is that the name originates from the old custom of giving the poor what were called "white meat offerings," such as milk and cheese. It is also claimed that Whitsun got its name from the white vestments worn by priests when celebrating mass at this feast. The weather at Whitsun has sometimes been white. The heaviest fall of snow recorded in this country at Whitsun occurred in 1888.—Pearson's Weekly.

Fines for Swearing Built Church

La Guayra, Venezuela, is one of the most novel and interesting ports. It is the port for Caracas, the capital of the country, which is only seven miles away in direct line but must be approached by a serpentine railroad 23 miles in length, which climbs the foothills of the Andes and the eastern slopes of the great mountain chain itself. Caracas, at a height of 3,000 feet, has a climate that is springlike at all times. The city is an ancient one for the Western world, dating from 1567. In the picturesque port of La Guayra is a church that has no counterpart elsewhere. It was built from the proceeds of fines imposed for swearing and is referred to by the inhabitants as the "Iglesia de la Santissima Carramba," or "The Church of the Most Holy Damn." It is a sumptuous church, into the construction of which has gone many a contribution from inhabitants who were willing to pay for their swearing.

WINTER RANGE

By **ALAN LE MAY**

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WNU Service.

CHAPTER VIII

Not more than half an hour could have passed when he was jerked broad awake by a fluttering knock upon his door. Before he could answer it, the door opened half hurriedly, half in stealth, and Jean's whisper came to him through the dark. "Kentucky, are you there?"

"Here, Jean." He jerked a match out of his pocket and struck it into flame with his thumb nail.

As he stood up she came close to him, her eyes very big and dark in her pale face. She was wearing moccasins, and without the high heels of her riding boots she looked less tall than he was accustomed to think of her, and somehow infinitely softer and more easily hurt.

"Jean—what is it?"
"Kentucky—somebody is walking all around us—just as quietly as—one of Joe St. Marie's ghosts."

"All around us? What do you mean?"
"I mean around the layout here—near the house."

"How many of them?"
"I only saw one. He was prowling through the shadows—I saw him plainly, not more than ten horse jumps away. He was carrying something on his shoulders. Then I thought I heard a walking horse."

"Where did you see this?"
"From the window of my room. I couldn't stand it alone there any more. Sometimes I think I'm going crazy."

"Let's have a look." Kentucky picked up his gun belt.

"Be quiet," she cautioned him. "Whoever it is doesn't want to be seen—that's certain. If we're going to find out who it is, he mustn't know that he's been seen."

"O. K."
She groped for his hand and led the way through the cold dark of the long ranch house.

Jean's room had two windows, one of which was wide open. At this window she knelt, peering out, and he dropped to one knee beside her.

"I first saw him from my bed," she whispered. "He went behind that dwarfed spruce. For a while he stood there behind it—as if he was watching the house. Then he went on, walking as quietly as—nothing human. As he went out of sight I got up and came to the window; and I watched him until I couldn't see him any more. He went toward the pump house, and out of sight."

"I don't see any sign of him now."
Jean seized his arm, and he heard her breath in her teeth. "What's that? There, close in the shadow of the pump house?"

Kentucky looked hard where she pointed. As he stared, straining his eyes against the bad light, he presently began to believe that he could make out the crouching figure of a man.

For what seemed a long time they knelt there, their eyes fixed upon the shadow against the pump house. Once Kentucky was certain that he not only perceived the whole outline of the crouched figure, but had seen it move; and his hand moved toward his gun. But the shadow blurred and lost outline, again, and he waited, unsure.

When the telephone broke into abrupt outcry in the house behind them the sudden burst of sound struck across their tense nerves like the crack of a whip against fiddle strings. Jean jerked violently; then, pulling herself together, whispered, "D—n!" The telephone continued to ring.

Kentucky whispered, "One of us will have to answer that. I think you'd better go. I'll stay and watch the shadow here. If it's for me, please take the message."

Jean Ragland hesitated, then silently

obeyed. With his eyes riveted upon their mark, Kentucky listened for what seemed a long time to the low murmur of Jean's voice, two rooms away.

Presently, alone, and with his eyes accustomed to their work, he saw the secret of the mysterious shadow dissolve, so that he finally recognized it for what it was—a bush, a wagon spring, and a broken buckboard wheel. Whomever Jean had seen prowling the layout, and wherever he might be now, he was no longer in the shadow of the pump house—and had not been, since they had watched that shadow together.

Disgusted, Kentucky rose, straightening his cramped knees. One long step from the window stood Jean Ragland's bed. He sat down upon it, careful to avoid a creaking of the springs.

Her bed was still warm to his hand, where Jean had lain and tried to sleep; and for a moment he marveled that the toss of circumstances should have brought him so near to this girl, even for so little time. Then—he noticed something else.

Something was wrong with the mattress upon which he sat. Unmistakably, there was something within that mattress that had nothing to do with sleep. Suddenly Kentucky dropped to one knee beside the bed and thrust his hand between the mattress and the sheet.

Buried in the mattress his fingers found the polished wood of a rifle stock; and beside it, dismounted, the cool smooth steel of the barrel. For a moment his hand rested on these while something turned over in the pit of his stomach and refused to go back into place. He withdrew his hand, and sat down limply on the edge of the bed. He was not ready to say what the discovery meant; but he knew instantly that Jean was more deeply involved than he had supposed—perhaps far more deeply. "Dear G—d," he whispered, "what have we here? What have we here?"

The murmur of Jean's voice within the house had ceased; he heard the faint stir of the door as she came into the room. He stood up, overwhelmed with such pity for this ill-situated girl that he was the victim of an unac-

counted timidity. She came close to him and her hand touched his arm.

"That shadow was a misdeal," he whispered. "There isn't anybody in that shadow. I don't believe there's anybody out there any more." She said, "Oh."

He felt infinitely gentle toward her, and compassionate. Presently he knew that he would have to ask her why that gun was concealed in her mattress. He was unable to ask her yet. "What was the phone call?" he asked.

"That was for you," she told him. It was Mark Ferris, that gunsmith at Waterman. He's still trying to trace Zack Sander's gun for you."

"Yes? Quick! What did he say?"
"He said—" Jean was shivering so violently that she could hardly control the chattering of her teeth.

"Wait a minute." Kentucky picked her up, sweeping her off her feet with an arm under her knees, and laid her on the open bed; then pulled the blankets over her, and pressed the edges close about her throat. "Now go on," he said.

"He said that he has a record of such a gun. He sold it second-hand about a year ago."

"In G—d's name, woman, who did he sell it to?"
"To Joe St. Marie."

For perhaps half a moment Kentucky Jones was completely still. Then he sucked in a deep breath and began to swear through his teeth with the vicious intonation of a man who puts his whole heart into it. He had suddenly become aware that he had perhaps put off the formation of one theory for a little bit too long.

Suddenly he whirled to the window, crouched low to avoid the sash, and vaulted the sill. He heard Jean speak his name behind him, but he was racing for the bunk house. A match was already in his hand as he thrust open the door; he struck it on the logs and with quick efficient motions lighted one of the hanging lamps.

"St. Marie—" he said aloud.
Joe St. Marie's bunk was empty. Kentucky swore again, blew out the light, and left the bunk house on the dead run. He headed now for the corral nearest the pump house, and sprang half way up the corral fence.

The half dozen horses in the corral were huddled together near the empty feed box. The ponies moved and chirp-

ed, but by the time he had counted them Kentucky knew which horse was gone. This information only verified, however, what Kentucky had already guessed. Joe St. Marie, leaving stealthily, as Kentucky now knew Jean had seen him leave, was certain to take the best-conditioned horse upon the place, in this case a raw-boned claybank. Kentucky leaned against the fence and pressed the palms of his hands against his eyes. He was picturing to himself the lay of the country, and the probable intricacies of Joe St. Marie's mind. Immediately he came to a conclusion which he had not reason to be certain was sound, but which was the best he could form from what information he had.

Once more he drove through the clogging snow at the run, this time to the house; here he got his hat and his coat, his gloves and his spurs. After that he went to the stable, and put a loop upon the pony which he believed would come the nearest to matching the claybank's performance tonight—a wiry, almost under-sized steel-dust pony, strong with the markings of Indian blood. Kentucky had the blanket on and was swinging his fifty-pound saddle aboard by the horn as Jean, coming out from the house, reached his side.

"What—where are you going? What's happened?"

A sudden crazy anger came into Kentucky, like a stroke of white lightning. At its impact all the compassion, all the tenderness he had felt for this girl seemed to vanish, as if she had held him under a hypnosis, the spell of which had snapped. He turned on her furiously.

"What is it to you where I go or what I do? Men put their hands in the lion's mouth for you, and you tell them nothing—not even enough so that they can take care of their own lives!"

She stared at him a moment in utter bewilderment, and one hand went to her throat. "Why, Kentucky—why, Kentucky—I've told you more—more than—"

He said, "You trust no one, you work with no one; everyone trusts you, and you let us all ride blind."

He turned furiously to his horse and drew the halter up with a snap that jerked a grunt out of the animal. And he set his teeth in his lip lest he utter the belief which had overwhelmed him: that Jim Humphreys had died because of the reticence of this slim girl, now standing beside him in the snow.

"But—but—" Jean Ragland's eyes looked enormous in her white face. She shivered; the untrampled snow beyond the corral poles was no whiter than her blue-veined ankles, or her knuckles as she held the robe close at her throat. Kentucky Jones loomed above her like a tree, so that even in his anger he saw that she was a pitiful and desolated figure. Yet he was seeing Jim Humphreys' face as he had seen it last, staring with unseeing eyes at the first stars; and, believing that Jim Humphreys' death could have been prevented, had Kentucky known what this girl must know, he could not forgive her. His low, uncompromising voice cut hers down.

"I've been taken for a fool and used as a fool," he said. "But I tell you this: I'm going to ride this thing clear through to the end, regardless of what the end is. You hear me? And when that's done I'm through."

Jean Ragland's face contorted tragically, exactly as if he had cut her with his quirt. She managed to say, "What are you going to do?"

"I'm going to try to cut off St. Marie at Hightman's gap. If I don't get him there, I may or may not go on. I haven't decided yet."

"You think—you think he—"

"The man who put the gun into Zack's hand is the man responsible for the death, just as surely as if he shot Zack himself—and that gun was St. Marie's. I'm going to have me that man. When I've got him, I'm going to turn and get me the man that killed Mason. And I don't care who it is, or how close to home, or if it splits the rimrock wide open when he's caught."

It had been on his tongue to tell her that she might shield whom she wanted to, lie to whom she wanted to, conceal what evidence she wanted to, but he would see the killer of Mason hung in the end; but he bit this back. Still jerky and explosive with his anger, he vaulted into the saddle.

He did not look back; but as he slammed out of the Bar Hook layout, he somehow knew that she was still standing there in the snow, as she watched him as far as he could be seen. And he wondered if it was impossible for this girl to go to pieces, like other women, and lose herself in tears.

For four miles he held steadily northward, then turned and swung a broad circle, seeking to cut a trail which would verify the supposed direction of St. Marie. He was far to the eastward when he at last cut a straight-drawn track made within the hour. He judged that the bronc rider was pushing northeast at a cat-trot, trying—as Jones had guessed—for Hightman's gap.

The hours passed and the pony tired, and it seemed to Kentucky Jones that that ride was perhaps the longest and loneliest he had ever made in his life. He could not keep Jean Ragland out of his mind.

He remembered the strong sharp pressure of her fingers, and the touch of her cheek, and the plant, yielded curve of her body in his arms; he could see the stir and drift of her loose hair as they had stood in the corral. This girl had become the center of all living, as a waterhole is the center of a range, or a fire the center of a camp. He had never been called upon to admit this to himself, until suddenly circumstances had asked him to accept

also the certainty that she had betrayed them all.

For he could not avoid recognition that Jean's concealment of the rifle had a different meaning than had that extraordinary feat of hers at the inquest, when she had lifted the bullet that killed Mason from under the very nose of the sheriff. Her concern with the bullet had told him that she was shielding someone—if not the killer, then at least someone who might otherwise have been open to an unfair suspicion. Although, in the case of the bullet, she had availed herself of his help, he had been able to understand that he remained an outsider here, who could not expect to be told in what sort of thing he had assisted her. But in spite of Old Man Coffee he had assumed that she was at least co-operating with the interest of her father and her father's brand.

But the discovery of the hidden rifle told him at once that she was co-operating with no one; that, incredibly, she was playing an utterly lone hand—at least, he reflected bitterly, as far as the Bar Hook was concerned. For certainly no man had had anything to do with hiding a rifle in a bed. Only a woman would select a cache so close under the light.

She was acting, then, without co-operation with her father, or any other of the Bar Hook personnel. The association of this fact with the circumstances of Jean's rendezvous with her father's enemy was unavoidable.

To this unhappy situation the revelation of St. Marie's connection added a sharp immediacy. He believed now that the materials for solution had been under their hands; and were now perhaps lost to them because Jean had concealed the very signs that would have shown the trail. Because of her concealment of evidence, the Bar Hook had moved uncertainly, helplessly in the dark; and the result was that a good tall boy was dead, and others would perhaps join him before it was through.

In his present state of disillusionment and the dregs of anger, he was supported by no particle of faith. He could not put her out of his mind. But she seemed to him to be like a mirage, which lures all the sanity out of a thirsty man, yet contains nothing of honesty, nor sincerity, nor faithfulness, when finally it is reached.

He pushed on steadily, counting upon the toughness of his pony. His hope that he would be able to make Hightman's Gap before St. Marie was very like a prayer. Until now the smash of six-guns had never been associated in his mind with anything more desirable than the raw, sickly smell of blood. But now, for once in his life, he had a stubborn urge to throw bullets into something alive, and blow it off the face of the earth. He hoped fervently not only that he would head Joe St. Marie, but that St. Marie would fight.

Then, unexpectedly, he found that he was in country that he knew; and in three hundred yards more he recognized the trail into Hightman's gap. He approached with caution, stopped his horse and swung deep out of the saddle, not daring to set foot to the ground. Carefully, with ungloved hand, he explored a section of the trail inch by inch, until he was satisfied that no man had passed this way before him in the last twenty-four hours.

He proceeded into the gap, ice crackling under foot where the snow had been crushed by passing hoofs. A little way above the trail, in a twisted bunch of junipers, he easily found cover for a man and a horse. Kentucky Jones brushed the snow off a bit of rock, rolled himself a cigarette, and listened to the quiet.

He had time for a second cigarette, and a third, leisurely smoked, with long waits between. He presently began to think that he had misread Joe St. Marie's purpose, and that the man had taken some other way. But there was nothing to do but wait, his brain tired out with its own running, like the horse.

When at last he heard an approaching horse it startled him, it had come so close before he heard it at all. He rose cautiously, freed his gun in its leather and put his left arm around the pony's head to hold down its nose, preventing its whinny to the stranger.

Around a shoulder of rock seventy-five yards away the rider appeared; and he recognized the broad-banded black and white Mackinaw that Joe St. Marie wore.

Kentucky Jones could see now why he had been so late in hearing St. Marie's approach. St. Marie was riding not in the center of the trail but in the rougher going at the side, avoiding the ice formed by the hoof-crushed snow in the trail itself. Even then, Kentucky had a moment of admiration for the horsemanship of this man. Under Joe St. Marie's saddle the sleepiest old plug always looked alertly awake, and spoiled horses, with mouths tougher to the bit than the grip of a man's hand, took on an unexpectedly decent sensitivity. It was as if something about St. Marie put into horses the fear of God.

St. Marie was now within the twenty-five yards; he was leaning a little sideways in the saddle, peering into the junipers so directly that Kentucky thought the bronc rider was looking him straight in the face. Yet St. Marie came on. Kentucky drew his gun, and waited until St. Marie was almost below him.

His voice was low as he spoke, but coming unexpectedly out of the quiet from within ten yards it lifted St. Marie like a fired gun. "Just a minute, Joe!"

The result was as if Kentucky had snapped a strip of hide from St. Marie's horse with a bull whip. The animal snorted and went forward in a great bound as St. Marie's spurs struck. Joe St. Marie himself in the same instant flung himself half out of the saddle

and behind his horse. He had hooked his spur on the side nearest Kentucky into the cantle of his saddle and was riding low on the far stirrup, but the effect from where Kentucky stood was as if he had disappeared.

Kentucky's horse, startled by the other's stampede, half freed itself with a great stamping of feet, throwing Kentucky off balance as he fired; but the shot caught St. Marie's horse in its third jump. As the gun spoke the horse went down on its knees, nose into the snow, as if it had hit the end of a rope.

Kentucky, gun in hand, sprang across St. Marie's downed horse to where the rider lay.

St. Marie lay on his back, his hands above his head, one of them still holding his gun, cocked but unfired. Kentucky took the gun with his left hand. He would have eased the hammer down, but St. Marie's horse, shot through the shoulders, was trying to get up, straining its neck toward its withers. Using St. Marie's gun, Kentucky put a bullet through its head.

The bronc rider was breathing heavily, but except that he had been knocked out by the throw, Kentucky could not find anything wrong with him. When he had satisfied himself that St. Marie had no other weapon of any account, he unfastened St. Marie's bed-roll from the fallen horse, kicked it out flat, and dragged St. Marie onto it. Then he sat down on the horse to await results.

(To be Continued.)

The Janizaries

The Janizaries, an infantry force of Turkey, were first organized by Sultan Orkhan about 1330. Later their number was increased and they were given special privileges. It was their boast that they never fled in battle and that they were the nerve and sinew of the Ottoman army. They were kept in barracks in Constantinople and a few other cities. Some constituted the sultan's bodyguard and in time they became so dangerous that their frequent insurrections resulted in efforts to disband them. In 1526 they rebelled because of a proposal to form a new militia, the sultan, Mahmud II, having displayed the flag of the Prophet, and supported by their commander in chief defeated the rebels and burned their barracks, many of them perishing in the flames. A royal proclamation abolished the corps. Some 15,000 were executed and fully 20,000 were banished.

Liberty Statue International Symbol

The statue of Liberty in New York harbor has become an international symbol, having been used on postage stamps of at least three countries. In 1922 Peru issued a 10 centavos stamp showing the portrait of President Luis M. Sanchez Cerro. After this stamp was placed on sale it was discovered that it conflicted with the laws of Peru, for it showed the portrait of a living man. The issue was withdrawn and a new stamp designed using the same frame but substituting the statue of Liberty for the portrait. Before this was accomplished President Cerro had been deposed and assassinated.

Salesman Quits 5-Year Job as Bullet Buffer

Toledo, Ohio.—"Cap" E. E. Richardson, the most shot-at-and-hit man in Lucas county, had to throw it all over because his insurance company got nervous.

For the last five years Richardson, a police equipment salesman, has been conducting personal demonstrations of his bullet-proof vests, firing away at himself when no one else would take the risk of holding the gun.

The last time "Cap" was shot he had put on the vest of a competitor to prove he wasn't ringing in a tin vest for the sake of comparison with his own.

"That was the worst beating I ever took from a bullet," said Richardson. "It burned and stung my whole left side."

Public Buys Grapes From Historic Vine

London.—More than 500 bunches of grapes, each weighing a pound and a half, were gathered this year from the one hundred and sixty-seventy-year-old vine at Hampton Court palace, which Cardinal Wolsey built and gave to Henry VIII. The grapes annually are sold to the public for \$1.25 a pound, plus a small charge for baskets, which are made by the blind.

NO MORE RATS

mice, roaches or beetles after you use RAT-SNAP. It's a rodent killer. They eat it without any bait. Doesn't matter how much other kinds of food is around. Apply it 1st, 4th, and 7th day and cut each cake in 80 pieces, place it where the vermin is seen to run.

25c size—1 cake—enough for Pantry, Kitchen or Cellar.
35c size—2 cakes—for Chicken House, Coops, or small buildings.

The Wetsel Seed Co., Inc., Harrisburg, Va., says "Out of the neighborhood of 700 to 1,000 customers we have only had four dissatisfied ones so far, which we consider a very fine record."

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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 December 1

EZRA'S MISSION TO JERUSALEM

LESSON TEXT—Ezra 7:6-10; 8:21-23, 31, 32.

GOLDEN TEXT—The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek him. Ezra 8:22.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Bringing Gifts for God's House.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Ezra's Long Journey.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How God Helps.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Purposeful Prayer and Courageous Action.

I. Who Ezra Was (7:1-10).

1. A priest (vv. 1-5). He was from the line which was to stand between God and the people. The leader of the first company was Zerubbabel, a sort of military governor. The great need now was for a religious leader, for the people had gone far from God, as we see from the noble reformation which Ezra effected.

2. A ready scribe (v. 6). He was a teacher of the law of God.

3. His high ambition (vv. 7-10).

a. He set his heart to seek the law of the Lord (v. 10). He set out definitely with the purpose to know God's Word. No one who purposes in his heart to seek the law of the Lord can fail.

b. He set his heart to obey the Lord (v. 10). He was not only concerned with knowing God's Word but obeying it. God's Word cannot be known in its fullness by the intellect; it must be experienced. An essential qualification for a teacher of the Bible, a preacher, or Sunday school worker, is obedience to God's Word.

c. He set his heart to teach in Israel God's statutes and judgments (v. 10). He not only had a love for God's Word but a desire to implant it in the hearts of others.

II. Ezra's Commission (7:11-20).

Ezra went forth backed by the decree from King Artaxerxes. The king gave him a copy of the decree which authorized him to lead a company back to Jerusalem. This decree empowered him to

1. Collect funds (vv. 15, 16);
2. Levy tribute (vv. 21, 22);
3. Appoint magistrates and judges (v. 25);
4. Execute penalties (v. 26).

So great was the king's confidence in Ezra that he delegated all these powers to him. For this great favor Ezra lifted his heart to God in thanksgiving (vv. 27, 28). He was mainly concerned with the fact that he was to beautify the Lord's house and acknowledged that God had put his purpose into the king's heart.

III. The Company Which Returned With Ezra (Ezra 8:1-20).

This company was comparatively small, only 1,754 males, but including the women, children and servants there were perhaps 6,000 or 7,000 people. Before proceeding on the journey Ezra was careful to find out as to whether any of the Levites, the ministers of God, were with them (v. 15). He knew that the success of their enterprise depended upon the spiritual condition of the people. Temporal blessings and prosperity of the individual and the nation depend upon the people's attitude toward God.

IV. Ezra's Prayer and Fasting (8:21-23).

The first thing that he did was to seek God's guidance. The reason Ezra sought the Lord's help was that as far as possible he desired his mission to be free from human dependence. He did not minimize the dangers attending his journey, but since he had assured the king that the hand of the Lord would be upon all for good who sought him, he was ashamed to ask the king for a military escort to protect them from the marauding Arabs. His desire was to prove the reality of God's help, as God's honor among the heathen was at stake.

V. The Successful Journey (8:24-32).

God heard their prayer. The treasure entrusted to them was great. Perhaps the entire value of money and sacred utensils was nearly five million dollars. For a small caravan to go through a country infested by these robber bands carrying such an amount of money was most perilous, but Ezra knew that God was able and would protect them. Observe

1. The care and honesty (vv. 24-30). The money was weighed unto them at the start and was to be weighed when turned over to the authorities at Jerusalem. The incentive to honest and strict accounting of the trust was that they were holy men and were entrusted with that which belonged to God.
2. Their safe arrival (vv. 31, 32). Some four and one-half months were required to make the journey. God brought them safely to their destination, thus proving that he is faithful to those who put their trust in him.

Perfect Love
Perfect love is distinguished by the character of its enjoyments. It craves the spiritual, the holy and Divine. Its enjoyments are purely religious; they are sought by prayer, reading the Scriptures, pious meditations and acts of Christian duty and usefulness. The enjoyments of a pure heart are sweet, rational and unwavering.

Objections
Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must first be overcome.—Johnson

Negroes Not Only Black or Dark-Skinned People

Negroes are by no means the only black or dark-skinned people, nor even the only black people of Africa. The Nubians and Hottentots are darker than some of the negroes of the elevated plateaus of Central Africa, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

But taking the term in its popular sense in this country, it may be said that the negro race is as old as history. Negroes were apparently unknown to the Greeks before the Seventh century B. C., but they were known to the Egyptians at least 2300 B. C., and are represented on Egyptian monuments of 1600 B. C., with all the distinctive features of the true Guinea negroes of our own times.

The importation of slaves to the United States was abolished by Constitutional provision in 1808. Slaves were smuggled into this country in a few instances after that time, the last cases occurring shortly before the Civil war. Since then there has been a considerable migration of negroes to the United States from the West Indies.

House of "Thousand Fears"

A house is still standing at one corner of the marketplace at Rotterdam, Holland, which bears the inscription, "The House of a Thousand Fears." The story is told that in 1572, when the Spaniards sacked the city, having gained admission by treachery, an order was issued not to allow a single man, woman or child to escape the general massacre. In this house, it is said, 1,000 people took refuge, and to mislead the Spanish soldiers, the master took a kid, killed it, and smeared the floor with its blood. Then, throwing the furniture into confusion, the people hid themselves in the upper rooms, in the cellar, and in the garret. The soldiers entered, but concluding that their comrades had done the work before them, passed on, and the people, "shivering with a thousand fears," at last made their escape.

Vegetation in Mountains

On ice-covered mountains it is impossible for plants to grow, except on the moraines of the glaciers or on slopes that are free of snow for a brief period in summer. In northern Siberia plants are known to survive temperatures as low as 76 below zero. Green plants must expose their chlorophyll or green coloring matter to the light, hence most water plants grow near the surface. In the case of the large marine kelps anchored in deep water, their working bodies are floated up toward the light by air bladders.

Red Cross Building

The national headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington is the first in the architecturally related group of three buildings forming the complete Red Cross unit, built of white marble in Grecian style, and dedicated in 1917. Adjoining headquarters is the memorial building dedicated to the heroic women of the World War, whose cornerstone was laid in 1923 by the late President Taft. The third building is a white marble office building.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE — OF — VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in the last will and testament of Eliza Miller, late of Carroll County, in the State of Maryland, deceased, and of an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll Co., dated the 4th day of November, 1935, the undersigned Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Eliza Miller, will sell at public sale, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1935, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises located on West Baltimore Street, in the town of Taneytown, Carroll County, all that lot or parcel of land of which Eliza Miller, died, seized and possessed, now known as the Burgess S. Miller property, located on the South side of West Baltimore Street, fronting 56 feet on Baltimore Street and running back 330 feet to an alley, and containing 18,480 square feet of land, more or less.

The improvements thereon consist of a 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, metal roof, containing 6 rooms, summer house and other outbuildings. This property lies between the properties of Samuel Bishop and the Misses Baumgardner.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court, the residue in two equal payments of three and six months respectively, the credit payments to be secured by the bonds or single bills of the purchaser with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

CHANDOS M. BENNER, Administrator.
BROWN & SHIPLEY, Attorneys.
J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 11-8-35

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MODERN MIXED VEGETABLES

PERHAPS you like to parboil in the kitchen preparing vegetables for cooking. Most people don't, and there is a good modern way to avoid all this work. The way is simply to use mixed vegetables in cans. Then all the work of preparation has been done for you much more thoroughly than you could do it, and you can go straight to your cooking. And what a variety of combinations you can make with these mixed vegetables in cans! Curries, cutlets, jellies, stuffed peppers, even pies. These recipes prove it.

Casserole of Curried Rice and Vegetables: Sauté one minced onion in one-third cup butter until tender but not brown. Add one and a half teaspoons curry powder, one teaspoon celery seed and one teaspoon salt, and stir smooth. Add one cup boiling water, and cook a few minutes longer. Pour this over three cups hot cooked rice and toss lightly together until well mixed. Line bottom and sides of a buttered casserole with the rice and fill center with the drained contents of a No. 2 can of mixed vegetables. Cover with rice, dot with two tablespoons butter, and bake in a hot oven for about thirty minutes. Makes eight servings.

Cutlets and Jelly

Vegetable Cutlets: Make a thick white sauce of two tablespoons butter, four tablespoons flour and one cup milk, and season highly with salt and pepper. Add the well-drained contents of a No. 2 can of mixed vegetables and spread out on a buttered plate to cool and stiffen. Then



take up heaping tablespoonfuls of mixture and shape into cutlets (or croquettes, if desired). Roll in fine crumbs, then in one well-beaten egg, and again in crumbs. Set in refrigerator to get firm. Fry in deep fat—390 degrees—until brown. Makes about twelve cutlets or croquettes. Serves six.

Vegetables in Tomato Jelly: Soften two tablespoons gelatin in one-half cup water, and dissolve in two and a half cups boiling canned tomato juice. Add four tablespoons sugar, four table-spoons vinegar, four tablespoons lemon juice and one teaspoon salt. Cool and let thicken to consistency of honey. Add the drained mixed vegetables from a No. 2 can, pour into wet individual molds, and let harden in refrigerator. When ready to serve, turn out

into nests of crisp lettuce. Serve with a dressing made by whipping one-half cup cream and beating into it one-half cup French dressing. Makes eight to ten servings.

Stuffed Peppers and Pie

Baked Stuffed Peppers: Cut off stem ends of six or eight medium green peppers, and remove seeds and membrane. Parboil for two or three minutes in boiling water, then drain. Combine contents of a No. 2 can mixed vegetables with one cup white sauce, season well, and fill peppers with mixture. Top with buttered crumbs. (If desired, a square of sliced cheese may be placed on each pepper.) Place close together in a shallow pan and surround with a little hot water. Bake until tender and browned or about thirty minutes. Makes six to eight servings.*

Migrating Names Found Scattered Over Country

The map often proves an index to local loyalty, showing how people have emigrated and the name of their home town has emigrated with them. Britain's metropolis is duplicated many times, observes a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine. There are Londons in Kentucky, Ohio, Ontario, and many other parts of the world. The Ontario London actually stands on a Canadian Thames in a Canadian Middlesex. There are ten Colnes on the world's map, 14 Burtons and 37 plus another name, 23 Prestons and 33 more with titular additions. The name of Washington is found over 200 times. There are, besides, 14 Richmonds. The original is the Yorkshire borough, where the "Lass" of the famous song dwelt. The Thames-side suburb was originally Sheen, and was renamed Richmond by Henry VII, who had been Earl of Richmond.

The names of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge have been carried all over the world, usually, as with Albany, originally the name of the Scottish Highlands, by peers who bore them as titles of nobility. New York is not the capital of the state of that name, but Albany, and both are named after the Duke of York and Albany, who later became James II. He also named London's St. James', Duke street, and York street, Covent Garden.

Charter Oak's Location Is Marked by Monument

The first settlers of Hartford, Conn., found there a white oak, tall and spreading, whose age then was estimated at several centuries. It was used as a landmark by the Indians, on whose request the pioneers spared the tree. In the year 1637, about 50 years after the founding of the colony, notes a writer in the Detroit News, Sir Edmund Andros, appointed by King James II to be governor of all New England, attended a session of the Colonial assembly at Hartford and demanded its charter. Appearing to submit, the colonists went to the council chamber to carry out the ceremony, but while the charter was on the table, the candles were snuffed out; before they could be relighted, the precious document was carried away by Capt. Joseph Wadsworth and concealed in the hollow trunk of this ancient oak. When Andros was deposed in 1689, the government and charter reappeared and undying reverence was established for the old charter oak. The tree was blown down in August, 1856, but its location, on Charter Oak place, Hartford, is marked by a white marble monument.

Efficiency of Fins Aid

Fish to Be So Graceful

The most conspicuous external organs of fishes are the fins. The fins are composed of non-scaled membranes supported by bony rods through the movement of which locomotion is accomplished. The high speed which most fishes are able to attain tells of the efficiency of the fins, the most powerful of which is the caudal fin. The pectoral fins are located one on either side of the body and correspond to the hind legs of an animal, says a writer in the Washington Star. The uppermost fin is called the dorsal fin, and oftentimes is divided into two or even three parts, appearing to be distinct and not uncommonly termed "adipose fins." The remaining vertical member is known as the anal fin and, like the dorsal, may be composed of spines, rays and finlets. Great variations occur in shape, size, division, position and other features of the fins of different species, thereby offering characters which serve in a big measure for classification.

Organs common to higher animals are found in fishes. The ear, an internal chamber, lies near the brain, but it has no opening to the exterior. In the otoliths, or ear stones, which function, apparently, in determining the equilibrium so necessary to fish life. It is highly probable that the ear shares with the lateral line the recording and interpretation of sound and water disturbances.

Nostrils are present, but the part they play in the fish make-up is not clearly understood. Though external openings are present, the nasal pits do not extend back to the throat, and no apparent assistance is rendered to respiration.

Pig Sticking, British Sport, Still in Fashion

Two very ancient and honorable sports, by no means extinct in this country, still attract visitors to the channel islands off the coast of southern California. "Pig sticking," that typically British pastime with its accompanying dangers and thrills, is an attraction to many American sportsmen. On Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa islands, lying about thirty miles west of Santa Barbara, there are still numbers of wild boars to be found, descendants of pigs originally brought to the isles by early Mexican and Basque settlers. These animals have an unusually ferocious nature and will charge a human being on sight. Consequently it is dangerous for a man to travel about either of these islands without a good rifle, especially if he is unmounted.

Santa Barbara island, 50 miles west of San Pedro, is a precipitous, rocky place, inhabited, observes a writer in the Washington Post, by herds of wild goats, which lure sportsmen who are fond of chasing their quarry in craggy surroundings. While not as dangerous as hunting the wild boars, goat-hunting requires steady nerves.

To "Kick the Bucket"

The expression "kick the bucket," which we consider slang, had its origin in the time of the ancient Egyptians. It is directly traced to the language of the Egyptians and it is illustrated in the hieroglyphics from which we have gained our knowledge of this people. In the Egyptian language the word for "kick" is "khekh," meaning to return or send back. Thus, in the hieroglyphics, the act of kicking a bucket is simply the return of an empty bucket—that is, a body without life. The bucket was used constantly by the Egyptians in their sign writing as a symbol of death. Though it seems a strange coincidence, this is but one of numerous instances wherein the customs and language of ancient peoples have been transferred into the slang interpretations of modern usage.—Washington Post.

Prime Minister Not Elected

The prime minister, or premier, of England is not elected. He is named by the crown. The nomination is somewhat restricted, however, since a prime minister could not carry on the business of government without the confidence of the house of commons, and such a vote of confidence is essential to retention of office. That is, when one party loses power, the prime minister resigns, and with his resignation his cabinet is dissolved. There usually is a recognized leader of the opposition party, to whom the formation of a new cabinet can be entrusted.

Amazing Juggling Trick

The most amazing juggling performance ever presented on a stage was the billiard-ball-and-cue act of the famous German juggler, Paul Cinquevalli. This feat, which required eight years to perfect, consisted of balancing two balls on the top of a cue, which in turn was balanced on another movable ball in a drinking glass that he held in his mouth.—Collier's Weekly.

Males Stay Home Nights

Male ostriches of the Old world type believe in staying home nights, especially during the brooding season. Adult ostriches take turns sitting on the eggs, the male sitting at night and the female doing the day trick.

Constituents of Wood

Wood consists of cellulose (42 to 67 per cent), lignin (24 to 30 per cent) and gums. Paper, rayon, cellophane and artificial leathers are made out of cellulose. No important use for lignin has thus far been discovered.

MEDFORD PRICES

STORE HOURS—7 to 5

WE BUY CALVES EVERY WEDNESDAY BEFORE 11 O'CLOCK

Bran	100-lb bag	\$1.10
Dairy Feed		\$1.25 bag
7 Cans Baking Powder		25c
Fig Bars		10c lb
Oats	39c bushel	in bags
Peppermint Lozenges		11c lb
Hagerstown Almanacs		5c each
Four 1-lb A. & H. Soda		25c
Lucky Strike Cigarettes		29c can
22-Shorts		15c box
3 lbs Mince Meat for		25c
Chuck Roast		15c lb
Ribbed Roast		14c lb
Round Steak		17c lb
Porterhouse Steak		17c lb
Sirloin Steak		17c lb
Shredded Coconut		11c lb
2-lb Box Crackers		19c

10-lb. bag Sugar 52c

100 lb. bag Sugar \$4.99

4 lbs Raisins for	25c
Boys' Knickers	75c
Toweling Crash	10c yd
Wash Clothes	5c
Canton Flannel	10c yd
6-month Auto Batteries	\$3.98
12-month Auto Batteries	\$4.98
18-month Auto Batteries	\$5.98
9 lbs Soup Beans for	25c
25-lb Lard Cans	25c
50-lb Lard Cans	25c
Beaver Plaster Board	2½¢ per ft
Cheese	19c lb
25-lb bag Fine Salt	29c
50-lb Bag Fine Salt	49c
50-lb Bag Coarse Salt	45c
100-lb Bag Coarse Salt	69c
140-lb Bag Coarse Salt	98c
5-gal Can Roof Paint for	89c
Cracked Corn	\$1.65 bag

6x9 Rugs \$1.98

9x10½ Rugs	\$3.48
9x12 Rugs	\$3.98
9x15 Rugs	\$6.98
Bricks	80c per 100
28-Ga. Galv. Roofing	
1¼-in. Corrugated	\$3.50 sq
2-V Galv. Roofing	sq \$3.50
3-V Galv. Roofing	sq \$3.75
5-V Galv. Roofing	sq \$4.00
29-ga. Galv. Roll Roofing	\$3.60
29-ga. Copper Bearing	
Roofing	\$3.75 sq
Molasses Feed	69c bag
100-lb Bag Cabbage	98c
Clothes Pins	1c doz
Boys' Union Suits	48c
Men's Winter Union Suits	75c
Women's Union Suits	48c

Men's Rubber Boots \$1.98 pr.

Flannellette Bloomers	20c pair
Flannellette Night Gowns	75c
10-lb Bag Hominy	25c
Horse Feed	\$1.75 bag
8x10 Glass	39c doz
Sweaters	89c each

Large Kow Kare 79c

Pink Salmon	10c per can
Auto Batteries, traded	\$1.98
7 Cans Pork and Beans for	25c
10-lb Bag Corn Meal	25c
Distillers' Grains	100-lb bag 98c
12-lb Bag Flour	39c
24-lb Bag Flour	75c
48-lb Bag Flour	\$1.49
Alarm Clocks	89c
Cement	60c bag
Coffee	11c lb
Plow Shares	39c
Landsides	79c
Moul Boards	\$2.39
Gasoline	8c gal
Kerosene	7c gal
3 Cans Mackerel for	25c
Bed Mattresses	\$3.98
Wash Boards	29c
Women's Bloomers	39c pair
Leather Halters	98c
Dynamite	9c stick
Felt Base Floor Covering	39c yd
Fuel Oil	6c gal
2-lb Box Cocoa for	11c
1-ply Roofing	69c roll
2-ply Roofing	98c roll
3-ply Roofing	\$1.25 roll
Gun Shells	49c box
2-lbs Coconut Bon Bons for	25c
3-lbs Chocolate Drops for	29c
No. 1 Steel Traps	\$1.48 doz
Mixed Nuts	19c lb
English Walnuts	19c lb
Almonds	25c lb
Butternuts	15c lb
Wood Stoves	98c
Coal Stoves	\$4.98
Oil House Heaters	\$27.50
Brooms	15c each
Pepper	11c lb
Front Quarter Beef	10c lb
Hind Quarter Beef	13c lb
Seven Day Coffee	17c lb
4-lb Dates for	25c
12-lb Bag Flour	39c
24-lb Bag Flour	75c
48-lb Bag Flour	\$1.48

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25c size—1 cake—enough for Pantry, Kitchen or Cellar.
35c size—2 cakes—for Chicken House, Coops, or small buildings.

R. M. Dempsey, Limestone, N. Y., says "Rat-Snap certainly does the work. It was well worth \$10.00 to get rid of the Rats and Mice in my own house."

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PROCEEDINGS ORPHANS' COURT.

Monday, Nov. 25, 1935.—Caroline L. Reed, administratrix w. a. of the estate of John Harris Reed, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

Michael E. Walsh and Roy W. Bond executors of Wesley W. Bond, deceased, returned inventory of additional personal property and received order to sell same.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Perkins, deceased, were granted to Clarence W. Perkins. Laura B. Drechsler, administratrix of Mary E. Ely, deceased, filed additional bond.

Anna M. Carbaugh, administratrix of Harry J. Carbaugh, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell same.

Charles A. Cramer, administrator of Howard H. Cramer, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and real estate and received order to sell personal property.

Emma E. C. Mentzer, administratrix w. a. of Albert T. Mort, deceased, settled her second account.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Lewis W. Caple, deceased, were granted to Guy W. Caple, and letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of said decedent were granted to Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore.

WORMS THAT EAT IRON.

A feasible explanation of the disease which attacks old metal coins is suggested by the recent discovery of some Italian engineers of a microbe which feeds on iron. The discovery was made through the frequency with which railway accidents occurred in one particular portion of the railroad in a certain district.

An examination of the rails was made and the presence of severe corrosion was revealed. A rail was taken up and broken. It was then found to be hollow; and further examination showed the presence of a thin, gray, threadlike worm about a third of an inch in length. A careful examination was made of the habits and appearance of this worm. Upon its head it carried two little glands filled with a corrosive secretion which is ejected every few minutes onto the iron. The ejection had the property of rendering the iron soft and spongy, when the worm at once proceeds to devour it.—Selected.

Famous Scientists Guide

Great National Academy

The National Academy of Sciences, founded in 1863 during the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln, is a self-governing institution of America's leading scientists charged with the responsibility of making studies for the federal government. It is also empowered to receive and distribute funds to facilitate important research undertakings. In 1916, at the request of the President, the National Research Council was founded, under the charter of the National Academy, for "the promotion and co-operative co-ordination of scientific research." The council engages actively in research promotion; it publishes many scientific monographs, and it maintains a number of research fellowships, the funds for which up to June 30, 1930, amounted to more than \$3,000,000.

The government itself engages directly in research activities to an extent not generally realized. The bureau of standards holds a key position in this respect as it is responsible for the supervision of the national standards, upon which are based the thousand and one measures of industry and science, besides acting as the government's official agency for standardization and industrial research.

Light Velocity Measured

by Astronomer Roehmer

Light velocity was first measured by the astronomer Roehmer in the Seventeenth century. It had been known for some time that a particular moon of the planet Jupiter underwent eclipse at intervals. Presumably it revolved in its orbit at a regular rate, observes a writer in the Chicago Tribune and therefore its eclipses should occur regularly. But astronomers had observed that the time intervals between these interplanetary time signals increased for half the year and then decreased at the same rate back to their original value.

Roehmer explained this fact as follows: As a result of the earth's annual journey around the sun, half the year we are moving away from Jupiter and the other half we are approaching it. Consequently the light from successive eclipses must travel progressively increasing distances to reach us during half the year, and decreasing distances during the other half, and requires respectively increasing and decreasing times for the trip.

Mexico's History

Mexico's history falls into three epochs. The country was annexed to the Spanish crown by conquest in 1521, and for three centuries was governed by Spain through 62 viceroys from Antonio de Mendoza (1535-1550) to Juan O'Donohu (1821-1822). From 1822 to 1911 was the second epoch, abounding in movements and events shaping the national life. After three-quarters of a century marked by stormy events the country settled down in 1876 to a long and quiet regime under the presidency of General Porfirio Diaz, who died July 2, 1915. He ruled the country with the exception of four years (1880-1884) until May 25, 1911, when he presented his resignation to congress. Then began the third or revolutionary epoch, starting with strokes of state and civil war and culminating in bold social and economic experiments.

TANEYTOWN HIGH PLANS OPERETTA.

(Continued from First Page.)

brother and sister and they must change their names. This leads to many complications which you will greatly enjoy when you see, "And It Rained."

The personnel of the cast is as follows: Mr. Wise, proprietor of the Wise Hotel, Basil Crapster; M'lie Marie Caray, manager of the French dancers, Doris Hess; Dennis Black, returning from college, William Fridinger; Maizie Black, Dennis' sister who has one hundred dollars, Agnes Elliot; Mrs. Wise, boss of the Wise Hotel, Mildred Baumgardner; Maibelle Rich, who is on a special errand, Charlotte Hess; John Rich, who follows and furnishes the money, Myron Tracey; Curly Rich, Maibelle's brother a member of the Glee Clubs, Richard Mehring; Steel Black, father of Dennis and Maizie, Robert Lambert; Jack and Fred, members of the Glee Club, Lewis Elliot and Donald Myers. The scene is laid in the garden and entrance to the Wise Hotel.

Act I, takes place in the morning. The musical numbers are, Overture, opening chorus, We want Service that was Yesterday, Tango Argentine, This is my Garden, Finale. Act II is in the evening. The musical numbers are Entrance opening chorus, Moonflower, Indian Dance, Goodbye Fellow Essemble, Little Mary Carey, Finale.

The chorus are as follows: Girls' Chorus: Virginia Eckard, Isabel Harmon, Rose Beall, Shirley Wilt, Louis Bankard, Pauline Sentz, Kathryn Fink, Thelma Harner, Roseanna Keilholtz, Vivian Haines, Sarah Utz, Doris Barter, Virginia Donelson, Oneida Fuss, Kathryn Carbaugh, Marie Myers, Mary Maus, Louise Myers, Maxine Hess, Virginia Teeter, Margaret Garner, Grace Hyser, Ruth Sutcliffe.

Boys' Chorus—John Cole, Norville Baumgardner, William Teeter, Robert Bankard, James Elliot, David Shambaugh and Arlin Utz.

The tap dancers are: Freda Stambaugh, Ruth Miller, Gertrude Shriner, Virginia Dehoff, Virginia Cashman, Anna Lambert. Jean Frailey is soloist.

The Indian Chorus consists of Audrey Roop, Mildred Porter, Grace Reaver, Pauline Valentine, Elizabeth Ohler, Mildred Carbaugh, Audrey Ohler and Betty Myers. Idona Mehning is soloist.

The musical numbers are being coached by Miss Estella Essig and the speaking parts by Miss Dorothy Kephart.

Mary Formwalt is business manager; Mrs. Ethel Loy will assist with the ticket sales; Norville Baumgardner is stage manager and his assistants are Celevaland Null and Jos. Baker.

The admission is Adults 35c; Children, 25c.

NATIONAL GRANGE IS FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.

The Sixty-ninth annual convention of the National Grange now in session at Sacramento, California, is giving earnest attention of the subject of rural electrification. By invitation, the REA is represented by Mr. Boyd Fisher, research technician. National Master Lewis J. Taber, of Ohio, in his opening address, spoke of the importance of bringing electricity to the American farm, and urged co-operation with all governmental agencies to that end. He said:

"The greatest blessing that can come into the many farm homes is electricity, with light, heat, power and refrigeration. Unfortunately too many of our power lines have been skimming the cream off their business by taking care of congested areas and leaving the agricultural field undeveloped. The cost of building transmission lines must be brought within the reach of agriculture wherever there are enough farmers to warrant the extension of the service. Power rates must be reduced in harmony with the cost of producing and distributing electrical energy. Where power rates are too high, where companies will not build transmission lines, organized agriculture should at once give thought to the necessary steps to build its own transmission machinery, and if need be, to develop on a sound and constructive basis its own generating plants. Publicly owned public utilities should pay school, police, and highway taxes. Any other method may reduce rates for the benefit of consumers, yet give an added tax burden to the public. The National Rural Electrification program and the machinery it has set up should be utilized in every section where needed."

Fred Brencman, of Pennsylvania, Washington representative of the National Grange, devoted a considerable section of his annual report to rural electrification. He gave a succinct summary of the set-up and activities of the REA, including many technical facts as to costs and specifications worked out by the REA staff. Mr. Brencman concluded:

"Believing that under proper conditions, and with the exercise of good judgment locally in contracting for service, the program of the Government for rural electrification holds a promise for improved conditions in our farm and village life, the Washington office of the Grange has co-operated wherever possible with those directing the activities of this new agency."

Deaf and Dumb See Plays Acted Out

Moscow.—One theater for the deaf and dumb, believed to be unique, where the management, cast and audience are all deaf and dumb, is operating here. Instead of spoken words the lines of the plays are expressed by gestures and facial expression. Among the plays in the theater's repertoire are most of Shakespeare's tragedies. The theater has a seating capacity of 500. It is nearly always full.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William J. Toop and Mary E. Jackson, Westminster, Md.

Donald F. Miller and Clara A. Jeffcoat, Gettysburg, Pa.

James C. Chaney and Anna B. Crowther, Mt. Airy, Md.

Edgar A. Shipley and Madeline A. Brown, Watersville, Md.

Michael J. Dayworth and Cora Myers, Johnstown, Pa.

Shando Telekey and Minnie Dommel, Mt. Joy, Pa.

James M. Corporal and Catherine Rhubottom, Sykesville, Md.

Oscar F. Wentz and Naomi G. Myers, Westminster, Md.

Lewis J. Myers and Helen G. Brown Westminster, Md.

Harvey E. Moyer, Jr. and Mary E. Lingle, Harrisburg, Pa.

Ralph S. Miller and Mildred S. Warehime, Lineboro, Md.

Charles H. Davis, Jr. and Cathryn A. Dougherty, Baltimore, Md.

LABOR UNIONS SPLIT.

The American Federation of Labor, and the Union Mine Workers, have definitely split. John L. Lewis, head of the mine workers, has headed the break. Both of these bodies will hold meetings in December.

Other unions interested are Typographical, Men's Clothing, Oil, Gas Fields and Refineries, Ladies, Government Workers, United Textile Workers, and others. Whether harmony will be restored, remains to be seen.

What the exact differences between the two main Unions hinged on, we can not follow.

It used to be easy to tell a wise man from a fool, but that was before they became vocal economists.—Newark (N. J.) Ledger.

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If you will start a savings account with this Bank and keep it active with regular deposits, you may look forward to many Thanksgiving Days of your own, besides those that are on the calendar.

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Now is the time to place Magazine Subscriptions for next year

R. S. McKinney

PUBLIC SALE OF Personal Property

The undersigned, having rented a stocked farm, will sell at public sale at his residence, near Piney Creek Presbyterian Church, on the Taneytown, Harney road, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1935, at 1:00 o'clock, P. M., all the following described personal property, to-wit:

ONE BLACK MARE, good worker; one 2-horse wagon and bed; manure spreader, double-row corn planter, corn worker, set hay rariages, 15-ft. long; wooden land roller, horse rake, spring-tooth harrow, 2-horse power gasoline engine, corn sheller, old buggy, single shovel plow, double shovel plow.

LOT OF HAY IN MOW.

LOT OF CORN IN CRIB,

2 sets of front gears, 2 collars, two bridles, 2 halters check lines, plow line, set of buggy harness, shovels, forks, single trees, double tree, triple tree, and many other articles not specifically mentioned.

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2 LARGE CANS LANGS SAUERKRAUT, 13c
2 LB. BX. EXCELL CRACKERS, 19c
1 BX. GINGER BREAD MIX, 19c
1 LB. MIXED FRUITS, 15c

For Your Fruit Cake

English Walnuts, Butter Nuts, Almonds, Pecans, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, Candied Pineapple and Cherries, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Currants, etc.

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