

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all orders for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th. Pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

All articles on this page are either original or properly credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this Office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

The publication in The Record of clipped editorials does not necessarily mean that such editorials are endorsed by The Record. In many instances they are published in order to show varying opinions on public topics.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1936.

FORECASTING FOR NEXT NOVEMBER.

It will be noted by all who read widely enough to catch the drift of public sentiment, that those who may be considered competent to make a fair forecast of the result in November, are not venturing to do so. There is comment in plenty; mostly critical of the new deal administration, but even such comments represent the "wish being father to the thought" kind; and are largely only personal opinions of speakers and writers, and do not presume to count actual votes as they will be cast by all classes in November.

There is perhaps agreement on the opinion that President Roosevelt is not as strong as he was at the outset of his administration, but this opinion does not extend as far as saying that his loss in popularity is sufficient to defeat him. Even the Literary Digest poll, so commonly quoted, does not represent the opinion of millions who are not reached by the poll. As something to place a sure bet on, the poll is altogether insufficient.

Even the press in the Western and middle states—everywhere, for that matter—can not at this time estimate the trend of the farmer vote, the veterans' vote, the labor vote, or the relief class vote. It is safe enough to classify what is pretty generally termed the business vote, the financial vote, the manufacturers' vote, as being strongly anti-Roosevelt; but this is a long way from representing the mixed classes, and those who have in many ways profited by government spending.

And, this condition may remain almost as cloudy as now, up to election day. There are various contingencies that may yet develop that may change the situation but they may also further add to the mix-up.

WHEN IS A DRUNKEN DRIVER?

Drunken driving, menace to life, and marked magisterial leniency in such cases has caused Mayor LaGuardia to name a commission of medical and legal experts to devise methods to determine the degree of intoxication that is dangerous under the law.

It seems worth noting that no railroad or other transportation company would or could permit a man to drive a locomotive, trolley, subway train or bus if known to have been drinking. Drunken-driven automobiles are as threatening engines of death.

Penalizing of drinking has become indelibly identified with blue laws and bigotry, and rightly, some think.

But while the sky might be the limit on a man's right to contain all the liquor he wants in bar or parlor, public right of another sort comes in when he carries more liquor than he can manage into the driver's seat or an automobile.

With traffic death toll what it is, it seems grotesque to quibble about where the hair-breadth line should be drawn to determine when a reckless driver is or is not intoxicated.

The benefit of the doubt henceforth we believe, should be given to the children and grownups who might be added by his recklessness to the awesome daily list of killed and injured.—World Telegram.

THE COMING BONUS PAYMENT.

It is leaking out that a large percentage of World War veterans have already negotiated loans on their coming bonus payments, some as far back as 1931, and up to 50 percent of the whole amount. The estimate now is that as high as 80 percent of the veterans have borrowed.

It is also stated that perhaps less than 5 percent of the borrowers will accept baby bonds at 3 1/2 percent interest, but will elect to take cash payments. In one group of 438 veterans who have applied for filing claims, on-

ly 6 have said that they would take the bonds.

Only a comparatively few have borrowed on Homes so far. The most said they owed debts for clothing, furniture and medical bills, for themselves and families, while many have financed themselves during unemployment. None will receive a bonus for a service of less than ninety days.

The earliest date for payment will be in July—as it happens, not so far in advance of election day; which may or may not, be of more advantage to one party than the other, due to the fact that the President vetoed the bonus bill, and that Democrats and Republicans in Congress alike, voted strongly to over-ride the veto.

RADIO ADVERTISING.

It must be remembered that a period of time before a microphone is paid for, the same as for space in a newspaper. It is rarely a disinterested commodity. It represents publicity, with a distinct object in view. It may represent plain advertising, or more craft propaganda or a program of entertainment.

A public speaker runs the chance of being questioned from his audience. A newspaper editorial "stays put" in plain type, and can be replied to by one course or another. A printed advertisement can be tested out, and "the firm" must be responsible; but the voice over the radio may ramble on without hindrance until the contracted for time has expired, and one has only a somewhat jumbled recollection of what was said. A statement of what purports to be fact, may be questioned.

The radio is, of course, a very fine and remarkable invention, but it carries what is given it to carry. If it is misused, it is not the fault of its mechanism—its sole function is to carry sound—whatever may be given it to carry.

On the whole, we should say that radio advertising does not carry with it the same force as printed advertising. There is a responsibility, of course, attached to the broadcasting firm, but just the same, the evidence came in sound, and not in black on white, producible before a jury, if necessary. It is almost "hear say" evidence, in fact, as well as in presentation.

FATAL UNFRIENDLINESS.

There is an unavoidable relation between government and business.

Out of the very nature of their respective functions, they must, therefore, be co-operative, if both are to reach the highest possible service.

Government derives its financial sinews from prosperous business. Its attitude, therefore, should be neither predatory nor confiscatory of the sources from which comes its capacity to carry on its duties.

It is more than casually to be regretted that government, as represented by the National Administration, and spokesmen for the world of business, finance and industry, throw brick bats at each other while all should be concentrating on recovery.

The purpose of this comment is not so much to fix responsibility as to voice regret. The government of the United States belongs to the people of the United States, is supposed to operate for the greatest good of the greatest number, but in so doing, there is nothing in the premises which pre-suppose that in the fulfillment of this ideal it is incumbent upon the government to be punitive in its attitude toward any single group.

Business and industry not only support society as well. The progressiveness of those who compose American industry—workers and managers—have built this country, and are the only hope for re-employment of the idle workers. It is unjust and harmful of the national welfare to insinuate that business men—whether they are manufacturers, tradesmen or financiers—are any more selfish or unpatriotic than any other group, even politicians.

Business is entitled to no special privilege, but neither does it deserve special punishment when it differs with politicians as to what will quickest bring recovery.—Industrial Press Service.

LOOKS LIKE PROSPERITY.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has had his pay boosted from \$12,000 to \$25,000 a year. The vice-president and the secretary each go from \$9,000 to \$18,000 a year, with corresponding increases to other high officials of the union.

Surely, this must be an indication of returning prosperity. Here is one of the worst crippled of all American industries, one in which there is supposed to be more chronic unemployment than any other, giving its chief labor leader an increase of \$13,000 a year in his salary. If the miners are really in position to afford such generosity, then business men must be

better with them than many of us had supposed.—Balt. Evening Sun.

(Mr. Lewis has since declined to accept the increase in salary voted to him.—Ed.)

UNCHECKED AND UNBALANCED

The House of Representatives has overridden President Roosevelt's bonus veto with indecent haste. The required two-thirds vote then easily came in the Senate to complete the pay-off. And the Supreme Court cannot declare the bonus unconstitutional although it represents the very epitome of that "factionalism," that government by special interest blocs, which the framers of the Constitution sought to prevent by their system of checks and balances.

America has never gone farther in the direction of irresponsible government. Mr. Roosevelt declared at inauguration that he was going to avoid the curse of many liberal governments—loose finances. He started well with the Economy Act, which not only cut practically one fourth off the regular federal expenditures but seemed to prove the Administration's purpose and power to defy bloc pressures for hand-outs which would upset the budget. But then came the demands for federal relief and for spending to promote recovery. Some of this was unavoidable. Much of it was fairly well administered. Most of it was politically popular. And all of it tended to destroy the tight rein on finances which every government must sooner or later use.

The President in his budget messages last year and this year and in his bonus veto last May declared that Congress should not enact legislation requiring additional expenses without imposing the taxes needed to cover them. In his present veto he punyly refers Congress to "every word" of the very strong message he read in person when he last rejected the bonus. He further points out that the new bonus is even more expensive than the one he vetoed eight months ago. And he declares his "convictions are as compelling today as they were then." We may assume that he feels just as imperatively now as then that Congress should provide the taxes to take care of the payments.

The President's record is clear. He has not failed to stand up against the bonus bloc. He has affirmed and reaffirmed sound policy. But has he done all he could? Last summer it was apparent that White House influence was vigorously used to make sure that the veto would be sustained in the Senate. Administration leaders were called to the White House. And observers watching the Senate just before the vote saw evidences that promises or pressures were being used to keep enough Administration supporters in line to insure defeat for the bonus. Perhaps similar tactics were impracticable this year; but apparently they were not.

Technically Congress must take the blame for unbalancing the budget still farther. But can the President escape the consequences? Rightly or wrongly he is held ultimately responsible for his Administration. Should the new farm bill add \$500,000,000 on the red side of the budget and another relief appropriation two or three billion more, the bonus bill will bring the year's deficit to between five and seven billion. This newspaper has not made a fetish of year-to-year budget balancing. It has felt that in the emergency some extra governmental spending could be borne and debt balanced by extra tax receipts and debt payments when national income rises.

We do not wish to be alarmist now. But unless the Government soon proves its ability to withstand special interest blocs and actually control the budget, Americans are in for plenty of trouble. Not only will federal credit be imperiled; the whole American system of government will be in danger. Checks and balances have a financial as well as a political meaning. And at present the Government of the United States appears in foundational fiscal policies to have neither checks nor balances.—Christian Science Monitor.

THE FACTS WE FACE.

Business commentators are almost unanimous in expecting 1936 to show improvement over 1935. Even so, business does not feel the jubilation it would normally feel under such circumstances, nor does agriculture. The upturn in business is encouraging—yet there is very little to give a feeling of confidence that we are approaching stability. While the financial and industrial barometer continues its climb, unbiased and far-sighted observers are gravely wondering what the future holds.

Why should this be so during a period that, measured by figures alone, cannot be called other than a period of recovery? There are many answers—but this, to put forward a generality before approaching the

specific, is unquestionably true: Industry is afraid!

It is afraid of governmental policies, principally of federal origin, that seek to negate the spirit, and often the letter of the Constitution.

It is afraid of a spending policy—in which the federal government has led, and has been followed by many local units of government—that has caused our national debt to reach an all-time high, that has greatly increased taxes, and that must inevitably make still higher taxes necessary.

It is afraid of political programs which, carried to logical conclusions, make it impossible for industry to earn profits. A number of industries have had a taste of this already—they have sold more goods, employed more men, kept more factories in operation, yet have enjoyed no comparable increase in their earnings.

It is afraid of persecution of industry, and of measures which, in effect, transfer management from the owners and executives of industrial properties to officeholders in Washington, and, to a lesser extent, in state capitols. A notable example of this is the Public Utility Act of 1935, now in the courts, which marks a revolutionary departure from our time-honored concept of the proper relation between industry and government. Under the terms of this Act, electric companies can be forced out of existence with loss of billions of dollars to their stockholders, at the whim of a commission, and can be federally regulated in every phase of operation. Leaders of other industries, seeing this, know that such a trend, once started, will not be long confined to a single industry, but will be gradually extended to others.

Business is afraid that private initiative and enterprise, foundation stones of the republic, are in danger; that our democratic theory is becoming tinged with alien theories which have sounded the death knell of liberty and freedom in other lands; that even a dictatorship looms on the horizon.

It cannot be disputed that the old status of State's rights, for example, has been drastically changed—that the federal power has crept steadily into spheres that we used to believe were the sole province of state and local powers. This, whether we realize it or not, and whether those responsible for the change realize it or not, is the first step toward dictatorship. Under our Constitutional setup of government, no dictator could seize absolute power because the seats of power were purposely made many and widespread—one each in the 48 states, and one in Washington. As the powers of states are abrogated or lessened, and as the central power is augmented and strengthened, the opportunity for successfully establishing a dictatorship—whether it bears that name or another—is immeasurably improved.

The fears and uncertainties mentioned here, plus too much politics from all factions, are the greatest bars to real recovery, and to permanent stability. America still has her fertile soil—she still has her industries and her factories. She still has the machines which can produce the things that create genuine jobs, and that raise the standard of living of all the people. She still has the American spirit that faces great obstacles gladly, that approaches the most difficult tasks with jubilation. Let the clouds of doubt be scattered, and we can go no way but forward.—Industrial News Review.

THE TOWNSEND DELUSION.

Donald Richberg, himself a lawyer of no mean attainments, declares that any competent lawyer can demonstrate the unconstitutionality of the Townsend plan. But he believes that no sensible person would wish to make it legal, even by constitutional amendment.

"If anyone proposed," writes Richberg in the February Review of Reviews, "to take away from every American who is earning a living, one-third of his entire income, in order to support eight to ten million unemployed persons in comparative luxury, he would be hooted off every platform from which he spoke. But that is precisely what is proposed in the Townsend Plan.

To pay ten million pensioners \$200 a month would cost 24 billion dollars. This is one-third of what we may hopefully estimate the national income to be in 1936. It is half of what the national income was in 1933 and 1934.

"A communist," declares Mr. Richberg, "might argue that one-twelfth of its nation's production should go to one-twelfth of the people, but never that one-third of the production should go to one-twelfth of our citizens, upon their express agreement to stop producing."

A Townsend-pensioned man and wife would have \$400 a month to spend, or \$4800 a year. Mr. Richberg quotes figures to show that this is almost twice the income of 19 million families in the boom year 1929.

The Economy Store

In The Former Koons Bros. Store Room

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS, New Spring Styles and Patterns, 49c and 95c

MEN'S SUITS, Made To Your Measure.

Also SUITS, Made in Taneytown, \$12.50 to \$30.00

MEN'S AND BOYS' SWEATERS, Pull-overs and Zipper Styles, 95c to \$1.95

Just Received A Fine Line of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, For Spring, 49c to \$1.95

LADIES' WAISTS, All Colors, Also SKIRTS, Plain Colors, 69c and 95c

All OUTING GOWNS, PAJAMAS, AND SLEEPERS, Reduced 10%

W. B. Hopkins, the Taneytown Manager of the Telephone Company says:

190 Residences in Taneytown and surrounding territory have telephones.

95 Families in Taneytown enjoy the convenience of a telephone to:

order supplies
make neighborly calls
arrange parties
inquire about market prices

95 Families in Taneytown enjoy the protection of a telephone if:

a fire should threaten their homes
a marauder should be prowling about
a loved one should suddenly become ill

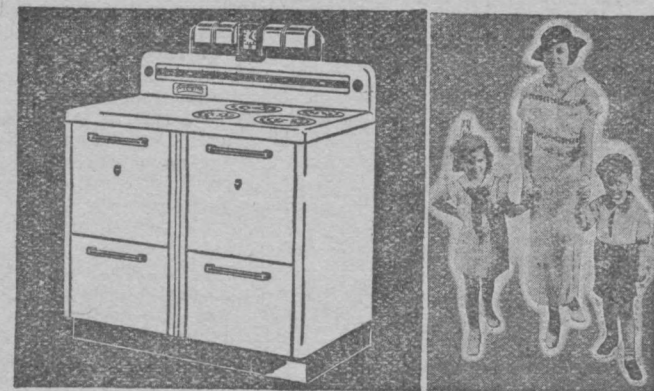
95 Families in Taneytown enjoy the comforts of a telephone knowing:

they can talk to anyone with a telephone anywhere in the country, at any time

Telephone rates have been reduced. You can now have a home telephone for as little as \$1.50 a month. Call Mr. W. B. Hopkins using any public telephone - no charge - at Taneytown 9900.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company (Bell System)
E. Baltimore St. Taneytown, Md. 9900
Wm. B. Hopkins, Manager

SAVE long kitchen hours WITH AN ELECTRIC RANGE



★ Merely put your meal in the oven, set the automatic controls and be "free". When you return the meal will be cooked and ready to serve. ★ See the beautiful 1936 Electric Ranges—they have many economy features. Convince yourself that electric cookery will save for you.

YOUR ELECTRICAL DEALER or THE POTOMAC EDISON COMPANY

As for the transactions of 2 percent, with which Dr. Townsend proposes to find 24 billion dollars each year, Mr. Richberg foresees certain results.

"One inevitable result would be a great decrease in present transactions, with the consequent necessity of increasing the amount of the transactions tax.

"Another result would be a huge rise in cost of living, amounting to at least 33 percent but, according to many sound estimates, probably reaching the figure of 50 percent on the majority of purchases of food, clothing, and household necessities. This would heavily reduce the buying

power of almost everybody and bring a rapid decline in the total volume of production and employment."

The Townsend Plan, in Mr. Richberg's judgment, "is a dangerous delusion, promising impossible relief to millions of deserving people who are in sore distress. No such enormous increase in taxation has even been attempted by any government. But the history of many drastic tax levies has given fair warning that any such oppressive burden would be resisted and evaded with increasing resentment and violence, until the government which persisted in such a folly would be overthrown."



Earth Currents

Wire communication brought to the attention of scientists the fact that electric currents are continually flowing in the earth's crust from natural causes. This knowledge did not become known until the middle of the last century when these currents manifested themselves as a source of interference in the grounded circuits of telegraph lines.

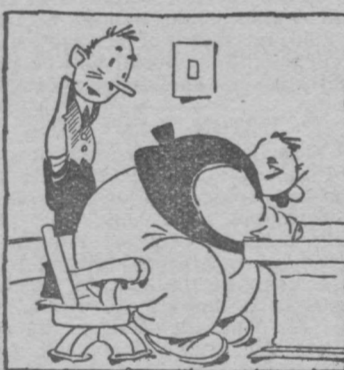
The general characteristics of earth currents have, since the existence of telephone communication, interfered with the operation of the lines and more recently with radio transmission. Earth potential differences were observed during electromagnetic storms on various circuits of the Bell Telephone System with the result that scientific studies of earth current conditions as related to radio transmission and magnetic storms were first undertaken by the Bell Telephone Laboratories soon after the inauguration of transoceanic telephone service in 1927.

These investigations have established a definite correlation between abnormal earth currents, magnetic storms and variations in transoceanic radio telephone transmission. More recently the scope of the work was extended to include a study of normal variations as distinct from the disturbed conditions to which the previous studies had been restricted.

Locations were chosen for these further measurements at Wyanet, Illinois, which is situated in the Mississippi Valley where the soil is believed to be very deep and the geographical formation homogeneous; at New York, which is located at the northern edge of a region known to have high resistivity; and at Houlton, Maine, which is much more northerly than either of the other two places and is in the region where auroras appear frequently. At these locations continuous recording has been done over a period of time. Measurements were also made for short periods at various points along the Atlantic Coast.

The underlying causes of earth currents are not completely understood, but it has been definitely established that they have daily and annual cycles, which vary with geographical locations. When solar disturbances occur and during auroral displays large transient earth currents flow and there is an accompanying disturbance in short wave radio signals. Further extension of the knowledge of these currents and more complete coordination of the data with the associated solar and magnetic phenomena and with radio transmission are needed because of their bearing on the engineering of radio circuits. That knowledge the telephone laboratories' engineers hope to obtain by these tests.

THAT'S DIFFERENT



"Party outside selling a patent pie knife."
"I'm not interested."
"You will be when you see the girl."

At the Post Office
Stamp Clerk—Madam, this letter is overweight. You'll have to put on another stamp.

Madam—Well, of all the mean people! Here I've mailed hundreds of letters that were underweight—and now you are going to charge me because I'm sending one that's just a teeny bit over the limit. And right at our own post office, too, where I've been doing business for years.—Pathfinder Magazine.

KILLS RATS

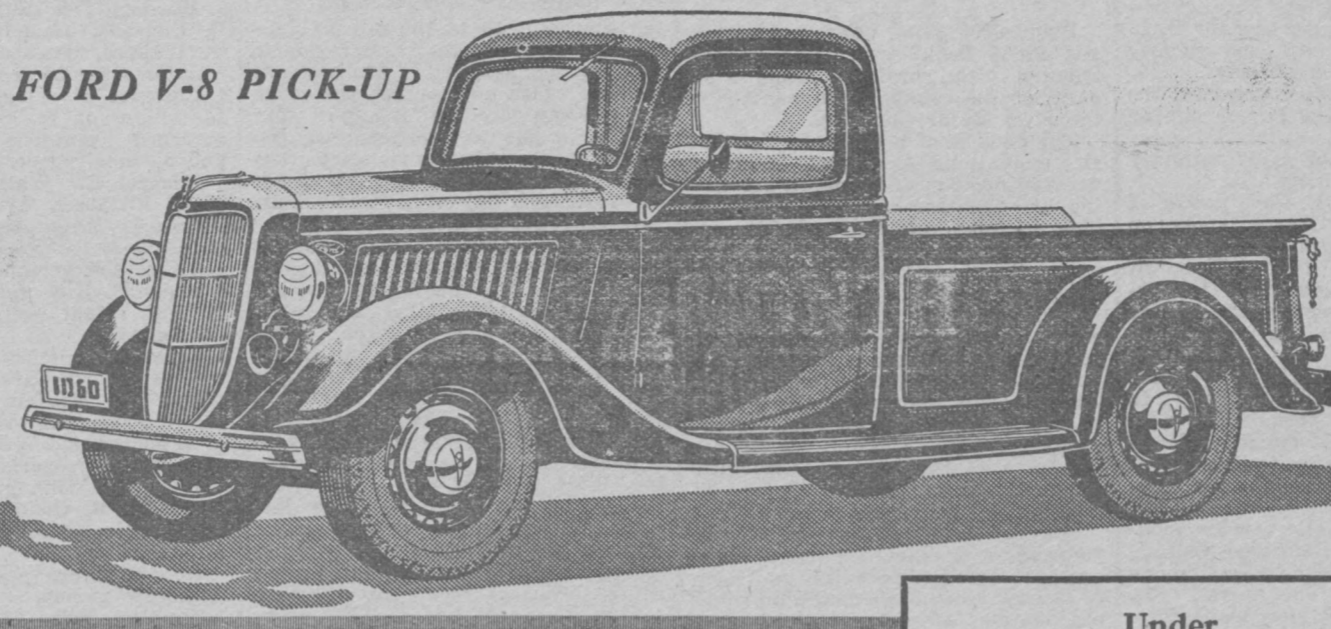
mice, roaches and beetles—that's RAT-SNAP, the old reliable rodent destroyer. Comes in cakes. They eat it without any bait. Doesn't matter how much other kinds of food is around. Apply it 1st., 4th. and 7th. day and cut each cake in 80 pieces, place it where the vermin is seen to run.

25c size—1 cake—enough for Pantry, Kitchen or Cellar.
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."

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

FORD V-8 PICK-UP



\$25 A MONTH
after usual low down-payment
... now buys any
NEW 1936 FORD V-8
light commercial car or pick-up!

112" wheelbase chassis, chassis with cab, pick-up, sedan delivery, panel delivery, deluxe panel delivery, and station wagon.
AUTHORIZED FORD DEALERS

Under
NEW 6% PLAN
of Universal Credit Company
**Ford Dealers Offer You
Three Advantages—**

1. **New Lower Monthly Payments—**no need to pay more than \$25 per month after down-payment.
2. **New Low Finance Cost—**6% plan for 12 months or 1/2 of 1% per month on original unpaid balance plus insurance.
3. **New Complete Insurance—**actual value—broad form fire and theft; \$50 deductible collision; combined additional coverage such as damage from falling aircraft, cyclone, windstorm, earthquake, tornado, flood, riot, hail and explosion.

ALSO: New Lower Finance Cost on Ford V-8 1 1/2-ton Trucks—Ask your Authorized Ford Dealer for details.

J. J. WOLF'S GARAGE TANEYTOWN, MD.

Phone 78-J

TOO LATE— ALMOST

By B. A. BENEDICT
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WNU Service.

WHEN a girl reaches nineteen she has every right to feel that she is grown up. But Mariel Priest's mother and father (especially the latter) didn't share this feeling. For example, Mr. Priest still clung to the idea that he should meet and approve of every young man who wished to take his daughter out. It made Mariel feel silly, but after all a bed of roses is a bed of roses, especially when times are hard, and as yet she hadn't met any young man who was worth risking a rebellion over.

That is, she hadn't met any one before Gill Sheldon came along. And then she didn't know it until it was too late—almost.

She met Gill at a dance at the country club. He was down from Boston visiting the Nevilles at their summer place. Mariel was attracted to him because she liked the sound of his voice. (He had a Harvard accent.) And when after cutting in on her seven times, he asked if he might take her dancing next Thursday night, she laughingly assented. Already she had begun to discover that young Mr. Sheldon had something besides a Harvard accent.

But she didn't decide definitely that it was young Mr. Sheldon himself, and not the sound of his voice at all, that she liked until he called for her Thursday night. When she came downstairs Gill and her father were sitting in the library. And that's all they were doing: sitting. Mr. Priest had settled his horn-rimmed glasses on his nose, (which he always did when one of Mariel's new young men were under scrutiny), and was glaring. Young Mr. Sheldon was glaring back, but there was a smile on his face. It occurred to Mariel that there was something about that smile that wasn't just right.

She entered the library, unseen, and was on the point of announcing herself when her father said in a not too gentle voice: "Well, young man, why

isn't my place to make conversation. I'm the guest here and you're the host. Yet apparently you expect me to do the entertaining. It's quite obvious, sir, you have neither manners nor breeding, nothing but a lot of shriveled up ideas like meeting and approving of your daughter's suitors. I've heard about you, but I wouldn't believe it—until now."

It was in that moment that Mariel decided Mr. Gill Sheldon had something much more likeable than a Harvard accent. She almost swooned with shock, but she knew she liked him.

Mr. Priest was slowly strangling in his chair. In fact, Gill had risen and almost reached the door before the old man got himself under control. And then the words he uttered didn't make sense; he sounded like one in whose throat an olive had become stuck.

Mariel turned and made a quick exit the way she had come, and when Gill reached the street he found her waiting there for him.

"Hello," he said. "You'd better go back. Your pop doesn't approve of me."

"So what?" said Mariel.

Gill frowned. "I insulted him," he explained patiently.

"And you did a nice job of it," Mariel complimented.

Young Mr. Sheldon scowled at her. Presently he said: "Hop in and let's go to the dance." And Mariel smiled and hopped in. Before the dance was over she succeeded in completely overcoming the faint misgivings that thoughts of her father aroused, and instead was conscious only of a sweet new sensation of happiness. Hours later she interpreted the sensation, or rather confessed it. She was in love. Completely and permanently. Following the confession came the usual reaction: Did Gill Sheldon love her? What if he despised her because of her father? What if he went away and left her alone? What if she never saw him again?

Mariel didn't sleep much that night. The next day she drove over to the Burdons'. The Burdons lived next door to the Nevilles, where Gill was staying. Her attitude was rewarded when Gill himself came along the path through the trees and smiled at her pleasantly. He sat down beside her on the screened-in porch and stayed till dinner time. Mariel was afraid he was going back without asking for a

date. But he didn't. He wanted to know if she would go driving with him Saturday. He said he'd meet her at the post office, and grinned meaningly.

So they went driving Saturday and canoeing Sunday and to the movies Monday and dancing on Wednesday. Each time they met at the post office, and neither of them mentioned her father. On the following Saturday, Gill told her he was going back to Boston. Mariel caught her breath and waited.

"I wish you'd come up some time and spend a week-end with us," he said. "You'd like my folks."

"Oh, I know I would. And I'd love to come."

Gill cleared his throat. "I hate underhand business. Your father would never approve of your coming—if he knew."

"He'd probably disown me," Mariel agreed.

"And still you want to come?"

She nodded. Gill sucked in his breath. "If he disowned you, what

would you do?"
"I don't know," said Mariel.
"But still you'd come?"
"Still," said Mariel.

Gill frowned, thinking deeply. "Mariel," he said after a moment, "this is all my fault. I—I—" He turned to her suddenly. "There's one way out. If we got married, your father—eventually he'd probably get used to me."
"Probably," said Mariel, "he would. Now there remains only the matter of you and I falling in love."

"In love!" Gill stared at her in astonishment. "Why, good heavens, I've been in love with you since that first night we met. Do you think for a single minute I'd consider taking on a father-in-law like your dad if I weren't in love?"

"And do you think I'd tolerate a man who insulted my father if I didn't love him?" said Mariel.

And that night, for the first time, Mariel insisted that Gill drive her home and come inside for a minute. Gill complied with a dubious expression on his face, an expression that turned to misgivings when he found Mr. Priest waiting for them. Misgivings gave way to astonishment when the old man beamed at him and extended his hand.

"My boy, congratulations! You're the first young man to call on my daughter who's displayed more backbone than a jelly fish!"

Mariel beamed, and Gill felt as though he'd been struck. He didn't get it at all, not even when she explained that she wanted to make sure he loved her in spite of her father, and wanted him to know that she loved him in spite of his insults. Artifice she called it. But Gill only nodded and smiled in a blank sort of way. It seemed to him that every one had gone to a lot of trouble to bring about a happy ending. For, in spite of everything, he was happy and quite content.

Ancient Giant Forests

Nature doesn't usually do things by halves. It appears that when she creates a giant she surrounds him by giants. At least, observes a writer in Pathfinder Magazine, this was true 120,000,000 years ago when North America swarmed with dinosaurs. A collection of fossilized cones from giant prehistoric trees in possession of the Smithsonian Institution shows that when these massive reptiles wallowed in swamps where mountains now stand most of North America was covered with forests of towering sequoias such as are found only in California. During the ages that followed, however, mountains arose cutting off rain from certain sections and killing the redwoods there. Later great glaciers swept down from the north bringing cold that killed all the rest except those on the California coast.

Exploits of Belle Boyd

Belle Boyd, Confederate spy in the Civil war, was but seventeen when her exploits began. During the next two years she made use of opportunities in her home towns of Martinsburg and Front Royal, Va., for gathering information on Union activities, unsuspected, and conveying it to Stonewall Jackson. She was twice arrested and imprisoned, but each time soon released. In 1863 she escaped to England, where she went on the stage. Subsequently she played in New York and in stock companies in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

It Sure Would!

Artist (showing students around)—And this is a special brush—a camel's hair brush.
Student—That a camel's hair brush? Aw, go on. It would take a camel too long to brush himself with that little thing.—Washington Post.

THAT'S ENOUGH



"Yes, I attended cooking school and I learned so much there."
"Did you learn how to keep a cook?"

For He's a Jolly Good Fellow
"You'll be back in time for the gayeties of a Washington winter."

"Of course," said Senator Sorghum, "My constituents are growing anxious, and it's now a part of my official responsibility to seem as joyous and carefree as possible."

Breakage

"Why did you break off your engagement with that charming gentleman?"
"I didn't break it off," said Miss Cayenne.

"Did he?"
"He is broke. So am I. So it just naturally fell apart."

Logical Enough

Mistress—So far you have broken more dishes and things than your wages amount to. What can we do to prevent this?
New Maid—I dunno, ma'am, less'n you raise my wages.

No Donations Here

Salvation Army Collector—What do you do with your old clothes?
Dum—Well, I hang them on coat hangers in the closet, and in the morning I get up and remove them and put them on.

The Battle of the Boyne

The battle of the Boyne was fought July 11, 1690 (new calendar), July 1 (old style), three miles west of Drogheda, on the banks of the Boyne river, in Ireland. It was fatal to the cause of James II and assured the ascendancy of Protestantism in England. James was defeated by his son-in-law, William III, with a loss of 1,500. Each had about 30,000 troops, but William's loss was only about 500. The scene of the battle is marked by an obelisk about 150 feet high.

Britain's Water Supply

The water supply in Great Britain is publicly owned in practically all of the regular boroughs, in about two-thirds of the county boroughs, and in about half of the urban districts. The water system for Metropolitan London was transferred by act of parliament in 1902 from the private water companies of London to the Metropolitan Water board.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming, will offer at public sale, at Bridgeport, Md., on
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1936,
at 11:00 o'clock, sharp, the following described live stock and implements:

5 HEAD HORSES AND MULES,
1 pair dark bay mare mules, 10 years old, both good leaders, weight about 2600 lbs.; 1 sorrel mare, coming 8 years old this Spring, with foal out of Wm. Naill's horse, and weighs 1400, will work anywhere hitched; roan mare, 12 years old, weigh 1400 lbs, good saddle mare and leader; sorrel mare colt, coming 1 years old out of Wm. Naill's horse.

4 HEAD OF MILCH COWS
roan cow, with third calf, just sold off; roan cow with third calf, just sold off; spotted cow, carrying 4th. calf, will be fresh by day of sale; black cow, with calf by her side; Guernsey stock bull, weigh about 800 lbs.; 2 fine **WHITE CHESTER SOWS,** will have pigs by day of sale.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
gasoline engine, 4-horse power; an 8-in. chopping mill, 1 1/2 horse power Johnson engine and pump jack; McCormick binder, 6-ft. cut, in good running order; Case mower, good as new; hay rake, 10-ft. land roller, Van Burn grain drill, only used three seasons; 2-horse wagon and bed; heavy wagon, hay carriages, 21-ft. long; manure spreader, Emerson low down wagon, corn planter, 2 corn plows, Brown walking, the other a riding; 2 Ward plows, No. 80-81; 3 springtooth harrows, two 17-tooth, the other 25-tooth single shovel plow, two 3-shovel corn workers, corn sheller, fodder shredder, 2 buggies, sleigh, Ford truck.

HARNESS
4 sets front gears, 2 sets breechbands, 6 collars, 6 bridles, set check lines, wagon line, wagon saddle, 6 halters, log, cow and breast chains, 4-horse triple, double and single trees, middle rings, pitch forks, hay fork, 120-ft rope and pulleys, lot of old iron; Oval milk cooler, DeLaval cream separator, one 15-gal gravity separator, milk cans, chunk stove, ten-plate stove, brooder stove, lot of household furniture, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—Sums of \$10.00 and under cash on day of sale. For larger sums a credit of 6 months will be given on approved notes, with interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

PRESTON SMITH,
CHARLES P. MORT, Auct. 2-14-3t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit housekeeping, will offer at public sale, at her residence at Bridgeport, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1936,
at 12:00 o'clock, the following

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
bedroom suite, kitchen cabinet, 16-ft extension table, leaf table, corner cupboard, with glass front; kitchen cabinet, good as new; buffet, kitchen cupboard, Hobart M. Cable piano, victrola and records; wardrobe, case of drawers, chest, cellar cupboard, rocking chairs, 1/2-dozen high back chairs, 1/2-dozen cane-seated chairs, 3 mirrors, 100-piece dinner set, lot of other dishes, lot glassware, set silver knives and forks, lot knives and forks, lot of spoons,

COLUMBIA EPOCH RANGE
and pipe, good as new; 2 chunk stoves and pipe, two 8-day clocks, carpet sweeper, 50-yds bedroom carpet, lot hall carpet, lot stair carpet, 30-yds. kitchen carpet, lot window shades and curtains, hanging lamp, 2 other lamps, food grinder, pair balance scales, 25-lbs; 3 vinegar jugs, set flat irons, lot picture frames, lot vases, some jarred fruit, lot empty jars, lot crocks, kettles, and buckets of all kinds.

TERMS—CASH.
EMMA J. SMITH,
C. P. MORT, Auct.
JAS. SAYLOR, Clerk. 2-7-3t

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

TYPOGRAPHY
means, in this shop, just exactly what the dictionary says...
"THE ART OF PRINTING"
The same care, the same thought, the same exactness of balance, harmony of color and choice of mediums is used by us on a piece of printed matter that the artist uses when he is painting a picture.
The completed work is a real piece of art, pleasing to the eye, easy to read and hence...GETS RESULTS.

FLOODS MAY FOLLOW SNOW.

Unusually heavy snow and rains in the southeastern part of the country have set the stage for serious floods. There is now enough snow in the basin of the Potomac River to bring serious trouble along its banks. It all depends on the way the snow and ice melt, according to M. W. Hayes, of the Weather Bureau. If melting is gradual, there will be no flooding of any consequence. A rain of 1 to 1½ inches on top of the snow and ice cover, however, is sure to cause serious floods along the lower banks of the river. There are now, Mr. Hayes says, from 5 to 35 inches of snow over the water shed of the Potomac. The average cover is from 12 to 15 inches, only one place—Frostburg, Md.—having 35 inches. At Great Falls just above Washington, D. C., there is only a narrow channel open. In the rest of the normal channel ice is piled 10 to 20 feet deep.

Already there are floods in the Alabama river and its tributaries, in the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers in southern Alabama and also in the Pascagoula river and its tributaries in southern Mississippi. Some of the rivers in Georgia and the Carolinas are in moderate flood stage because of heavy rains.

The Mississippi river, though in no immediate danger of flooding, is clogged with ice below Cairo—farther south than usual.—U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

CHRISTMAS SEAL RETURNS.

It appears that a good many Christmas Seals, that were sent to a list of persons who did not order them; have not been returned, nor any remittance made. No doubt many consider that as they did not ask for the seals they are under no obligations to make a report. This may be partly true; but as the return is so easy to make it should be made. Why not do so, at once? The following appeal explains itself.

"The Christmas Seal returns in the counties of the state for the months of December and January have been completed. Although slightly behind the quota set for them at this time, it is felt that this deficiency will be made up shortly by the February returns. It is felt that some people have either mislaid their Seals or have postponed payments for them, and after being reminded will mail in their contributions.

The record of the Seal sale by counties through the month of January is as follows. (We give only Carroll and Frederick counties.) Carroll, \$537.59; Frederick, \$1242.85. Carroll county stands twelfth in the list. Seven counties have at this time gone ahead of their 1934 total. These are: Cecil, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Garrett, Queen Anne's and Washington. Several of the remaining counties are about even with their 1934 records, while some still have short distances to go before bettering their former marks. Any gain that makes in Seal sale returns will pay that county extra dividends in tuberculosis control.

PEACH CROP SAFE.

Examination of orchards in Washington county show that peach trees have not yet been damaged by the extreme cold or the snow, with the exception of some trees in low lands. The trees are pronounced to have become "acclimated" by early cold, to the point that below zero weather did no harm. There is plenty of time yet, for freezing damage to take place.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Howard C. Brown and Miriam L. Bail, Hanover, Pa.
Walter B. Blizzard and Viola Crau, Sykesville, Md.
Harvey J. Bowersox and Naomi R. Kreitzer, Union Mills, Md.
Paul Sohmer and Geraldine V. Robinson, Harrisburg, Pa.
William S. Weishaar and Mingion R. Rinchart, Taneytown, Md.
Charles C. Bowman and Ruth A. Nintle, Ortanna, Pa.

Adolf Hitler, Germany, is reported to have said "We seek peace, because we love it. But we insist on our honor because we can not live without it."

"Try The Drug Store First"

McKinney's Pharmacy

TANEYTOWN, MD.

The old adage about the "ounce of prevention" is still true. As far as possible prevent colds by use of Antiseptic Gargles and Mouth washes

But if the "germ" does get you do not neglect the cold, but treat it with Cough and Cold remedies.

The Drug Store is the place to buy Medicine.

IRON PEPTONATE WITH MANGANESE.

A good winter Tonic, large bottle 89c.

R. S. McKinney

1-17-36

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, Md., last will and testament of the estate of DANIEL S. CRABBS, 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 subscribers, on or before the 13th day of September, 1936; they may be otherwise by law be excluded from all of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 14th day of February, 1936.

JOHN W. CRABBS,
GEORGE F. CRABBS,
Executors.

2-14-36

Big Bingo Party

in the Taneytown Opera House
Wednesday, February 19, 1936

at 8:00 o'clock

continued each Wednesday during the month

MANY BEAUTIFUL PRIZES

EVERYBODY WELCOME

Benefit of the Taneytown Baseball Club

YESTERDAY IS GONE

So is the money you failed to save. Tomorrow never comes—don't choose it as your time for saving. Today is here—the only time you actually have. Make today count by saving a part of your earnings for a deposit account in our bank. Then when the need arises for ready cash you'll know where to look for it.

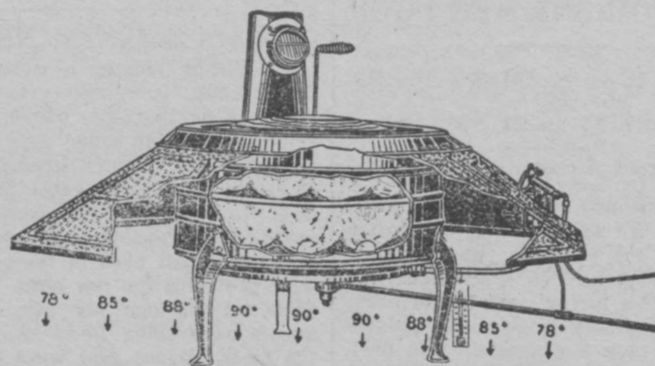
SAVE YOUR MONEY

WHILE YOU CAN AND SOME DAY

IT WILL SAVE YOU.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

(Member of The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)



THE HUMANE OIL-O-STAT

Safety With Economy.
Easier To Operate.

Brood your chicks this year the Oil-O-Stat way. Heat is more uniformly distributed than with other brooders. Fuel reduced by 40% as it eliminates heat waste.

Easy to use and positively safe. You will raise more and better chicks with this type brooder.

No bother, no trouble, no ashes. Uses kerosene or fuel oil. Come in and let us show you the Oil-O-Stats on our floor.



Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)

Bell Phone 71-W Taneytown, Md.

Winter Wear.

Cold, damp, and snowy days call for heavier clothes. Let us show you our line of Men's Work Trousers, Blanket-lined Jackets, Overshoes, Arctics and Gum Boots, Sweaters and Zipper Jackets, and Underwear in Union and two-piece suits. Also Women's and Children's Galoshes, Sweaters, Gloves and Underwear.

Dress Goods.

If it is a new frock that you are desiring, let us show you our fine line of prints in bright and attractive patterns; plaid figured, and striped crepes. These crepes will make a frock suitable for sports or general wear.

Prizes and Tallys.

When you are thinking of giving a party, why not let us show you some gift suggestions? We have an excellent line of glassware, pyrex ware, dishes, novelties, electric accessories, bridge sets, towel sets, and many other useful articles.

Ladies' Knit Bloomers.

If you wish to be comfortable this zero weather, why not buy yourself several pairs of these snug fitting bloomers. They come either in silk or cotton or a part wool mixture, in white and flesh. Also vests to match. Only 25c a garment.

Our Grocery Department

- 1 BOX GINGER BREAD MIX 19c
- 2 JARS FRENCHS MUSTARD 25c
- 3 BXS. JELLO 17c
- 2 LB. BOX KLEINS COCOA 15c

- 1 Box Watkins Salt 5c
- 1-lb Beechnut Macaroni 15c
- 1 large Box Chips 17c
- 1-lb Norwood Coffee 25c
- 1 Can Davis Baking Powder 22c
- 1 Large Box Rinso 20c
- 3 Cans Nestles Milk 20c
- 1 Box Postum Cereal 22c
- 1 Cake Bon Ami 10c
- 1 Can Hominy 10c

The Circus

At The Opera House

Sponsored by American Legion

TANEYTOWN

Fun For All

Men Women Children

GIVEN FEBRUARY 20 AND 21

Children's Matinee 4:00 P. M.
Evening 8:15 P. M.
Admission 10c Admission 35c

Free Ice Cream Cone

REDEMPTION OF STOCK FIRST NATIONAL BANK

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

We will redeem and cancel 4,239 shares of Preferred Stock at not more than \$20. per share and accrued dividend to date of redemption.

Shareholders wishing to offer their stock must do so not later than February 20, 1936.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Fourth Payment on Certificates of Beneficial Interest

With the Permission and Approval of The Bank Commissioner of Maryland and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Directors of

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY OF TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND,

have declared payable a Fourth Payment on the Certificates of Beneficial Interest, in the amount of

TEN PERCENT.

This Fourth Payment will be credited to the Deposit Accounts of the holders of the Certificates.

Certificates of Beneficial Interest and Pass Books may be presented to the Bank for the proper entries on and after

FEBRUARY 25th 1936.

THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY

MERWYN C. FUSS, President CHARLES R. ARNOLD, Cashier
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

SHRINER THEATRE

SATURDAY NIGHT

WARNER BROS. PICTURES

The Singing Cowboy

DICK FORAN

in

"Moonlight On The Prairie"

His Song of Revenge turns into a Lullaby of Love.

Don't Miss This Singing Cowboy in a Picture That Will Please All.

ADDED COMEDY—

HARRY LANGDON

in

"His Marriage Mix Up"

and

JOHNNY GREEN'S ORCHESTRA

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS

"The Big Broadcast of 1936"

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.

Wheat 95@ .95
Corn 60@ .60