

THE CARROLL RECORD

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

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

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

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1937.

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ANGEROUS MODERNISM.

We modern Americans are taking a too lax attitude toward questions—say, of general morality. We sometimes call it our liberalism, broad-mindedness, or good-natured passivism—a letting down on "old-fashioned" ideas and customs.

But it is more than that. It is a temporizing with less than high moral standards, and lending encouragement to at least mild forms of lawlessness. We mean, more specifically, that we let down our best convictions through cutting corners that touch Sabbath Day violation, gambling, even questionable standards of dress and morals, and in numerous other ways.

It may be said with something like accuracy in name, that we are following what was once called the "underworld," but is now reaching the ranks of the "upperworld." Distinctive names do not now seem to mean so much in the way of difference.

But, our excuses are plentiful. We are personal-libertyites, urging that it is nobody's business but ours, what we do, and that others have the same liberty of doing otherwise—that this is a "free country."

Well, we can still be moderately liberal without being too sanctimoniously puritanical. No doubt critics of the present mode have weak spots in their armor, and should more closely mind their own business. How we like the argument "mind your own business" and how we conclude that this is an unanswerable way of putting things. But, the difficulty is in fixing the line, for most of our interests are actually interests in common.

There is something in this sort of argument, we must admit. But, those who care on the right side, should all the more at least stick to lesser evils, even if they can not abolish the greater ones; for all of us are patterns of some sort that somebody is apt to imitate. We can not help but be examples having some influence on those about us—and this, is a serious truth.

We would not doubt be surprised if we knew how growth in character originates and grows from examples and surroundings, and how we may have been the seed planted who started somebody's crooked growth—and where it led to.

What we are doing individually we are also doing governmentally. Our boast of American supremacy is losing its hold on truth, in its entirety. We have either adopted many of the worst foreign examples, or are on the way to doing so.

True, we are not annexationists, so far as more territory is concerned, but we are becoming inoculated with foreign examples, and are insensibly becoming foreign-minded. And there are legitimate reasons for it. Associations sometimes do corrupt.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

The typographical error will likely never cease to cause, not only its jokes but more serious reactions; and somehow, though easy to perform the stunt, it remains a more or less criminal act on the part of those responsible, or at least a blunder to deride.

Not so long ago, a near riot occurred in a Western town, in the case of a lady editor-proof reader; and for quite a while after the paper came out bearing the black on white evidence she knew that there was "something wrong" that caused part of the population of the town to look "black," while others just laughed.

Her curiosity as well as dignity was naturally stirred up, and she asked questions, as to what it was all about; but it was kept a rather long drawn-out secret, bringing the haw-haw answer, "you ought to know," and finally one became specific and said, "it's in your local column."

And so, the editress performed the task of reading for it, and found this, "The cemetery will be moved, next week." Just a case of a "v" getting in where a "w" should have been.

Finding a typographical acts on some folks about like the laying of an egg on a hen—causes cackles—and sometimes, cuss-words—all of which but proves that the little weekly paper is read, and proves its value as an advertising medium.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

We should like somebody to put us wise on this matter of price increases. Speaking only for the printing business, definitely, one price raise is followed by a regular procession of others along the same line, from a half-dozin or more firms, all strangely similar, even to a quarter of a cent a pound.

We learn from those in other lines of business, that they have the same experience. Who starts these raises, and how do others get to know about them?

The experience comes along about every two weeks, and it has been in operation for fully three months. Other trade practices are along the same line. For instance, there is now a much wider difference between the small lot buying, to the carton or case lot buying; and the result naturally is that the small dealer—the small lot buyer—is at a big disadvantage by comparison with the big shop.

And, the big fellows—both buyers and users—can and do, "stick together" and get "the price." The little fellows—perhaps with corresponding little good business sense, try to sell at the old low price, for fear they will be charged by small consumers with "putting up" prices without justification.

Just what the remedy is, we do not know. And why higher prices are taken for granted when coming from manufacturers and jobbers, and not taken for granted when coming from the little dealers, we also do not know?

LOTTERY SCHEMES.

The Federal Trade Commission, at Washington, D. C., is continuing to actively investigate and bring complaints against those business organizations which endeavor to sell their products through various lottery schemes. According to official information the practice is widespread.

A complaint was recently issued against the Penn Dry Goods Co., of Philadelphia, in which it was alleged that the firm was advertising its merchandise and sales plan by means of cards, circulars and letters, and selling their products to wholesalers and retailers, clubs, fraternal organizations, hospitals and charitable institutions for resale to the purchasing public. The methods employed clearly disclosed, in the opinion of the Federal Trade Commission, that the above-named company was engaged in the practice of lottery.

Another complaint was registered against the Dub's Sandwich Co., of Durham, N. C., whose products were sold exclusively to the jobbing trade or wagonmen. Certain of the packages carried concealed coupons which, when disclosed, entitled holders to cash refunds ranging from five cents to one dollar.

A complaint was also made against Miller, Bain, Beyer & Co., of Philadelphia. It was alleged that this company disposed of its products along lines similar to those employed by the Penn Dry Goods Co., named above—Scottish Rite News Service.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM—AND POLITICS.

The March number of "Lutheran Woman's Work" contains an article on "Work among the Negroes of Philadelphia" that is wider in its interest than that of Church Missionary work alone. It enters very materially into the field of politics that is represented by votes on election day. We give below a portion of the article that deals in population figures.

"The need of this work is better appreciated when we know that in the city of Philadelphia, to say nothing of its suburban sections, there are about 225,000 Negroes. One-tenth of the population of our city is Negro. Philadelphia has the third largest Negro population in the United States, only New York (327,000) and Chicago (233,000) surpassing it. During the fifteen years prior to 1930, 130,000 Negroes came to Philadelphia, an average of about 9,000 a year.

They came largely from the agricultural and poorer city sections of the South and have offered our City its greatest problem in education, health, crime, housing and unemployment. The increase in public school enrollment for the past twenty years has been 131% while that of our white children has been 4%. About ten per cent of our city public school enrollment or 32,800 are negro children. The birth rate of our Negroes is 22.9 per thousand while that of the whites is but 17.7. On the other hand the death rate of the Negroes is 16.3 per thousand while that of the whites is but 10.

Thirty-five per cent of the Negro deaths is from tuberculosis. Fifty-four per cent of all Negro diseases is syphilis. While but ten per cent of the population, the Negro causes twenty-five per cent of the crime. In Holmesburg jail there are 751 Negroes to 560 whites. In Moyamensing jail there are 140 Negroes to 111 whites and in Eastern Penitentiary (a state

institution) there are 920 Negroes to 2121 whites. In unemployment the Negro, while but ten per cent of the population, represents fifty-six per cent and receives thirty-six per cent of the aid (representing 24,569 families).

Thus doing something to better the children and the home of the Negro, is not only adding to his happiness but putting the finger on the most needy part in almost all phases of our city life. And what I am saying about Philadelphia could be duplicated in fact in a great many sections of our country. There was a time when the Negro was largely a southern problem, but now he is to be found in greater or less numbers in practically every state of the Union and offers the challenge of a universal opportunity."

These figures may very easily explain the advantage that the present administration has derived from "relief" work, and some of the unexpected (by Republicans) big Democratic majorities last November.

Naturally, a great deal of "relief" work has reached the Negro population, and just as naturally, they have been grateful for it, as they had a perfect right to be. In fact, "relief" in all directions has a strong support by all classes receiving it, resulting in gratitude to those who supplied it; and this same gratitude extends into its continuance.

It is natural for voters to forget about benefits received many years ago. It is what is received now, that counts for the most; and this is merely human nature in action along practical lines—and on election day, in votes.

This is what happened on election day, not only among Negroes, but among all others of the less fortunate character, including those who are always ready to accept what they can get, whether deserving or not.

BUDGET NOT IN THE CALL.

The Record now has light. The reason why the Budget escaped the danger of being hurt at the Special Session is because it was not in "the call" for the session. The sole purpose of the call was to provide revenue for "relief," but not relief from the budget. Gov. Nice left the healthy child at home, in safety.

The Baltimore Sun, that featured the need of the special session, and followed up with prescribing directions as to what to do at the session in a few days, and then close up, said nothing about the budget.

"Not in the call" somehow seem to be solemn words. Something like "not wanted." Something not to be touched, and as being too fine for that. Evidently, it was a good job.

We feel chastened for our ignorance. We actually thought the budget was a co-partner in the situation that made the work of the regular session such a poor provider for the needs of relief. Some received it, and some did not. And the "call" was made to provide for the shorts, and not interfere with the longs. We are amazed at our ignorance.

MATHIAS Memorials

ERECTED EVERYWHERE

LARGEST SELECTIONS
NEW DESIGNS
\$25 UPWARDS

See What You Buy

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS
WESTMINSTER
MD.

WHEN YOU CHANGE YOUR ADDRESS

Please let us know, at once. So doing will help us save a lot of money in a year, as the P. O. Dept. now charges 2 cents for notifying a publisher of a change in address, a service that was formerly free.

THANK YOU

New Low Summer Prices on ANTHRACITE COAL

Prices Effective Monday, April 12th, 1937

GENUINE LYKENS VALLEY (RED ASH)
Nut, Stove and Egg Sizes

GENUINE D&H (WHITE ASH)
Nut & Egg Sizes

See us for prices, and place your orders early and save the usual late summer advance.

THE REINDOLLAR COMPANY
Telephone 30 TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND
Taneytown

When Indian, White Said Adieu
Not infrequently an Ohio Indian tribe would permit an adopted white man or woman to say adieu to the tribe if the person, upon reaching adulthood, found life with the redskins unbearable. The departures differed, states a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, but they were generally something like the one which is recorded about William Wells. Kidnaped when a boy of twelve, he lived with the tribe until manhood. Then walking with Chief Little Turtle to a clearing on the Maumee, Wells said: "I now leave your nation for my own people. We have long been friends. We are friends yet—until the sun reaches a certain height"—which he indicated by pointing to the sky—"From that time on, we are enemies. Then, if you want to kill me, you may, and if I want to kill you, I may." Wells became the chief of Gen. "Mad" Anthony Wayne's scouts.

Word Misspelled

996 Million Ways

Norman, Okla.—To misspell a word is easy for most persons, but to misspell it 996 million ways required a lengthy scientific test.

The word which savants found could be misspelled so often was "circumference," according to Dr. Henry D. Rinsland, of the University of Oklahoma.

Dr. Rinsland, discussing misspelling, said the greatest trouble in spelling correctly came from the sound of words.

He offered four suggestions for improving spelling:

Learn the correct pronunciation of the word.

In writing, write every letter clearly.

Be on the lookout for double letters and letters that are not sounded.

Observe the word carefully when it first is seen.

TELEPHONE MOTHER

ON MOTHER'S DAY
WHETHER SHE'S NEAR
OR FAR AWAY....

That Reckless Spitter—



NO SPITTING

have you seen him? The one who spits all the time, everywhere? Next time, say to him frankly, "You're a menace to your community."

Years ago we began placing NO-SPITTING signs in our public places and conveyances. But how well is your local anti-spitting law being obeyed?

Remember that tuberculosis is spread effectively by reckless spitters.

UNCOVER TUBERCULOSIS BY MODERN METHODS

† Let the doctor be your guide †

The Economy Store

TANEYTOWN, MD.

STRAW HATS,
for Work and Dress,
BOYS, MEN, LADIES and CHILDREN,
10c to \$1.95

MEN'S SUMMER PANTS,
Size 29 to 44,
98c to \$1.95

MEN'S AND BOYS' WHITE OXFORDS,
\$1.98 to \$3.50

WORK PANTS,
Lt. Coverts and others,
98c to \$1.75

Distributor for
BLUE BUCKLE and LEE
OVERALS, UNIONALLS and UNIFORMS.

GIRLS' SLACKS,
White - Blues - Browns,
Size 8 to 20,
95c

WAISTS and SKIRTS,
New Spring and Summer Styles,
95c

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WHITE OXFORDS,
\$1.39 to \$1.98

CHILDREN'S SANDALS
in Brown and White,
85c and 98c

ANKLETS,
Plain White, Plain Colors and Fancys.
10c to 25c

WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT ?



THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW

THE HANDS ARE PRIME CARRIERS OF THE COMMON COLD. PHYSICIANS ADVISE KEEPING THEM CLEAN WITH HOT WATER

EVERY TIME YOU TAKE A BATH YOU USE 16 GALLONS OF WARM WATER TO FILL A STANDARD SIZE TUB TO A DEPTH OF 5 INCHES



AUTOMATIC Electric WATER HEATER

Many Automatic Electric Water Heater users say this cleaner, safer, carefree service COSTS LESS than less dependable methods. It's never been so easy for you to begin to enjoy this modern convenience. Come in--ask for proof--see actual record of what users say, how little they pay.

Step by Step

1. Refrigerator
2. Range
3. WATER HEATER
4. Dish Washer

POTOMAC EDISON COMPANY

Fertilizer For Corn

The use of Fertilizer as a plant food was first discovered by the Indians; they found that burying a fish in each hill of Corn greatly improved the crop. Just how or by what process the fish helped the Corn, they did not know, nor did they care, as all they were concerned about was raising good Corn.

This was the very beginning of the Fertilizer Industry. Since that time many things have been learned about nourishing crops by the use of Fertilizer. We can now tell by chemical analysis of the soil or by analysis of the crop, whether there is or has been any deficiency in the essential elements of plant food, and proceed from this analysis, to supply these deficiencies by the application of the proper fertilizer.

We can supply you with Fertilizer, for your every need. Our Fertilizers are carefully formulated with a definite view towards producing the Crop for which they are intended.

You can raise good Corn without Fertilizer—but you can raise more and better Corn with Fertilizer.

More production on fewer acres is economical production. For Corn we recommend any of the following mixtures:

2-12-6
4-8-7
2-9-5

We also carry a full line of raw materials from which we can make you any formula you desire.

We are always at your service.

THE REINDOLLAR COMPANY

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

Manufacturers of Quality Fertilizers for over a Quarter Century.

POULTRY

SHOULD BREED FOR
HIGH-PRICED EGGS

Size as Well as Production
Equally Important.

By Dr. W. C. Thompson, Poultry Husbandman, New Jersey College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Since big eggs make for increased poultry farm income because of the emphasis placed on size in grading eggs, and since the ability to produce big eggs is heritable, poultrymen should breed for egg size as well as for production and other inherited traits.

Fresh quality table eggs are sold on an egg size quality basis. This means that price returns are, to a large extent at least, based on the egg size quality of respective packs.

The poultry breeder who is interested in improving the average egg size of the yield produced by his pullet layers should remember that there is no significant correlation between the number of eggs that a bird lays and the size of those eggs and that the poultry breeder must select his breeding stock both with regard to the quantity and egg size quality. He should also keep in mind that egg size quality may be very materially increased by a proper introduction of this element into the poultry breeding improvement program.

The nearer the poultryman can come to produce pullet laying flocks which yield eggs of such size and quality as will command first-grade prices, the more profitable will be the egg farming enterprise.

In the practical application of such principles two methods are offered: First, if trapnesting is being done, pullets which show 60 per cent or more of first-grade eggs, or eggs weighing 24 ounces or more to the dozen should be separately banded with a legband. Future breeders, other things being equal, are best chosen from that group. This involves weighing eggs produced during any 30-day period after three months of production have passed.

According to the second method, suggested when no trapnesting is being done, the breeding stock is selected with regard to all the characteristics considered to be important, and the matings are made up as usual. In any case, only eggs weighing 24 to 28 ounces per dozen are placed in the incubator.

Figures gathered on several hundred layers indicate that the adoption of the 24-ounce-to-the-dozen minimum, or preferably the 26-ounce-to-the-dozen minimum, for hatching eggs will accomplish distinct improvement in the average egg size of the resultant pullet flocks.

Cites High Standards in Choosing Hatching Eggs

Selecting eggs for hatching according to a definite standard aids materially in improving the size, shape and color of eggs produced on the poultry farm, J. C. Taylor, associate extension poultryman at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers university, tells egg producers.

The standard of egg selection for hatching suggested by Taylor is that no egg shall weigh less than 24 ounces to the dozen nor more than 28. "The size," he says, "should be uniform and the shape normal. Do not use eggs which are long, short, round or oddly shaped. The color should also be uniform—no cream colored or other tinted shells in the white eggs and the brown eggs should be of a shade most characteristic of the flock."

The care of eggs before they are placed in the incubator determines to some extent the success of the hatch. Collect the hatching eggs frequently, at least two or three times a day. Store the eggs in a clean, cool room or cellar where the temperature does not go above 55 or 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Be sure that all hatching eggs are turned once a day and do not hold eggs longer than 10 days before putting them in the incubator.

Poultry Siftings

Johannesburg, South Africa, has stopped cruelty to poultry by banning shipments in crowded crates.

Cornish hens are never permitted to set. The egg production is too essential.

A breeder cannot sell many settings of eggs for hatching and raise a good-sized flock from a few birds unless these birds are exceedingly productive.

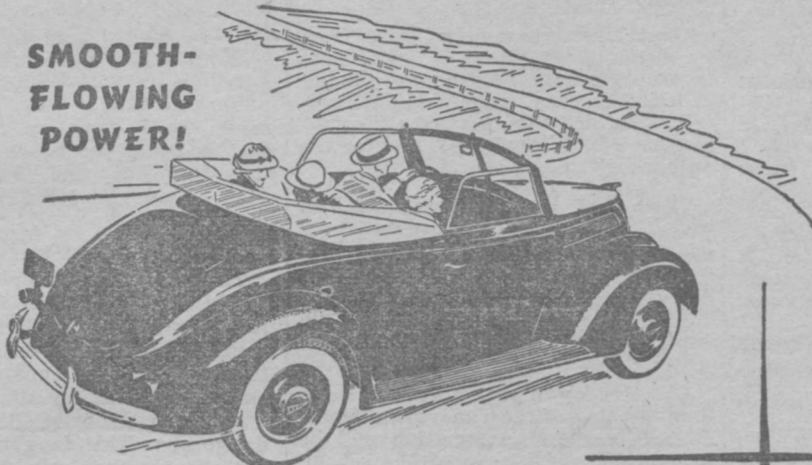
The principal poultry markets of the country are New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

Chickens are kept on about 85 per cent of all the farms in the United States. That means that there are hens on more than 5,000,000 farms.

There are about 400,000,000 adult chickens in the United States each year. These produce eggs at the rate of 60,000 every minute of the day and night.

There's all the difference in the world, when A V-8 ENGINE MAKES THE WHEELS GO 'ROUND!

SMOOTH-
FLOWING
POWER!



FINE-CAR "FEEL"!



LONG TRIPS GO EASIER!



THE QUALITY CAR IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD
AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN YEARS!

- | | |
|---|--|
| V-8 engines—smooth, quiet and responsive | Big outside luggage compartments on all sedans |
| Fast-stopping, Easy-Action Safety Brakes | Luxurious upholstery and fine appointments |
| Safety of all-steel-on-steel body construction | Entire body mounted on "pillows" of rubber |
| Center-Poise ride; passengers are between the axles | Dash starter-button; parking brake at left |
| Bodies insulated against noise, heat and cold | V-windshield that opens, on closed models |

THE biggest difference among today's low-price cars is in performance. Fifteen minutes in a Ford V-8 will show you how big that difference is. Driving's more fun. Your car obeys you better. You get where you're going quicker, easier, safer. And you get there cheaper than ever this year, too—in the Brilliant "85"—or in the Thrifty "60" that owners will tell you gives them 22 to 27 miles per gallon. The world looks a whole lot different from a modern car, behind a modern engine. Visit your Ford Dealer and see for yourself!

\$35 A MONTH, after usual down payment, buys any model 1937 Ford V-8 car through the Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.

FORD V-8

The Brilliant "85" • The Thrifty "60"

If you have some little folks like these to take riding with you, we know you'll want to give them the maximum protection afforded by PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES

You'll want to give them the full safety of
CHEVROLET
THE ONLY COMPLETE CAR-PRICED SO LOW



FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION
CHEVROLET
NEW HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE—NEW ALL-SILENT, ALL-STEEL BODIES—NEW DIAMOND CROWN SPEEDLINE STYLING—PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES—IMPROVED GLIDING KNEE-ACTION RIDE—SAFETY PLATE GLASS ALL AROUND—GENUINE FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION—SUPER-SAFE SHOCKPROOF STEERING*.
*Knee-Action and Shockproof Steering on Master De Luxe models only. General Motors Installation Plan—monthly payments to suit your purse. CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

OHLER'S CHEVROLET SALES
Taneytown, Maryland



By L. L. STEVENSON

Recently a correspondent suggested that I write about what high school students should see while visiting New York. It's rather a large order but I'll try to fill it in part at least. The Battery may be seen and possibly an incoming or outgoing ocean liner. The Aquarium is also at the Battery and there a boat may be taken for the Statue of Liberty, which will afford an opportunity for climbing. The boat also passes close to Ellis Island, the gateway to the New World. Or for a nickel each way, a municipal ferry may be taken to St. George, Staten Island, with an excellent view of the harbor. On the return, there is old Trinity church at the head of Wall street, occupying one of the most valuable pieces of land in the world and with a cemetery going away back into the past of New York. Almost in the shadow of old Trinity is the Stock Exchange, which may be visited during market hours. Across from the Stock Exchange is a statue which marks the place where George Washington took the oath as the first President of the United States.

On the way uptown, a stop should be made at St. Paul's chapel where George Washington used to be a member of the congregation, his pew being marked by the great seal of the United States. Near St. Paul's is City Hall, which goes away back to 1812. Across from City Hall is Brooklyn bridge, the first span across the East river and still doing full service after more than 50 years. If there is time, a walk across the bridge is interesting because of views of the busy river. On the Brooklyn side, there is the navy yard. The Woolworth building, for many years the highest office building in the world, has lost that distinction but many visitors still visit the tower to get a view of downtown New York. Farther uptown is the Empire State building with a tower 102 floors above the street and with a view extending for miles.

A bus ride up Riverside Drive is always interesting and is even more so if there are any warships in port since they anchor in the Hudson. A bus ride up Fifth avenue is also interesting. By making a transfer, it is possible to ride through Harlem, which is the largest colored city in the world. Or, a ride may be taken up to the George Washington bridge, the first and only bridge to cross the Hudson in New York City. A view of the Palisades may also be had on that trip. On the Fifth avenue trip, the bus passes St. Patrick's cathedral and far uptown is the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. A bus top view of New York is inexpensive and worth while.

As for museums, the Metropolitan is naturally the objective of those interested in art. Then there is the Museum of Natural History, which has such an array of exhibits that even days might be spent there. The Hayden Planetarium should not be overlooked by those interested in astronomy or those to whom the stars are a mystery. Still another museum is in Rockefeller Center, the Museum of Science and Industry. Instead of being a "hands off" museum it is a "hands on" place, visitors being invited to operate the various exhibits. It is also a museum of motion since almost all the exhibits can be worked by the visitor.

Bronx Park zoo, with its collection of animals, is worth the long ride out into the Bronx. Downtown again, there is old Fraunces Tavern where George Washington said good-bye to his officers after the Revolution. It too, is a museum now. Uptown is the Jumel mansion, which was Washington's headquarters. Uptown also is Columbia university. Then trips through the New York Times building can be arranged. Times Square is most interesting at night when all the lights are blazing. As for a play, if it is still running, "King Richard II" should not be overlooked. It's interesting to non-Shakespearean students. And here I am at the end of the space without having covered nearly all the ground. But the suggestions made will keep the young visitors busy for quite awhile.
© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Ban German Stamp in Czechoslovakia

Prague, Czechoslovakia.—Police confiscated the latest issue of German stamps bearing Adolf Hitler's image.

They took them from stamp dealers' windows, because, they said, each block of four stamps bore a slogan from Hitler's "My Struggle," saying: "He who wants to save the people can only think heroically."

Prague authorities said that was calculated to invite public irritation.

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 especially 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.

APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE NOTICES, 10c in addition to the regular charge.

FESTIVAL & BENEFIT PARTY, Saturday night, May 22. Benefit of Taneytown Jr. Band. Program of special music, at usual place next to Opera House. 5-7-3t

BRICK HOUSE on 1/4 Acre of ground, at Copperville, for sale by Mrs. Luther Eckard. 5-7-2t

REED BABY CARRIAGE, in good condition.—Mrs. Charles Hesson.

6 TONS OF TIMOTHY HAY for sale \$15.00 ton, buyer to do hauling.—Robert M. Weaver, Kump.

BABY CHICKS from blood tested flocks, Hatches every Wednesday, May and June. Brown and White Leghorn New Hampshire Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred, P. Rock and Jersey Black Giants.—Baughman Poultry Farm and Hatchery, on Harney road. Phone 937R32, Littlestown, Pa. 5-7-8t

FOR SALE—Columbia Range, Grey and White Enamel, Warming Closet and Water Tank. Good condition.—Mrs. William Little, Taneytown.

FOR SALE—11 Tons of Baled Hay good Timothy. Terms Cash.—C. Elmer Reck.

HOUSE FOR RENT in Taneytown. 6 Rooms and Bath, \$20.00 per month.—Apply to Dr. R. F. Wells, Manchester, Md.

FOR SALE—5 Shoats.—Lenny R. Valentine, Keymar, Md.

TOM'S CREEK will hold their annual festival, May 29. If weather unfair it will be held Monday, May 31. Old Timers Trio from Westminster will furnish the music. 5-7-4t

16 PIGS FOR SALE by Walter Brower, along Keysville Road.

FOR SALE—Plants of all kinds.—Mrs. Sarah E. Frock, Taneytown.

PAINT OPPORTUNITY—Save 35c per gallon on best grade House Paint by placing order now, while late price advance is temporarily taken off. Save money by acting promptly. All colors and White \$2.65 per gallon.—Reindollar Bros. & Co. 4-30-2t

FARM FOR SALE—181 Acre farm 25 Acres permanent Pasture, 15 Acres Timberland, the balance in good farming land, near Keymar. Buildings in good condition. Well of excellent water and plenty of it.—Bessie D. Mehring, Keymar, Md. 4-30-4t

WILL DO SHOES and Harness Repairing until further notice. Terms cash.—H. E. Reck. 5-7-4t

PIANOS! WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL small Upright and one fine mahogany Baby Grand, both apartment sizes, at sacrifice prices. Several repossessed pianos will sell for small unpaid balances, some low as \$19.00. Everyone tuned, adjusted, guaranteed; remember, we are here to make the guarantee good. One of these instruments may be near you and can be bought at great saving rather than haul to our warehouses. One fine electric coin phonograph, almost new, less than cost. If interested, act quickly. Easy terms if desired.—Cramer's Palace Music, Frederick, Md. 4-30-8m

STORM INSURANCE in the Home Insurance Co., N. Y., now includes loss due to hail, without additional charge. The cost of such insurance, in towns, is extremely low—so low that every owner of property can easily afford to carry a policy.—P. B. Englar, Agent. 4-30-2t

HOUSEHOLD GOODS should be carried by fire insurance, whether owned by tenant or landlords. See P. P. Englar, Agt., Home Ins. Co., N. Y.

A SPECIAL NOTICE is always low-cost advertising. No matter what you may have to sell, try a Notice in The Record. 4-30-2t

WEDDING INVITATIONS, or Announcements, are supplied at The Record office, almost equal to the engraved, and at small cost. Investigate our service. 4-30-3t

FOR SALE—Tomato Plants. Fifteen Million Delaware open field grown. Ready from May 20th, until July 1st. Booking orders.—Clenland Seed & Plant Co., Inc., Frank Clendaniel, Mgr. Phone: 122, Lincoln, Delaware. 4-30-6t

WEDDING RINGS—14K Solid Yellow Gold. Latest styles \$5.00 up.—Louis Lancaster, Jeweler, Taneytown. 4-2-10t

BABY CHICKS AND CUSTOM HATCHING—We solicit your orders.—Reindollar's Hatchery. 3-12-1f

BABY CHICKS for March 17, 24, and 31 delivery. 500 B. P. Rocks; 300 Rhode Island Reds; 300 N. H. Reds; 500 White Leghorns; 400 Buff Leghorns; 100 Black Giants; from blood tested breeding flocks.—Baughman's Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Littlestown, Pa. Phone 937R32 on Harney Road. 3-12-1f

WANTED—On Tuesday of each week, I load each of all kinds of Cattle, Hogs and Calves. Highest market price. Buy and sell all kinds of Fat Cattle. Stock Steers for sale. Write, phone or see—J. J. Garner, Taneytown. 10-30-1f

BRING YOUR EGGS to M. O. Fuss in Harney, for highest prices, or let me know and I will come and get them. 6-12-1f

STOCK BULLS FOR SALE—Will also loan Bulls to reliable farmers.—Harold Mehring. 1-31-1f

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—Morning Worship, at 9:30 A. M. Topic: "A Godly Mother." Text: I Sam. 1:10-19. Sunday School, at 10:30 A. M.

Taneytown—S. School, at 10:00 A. M.; Evening Worship, at 7:30 P. M. Topic: "A Godly Mother." Text: I Sam. 10-19.

Taneytown United Brethren Charge, Rev. Paul D. Emenheiser, pastor. Taneytown—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Worship Service, 10:30 A. M. On Sunday evening, May 16th., the Willing Workers class will sponsor a concert by the Lehr Family Orchestra, York.

Harney—Sunday School, 6:30 P. M.; Worship Service, 7:30 P. M. A special Mother's Day program will be given at this time, consisting of special music, readings, etc.

Trinity Lutheran, Taneytown—S. School, 9:00 A. M.; Worship, 10:00; Luther League, 6:30; Worship, 7:30.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—S. School, 9:15 A. M.; Morning Worship, 10:15; Mothers' Day, Special offering for the cemetery. Meeting of the Consistory after the morning service. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 P. M.; Evening Worship, 7:30.

Keysville—Sunday School, at 1:00 P. M.; Worship at 2:00, Mothers' Day. The annual Children's Day Service of the Keysville Reformed Church, will be held on Sunday evening, May 30, at 7:30.

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

Tom's Creek M. E. Church—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; No Church Service; Quarterly Conference for the Circuit to be held at Thurmont Church Tuesday, May 11, at 2 P. M.

The Union Bridge Lutheran Parish, Keysville Church—Preaching, 9:00 A. M.; S. S., 10:00 A. M.; C. E. Society, 7:30 P. M.; Catechetical Class, Saturday, at 2:00 P. M.

Mt. Tabor Church—S. S., 9:30 A. M. Preaching, 10:30 A. M.; C. E. Society, 7:30 P. M.; Catechetical Class, Saturday, 1:00 P. M.

Church of God, Uniontown Circuit. Rev. John H. Hoch, Pastor. Uniontown—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:30 A. M. Theme: "The Coronations of Jesus." Prayer-Meeting on Wednesday evening, at 7:45 P. M. Mr. Jesse P. Garner, leader. Music Rehearsal, at 8:30 P. M.

Wakefield—Spring Rally at Wakefield, on Sunday, May 9. Afternoon at 2:00 P. M.; Evening, 7:15 P. M. Mrs. Hazel Beard and "The Sunshine Trio" from the Church of God, at Harney, will be our guest speakers and singers. Prayer Meeting and Bible Study Class, on Thursday evening, at 7:30 P. M.; Music Rehearsal, at 8:30 P. M.

Frizzellburg—Preaching Service, at 9:00 A. M. Theme: "The Coronations of Jesus." Sunday School, at 10:15 A. M.; Prayer-Meeting and Bible Study, on Friday evening, at 7:30 P. M.; Musical Rehearsal, 8:30 P. M.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, M. L. Kroh, Pastor. Baust—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Holy Communion, 10:30 A. M. St. Paul—S. S., at 9:30 A. M.; Divine Worship, at 7:30 P. M.

Mt. Union—S. S., at 9:15 A. M.; C. E., at 10:30 A. M.

Winter—S. S., 10:00 A. M.; Holy Communion, May 16, 10:30 A. M.

Pipe Creek Charge, Rev. Wm. Schmeiser, pastor—Special Mother's Day Services, 10:30 A. M., at Brick Church, 7:30 P. M., at Uniontown. The names of remembered mothers will be read.

Perry Brought Steam to Navy Over 100 Years Ago

Commodore Perry, who died in New York in 1858 at sixty-three, supervised at the New York Navy yard in Brooklyn a century ago the building of the first steam craft with a hull of ordinary type ever constructed for the United States Navy. This vessel was the paddle-wheeler Fulton, of 1,200 tons. Perry directed her construction as commandant of the navy yard, a post he held from 1833 to 1843, says a writer in the New York Herald Tribune.

Fulton, for whom Perry's vessel was named, seems to have been the first man to conceive the idea that steam might be as practical for warships as for commercial and passenger vessels. In 1813—the year in which Perry's older brother, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, wrote, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," at the Battle of Lake Erie—Fulton submitted to President James Madison plans for what he called a seagoing steam battery, as distinguished from a craft with a hull of the usual type. Congress authorized construction of such a battery, which had successful trials in the summer of 1815.

Fulton died a few months before completion of this craft, the Demologos (Voice of the People). But her powers were never proved, the War of 1812 being over; and the conservative naval authorities regarded her only as an interesting experiment of little practical value.

Construction of another steam battery was voted by congress in 1816; but because ranking naval officers could not or would not grasp the importance of steam-propelled ships, no steps were taken until 1835 to carry out the provisions of the law. In that year the Navy department ordered a steam man-of-war to be built. This was the vessel construction of which Perry superintended at the New York Navy Yard.



Don't Take Chances—Feed Startena!

THERE'S no question in the minds of more than a quarter of a million poultry raisers as to what starting feed they will use this spring. The results these folks got last year with the new Startena containing Pur-a-ene exceeded even their fondest hopes. They know what Startena will do so they're taking no chances this year.

Purina Startena for years has been the country's finest starting feed. Now, through the addition of Pur-a-ene, it is made even better. Poultry raisers who fed Startena last year had chicks weighing as much as a pound and a quarter and even more at six weeks.

See us today... have Startena on hand when your chicks arrive!



TANEYTOWN GRAIN & SUPPLY CO.

- SUB DEALERS -
S. E. ZIMMERMAN, Mayberry, Md. S. E. CROUSE, Tyrone, Md.
A. C. LEATHERMAN, Harney, Md. C. R. CLUTS, Keysville, Md.
JOHN WOLFE, Wolfe's Mill

MINING OF METALS IN MONTANA BOOMS

World Rarmament Opens Up Steady Market.

Butte, Mont.—Montana mining of numerous metals is enjoying a heartening boom engendered by high gold prices, industrial recovery, and demand for raw materials to supply world armament needs. A record of 35 per cent increased production in 1936 over 1935 was attained and even greater increase is considered by mining experts to be in the making for 1937.

Pay rolls are near World war and depression highs. In tiny, remote mining camps high in the mountains, as well as in the famed super-diggings here on "the richest hill on earth," the boom is on. The new-found prosperity has brought a resurgent optimism and capital is finding its way into the development of new workings and in increased operation of established properties.

Changes in the law which enable the lone miner or prospector to sell in small quantities to the mints without employment of a middleman have led many veterans and novices of the pan and pick into the hills and along the streams in quest of gold and silver. A gold price of approximately \$35 an ounce makes small operations profitable.

According to the United States bureau of mines, Montana in 1936 produced \$41,857,000 worth of gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc. The 1935 values were \$30,918,000. Last year's gold production was \$6,265,000, about 179,000 ounces. The 1935 values were \$5,258,081—about 151,000 ounces. Nearly all of the increase was believed to have come from two huge placer properties, the Porter at Helena and the Humphrey at old Virginia City, of pioneer vigilante fame. The Humphrey concern, operating the world's largest dry land tractor gold recovery dredge, originally was financed at Virginia City by a New Deal industrial loan.

Proportionate increases were registered in silver, lead and zinc.

SHYLOCK!

Two Broadwayites sat in a restaurant. At the end of the meal, one requested a loan.

"Can I borrow twenty bucks for a week?" he asked.

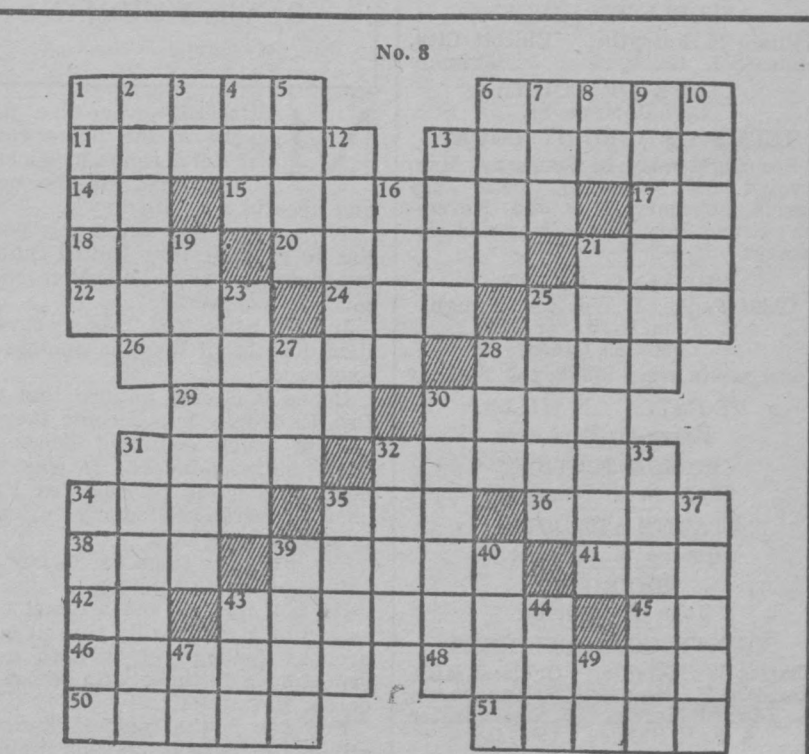
"Sure," replied the other, counting out the money.

As they arose, the latter man spoke again.

"Remember," he reminded, "that's only for a week."

The borrower turned a livid red. "You'll get your money," he screamed, "stop hounding me!"—New York Daily Mirror.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



(Solution in Next Issue)

- HORIZONTAL**
- Conscious
 - Sows
 - Objects
 - Hair ribbon
 - Mother
 - Inorganic substance
 - Pronoun
 - To annoy
 - Billiard shot
 - Dog
 - Decades
 - Edge
 - To tire
 - Wealth
 - Solitary
 - Having digits
 - To carol
 - Small particle
 - Displays of passion
 - To aid
 - Through
 - Yelps
 - Mire
 - Flogged
 - Lighted
 - Pronoun
 - To include
 - To act
 - Dignified
 - More spiteful
 - Revises
 - Revises
- VERTICAL**
- To confess
 - One who has something on
 - Part of "to be"
 - Liquor
 - Man's name
 - Asiatic country
 - Cloth measure
 - Spanish for "the"
 - Modest in demeanor
 - Cubic unit
 - Trapped
 - Or
 - Goddess of discord
 - Healed
 - To harden
 - To move quickly
 - Blithe
 - Border
 - Position
 - To yell
 - Mistreated
 - Dispatched
 - Web spinner
 - To entertain
 - Sheet of glass
 - To put in warehouse
 - Beds
 - Molds
 - Domestic animal
 - Short fibers
 - Prefix; across
 - Negative

Puzzle No. 7 Solved:

F	U	T	O	R	M	E	S	A	M	A	D	R
A	N	A	N	A	A	R	A	L	A	R	O	W
L	I	N	E	S	T	A	M	A	L	I	Z	E
C	O	E	R	O	R	E	T	A	M	A	T	E
O	A	R	A	R	R	E	R					
P	O	P	U	L	A	C	E	N	I	N	G	
A	L	A	S	S	A	F	A	S	T	A	R	E
P	I	G	S	E	F	A	C	E	G	A	S	
E	V	A	D	E	S	R	U	E	F	O	S	E
R	E	N	A	L	D	E	P	L	E	T	E	D
S	W	E	A	T	E	R		E	N	G	A	G
T	A	N	G	E	R	I	N	E		C	O	L
E	R	I	E		B	E	E	R		E	L	A
W	E	D	S		Y	S	E	R		D	A	N

Trouble Bruin

For the tenth time the zoo attendant told the fussy lady to keep her two boys away from the bear cage.

"Why," demanded the woman. "Do you think my little boys could hurt your old bears?"

"Taint that, lady," replied the keeper. "It's just that this here old bear liked to choke to death on a top in the pocket of the last little boy he et."

Unidentified Retributions

"Do you believe that our sins are punished on this earth?"

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "I don't doubt that we deserve all our boredom and annoyance. But it would be more satisfactory if we were allowed to know just what delinquency of conduct each penalty is intended to fit."

How Puritans, Pilgrims Differed in Early Days

During the Sixteenth century the name Puritan was applied in England to all persons who urged a reform in the ritual of the established church. They were so-called because, as they expressed it, they wanted to "purify" the church, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The Pilgrims, who they styled themselves, who first formed a colony in Holland and subsequently emigrated to America, were Separatists, so called because they had separated themselves from the Church of England and wished to maintain a distinct organization. These formed the Plymouth colony, which settled in New England in 1620.

In 1623 another company of Puritans came out and formed the Massachusetts Bay colony. These claimed to be members of the Church of England, and to have no desire to separate from that body, but to be unable conscientiously to conform to the established ritual. They sought in America liberty to hold their connection with the church, and yet to adopt a simpler ritual.

MORE BIG VALUES

- This Week's Headline Special Value!
IONA PEACHES, 2 1/2 qt. size cans 29c
- WHITE HOUSE** Evaporated MILK, 4 tall cans 25c
CLAPP'S BABY FOODS, 3 cans 22c
TOMATO JUICE, Libby's, 4 cans 25c
A&P FANCY CORN, Golden Bantam or Maine Crosby, 2 No. 2 cans 25c
- PEANUT BUTTER**, Sultana, 2 lb. jar 27c
CORN FLAKES, Sunnyfield, Fresh, Crispy, 2 reg. size pkgs. 13c
Sunnyfield "All Purpose" Family FLOUR, 12 lb. bag 45c; 5 lb. bag 22c; 24 lb. bag 89c
- SEWARD RED SALMON**, tall can 19c
New 1937 Packed SPINACH, Free From Grit, 2 1/2 qt. size cans 19c
EARLY JUNE PEAS, 3 No. 2 cans 25c
SNO SHEEN CAKE FLOUR, Pillsbury's, pkg. 23c
WHOLE GRAIN RICE, 2 lbs. 9c
GRAPE JELLY, Ann Page, 8-oz. glass 10c
- Sparkle DESSERTS, All Varieties Except Butterscotch Puddings, 4 pkgs. 15c
EAGLE BRAND MAGIC MILK, (Sweetened Condensed), can 18c
Ann Page, Our Most Popular SALAD DRESSING, pint jar 19c; quart jar 29c
RICH CREAMY CHEESE, Properly Aged For Flavor, lb. 27c
PURE LARD or Vegetable Shortening, 2 lbs. 27c
DOLE'S PINEAPPLE JUICE, 2 No. 2 cans 21c
MELLO WHEAT, lge. pkg. 17c
A&P SOFT TWIST BREAD, 18-oz. loaf 9c
Kirkman's BORAX SOAP, 6 bars 25c
Kirkman's SOAP CHIPS, 2 lge. pkg. 35c
- BANANAS**, Golden Ripe, 3 lbs. 17c
WINESAP APPLES, Fancy Western Box Apples, 3 lbs. 25c
FLORIDA ORANGES, Extra Large, Full of Juice, doz. 39c
GRAPEFRUIT, Large, Seedless, 3 for 19c
LARGE JUICY LEMONS, doz. 29c
LETTUCE, Crispy Iceberg, 2 heads 13c
- COFFEE SALE**—Buy America's Most Popular Coffees At Very Special Prices This Week
8 O'CLOCK COFFEE, Mild and Mellow, 2 lbs. 35c
RED CIRCLE COFFEE, Rich and Full Bodied, 2 lbs. 39c
BOKAR COFFEE, Vigorous and Winey, 2 1-lb. cans 47c

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY

THE CIRCUIT COURT
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Francis Neal Parke, Westminster.
ASSOCIATED JUDGES.

William H. Forsythe, Ellicott City.
Linwood L. Clark, Baltimore.

CLERK OF COURT.
Levi D. Maus, Sr.

TERMS OF CIRCUIT COURT.
Second Monday in February, May, August and November. Petit Jury Terms, February, May and November; Grand Jury Terms, May and November.

ORPHANS' COURT.
Chief Judge, J. Webster Ebaugh
John H. Brown.
Lewis E. Green

Court meets every Monday & Tuesday

REGISTER OF WILLS.
Harry G. Berwager.

POLICE JUSTICE.
Sherman E. Flanagan.

STATE'S ATTORNEY.
George M. Fringer.

SHERIFF.
John A. Shipley.

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Norman R. Hess, Taneytown.
E. Edward Martin, Westminster.
A Earl Shipley, Attorney.

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DEPUTY GAME WARDEN.
J. Gloyd Diffendal.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT.
Adeline Hoffman.

COUNTY AGRICULT. AGENT.
L. C. Burns.

County Welfare Board, Westminster.—J. Keller Smith, Chairman; Mrs. J. Edgar Myers, Vice-Chairman; Frank P. Alexander, Secretary; Chas. W. Melville, Co. Commissioner; Mrs. Esther K. Brown, in charge; John L. Bennett, Mrs. Walter A. Bower, Roy D. Knouse.

TANEYTOWN OFFICIALS

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CITY COUNCIL.
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W. D. Ohler.
Dr. C. M. Benner.
Merle S. Baumgardner.
David H. Hahn.
Clyde L. Hesson, Clerk.

LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER.
Dr. Thomas A. Martin.

NOTARIES.
Wm. F. Bricker, Adah E. Sell
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.

Merwyn C. Fuss, Pres., Ist. Vice-Pres. Harry M. Mohnhey, 2nd Vice-Pres., James C. Myers, Secretary, Rev. Guy P. Beady, Treasurer, Chas. R. Arnold.

Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A., meets in Mering Hall, every second and last Thursday, at 7 P. M. Charles E. Ridinger, Pres.; N. R. Derhills, R. S.; C. L. Stonestifer, Pres., and Wm. D. Ohler, F. S.

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'y; T. H. Tracey, 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.

SCHEDULE

Arrival and Departure of Mails
Taneytown, Md.

Window Service Opens 6:30 A. M.
Window Service Closes 7:45 A. M.
Lobby Service Closes 8:00 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE
Star Route No. 10705 North 9:00 A. M.
Train No. 5321 South 9:15 A. M.
Train No. 5328 North 2:15 P. M.
Star Route No. 13128 South 4:30 P. M.
Star Route No. 10705 North 6:30 P. M.
Taneytown-Keymar Route No. 1-M 8:00 A. M.
Taneytown Route No. 1 8:15 A. M.
Taneytown Route No. 2 8:15 A. M.

MAILS ARRIVE
Keymar Route No. 1, Principal Mail 7:30 A. M.
Star Route No. 10705 North 7:45 A. M.
Star Route No. 13128 South Parcel Post 9:45 A. M.
Train No. 5321 North 9:50 A. M.
Train No. 5328 South 2:40 P. M.
Star Route No. 10705 North 6:30 P. M.
Taneytown Route No. 1 2:00 P. M.
Taneytown Route No. 2 2:00 P. M.
JNO. O. CRAPSTER, Postmaster.

*No Window Service or Rural Carriers on Legal Holidays.

Holidays for Rural Carriers are: New Year's Day; Washington's birthday; Memorial Day, May 30; July 4; Labor Day, 1st Monday in Sept.; Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. When a holiday falls on Sunday, the following Monday is observed.

THE RABBIT HAWK

By VIC YARDMAN

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MOUNTED over the fireplace in the living room of Bar 7 ranch in Wickenburg, Ariz., is the head and neck of a rabbit hawk.

The rabbit hawk is not only peculiar to southwestern United States, but is so rare as to be seldom seen, much less captured.

In fact, aside from this specimen, it is doubtful if there is another in existence.

Hence it is only natural that the Bar 7's trophy has become the object of much comment and awe-some stares. Indeed, it was the comments made by one Tex Fletcher that first excited my curiosity in the strange bird.

Tex Fletcher is an ex-cowboy residing near Wickenburg.

He is a man of vision albeit possessed of a personality that at once arouses feelings of disgust and repugnance in those with whom he comes in contact.

For Tex is the typical "know-it-all" sort of person, and his manner of impressing you with his vast fund of knowledge, which, actually, encompasses a limited field, makes you itch to feel the man's neck between your hands.

Tex gave up being a cowboy when the government built the state highway from Phoenix to Los Angeles via Wickenburg.

He found that acting as a guide for tourists was much more profitable. And he found, too, that tourists were much more readily impressed by his knowledge than citizens who abided in and about Wickenburg.

And so Tex set up a stand on the edge of the highway and painted a sign advertising his new profession. And motorists from the East would read the sign and draw up to inquire about the price of a "personally conducted tour of the real wild west, visiting many ranches and other points of interest."

Tex would gauge his price according to how he sized up his prospects, and frequently he'd succeed in getting a couple of customers.

One of the first points of interest which Tex visits with his tourists is the Bar 7.

Jack Birdsill, the ranch owner, resents the ex-cowboy's intrusion and has long looked for some excuse to put a stop to it without embarrassing the tourists, who after all, are innocent victims and many of whom are genuinely enthusiastic and sincere in their praise of the ranch's set-up.

Tex appeared at the ranch one afternoon shortly after I arrived there for my annual month's stay.

Five of us, including Jack himself, were grouped about the living room, when the door opened and in strode the ex-cowboy, followed by three wide-eyed and much interested tourists.

Tex nodded to us briefly and assumed a prominent position in the center of the floor.

"And this, folks," he said, addressing his customers, "is the living room of the Bar 7 Dude ranch, one of the finest in the state of Arizona."

He paused and favored Jack with a smile.

I remembered then that Tex always began his recitations with a complimentary remark of this nature; he felt, I think, that in bestowing the word of praise Jack should feel repaid for allowing him to make of his home a sight-seeing point.

Jack didn't return the smile, but sat silently until Tex had finished his long harangue.

The guests, exclaimed with pleasure and delight and were obviously much impressed and pleased.

Presently one of them chanced to see the rabbit hawk trophy and asked Tex what it was.

Tex glanced up over the fireplace, and suddenly I knew that this was the first time, despite his long existence in the southwest, that he had ever laid eyes on the rare bird.

For a moment he merely stared blankly. Then he cast a quick, desperate look of appeal at Jack.

For once the man's self-confidence was shaken.

Much to my astonishment Jack came to Tex's rescue.

"Why, ma'am," he said, smiling at the tourist who had asked the questions, "that's a rabbit hawk. It's probably one."

But here Tex interrupted.

His face cleared.

He smiled, and was once more the same arrogant, conceited, loud-talking know-it-all as before.

"Ma'am," he said, "I'm glad you asked that question. Rabbit hawks are scarce in Arizona. They're scarce everywhere. You can count yourself lucky that you have this opportunity to see one. Why, I was nearly twelve years old before I seen my first rabbit hawk!"

"Indeed?" said the tourist. "Most interesting. What a strange sort of creature it is. I suppose it gets its name from its long ears?"

"Yessum," said Tex. "Its ears, if you'll notice, are exactly like those of a rabbit. Besides that, the rabbit hawk is the deadly enemy of the cottontail. In fact, it lives on cottontails almost exclusively.

Many's the time I've seen one swoop down and pluck a little bunny right off the desert and fly away with it."

"How awful! I'm so glad you cap-

tured it, Mr. Birdsill. I should think you'd make an effort to catch more."

Jack was about to reply, but Tex interrupted with loud laughter. "Catch 'em! Haw! That's rich! Why, ma'am, rabbit hawks are as hard to catch as eagles. Harder. They fly so fast you can't shoot 'em, and trappin' 'em is next to impossible. Well, folks, we'd better be gettin' along if we want to see anything else today."

Tex began herding his customers toward the door, and Jack and I exchanged glances.

The tourists looked as though they'd like to know more about the rabbit hawk, and it was quite plain that Tex's information was limited.

Jack got to his feet.

"Just a minute," he called, and Tex and the tourists paused and turned.

"Perhaps," the ranch owner went on, "you folks would like to have me tell you exactly how I happened to capture this rare bird. As Tex has said, they're difficult to catch."

The tourists were delighted and came back into the room.

Tex appeared a little more hesitant, but presently returned and stood near the group.

"You see," Jack explained, "Tex is a little embarrassed. Rabbit hawks are so scarce that few people have ever had the thrill of capturing one. However, I'm sure he won't mind if I offer to help him out." He smiled at Tex, and Tex immediately brightened. For a moment he looked almost grateful.

So Jack reached up and took down the trophy.

"First," he said holding it up for inspection, "you must shoot a hawk. Then you must catch a rabbit. Next you mount the hawk's head on a board like this and then pin on a pair of rabbit's ears to give the impression that the hawk really grew the ears. The result is rather weird, don't you think?"

As Jack finished talking he unpinned the rabbit's ears and held them in the palm of his hand, leaving on the board an ordinary head of a chicken hawk.

There was a moment's blank silence.

Tex's face went red, then white, then red again.

The tourists stared at him, then at the hawk, then back at their guide.

Finally one of them exclaimed: "Imagine! A bird with ears! And we believed it!"

"Moreover," said the tourist's companion, "this chap here expected us to believe it. Why damn it, he actually believed it himself!"

Whereupon, to the accompaniment of derisive laughter and grins, Tex, the know-it-all tourist guide, turned and bolted. And that was the last time he ever brought a group of tourists to the Bar-7. In fact, shortly after, when Jack and I told the story down town, he went out of the tourist-guiding business, and is now working for Jack in a range camp, 30 miles north of the main buildings, and rarely shows his face in town.

Book-Detectives Found

in the Large Libraries

A book-detective is a man who protects a library from all the cranks who infest it; from persons who mutilate books, be they college professors or mischievous school children, and, in particular, from persons who steal books, whether they are occasional pilferers or professional book-crooks.

There are six of these detectives in the United States: Boston, Newark, Cleveland and Los Angeles have one apiece. New York has two, one in Queens, one in Manhattan, who effectively protect the 4,000,000 volumes and the 60 branches and sub-branches of the New York public library, writes Thomas M. Johnson in Today.

The spoils of that war are huge. The professional book-crook doesn't steal a popular novel and sell it for a quarter; he tries to steal a literary jewel and sell it for a fortune.

There is money in rare books. The French government recently paid \$800,000 for the original La Fontaine's "Fables," illustrated by Fragonard. A "prime" Gutenberg Bible, the first book ever printed, is valued at \$300,000, a Shakespeare first folio at \$100,000. Relatively modern books like "The Last of the Mohicans," "Tom Sawyer" and Audubon's "Birds" may bring from \$2,000 to \$6,000. Such prices have been paid, not in the boom days of 1929, but within a few months. At last fall's book sales in New York, rare books drew bigger crowds and higher prices than at any other time since the beginning of the depression. They are not merely the hob-tailing know-it-alls in long-tailed coats. One thousand dealers in them are officially listed. All of which makes more work for the book-sleuth.

Fossil of Great Age

Fossils of fresh-water fish, found abundantly in tertiary deposits in Alaska, have been brought back by an expedition headed by Dr. Erich Maren Schlaikjer of Brooklyn college, to be classified and studied at the American Museum of Natural History here, says the Kansas City Star's Science Service. The formation where they were found is approximately 30 million years old. Dr. Schlaikjer also brought back a very large collection of plant fossils from the Alaska tertiary. Flying over territory as yet unexplored, he saw further deposits which he wishes to visit and excavate.

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POULTRY

CHICKS AND HENS
NEED VITAMIN G

Poultry Scientists Stress the Value of Diet.

Supplied by the New York State College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Chicks need vitamin G to grow, and hens need it to produce eggs that will hatch, according to poultry scientists at the New York State College of Agriculture.

The scientists found that the developing chick embryo dies when not enough vitamin G is deposited in the egg; and that a smaller amount of this vitamin is required for egg production than for hatchability.

Their experimental work dealing with hatchability shows that the vitamin G content of eggs is determined by the amount of this vitamin in the hens' diet. Eggs with the largest amount can be had only when hens are fed a diet rich in vitamin G. They say the degree of yellowish coloration in the egg-white is evidence of the richness of the hens' diet in vitamin G.

Substances containing vitamin G and used in feeding poultry include dried yeast, dried whey, dried skim-milk, dehydrated alfalfa meal, sun-dried alfalfa meal, and white fish meal. Other animal by-products contain appreciable amounts, but cereals have relatively little. The amount contained in cereals, however, is especially important, according to the research men, because grains compose such a large part of poultry rations.

They also point out that the requirement of chicks for vitamin G is closely related to the rate of gain in weight of the chicks, indicating "that the vitamin is intimately connected with growth processes and is not required in any great amount for maintenance."

"Large End Up" Is Best to Save Hatching Eggs

Hatching eggs to be hatched or shipped to the hatchery should be packed snugly into the case with the large end up, says Berley Winton, in charge of the poultry office of the Bureau of Animal Industry, as hatching eggs are less likely to be broken when in this position than if they are packed with the small end up.

Each normal egg has an air cell at the large end, Winton explains, and it is necessary that the membrane separating the inner portion of the egg from the shell membrane neither be broken or shaken loose. Research at the National Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., has shown that eggs with tremulous air cells hatched only two-thirds as well as the eggs which had normal air cells. Packing the eggs with the large end up removes the pressure from the inner membrane.

Winton cautions that the egg case should never be placed on the bumper of an automobile, as the vibration at this point is possibly

British Constitution Is for Most Part Unwritten

Although the British Constitution is for the most part unwritten and a result of custom, its development is marked by certain fundamental written laws, says a writer in London Tit-Bits Magazine.

It was Magna Charta, signed in 1215, that provided for the nation the system of annual parliaments, and the free and unfettered administration of justice. The habeas corpus act of 1679 secured to the people the liberty of the person—no longer could a man be imprisoned at the whim of a feudal lord or sovereign; a magistrate's warrant was required.

In 1701 the act of settlement provided for the Protestant succession to the throne, which later became hereditary in the British house of Windsor. The sons of the sovereign and their descendants have precedence over daughters; the daughters and their descendants having preference over all lateral lives.

Other notable landmarks in the development of the British constitution are the act of union with Scotland (1707); the government of Ireland act (1820); and the statute of Westminster, passed in 1931.

England's Tiny Churches

England claims some of the smallest churches on record. A claim to be regarded as the smallest church has been advanced for the church of Cullone, on Exmoor. The measure of 30 feet long and 12 feet wide challenges the little Dorset church which is 23 feet by 14 feet, thus it is doubtful if there is any church in England smaller than this. Upleatham church in Yorkshire, whose present dimensions are given as 17 feet by 13 feet, is easily the smallest, but it is only a fragment of the original church.

Birds Return to Old Homes

It is the practice of certain birds to return to their former homes every spring, repair the damage done to their nests by winter storms, and so re-occupy them repeatedly, and their young continue this economy. This is especially the habit of birds of prey, eagles, duck-hawks (peregrine falcons), fish-hawks and the like often thus utilize their property during scores of years, as also do ravens and various crows. An historic eyrie of peregrines in Lapland was tenanted unbrokenly from 1736 to 1885. Until a few years ago bald-eagles had occupied their ancestral home in a great tree near Cleveland, Ohio, for a century, annually renovating it.

The "Elastic Clause"

"Elastic clause" is the name given to Clause 18, Section 8, Article I, of the Constitution, which reads: "The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." Although this clause does not grant any new power, it gives Congress wide latitude in choosing means and passing laws for carrying out the powers granted elsewhere. Hence, the name "elastic clause."

Royal Palace

Until the Eighteenth century the royal palace of Whitehall occupied most of the land between Charing Cross and Westminster, London. It was known as York place when Cardinal Wolsey owned it, and it was not until it passed into the hands of Henry VIII, that it became known as Whitehall. Wolsey fell from his eminence in 1529 and Henry seized his property and converted it into a palace. For more than 150 years after that it was the chief residence of the court of London. King Henry married Anne Boleyn there in 1533. In later years Queen Elizabeth maintained the grandeur established by her father, Charles I was executed in front of the palace in 1649. Charles II made it the scene of revelry and intrigue.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST,
Dean of the Moody Bible Institute
of Chicago.
© Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for May 9

ABRAHAM A MAN OF PRAYER

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 18:17-32.
GOLDEN TEXT—The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. James 5:16.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Abraham Praying for His Neighbors.
JUNIOR TOPIC—A Great Man's Prayer.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Praying for Others.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Ministry of Intercession.

Prayer—how many are the books that have been written on that subject and the sermons preached, and yet how little it is actually practiced. One can attract an audience to hear it discussed, but only a handful will come to pray. We as Christians agree that it is God's appointed way of blessing. We put up mottoes such as "Prayer changes things," or "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," and then (may God forgive us!) we try to change things ourselves. We struggle with problems when we ought to pray.

The lesson of today, from the life of that great hero of faith, Abraham, stresses the importance of intercessory prayer, that is, the giving of ourselves to pray for the temporal and spiritual welfare of others. In an age characterized by a grasping spirit of acquisition for personal advantage it is like a breath from heaven to read of this man's prayer for others.

I. The Nature of Intercessory Prayer.

1. It is a Privilege. Abraham had been honored by a visit from God. The covenant had been renewed, a son had been promised. The three visitors looked out toward Sodom. God who had thus appeared to Abraham in visible form and had shared the hospitality of his home now extends to him the privilege of sharing in God's purpose. How glorious to be on such terms of confidence with God, to know him and to know his will and purpose!

2. It is a Responsibility. "Abraham stood yet before the Lord"—why? To pray for Sodom and Gomorrah. Privilege and responsibility go together. Those who have audience with the King of kings are there to carry the blessed burden of prayer for others. Are we praying for our children, our families, our church, our nation? If not, who will pray?

3. It is Objective, not Subjective. Some modern "religious" leaders would devalue prayer by making it a sort of spiritual exercise which has only the value of developing our own soul. The prayer room is to them a sort of spiritual gymnasium where the soul develops its strength and a spiritual sense of well-being floods the soul.

Undoubtedly the very fellowship with God which is inherent in prayer is spiritually beneficial, but prayer actually deals with such things as cities, men, sin, sorrow. It concerns men's physical well-being, their material prosperity, as well as their spiritual welfare. It is the means designated by God for the release of his power on behalf of the object for which we pray.

II. Characteristics of Intercessory Prayer.

1. Unselfish. Abraham already had his promise and his blessing. The cities of the plain were wicked, yet he prayed for them. Those who know the spirit of God are not selfish in prayer.

2. Courageous. Note the reverent boldness with which Abraham pleaded the cause of the condemned cities. The Bible reveals that God honored men who had a holy courage. History tells the same story. We celebrate this year the centenary of one who prayed boldly—and believed, and labored—Dwight L. Moody.

3. Persistent. No one likes a "quitter." Christ spoke of a man who was heard for his importunity (Luke 11:8). See also Luke 18:1-8. Some one has said that when we pray we are all too often like the mischievous boy who rings the doorbell and runs away without waiting for an answer.

III. Results of Intercessory Prayer.

The cities were destroyed, but the righteous were saved. God hears and answers prayer. This is the testimony of His Word, of countless Christian men and women of all ages, yes, of the men and women of our day. We know by experience that it is true—"I cried; he answered." He says to you and to me, "Call unto Me and I will answer thee and show thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not" (Jer. 33:3).

No Reason for Anxiety

Anxiety is the poison of life; the parent of many sins and of more miseries. Why, then, allow it, when we know that all the future is guided by a Father's hand!—Blair.

A Long Life

He lives long that lives well, and time misspent is not lived, but lost.—Fuller.

They Also Serve

They also serve who only stand and wait.—Milton.

Aurora Borealis Varies; White, Green, Red, Purple

The intrepid English and Dutch sailors who searched for the northwest passage, a supposed water route around the northern end of North America, failed in their main objective, but nevertheless supplied scientific men with a wealth of meteorological information. The one phenomenon that most impressed them, and one that has come to be regarded as typical of northern latitudes, is the aurora borealis or northern lights, observes a writer in the Chicago Tribune.

This is an unearthly display of light that appears in the sky at night. It may be seen as far south as the northern part of the United States. In the eastern hemisphere, however, it is rarely seen farther south than the northern parts of Norway, Sweden and Russia. It usually appears as one of several distinct patterns of light. It may be an arch, the lower side of which is sharply defined, with the upper gradually fading into darkness; or the lower edge, instead of being arched, may be curved in irregular folds like the edge of a draped curtain. Sometimes it takes the form of radiant beams which may seem to spiral upward toward an infinite point at the zenith.

In color the aurora varies from pearly white to a pale green, although it has on occasion shown shades of red or purple. It may be easily the brightest object in the nocturnal sky, or it may be barely visible. It may last for only a few minutes or for many hours.

Frogs Have Teeth, but the Toad Is Toothless

The eyes of toads and frogs have movable lids which are closed when swallowing and when swimming. The ear (tympanum) of the toad or frog is the round disk situated directly behind and a little below the eye.

The tongue of a toad is attached at the front of the mouth instead of at the back of the mouth as with human beings. The tongue of a toad is long and thin, thickened at the end, which is covered with a sticky mucus.

The frog's tongue is attached a little way back from the front of the mouth and cannot be protruded a very great length. As the frog has teeth on the upper jaw and the toad is toothless, it is fair to suppose that the frog depends more on his jaws than on his tongue to keep body and soul together. A big bull frog, and they do grow to be a foot in length from the tip of the nose to the end of the outstretched legs, has been known to eat small birds and rodents.

The Earliest Diamonds

It was a Dutch farmer who discovered the first diamond, says a writer in the Philadelphia Record. To him it was simply a pretty stone with which some children were playing. He showed it to a trader. Neither of them knew what it was. But the French consul in Cape Town, a jeweler, pronounced it to be a diamond and valued it at \$2,500. At this price it was bought by the governor of the colony. The profits were honorably divided between the owner and the trader. The same farmer paid all that he had—500 sheep, 10 oxen and a horse, to a native witch doctor for a stone four times as heavy which he was using as a charm. This the farmer sold for \$56,000. It was the famous "Star of South Africa," valued at \$125,000.

Many Species of Eucalyptus

The eucalyptus hemiphloia, Australian Graybox, attains a height of 90 feet, and is distinguished by its persistent, grayish and somewhat wrinkled bark, which often peels in long strips from the branches. There are about 300 species of eucalyptus, all native to Australia. Considering that a tree can acquire a height of upward of fifty feet within so short a span as five or six years, it is no wonder that it has a personality of great appeal. The name is derived from eu, well; and kaluptos, to cover as with a lid. It refers to the calyx, which covers the flower before expansion and afterwards falls off in one piece in the shape of a lid or cover.

Colorado's No-Man's Land

No-Man's Land in Colorado is a tract of about 1,300 square miles in the north central part of the state, about 50 miles from Denver. Lying between lands included in the Louisiana Purchase and in the Texas Panhandle purchase, it is not part of either, but was obtained in the cession of the Ute Indians under the treaty of March 2, 1868. It was included within the boundaries of Colorado when that state was admitted to the Union in 1876. On August 9, 1936, at Breckenridge, Colo., Gov. E. C. Johnson proclaimed American sovereignty over this land.

Hairless Squirrels

Hairless fox squirrels are not unusual, although they are not common. Generally they are alone while feeding or resting. Others of their family seem to shun them. They are not as active as squirrels in good fur and are constantly scratching themselves. Some have been found even with their tails devoid of hair and they appear more like a light brown rat than a squirrel.

Springtime in Paris



Spring Scene in a Paris Zoo. Scarcely raising their heads as prize-seeking hoofs pound by.

The Buttes Chaumont.
Homes of the rich overlook the Parc Monceau, but "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" obtain in the park itself. Working people come in from across the Boulevard de Courcelles as well as children from the aristocratic Avenues Velasquez, Ruysdael, and Van Dyke.

Strangel of the Parisian parks is the Buttes Chaumont, laid out by Haussmann, the boulevard builder, on the site of the old plaster-of-Paris quarries. Rising in the middle of its artificial lake is a seeming mountain, and surrounding verdure glories what was once a hideous hole. It is pleasant to think that Haussmann, ruthless wrecker of medieval buildings, could create as well as destroy.

Baron Haussmann did to teeming Paris what L'Enfant had done on paper for a nascent Washington, destined to be the beautiful capital city of a new republic. Haussmann thought in terms of boulevards, with the result that whole regions fell before the hammer of the auctioneer and the onslaught of the house wrecker. But, thanks to him, motorcars move. He was one of the few road builders of his day whose mind was broad enough for anything but pedestrians. His boulevards have brought new notes to a city whose very cobbles have been cemented with human blood.

Spring brings life to the parks and visitors to the Place de l'Opera. People think of the Opera as having always stood there. Yet when the Germans entered Paris in 1871 Garnier's masterpiece was not finished and the Communards, who wreaked their vengeance on hundreds of buildings, spared this splendid structure, down whose grand staircase not an aristocratic evening gown or shirt front had yet passed. The three-acre opera and ballet school, library and museum is younger than many of the spectators.

In this Parisian show place, where evening dress is again compulsory in the best seats three nights a week, you are quite likely to hear Tannhauser singing German to Elizabeth's French, a use of harmony which shows how far art outruns politics. As ballets, "Coppelia" and "Gisela" are much beloved.

On Two Famous Streets.
From the opera, two famous streets lead south. The Rue de la Paix passes Cartier's jewels, Coty's perfumes, the Ritz, and the Hotel du Rhin, now empty, once leased by a Boston club for its members to use whenever they came to Paris. The Avenue de l'Opera passes Brentano's and the Comedie Francaise on its way to the Louvre.

From the Louvre a broad band of beauty—like the Mall in Washington—stretches westward to the Seine, hurdles a few smokestacks, and continues to St. Germain, St. Cloud, and Versailles, 12 miles away.

Standing in the Place du Carrousel and looking up that incomparable vista past the obelisk in the taxi-infested Place de la Concorde, one can almost forgive the destructive mania of the Communards, for it was they who, by burning the Tuileries palace, opened this view toward the sunsets.

The Tuileries gardens seem to have been laid out with square and compass. As if fresh from a beauty shop, Paris here challenges "Am I not fair?"

Yes, more than fair, for this combination of promenade and garden, forest and art gallery, playground and yacht pond, wows with friendliness as well as artifice.

Children adore that honest artisan Pere Guignol, who carves and paints his puppets, including Punch and Judy, and then gives them voice and action in his little theater among the trees.

Conspicuous in Paris in the spring are the students. Paris is the Mecca for students from all over the world. Near the Sorbonne or Polytechnique one can eat soup in many languages and curdled milk in many more.

University education, born in the cloisters of Notre Dame, soon spread to the Left Bank. Poor but proud, this republic of scholars made Paris the intellectual capital of the Middle Ages, the leavening pan of the Renaissance. The person of a student was sacred, as the Count of Savoisy learned to his cost when his residence was destroyed and he was banished because his lackeys started a brawl with the devotees of Latin and learning.

How Pain and Pleasure Vary With Individual

Pain, obviously, is an extreme quality or quantity of the same reaction that gives pleasure in its milder intensities. The amount of pain or pleasure that is derived from a reaction varies with the individual. One person can be thrown into ecstasies by the same stimulus that leaves another person unmoved. All persons do not experience pain to the same extent when the producing cause is the same in both cases, according to a writer in the New York Herald-Tribune.

The erroneous assumption that we all experience the same pain from the same cause is responsible for the belief that some persons are better able to stand pain than others. Some persons get almost no sensation reaction whatever to causes that produce excruciating pain in others.

Almost all the pain we feel is carried to the centers of consciousness in the brain over the sensory nervous system. The motor nerves take no part in conduction of the sensation of pain. Parts of the autonomic nervous system, which automatically controls our internal affairs without aid from the consciousness, functions at times to block or inhibit pain. In hypnotism a blocking or inhibiting action takes place which makes it possible for painful stimuli to be applied to the body without the sensory centers in the brain becoming conscious of pain.

There is another situation which is the converse of this. A person can feel pain when there is no pain-producing stimulus acting on the peripheral nerves. Sir James Paget has pointed out that, if a person expects pain and looks forward to experiencing pain, that person will experience the pain even though there be no pain cause, the pain being produced entirely in the sensory centers of the brain, and the effect is just as keen and real as if caused by stimuli that came over the nerves. This is known as subjective pain.

Ancestry of Chow Dogs Is Traced to Far North

The ancestry of the chow or chow-chow dog is traced to the dogs of the Far North and it is said that this particular breed was kept by the Buddhist priests in Northern China. Stories are told of their edible qualities but from Chinese, states a writer in the Los Angeles Times, we have heard how this type of dog was kept as guard dogs, that the red specimens were classed as ordinary, the black as rare and allowed special privileges. They were fed a diet of rice and vegetables and as meat is the natural food for dogs it is believed that they would form bands and swoop down on the live stock of the near-by farms.

Naturally this created ill feeling toward all dogs and a certain number of them were destroyed. The scarcity of food in China and dire necessity no doubt forced many a native to sacrifice a pet for the sake of his family but the Chinese do not eat dogs, this or any other breed.

In many parts of China they were used as a sled dog, also as a hunting dog, and as a result of some early training or instinct they have an uncanny ability of always finding their way. You never see a chow out alone with a lost look. Rather he trots along paying strictly to his own business (expecting you to do likewise) and they are master hands in crossing a street amid busy traffic. They have many peculiar characteristics unlike other breeds which extend to their physical conformation.

"Reading the Riot Act"

The original Riot Act was an English law passed in 1715, in the reign of George I, at a time when there was some apprehension of a Jacobite conspiracy against the reigning house. It provided that when 12 or more persons unlawfully assembled and refused to disperse within an hour after the reading of a specified portion of it by a magistrate or other competent authority, they should be considered as felons, liable to be fired upon by the military, etc. In the popular sense "to read the riot act" is to offer a strongly worded reproof or warning. In this country most states' laws forbid unlawful assembly, etc., but these usually differ from the English Riot Act and in some of them only two persons are required to constitute such assembly.

Bald Eagle Not Bald

The bald eagle isn't actually bald, but white head and neck feathers make him appear so. It is among the largest and keenest-eyed of all birds, sometimes with a wingspread of eight feet. Old Baldy is a homebody, using the same nest year after year, adding only new layers of sticks and twigs. One such, in use 35 years, finally grew to 12 feet in height, 3½ in width. When it fell, its weight was reckoned 4,000 pounds—two tons.

Women Love Curls

Women love curls. They've always loved them. Years ago, a woman got kinks in her hair by putting a slate pencil in the kitchen range and twisting her tresses around it. She used quince seed juice to make "beau catchers," and when she combed them out they looked as if they had been starched.

Household Hints

By BETTY WELLS

NEAL likes to take long Sunday morning hikes, and he always wants Nina to come along tramping through the woods with him.

"But, goodness," said Nina, "Neal can sit down when he gets back, and I have to start dinner. That means I'm walking just about all day long. I'd like to have a speedometer to see just how many miles a day I do!"

Men never realize how much exercise a woman gets just in the course of an average day. Or maybe they do, because they are responsible for most of the step-saver appliances. We've just been seeing a lot of those metal cupboards and cabinets that fit together in units



A Lady With a House Is Quite an Athlete if You'd Count the Miles She Runs in Her Own Kitchen.

and make the most convenient places to work with wide counter tops and fine vermin proof storage cabinets, plate warmer cabinets and towel drier compartments. Then there is that very impressive new garbage disposal affair that now comes with some of the new sinks. You just dump your garbage down the drain and it is mechanically pulverized and washed away.

But there are a lot of step-savers you can introduce that won't cost as much as these, such as having racks for kitchen towels in reach of working centers and arranging for the storage of various articles of food in reach of the place you prepare them for cooking. And having plenty of traps handy to make one trip take the place of three in carrying dishes in for setting the table or in assembling the ingredients for a recipe, or collecting pots and pans to wash. Little changes but they'll save you miles.

More Lady-Like Fashions.

We're back at our swishing and rustling, even in home decorations—fashions this spring are much more lady-like and prettier than they've been—not so athletic looking. This mood is translated into contemporary settings in a revived interest in French and Victorian styles in furniture. Not the frou-frou versions though.

Florence Field has just bought new furniture for her living room and it's traditional French and Victorian (the two go well together), but used with subdued modern colorings that make it very interesting. The walls are that lovely new dusty pink, or pinkish beige, and the rug is peacock blue but toned down a bit. The furniture is covered in shades of dusty apricot, honey color and greyed turquoise. Glass color



We're Back at Our Swishing and Rustling Again, in Both Fashions and Home Decorations.

tains the color of the walls and draperies in a French flowered chintz on a greyed turquoise ground, bring distinction to the windows. Lamps, candlesticks and accessories are all in silver finish—altogether it's a lovely room. And can't you see how becoming it would be to a woman like Florence who wears ivory and rusty browns so much? She tries to keep the flowers mostly in yellowy pinks, such as tea roses and gladioli, with sometimes sprays of lavender-blue flowers.

Florence's room is rather subtle in its appeal—there's nothing there to stop you in your tracks as you enter. But it gradually envelops you with its charm (and comfort), because there are deeply comfortable easy chairs and enough occasional tables in reach. Florence is like that herself—it takes a while before it dawns on you what a perfectly stunning person she is. It's right and proper for her house to have that same illusive fragrance of beauty.

© By Betty Wells—WNU Service.

Way to Tell

It isn't hard to tell when the outside of your house needs painting. If the surface is glossy and smooth, you may be sure that your house is well protected against the constant attack of the elements. But if the gleam has gone out of the paint, if the surface is dry and chalk-like and there are places where the coating has washed off altogether, it's high time to call for the painter.

FINGER PRINTS TO PROTECT CIVILIANS

Increasing Number Being Recorded in Washington.

Washington, D. C.—"Realizing that finger prints may be an effective means of identification in case of death or amnesia, increasing numbers of civilians are having their prints recorded at the federal bureau of investigation, a division of the United States Department of Justice that is perhaps better known as 'the G-Men,'" says the National Geographic society.

"Visitors are conducted on tours through the identification division at the rate of several hundred a day. Many remain to have their fingerprints taken. In long chattering lines, business men and their wives, giggling girls, and solemn small boys pass before the recorder with his yellow stamp pad and small white cards marked off into spaces for each finger's print.

"A young girl approaches, holding out red-nailed white hands. The recorder presses her right thumb firmly on the stamp pad and then down on the card, rolling it from right to left. 'Just relax, don't try to help me,' he instructs her, for if she presses with her thumb, it overinks and smudges the pattern.

Offer Telltale Evidence.

"He takes the marks of her right hand's fingers, one after another, and then those of her left hand, individually.

"Next he records, at a single impression, all the fingertips of her right hand, and, with another impression, all those of the left, as a check upon the sequence of the preceding prints. She stares amazed at the dark whorls on the card made by her unstained white fingertips. The colorless chemical solution on the stamp pad acts on the chemically-treated card, but remains invisible on the hand.

"The federal bureau of investigation, with 267,000 sets of fingerprints in its civilian files, is increasing them at the rate of almost 800 a day. The bureau does not search for fingerprints of criminals among the prints in these files, but it may search for them among the prints of civil service employees, which are filed to keep men with prison records from holding positions of public trust.

"Exhibited on the wall of the federal bureau of investigation is a device like a large automobile-mileage-meter. Each time the last number on the right changes, it marks, not another mile, but a new set of criminal fingerprints received at the bureau. The number changes about 175 times an hour. The bureau, on duty twenty-four hours a day, receives during that time about 4,200 new records of people under arrest. These are sent in from more than 10,000 law enforcement agencies all over the United States and from eighty foreign countries.

It Works This Way.

"Imagine that a suspect, Bill Smith, is arrested in Los Angeles. His fingerprints are taken with printer's black ink, which, with his photograph, are rushed to Washington to the federal bureau of investigation. There they will be checked against fingerprints in the criminal files to see if he has a previous criminal record. If the check reveals that Bill Smith is really ex-convict 'Butcherknife Joe,' wanted in New Orleans for murder, two telegrams are sent, one to inform the Los Angeles authorities, another to tell New Orleans officials the Los Angeles police have their man.

"Fingerprints found on weapons, woodwork, glass, and articles near a scene of a crime are also checked against prints in the bureau's criminal files and aid in capturing law violators.

"Since no two fingerprints have ever been discovered whose patterns were identical, fingerprints offer such tell-tale evidence that criminals have tried to change theirs. But they cannot be entirely changed, even by the painful process of removing the skin.

"The federal bureau of investigation has nearly seven million criminal fingerprint records on file, in more than 1,000 great green cases stretching for two city blocks within the building. Only 300,000 of these are records of women, the rest are of men. Workers search through these prints by hand, to check an incoming set of criminal prints against them. If the incoming fingerprints fall into a certain common classification, chiefly the ulnar loop type of pattern, the search is speeded up by a machine which automatically sorts the cards at the rate of 475 a minute."

Children Borrow Rats

From Museum for Pets

Springfield, Mass.—Lending rats to boys and girls who like them for pets has become quite an extensive practice with Trailside museum, a bureau of the Springfield Museum of natural history.

The museum breeds the rats for study purposes.

When a child borrows one he can keep it as long as he likes. Some boys try their luck in training several rats at different intervals, and this is all right with the museum.

Some of the rats have been borrowed and returned as many as three or four times.

SEN. BYRNES FOR ECONOMY

Senator Byrnes, (Dem. S. C.) in a speech in the Senate said in part:

"The strategic moment to strike for economy has arrived, Senator Byrnes said. Unless cuts are made, he asked what the effect on prices of Government bonds might be, and since more than \$17,000,000,000 in such bonds are held by the banks, figured that a decrease of five points would mean a loss to the banks of \$850,000,000.

A balanced budget, he reminded, can be reached by increasing revenues or cutting expenditures. "We have increased taxes," said Senator Byrnes, "on the larger incomes and on estates and we now find a falling off in a revenue expected from these sources. We must conclude that we have gone the limit—if not too far. It is proposed that additional revenue be secured by either lowering the income tax exemptions or levying a sales tax. If I had to choose, I would lower the exemption. But I am opposed to both proposals. The budget should be balanced by reducing expenditures, not by levying more taxes."

His plan for a 10 per cent cut would apply to about half of the present budget, exempting fixed charges, making possible a saving of \$350,000,000. Department heads would be permitted to make adjustments within their departments. The plan, said Senator Byrnes, would not require a reduction in compensation of employees. But it would require dispensation with services of some unnecessary employees.

The budget would not be balanced by the 10 per cent cut alone, so Senator Byrnes proposes to take \$500,000,000 from the relief appropriation.

"If to you" said Senator Byrnes, \$1,000,000,000 seems a small amount it is only because the expenditures of recent years have caused us to lose our perspective. It has not been so many years since \$1,000,000,000 would have covered all expenditures of the Federal Government. Next year it would be one-seventh."

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS DUE THIS MONTH.

The Supreme Court is now reported to have delayed, at least until May 17, a final decision on the constitutionality of the Federal Social Security Act, in order to hand down at the same time, other decisions along the same line, involving Old Age Pension Insurance and old age provisions of the Security law. After these decisions, and perhaps a few others, it is said that the Court will adjourn early in June, for the Summer, according to custom.

Student to a servant at the door: "Is Miss Brown in?" Servant "She is engaged." Student, "I knew it—I'm what she's engaged to."

SUBSTITUTE FOR SUPREME COURT PLAN.

Senator McCarran, (Dem., Nev.) presented a new plan concerning the Supreme Court to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which would provide for two new judges, making a court of 11 members instead of 9. As there are ten Federal Court Districts, he would provide that each of the districts be given representation in the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge making the 11th member.

The two new members to be added to the Court, could be added now, from two Federal districts not now represented, and later appointments could carry out the plan.

What is the prettiest thing in a spring bonnet? A pretty girl, of course.

Two well known Bills, are Bill Senate and Bill House.

"Try The Drug Store First!"

McKinney's Pharmacy

TANEYTOWN, MD.

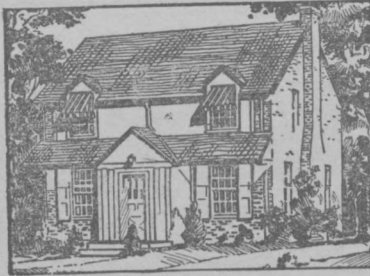
Don't Forget The Date,
Sunday, May 9th,
MOTHER'S DAY

FRESH VIRGINIA DARE CANDY
in attractive Mother's Day package

GREETING CARDS

Show your appreciation of the
dearest Woman in the world

R. S. McKinney



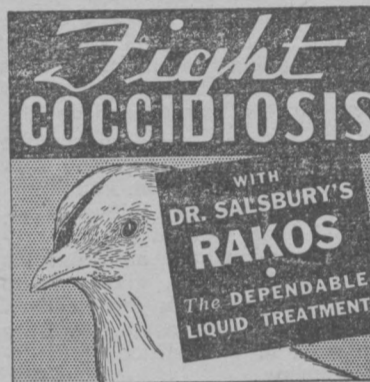
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Here's news for motorists! Now everyone can enjoy safe, trouble-free driving on guaranteed Goodrich Safety Silvertowns with the Life-Saver Golden Ply or a powerful new Battery. Just select what you need—make a small down payment and set terms to suit your needs.

QUICK CREDIT TO EVERYONE

We mean what we say! Whether your car is entirely paid for or not and regardless of your past experience elsewhere, your credit is good here. Your license identification opens your account in just a few minutes.

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Goodrich Batteries

We have a stock of the new Electro-Pak Batteries that are 20% more powerful. They have the patented power-saving top cover, and plenty of quick power for all the modern car accessories.

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Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)
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Mens Work Togs.
"STAR BRAND" AND "WOLVERINE SHOES," \$1.95 to \$3.75 a pair. Work Trousers, 79c to \$2 a pair. Straw Hats, 15c to 50c. Overalls and Blouses, 98c to \$1.65.

Mens Rayon Shirts & Shorts.
Look over our line of Men's Rayon Shirts and Shorts. The Shirts come in white and the Shorts in pink, blue and lavender and are only 25c a garment.

Congoleum Rugs.
What makes a room look more cheerful than a new Congoleum Rug? The latest colors and patterns are a delight to the eye. They are easy to clean and do not harbor dust like carpet. Price \$3.25 to \$6.85. Congoleum by the yard 80 and 95c.

Mens Shirt & Neckties.
Are you needing a new Shirt and Tie to complete your summer outfit? If you try one of our "Van Heusen" Shirts you will decide that they are the real thing in Shirts and are only \$1.65. Other Shirts in the latest styles and colors at 85c to \$1.25. Neckties, 10, 25 and 50c.

Our Grocery Department

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| 1 LB. NEW LEADER COFFEE | 18c |
| ¼ LB. BANQUET TEA | 23c |
| 1 LB. BX. CRACKERETTES | 17c |
| 3 CANS BABBITS CLEANSER | 14c |

You have time to remember "MOTHER" with a pair of Silk Hose or a box of Virginia Dare Candy.

"The Bank Said,
'Yes!'"



"Now we can go ahead with our plans. I showed the Bank our financial statement and current orders; they liked our prospects for new business and agreed that things are looking better in our line. So they approved the application for our loan."

This bank is always glad to make loans. Naturally, since it is lending its depositors' money, it must be satisfied that the loan is in accordance with sound banking practice.

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THAT COUNTS



IN BUILDING a cash reserve, it's the steady pull that counts. Whatever your goal may be—security, independence, or money to buy the things you want—you will reach it more surely and more swiftly by steady saving.

Start your account today—then make a habit of adding to it regularly, every week.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

(Member of The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

Adding to the Navy
Madge—Don't you sailors have a special ship where you get your hair cut? A sort of floating barber shop?
Sailor—No, there ain't no such ships in our fleet.
Madge—Then what are these clipper ships I've heard so much about?
—U. S. Reina Mercedes.

A Final Tribute
First Veteran—Jones told me missus about that mademoiselle in Paris and now there's just one thing I'm hoping for.
Second Veteran—What's that?
First Veteran—An early chance to be in the firing squad at his funeral!

The Best Policy
There are more ways of being a successful business man than selling goods at a profit. Horace knew this, just as he knew all the other tricks of the trade, and when things began to slack off at the shop he approached a certain expert in burglary and arson, and asked his advice.
"Perhaps you'd like to have a fire?" said that gentleman. "I can easily arrange that for you."
"No, no," replied Horace. "Not a fire. Give me a burglary. In the first place it's cleaner. In the second, if the insurance company won't pay, well, you've still got your goods."—Answers Magazine.