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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 44 NO. 35

TANEYTOWN, MD., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1938.

\$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

COMMUNITY LOCALS

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

Churches, Lodges, Societies, Schools, etc., are requested to use our Special Notice Department for money-making events.

Positively, no free notices will be given in this column to Card Parties, or Bingo games, or like events.

Don't forget the Firemen's Supper, March 26th.

Mrs. Lum Fleagle, of town, who had been quite ill, is showing some improvement in health.

Miss Grace Witherow, of Washington, D. C., returned home on Tuesday, after visiting her mother, Mrs. J. W. Witherow.

John L. Leister, proprietor of Leister's Lunch Room, who was suffering with rheumatism, last week, is now back at work.

Mrs. Margaret Martin, of Philadelphia, Pa., has returned home after spending several days with her aunt, Mrs. N. B. Hagan.

Mrs. Ralph Stouffer and Mrs. Eugene Smith, of York, were the guests of their sister, Mrs. George R. Baumgardner, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Reifsnider and son, David, near town, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Booth, at Winfield on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Raynor, of Philadelphia, Pa., visited Mrs. Raynor's grandmother, Mrs. Wm. G. Little, on Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Clayton Crooks, assistant pastor of the Arlington Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, visited a few days this week at the Presbyterian Manse.

The first thunder shower of 1938 passed over this section last Saturday evening following two days of rather high temperature for this time in the year.

Eugene J. Nail and Robert Phillips students of Bliss Electrical School, Washington, D. C., were visitors at the former's home, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Nail, near town, over the weekend.

Mrs. William Angell, died this (Friday) morning at the San Mar Home, Boonsboro, Md. We are unable to give a full account of the death and funeral arrangements at the time of going to press.

Peter Baumgardner who is suffering from bruises and shock received when he fell off a step ladder while trimming grape vines at the home of his son, Norman Baumgardner, last week, is improving nicely.

Mrs. L. B. Hafer, Mrs. Geo. Baumgardner, Mrs. Edward S. Harner and Mrs. C. E. Dern, visited Mrs. Elvin Dern at Gettysburg on Wednesday. Mrs. Dern who is suffering from shock and bruises is getting along very nicely.

The March meeting of the Homemakers' Club will be held in the Firemen's building, on Thursday afternoon, at 2:00 o'clock. Subject: "Business Center in the home and home accounts." The project demonstrators will have charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Putman and Miss Nettie Putman attended a George Washington tea on Tuesday evening, given by the Utica Lutheran Women's League at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. King, Hansenville, Frederick Co., Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde L. Hesson entertained at dinner on Saturday evening: Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Wentz, Mary Wentz and Edgar Wentz, of Lineboro, Md.; Mrs. Calvin T. Fringer and Miss Mary Fringer, of town. It was the 25th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Wentz.

Rev. Earl E. Redding, former pastor of the U. B. Church here, paid a visit to J. A. Angell's and other parties in town, on Monday afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Redding and part of the family. We are always pleased to have him return, if it is only for a short time.

On Monday, at noon the Fire Company was called to the farm property on the Taneytown-Middleburg road, owned by Roy Reifsnider. The fire was on the inside of the barn, but fortunately was discovered and practically put out before the Company arrived. We have not learned the cause of the fire.

Dog lovers are informed that The Record has secured a copy of "Your Dog—His Care and Training" from Purina Mills, St. Louis, that has been presented to the Taneytown public library. Young and old who care for dogs in a liking way, will be interested in this little book, that among other things, teaches them how to perform tricks.

Geo. A. Arnold, his son, George V. and wife, and their son, George, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. William Arnold, of Westminster, returned home the first of this week from a tour of Florida, down the East Coast via St. Augustine and Miami; across to west coast by the everglades trail to Tampa and St. Petersburg; then back to east coast by Orlando to Daytona Beach. They had a fine trip without any mishap; but quite satisfied with Maryland.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

School to be held in Taneytown, March 7-18th.

The Taneytown District Sunday School Association will sponsor a Leadership Training School, beginning Monday evening, March 7, and continuing to Friday, March 18. There will be three sessions a week for two weeks. The sessions will begin at 7:30 and end at 9:20 P. M., each evening.

The School will be conducted in the Reformed Church during the first week, and in the Lutheran Church the second week. The courses offered are as follows:

"The Parabolic Teachings of Jesus" taught by Rev. Paul Emenheiser; "The Epistle to the Romans," taught by Rev. Irvin Morris; "Word Studies in the Book of Proverbs," taught by Rev. A. T. Sutcliffe; and "From Slavery to Theocracy, or the Story of the Exodus of Israel," taught by Rev. Guy P. Bready.

There will be no registration fee and no text books to buy. The Bible will be used as the textbook in all of the courses. Sunday School officers and teachers, Sunday School pupils, members of the congregations, and all others who are interested in the study of the Bible are invited to enroll in one of these courses. Those who do not care to register for credit may enroll as auditors.

ON BOARD U. S. S. WYOMING.

The following letter was recently received by J. Raymond Zent, near Keymar, from his son who is in the U. S. Naval service.

On January 15th., we left Quantico, Va., for the maneuver area, taking a train to Norfolk, where we embarked on the U. S. S. Wyoming. After loading her with war material that afternoon and evening, we steamed away at sunrise the following morning, with three other battleships and ten destroyers for the West Indies.

After a six day voyage we disembarked at Dewey Culebra, unloaded equipment for an infantry unit, and built camp there for them which took one day and one night. The next morning we sailed for San Juan, Puerto Rico. Upon disembarkment here we worked 16 hours a day for three days, and built our camp here.

The airplanes came in yesterday from Quantico. It took them three days to fly here. February 1st., maneuver exercises will start, then it will be an "all work and no play" game until March 15th. The orders read for us to be back in Quantico, by April 1st., 1938. We are hoping things here are much the same as they were in 1936 except there is a long shoremen's strike on here and they are unable to receive imports, which is starving the people here.

We had to send a destroyer back to the States for foodstuff while we ate canned goods. In the meantime, if the strike does not end in the near future, there will be a revolution. What little foodstuff is left is so high in price that no one can afford to buy it.

There is a population in Puerto Rico of one and one-half million. In San Juan City, there are two hundred thousand even. They can't all live on coconuts. The weather here is about like it is in the month of June at home.

RAYMOND MARSHALL ZENT.

TANEYTOWN LOSES THREE MORE BALL PLAYERS.

Roger Blettner, another last season Taneytown baseball player, has followed pitcher Rommel into professional baseball, having signed up with the Johnstown, Pa., Middle Atlantic Circuit, that is a try-out school of the St. Louis Browns of the American League.

Blettner, a native of Pennville, Pa., had until recently been an employee of George L. Harner, Taneytown, in the plumbing business. He was notable as a ball player for his batting.

Pitcher Ecker has also signed up with the Federalsburg Eastern Shore team; and Campbell, centre fielder, and a good all-around better and player, is reported to have signed with Johnstown. These signings are try-outs, but as we understand the rules they are ineligible for amateur teams even should they fail to make good in the higher Leagues.

These four desertions will make it difficult to place a winning Taneytown team in the field for the coming season; especially for the pitching department; but very likely, when the time comes there will be a Taneytown team.

CHURCH TO OBSERVE 100th. ANNIVERSARY.

By action of the session at a meeting held last week, the New Windsor Presbyterian Church will observe her 100th anniversary in 1939. To the end that ways and means may be found for financing such an event, the Session have appointed a committee of ten persons whose duty shall also be to plan the program, and set the date for the Centennial. The committee will assume its duties at once. A meeting is called for Monday night at Dielman Inn. The Rev. John Ross Hays is stated supply pastor of the church.

The Centennial committee is as follows: Thos. C. Slingluff, Chairman, J. Walter Getty, Dr. Louis H. Dielman, Albert E. Albaugh, Paul Lambert, John Edwin Thompson, Miss Reba Richardson, Mrs. Margaret G. Westerhof, Mrs. Edgar G. Barnes, and Mrs. M. D. Reid.

WOULD DIVIDE THE STATE IN SEVEN DIST'S.

Claimed Would Result in Economy in Government.

The University of Maryland's Agricultural Station has published a study conducted by Everett C. Weitzell, a graduate assistant in Department of Agricultural Economics, under the direction of two economists of the institution, that would reallocate the 23 counties of the state into 7 districts.

As we understand the proposal these districts would take the place of the present county governments, wholly, or in part, especially in so far as financial affairs are concerned, including the functions of the county clerks, the commissioners, treasurers, and registers of wills.

The whole matter is too big for a hasty conclusion concerning it, to be safely presented. No doubt, the legislature will have its "say" later, and perhaps a referendum vote might be had, but these eventualities are not presented in the reports we have read concerning the consolidation plan.

We are convinced that Carroll County does not want to "consolidate" by going to Frederick for the transaction of its business; nor for many other reasons does it want to lose its identity as a county. And besides, it is not complaining of its record for economy in public office by comparison with most other counties in the state.

The proposed new districts would be—1. Garrett and Allegany counties; 2—Washington, Frederick and Carroll counties; 3—Montgomery and Howard counties; 4—Baltimore and Harford counties; 5—Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's and Prince George's counties; 6—Cecil, Kent, Queen Annes, Talbot and Caroline; 7—Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester and Wicomico.

Summed up, the scheme assumes that the following benefits would accrue—

Consolidation would tend to place both the services and costs of government on a more equitable basis.

Aid the smaller and poorer counties by utilizing without unjust discrimination the relatively greater wealth of the richer counties.

Eliminate many duplicating expenditures.

Make possible a unit large enough and involving a budget large enough to be of efficient size.

Make possible a centralized and authoritative governmental unit.

Increase the possibility of more equality in assessments and taxation, now needed throughout the State.

Make possible the survival of a system of sound democratic local government, namely home rule county government.

TRUCK DRIVER NOT GUILTY.

A case of interest was tried on Wednesday in Carroll County Court, with Judge Forsythe on the bench. It was a suit entered against Wilbur L. Shorb and Mrs. Ida Ashenfelter, Taneytown, by Melvin Stouter, infant, through his father, Bernard Stouter, Emmitsburg, growing out of an accident on a street in Emmitsburg last May 1st., when a bread truck driven by Mr. Shorb, owned by Mrs. Ashenfelter, struck the 4-year-old boy and drew him under its wheels causing injuries.

The parents alleged that Shorb was looking at them and not at the child, though they had motioned him to stop. The mother was allowed to show the child in evidence, and the scars from the accident.

Dr. Cadle and Mrs. Cadle testified in the case, the latter stating that both parents said it was the child's fault, and not that of the driver. Mr. Shorb testified that he was driving at about 16 miles an hour, was driving carefully, and that the child ran directly in front of the truck, and he did not see him until too late to stop.

The suit was for \$5000. damages. The jury considered the case for about a half hour and brought in a verdict in favor of the defendants. Brown & Shipley represented Mr. Shorb, and Sherman P. Bowers, Frederick, represented the Stouters.

OUR COMBINATION OFFER.

The combination subscription offer will be continued until April 1, when it will close. Here it is. One year's subscription to—

McCall's Magazine.
Pictorial Review.
Woman's World.
Good Stories.
Farm Journal.
Breeder's Gazette.
The Carroll Record.
ALL SEVEN FOR \$2.50 A YEAR.

Those now receiving any, or either, of the above, will have their subscription continued another year from expiration of present subscription; but to avoid any misunderstanding, let us have the names of those being received now.

In other words, you get the SIX first named magazines for only \$1.50 a year, when a year's subscription is included for The Record at \$1.00.

MINISTERS TO MEET.

The Carroll County Ministerial Union will meet on Monday, Feb. 28, at 10:30 A. M., in the Seminary Chapel, Westminster, Md.

Rev. Linn H. Harris, Ph. D., Dean and acting President of Blue Ridge College, New Windsor, will speak on "The Function of the Radical." Laymen and lay-women will be welcome.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL VOTES

On Numerous Present New Deal and Other Problems.

Our valued exchange, the Brunswick Blade-Times gave in its issue of this week, a survey of public opinion of pupils, parents and teachers, at Brunswick High School, in part as follows:

"This survey was merely held for the purpose of comparing the opinions on public affairs of these people as a whole and not for any specific person. This was included in the unit of work on public opinion for the Problems of Democracy classes of the senior sections.

Some of the striking conclusions are as follows: (1) Parents and pupils feel about 50-50 in regard to the worthwhileness of the New Deal; (2) 87% of those contacted believe that we do not spend too much on armaments; (3) 94% of the people believe Japan is not justified in making war on China; (4) Results show that two out of every three people contacted do not believe John L. Lewis is a good labor leader; (5) Four out of five people would join a labor union; (6) Four out of five people oppose sit-down strikes; and (7) Sixteen out of one hundred fifty-six people believe that Socialism or Communism would better our economic condition.

Some of the opinions in detail, were as follows:

Do you believe that any other form of government will ever take the place of democracy in the United States? 29 yes, 134 no. Parents 11 yes, 73 no. Students 16 yes, 49 no. Teachers, 2 yes, 12 no.

Do you feel that the acts of the New Deal will bring us out of the depression? 80 yes, 79 no. Parents, 43 yes, 40 no. Students 35 yes, 27 no. Teachers 2 yes, 12 no.

Do you consider yourself better than most foreigners? 101 yes, 62 no. Parents 63 yes, 22 no. Students 34 yes, 30 no. Teachers 4 yes, 10 no.

Do you think that the Federal government should as much as it now does, taking care of the unemployed? 83 yes, 76 no. Parents 40 yes, 41 no; Students 43 yes, 21 no; Teachers 0 yes, 14 no.

Do you think that the Federal government spends too much on armaments 50 yes, 111 no. Parents 13 yes, 69 no; Students 31 yes, 34 no; Teachers, 6 yes, 8 no.

Do you think the Japanese are justified in their war with China? 8 yes, 120 no. Parents 3 yes, 80 no; Students 4 yes, 57 no; Teachers 1 yes, 13 no.

Do you believe the United States should enter the war? 12 yes, 147 no. Parents 10 yes, 73 no; Students 2 yes, 60 no; Teachers 0 yes, 14 no.

Do you think there will ever be equal distribution of wealth? 4 yes, 154 no. Parents 2 yes, 80 no; Students 2 yes, 60 no; Teachers 0 yes, 14 no.

SENATOR LEORE NOT A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.

State Senator Harry W. LeGore, says the Frederick Post, will not be a candidate for renomination, but "will get back and attend to business" in connection with the LeGore Lime Co.

Senator LeGore retires after eight years of service in the General Assembly, but was defeated as a candidate for Congress in 1936 by David J. Lewis.

A. EARL SHIPLEY FILES FOR STATE SENATE.

A. Earl Shipley, Westminster, attorney to the County Commissioners, has filed as Republican candidate for State Senator, as his first bid for public office. Senator J. David Baile, present incumbent, seems not as yet to have made any announcement as to whether he will be a candidate for re-election.

LEVI D. MAUS FILES FOR CLERK OF THE COURT.

Levi D. Maus, who was appointed by Chief Judge Francis Neal Parke as Clerk of the Circuit Court, for the remainder of the term of Edwin M. Mellor, Jr., deceased, has filed his certificate for nomination for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County at the coming primary election.

BOY SCOUT TROOP INSTITUTED.

Boy Scout Troop No. 348, Taneytown, was instituted and the investiture was made by Manchester Troop No. 320 of which Marine Belt is scoutmaster, Tuesday night, in the high school auditorium. Scout leader, Geo. D. Harman of the Baltimore area, presented the charter to the scout committee, which consisted of Louis Lancaster, chairman; Clyde L. Hesson and B. Walter Crapster.

Following are the boys who received the Tenderfoot badges as members of the troop: Glenn Smith, John Garner, Fred Garner, David Angell, Ralph Baker, James Myers, Motter Crapster, Lewis Crapster, O'Neal Crapster, Fern Hitchcock, Austin Davis, Mark Sanders and Wirt Crapster. Norman Davis received the scoutmaster's medal, and David Smith the assistant scoutmaster's medal.

After the ceremony a representative from the Safety Department of Commissioner of Motor Vehicles office, Baltimore showed an interesting educational motion picture on safe driving. The troop is sponsored by Hesson-Snider Post, American Legion No. 120.

Planting time precedes a harvest. Be sure to plant well, and care for the plants.

DANGER IN THE SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

Expert Authority on Subject of Speed and Accidents.

Hartford, Conn., Feb.—(Special)—Basic reasons for America's shameful automobile accident record in 1937 were "too much speed and too little courtesy" according to a new booklet entitled "Death Begins at 40" just issued by the Travelers Insurance Company. The booklet presents a complete analysis of last year's traffic accidents, based on official figures from the 48 states.

There is no intention in the booklet, according to the editors, to advocate 40 miles an hour or any other fixed speed as a top limit. To quote: "there are times, as in heavy traffic or heavy fog, when 30 miles an hour is suicidal; other times when 50 miles an hour seems reasonable. Every driver should know, however, that if he does have an accident it is more likely to mean death if he is going fast."

Many of the features in the booklet have been prepared especially to show what happens in the higher brackets of speed. It is pointed out, for instance, that a car is four times harder to stop at 50 miles an hour than it is at 25, and nine times harder to stop at 75 miles an hour than at 25. A new word, "turnability" has been coined to express another speed factor. The driver's turnability, the booklet shows, decreases rapidly as his speed increases. Thus, he can make only one-fourth as sharp a turn at 50 miles an hour as he could make at 25 and only one-ninth as sharp a turn at 75 as at 25.

Another set of figures shows that if you have an accident while driving under 40 miles an hour there is only one chance in 44 that somebody will be killed but if your accident comes while you are traveling faster than 40, there is one chance in 19 that somebody will be killed.

While the folly of high speed provides the main theme of the booklet, there is a secondary theme which runs consistently through the issue. It is the need for courtesy on the highway.

After analyzing reports of 40,300 fatalities and 1,221,090 injuries in traffic accidents last year, the company's statisticians point to these interesting and little known facts about accidents:

Exceeding the speed limit was responsible for 37 per cent of the deaths and 25 per cent of the injuries.

More than 94 per cent of drivers involved in fatal accidents were male, and less than six per cent female. It does not necessarily follow that women are safer drivers than men, it is pointed out, because adequate data on the relative exposure are lacking.

Ninety-seven per cent of drivers involved in fatal accidents had one or more years' driving experience.

More than 78 per cent of all fatal accidents occurred when the road surface was dry. Eighty-three per cent of all fatal accidents occurred in clear weather.

More persons were killed on Sunday than on any other day. The heaviest injury toll came on Saturday. More persons were killed between seven and eight o'clock in the evening than at any other hour.

Fatalities increased last year in every age group except that from five to fourteen years of age.

In the last fifteen years, 441,912 persons have been killed in the U. S. by automobiles. This is almost double the number of American soldiers killed in action or died of wounds in all the wars this country has engaged in since its birth.

The insurance company will distribute two million copies of the booklet this year in the interest of street and highway safety. Single copies or quantities may be obtained gratis by writing the company or any of its agents.

THE PEACE SUBJECT.

In these days of uncertainty regarding the international situation, thoughtful citizens are glad of an opportunity to listen to an authoritative voice, and to discuss together the situation in which our country finds itself in respect to peaceful relations with the rest of the world.

An excellent opportunity for listening, questioning, and discussing, will be offered to the public on Monday evening, February 28, at 7:45 o'clock in the Westminster High School auditorium. At this time Mauritz Hallgren, associate editor of the Baltimore Morning Sun, will address a mass meeting on the timely subject, "The General Problem of Peace Legislation." A period for questions and discussion will follow his address. The meeting is sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Mr. Hallgren is reputed to be an excellent speaker. He is the author of the well-known "Tragic Fallacy," and several other books. Formerly he was associate editor of "Nation."

Come and bring your friends and enjoy an interesting and informative evening.

GEN. PERSHING SERIOUSLY ILL.

Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander of American Forces in the World War, now 77 years old, is critically ill in a Sanitarium in Tucson, Arizona. An attack of rheumatism and a condition of the heart, makes his case a serious one.

CROP AND FEED LOANS

Information Concerning how to Obtain Them.

Applications for emergency crop and feed loans for 1938 will be received at the County Agent's Office, Westminster, on March 4th., from 9:00 A. M. to 3:00 P. M., by W. A. Winfree, Jr., Acting Field Supervisor of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

The loans will be made, as in the past, only to farmers who cannot obtain credit from any other source. The money loaned will be limited to the farmer's immediate and actual cash needs for growing his 1938 crops or for the purchase of feed for livestock, and the amount which may be loaned to any one farmer in 1938 may not exceed \$400.00.

Farmers who can obtain the funds they need from an individual, production credit association, bank, or other concern, are not eligible for crop and feed loans from the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration. The loans will not be made to standard rehabilitation clients whose current needs are provided for by the Farm Security Administration, formerly known as the Resettlement Administration.

As in the past, farmers who obtain emergency crop and feed loans will give as security a first lien on the crop financed, or a first lien on the livestock to be fed if the money borrowed is to be used to produce or purchase feed for livestock.

Where loans are made to tenants, the landlords, or others having an interest in the crops financed or the livestock to be fed, are required to waive their claims in favor of a lien to the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration until the loan is repaid. Checks in payment of approved loans will be mailed from the Regional Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office at Baltimore, Md.

WILL SPEAK ON PEACE.

Thoughtful citizens interested in the present uncertain international situation, will have an opportunity, Monday evening to hear an authority speak on "The General Problem of Peace Legislation" and to discuss together the situation in which our country finds itself in respect to peaceful relations with the rest of the world.

Mauritz A. Hallgren, associate editor of the Baltimore Morning Sun, will be the speaker at a mass meeting sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The meeting will be held on Monday, at 7:45 P. M., in the Westminster High School auditorium.

Following Mr. Hallgren's address, there will be a period for questions and discussion. The public is invited.

STATE CAMP FOR CONVICTS.

The State Roads Commission has leased four acres of land from Claude E. Toms, one mile north of Myersville, as the site for Maryland's first convict road camp, but no information as to when work on construction of the camp will begin could be ascertained.

The site of the proposed camp is not far distant from the Myersville reservoir and only about 500 feet from the H. and P. Railway tracks. The prisoners to be brought to the camp will be used for crushing stones to be used as a base for the concrete pavement on the new Frederick-Hagerstown dual highway.

WORK WANTED.

For a short time, as an experiment, we will publish in our special notice column, free of charge, brief notices from those who WANT WORK. They must state the kind of work wanted, and the name of the person wanting it. No "apply at The Record Office" notices will be received. This does not apply to "Help Wanted" notices, which will be charged for, as usual.

Random Thoughts

THE NEVER-WRONG MAN.

The man (or woman) who is never wrong, is fortunately found only in very small numbers, but in almost every town or community. He is not only "always right" but is convinced that others are trying to "do him" in most ways. He feels, therefore, that he must be continuously acting and planning self-defense methods.

He is unpopular, and if he knows it, wonders why? Of course, he lacks many warm friends. He invites the criticism of folks, who are wise to traits in character. And so, this "always-righter," finds plenty of excuses for trying to "get even" with those who do not think as he does. Such a man is not open to conviction. How can he be, when he is always right?

This is self-conceit, largely, rather than the result of superior intelligence. And so, he keeps a mental list of scores to pay back when he has the chance, and thinks this is a fine exhibition of justice on his part.

Poor, misguided, myopic-minded fellow! He misses so much of the world's finest fraternalism, and does not know it. Thinking one's self right, and all others who disagree, as wrong, is about the most indefensible course one can follow.

P. B. E.

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The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid. ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th. Pages must be in our Office by Tuesday morning of each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

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, FEBRUARY 25, 1938.

DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN, OR WHAT NEXT?

The two old party names still hold on, even though they do not represent their old meanings. Once upon a time the Democratic party was known as the party of Jackson, Jefferson and Liberty. The Republican party was known as the Party of Lincoln and Freedom.

Later on, the Democratic party was for Tariff for Revenue only, with but a modicum of Protection, and practically for "free trade." The Republican party stood for a Protective tariff for the benefit of American industry, and not for free trade, except to a very limited degree on products not supplied in our own country.

Under the regime of the Bryan candidacies, Democracy stood for the "free coinage of silver" on the 16 to 1 basis, while Republicanism stood soundly for a Gold standard.

Republicans have been called "reactionaries," as catering to "Wall Street" and millionaires; while Democrats have been called "obstructionists" and alarmists. We have had—and still have—third and fourth parties; Prohibitionists, Socialists, Communists, Farmer-laborites and State's Rights advocates.

So, now where are we? Democracy no longer represents either Jackson, Jefferson, or State's Rights. Republicans no longer represent Lincoln, for the most of his experience related to the Civil War period; and the Tariff question has been shifted to diplomacy largely under the control of the President—diplomatic dickerings.

But, both parties are holding fast to original names with a zeal worthy of a better and more substantial reason. Both are fearful of losing, through a change; and so, the voters themselves have the chance of picking candidates, regardless of party label.

We are hearing a great deal of Dictatorship and Proletarianism, without voters knowing just what these words mean, and of Nazism, Hitlerism, and Mussolinism, but again we are mystified. Many thousands in both parties want a new Party name, but do not know what it should be, but the higher-ups seem to want to keep on fighting with old names, even though largely meaningless.

In the South, for instance, the name "Republican" is still associated with old reconstruction days, and with fear of opening up old sores. The name still arouses about as much enthusiasm as does a red rag toward pacifying a cross bull; and the Republicans, on general principles, would not countenance voting a "Democratic" ticket. So, Shakespeare's—"What's in a name?" is a big question.

Even southern Negroes are coming north and voting the Democratic ticket, by the thousands, though they could not vote in their former Democratic states. Foreigners, usually vote "against the government" but we are becoming so foreign that this habit no longer applies.

And so, the question of party headings in 1940 may still be considered an open question. Either this, or individual voters will exercise their option of voting for individual candidates to a greater extent than ever before, and for what they consider their best financial interests. Politics has largely ceased to be the science of government, but rather playing a game "for keeps" for individual interests.

SERVICE NOT WORTH BEING PAID FOR.

The government at Washington appears to be spending money for about everything but newspaper advertising, and this is seeking free of charge almost daily, through three to four letters a day. Much of this publicity is interesting; and especial-

ly as it relates to relief and the unemployment regulations should be published, but not free of charge.

Of course, the most of this circularizing is wasted effort, that goes into the scrap basket, and finally to the junk dealer; and this is the result without any discourtesy or disagreement being intended, as no weekly could possibly find the space for half of it.

If there is the assumption, or expectation, that this vast flood of assistance that governmental departments are asking for, as a regular plan will be used as intended, these sources should be disillusioned, and thereby possibly be led to save a lot of wasted money and effort.

Country weeklies are not seeking aid from the government as many other occupations are doing, and it is a bit disconcerting to be considered as willing to help the government, free of cost, as though even a sort of complimentary invitation is all they are worth being favored with.

If government cash is to be liberally distributed among industries that are difficult to profitably finance, the country weekly should stand well up toward the top of the list of eligibles.

"DEAD" LETTERS.

The report of the Postmaster General for 1937 shows that there was a total of 74,867 letters that could not be delivered throughout the country containing money to the amount of \$101,154.94.

These letters could not be delivered for various causes, mainly owing to removal or death, and to lack of return address of sender.

There was a decrease of 33,367 letters, but an increase of money value of contents of \$4828.72. A printed address on the envelopes, would have caused the return of the most of the money.

This does not include circular or other unsealed mail that must have extended into the hundreds of thousands. No record is given, either, of undelivered package mail.

THE "GETS" AND "DON'T GETS."

We have heard a lot for five years now about the "haves" and the "have-nots" and we have seen these classes lined up by those in high places for political power and preferment, and the "have nots" have been having their own way now for years, and the politicians coddling them have been reaping benefit.

Another class has developed (two of them in fact) the "gets" and the "don't gets"—and the "gets" have as a rule been the "have nots" of the previous classification. Well they are organized, and while I abhor this class war business, and detest any politician, no matter how high his station who will use the despicable tactics, I see no hope of change unless it is brought about by a union of the "don't gets" or the fellows who have all along been paying the bill.

If the "don't gets" who have been the "haves" so designated by the political chicanes, would just get together and vote as they think and as they discuss and often "cuss," there would be a change of attitude of many office holders, who as politicians would veer to the side that held the majority; and bad as is the conditions of things in this country now, the "don't gets" far outnumber the "gets," but the "gets" have been organized and voting as they "got" while the "don't gets" who have been forced to slave and sacrifice to pay the taxes to carry the "gets" have not been so organized.

I should be glad to join my fellow "don't gets" in a political movement that would smash this whole system, regardless of the politics or political party, and if all the "don't gets" voted a lot of the "gets" would be thinking and planning how to earn instead of merely get what is required to keep soul and body together.

There has never been any system aside from the political angle of this whole "hand out" scheme. No official, high or low, in the entire government, National, State or Municipal knows anything about the needs, or how many are on the "getting" end who don't belong there. It is said there are a Million deportable aliens on relief.

Why should honest taxpayers bear such burden merely because a few politicians in foreign areas in large cities so desire them cared for. In fact why hasn't a census been taken of all those getting relief? These criminal aliens on relief are the answer in most cases.

It is my opinion that the majority of the "don't gets" are in accord that they have been getting it in the neck now long enough. Let's join Bruce Barton and insist that these Bad Laws be repealed, and resolve to vote for those who will agree to repeal and against those who stand for more and better laws to favor the "getters."

I'd like to see a union of all who also have their dander up.

Baltimore. W. J. H.,

THE NUMBERS "RACKET."

The numbers game, with its clandestine ramifications, has become the Nation's largest and most widespread racket. Not only is this racket taking \$30,000,000 per year out of the pockets of persons in Washington, D. C., but the crime record has shown a marked and startling increase with the growth of the numbers racket, until the crime situation in the District of Columbia is spoken of by U. S. Attorney General Cummings as "a national disgrace."

What has been arousing thousands of respectable citizens of the Capital is the refusal of the District Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives to report the numbers bill, which twice passed the Senate with huge majorities.

Rep. Vincent L. Palmisano, Democrat of Maryland, Chairman of the District Committee, is accused of smothering the bill and not even letting the members vote on it. In defense of his position, Palmisano says: "Why pick on the numbers? Why pick on this form of gambling? I can't see that the legislation would serve any useful purpose. It would help book-making and other forms of gambling at the expense of numbers. It looks to me like an effort of one clique of gamblers—the book-makers—to crack down on another and make more business for themselves."

When pressed to bring the measure before the Committee by an indignant citizenry, Palmisano raises the question that the bill would, in his opinion, authorize police to search a man's home on mere suspicion or caprice, and would allow the arrest of a numbers player carrying a single ticket. Friends of the measure deny that this would be true. They claim that its framers, as well as the many lawyers of the Senate, scrutinized this feature of the bill carefully. Furthermore, they explain that Section 911 of the bill, the search and seizure clause, is virtually identical with a Section of the District Code which has been in effect for many years, and that the language of the pending bill merely broadens the District Code to include gambling paraphernalia, such as numbers tickets, not specifically mentioned in the original Code Section.

In further answer to the Maryland Representative that innocent purchasers of numbers slips who have no connection with the racket could be arrested and prosecuted, local officials explained that Section 863, making the possession of tickets prima facie evidence of guilt, is modeled after a Section of the New York Penal Code. The New York Code, they aver, is typical of the statutes in many other states.

By raising first one objection and then another to the pending bill, without offering any amendments curing his own objections, the Maryland Representative has sat quietly on the numbers racket legislature ever since he left the chairmanship of the House Committee on Education to take the chairmanship of the House District Committee.

Forced at last to take action in the matter by other members of the Committee and an aroused public, Palmisano will convene the Committee to hear testimony on the viciousness of the numbers racket and its relation to the criminal record of the District of Columbia, it is stated, within a few days.—Scottish Rite News.

RAILROADS OPERATING AT A LOSS.

Net operating income earned by the railways in the last quarter of 1937 was the smallest for any similar period of the depression years excepting 1934, and represented net return upon investment at an annual rate smaller than in any depression year, according to a leading editorial in the current issue of the Railway Age.

"There is no solution of the problem the railways present," says the journal, "excepting the adoption of measures that will widen the margin between their gross earnings, on the one hand, and their operating expenses and taxes, on the other—that is, increase their net operating income. It is an economic problem; and it must be solved by economic means or not at all."

"Net operating incomes is the part of their earnings the railways have left after paying their operating expenses and taxes. Their net operating income has declined to a level continuance on which would inevitably mean, first, general bankruptcy, and, second, government ownership, because only government can for any considerable period keep any industry in operating at a loss.—Railway Age.



PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned forced to quit farming due to ill health, will sell at public sale, on the Mrs. Arthur Lowman farm formerly the (George Dern Farm) located on the road from Keymar to Keyville, about 1 mile north of Keymar, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 17th., 1938, at 11:00 o'clock, the following personal property:

7 HEAD HORSES AND MULES.
Doll, black mare, coming 8 years old, weighs 1700 lbs, in foal by Belgian horse, had a mule colt last Spring, excellent leader and all-around worker; Bird, black mare, coming 7 years old, weighs 1500 lbs, a splendid offside worker; Pet, black mare, coming 6 years old, weighs 1500 lbs, has been worked in lead; Prince, black horse, weighs 1500 lbs, 5 years old, works anywhere hitched, an excellent saddle horse; Tob, roan horse, weighs 1200 lbs, 7 years old, works wherever hitched, and excellent wagon leader horse; Gray mule, 12 years old, weighs 1200 lbs, works anywhere hitched; Black mare mule, coming 1 year old, this is a wonderful colt. This is an excellent team of horses, all sound and safe for anyone to work.

17 HEAD OF CATTLE.
14 milch cows, Guernseys, Holstein and Jerseys, 9 will be fresh by day of sale, 5 Summer cows, all young cows, from 1st. to 6th. calf; 3 yearling heifers, all T. B. tested and no reactors, an accredited herd for 11 years; butter fat test 4 to 6%.

19 HEAD OF HOGS.
Poland-China brood sow, will have pigs by day of sale; Poland-China male hog, weighing 175 lbs; 17 Poland China shoats, weighing from 100 to 150 lbs.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
4-horse wagon, 2-horse wagon and bed, good as new; 2 sets hay carriages 17 and 18-ft. long; Deering binder, 7-ft. cut, good canvas and excellent condition; 3-horse Superior 10-disc grain drill, New Idea manure spreader, almost new; Case corn planter, with hill or drop attachment; E. B. mower, good as new; E. B. hay loader and side-delivery rake; Oliver barshar riding furrow plow, 2 Wiard plows, No. 80; 25-springtooth harrow; steel land roller, 24-disc harrow, 2 E. B. corn plows, good as new; Cornado feed cutter, circular saw, with 34 inch saw on steel frame; Emery wheel on frame for grinding plow shares; International 10-in. chopper, John Deere 1 1/2 H. P. engine; grab hay fork, 6-prongs with 180-ft. rope and pulleys; 1-ft. tractor chain, 15 new single trees, double trees, 3-horse stretchers, jockey sticks, log chains, cow chains, middle rings, smoothing harrow, and small implements, 2 belts, 12-ft long, 6-in. and 4-in. broad.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.
A full line of blacksmith tools, good forge, anvil, tongs, hammers, vises, drill press, barn clippers, etc.

DAIRY EQUIPMENT.
large milk cooler, 2 steel sanitary seamless buckets, 5 Maryland type milk cans, 15 gallon churn, Sharpless cream separator.

HARNESS.
6 sets work harness, good as new; 6 new collars, 6 bridles, 3 sets check lines, lead lines, halters, breast chains leather flynets, housings, set buggy harness, etc.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
5-piece parlor suite, buffet, stands, 4 beds, bureaus, wardrobes, 2 coal stoves, chunk stove, chairs, cradle, ice box, hanging lamps, dishes, pans, jars, iron pots, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—Sums of \$10.00 and under, cash. On purchases above that amount credit of 6 months will be given, purchaser giving their notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

CHARLES A. OHLER.
HARRY TROUT & SON, Auct.
CARL B. HAINES and GEORGE DODRER, Clerks. 2-25-38

The New TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

for

Hampstead
Mt. Airy
New Windsor
Silver Run
Sykesville
Taneytown
Union Bridge
Westminster

CLOSES

Friday, March 4

Call your local business office to order a telephone or to arrange for directory advertising.

Watch Cleaning \$1.00

LOUIS LANCASTER
WATCHMAKER
Taneytown, Md.
Open Daily
Optical & Jewelry Repairs

MONEY TALKS

When you want to buy Livestock, or Farm Machinery, you can buy at your PRICE, and save 10% to 15%, IF YOU HAVE THE CASH LET YOUR MONEY TALK, by borrowing at 5% from your PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION, and take advantage of cash discounts.

Representatives: DAVID H. TAYLOR, Westminster.
J. HERBERT SNYDER, Union Bridge.
JOHN T. SCOTT, Sykesville.

Main Office: **FREDERICK PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION**
104 North Court Street
FREDERICK, MD.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, having sold his farm, will offer at public sale, 2 miles west of Taneytown, Md., on

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1938, at 1:00 o'clock, P. M., sharp, his entire farming equipment, as follows:

2 HEAD OF HORSES.
1 leader, 1 offside worker.
1 COW, 2 CALVES,
cow, will be fresh by day of sale.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
1, 2 and 4-horse wagon, Deering binder, 7-ft cut; good Moline mower, Moline manure spreader, J. I. Case corn planter, good shape; Moline riding furrow plow, good as new; 3-horse Wiard plow, horse rake, Moline corn plow, drag corn plow, 1000 lbs. platform scales; French buhr chopper, sweet corn for seed, 50 locust posts. **HARNESS:** collars, bridles, tools and many other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
W. S. CLINGAN.
EARL R. BOWERS, Clerk. 2-18-38
C. G. BOWERS, Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned having sold his farm and bought a smaller one, will have public sale of part of his live stock and farming equipment at his farm on the state road leading from Taneytown to Westminster, near Bear Branch, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1938, at 12:00 o'clock, sharp, the following personal property:

TWO HEAD OF HORSES.
1 a good driving horse, also a good off-side worker, 11 years old; 1 good old horse, good driver and worker.

1 GOOD HOLSTEIN COW,
carrying 6th. calf; stock bull, 2 years old, Holstein.

6 HEAD OF HOGS.
1 good black brood sow, will have pigs by day of sale; 1 white sow, will farrow in April; 2 male hogs, 1 large, 1 about 150 lbs; 2 shoats.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
4-horse wagon and bed, good as new; riding corn plow, new; Wiard plow, No. 80 or 81; 17-tooth lever harrow, 18-tooth wood frame harrow, all parts for 1 1/2-ft. cut Osborne binder, all parts good; Farquar fodder shredder, 1 good as new rubber-tire, narrow track home-made buggy, 2 good steel tire buggies, 1 nearly new; 2 square back cutters, 2-horse sled, 2 good 2-horse buggy poles, 1 good 3-horse evenner, 2-horse stretcher, jockey sticks, single and double trees.

HARNESS.
4 sets front gears, collar, bridle, 4 sets buggy harness, some home-made; 4 housings, 4 choke straps, 6-horse wagon line, lot of odd and ends, old iron, etc., and Household goods.

TERMS OF SALE CASH. No goods to be removed until settled for.
BROOKE B. HELTBRIDLE.
EARL BOWERS, Auct. 2-11-38

PUBLIC SALE

As the undersigned is moving to a small farm, and has no use for the following articles, they will be offered, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1938, at Brook Heltbride's, following his sale.

1 DAPPLE GRAY HORSE,
8 years old; John Deere corn binder, good as new; Deering mower, in good shape; 3-block roller, chunk stove, good as new; repairs to John Deere binder, and one good master wheel.

TERMS—CASH.
2-18-2t **EARL ECKER.**

Storm Insurance

The season for Wind storms is approaching; which raises the question: ARE YOUR buildings insured against storm damage? Remember that Storm Policies now being issued also cover damage by HAIL, at no extra cost.

See me for Fire and Storm Insurance in the old reliable HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. In an agency experience of FORTY years, have never had any difficulty in adjusting losses. Standard rates. No Assessments.

P. B. ENGLAR, Agent
The Home Insurance Co.
NEW YORK
2-11-3t

Private Sale

Home located in Stumptown, near Taneytown, containing 6 Acres and several perches of land, improved with House, Barn, Hog Pen, Garage, Hen House, Smoke House, Summer Kitchen and other necessary outbuildings.

Possession within thirty days. For further information, see—
1-7-tf **EARL BOWERS.**

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will have public sale, near Taneytown, 3 miles towards Littlestown, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1938, at 10:00 o'clock, A. M., prompt, the following valuable personal property: **LIVE STOCK.**

6 horses, consisting of bay horse, 17 years old, works wherever hitched; bay mare, 16 years old, good leader, works anywhere; black mare, 15 years old, works anywhere hitched; black mare, 4 years old, good worker and works some in the lead; bay horse, 3 years old, offside worker; bay mare, 15 years old, works anywhere. 25 head of fine Cattle, consisting of 15 milch cows including Holsteins, Durhams and Guernseys. Some will be fresh by day of sale, the remainder are Summer and Fall Cows, all good heavy milkers. 7 fine Guernsey heifers, hard to beat. 4 Stock Bulls, large enough for service. Has been accredited herd for 6 years. 5 brood sows, 3 will have pigs by day of sale; 30 head fine shoats, ranging from 40 to 100 lbs. each.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

4-in. tread Acme wagon, 5-ton capacity and good bed; Studebaker wagon, 3-ton wagon, 3-in. tread and bed; spring wagon, good condition; John-Deere 8-ft. binder used three seasons; McCormick-Deering mower, used 3 seasons; McCormick-Deering 9-hoe drill, with discs or hoe openers; John-Deere No. 999 2-row corn planter, good as new; 2 McCormick-Deering riding corn plows, good shape; hay tedder, one side-delivery hay rake, Columbia dump rake, Keystone hay loader, New Ideal manure spreader, two 25-tooth lever harrows, good shape; 20-tooth wooden frame harrow, 60-tooth spike harrow, Oliver riding plow, Wiard plow, No. 80-81 3-block land roller, 2 pairs hay carriages, 18 and 20-foot long; grain fan, fodder shredder, 1/2-ton feed mixer, power chicken feed mixer, spuds for John Deere tractor, 2 corn shellers, one a power sheller, corn elevator to unload corn in crib, about 25-ft. long; hobsled, 2 good pump jacks, 16-ft. 1 1/2-inch line shaft and pulleys, some belting, grain cradle, scythe and snath, log, cow and breast chains; gasoline drum, lawn mower, jockey sticks, single, double and triple trees, middle rings, two 2-horse stretchers, 3-horse evenner, 5-horse double tree, 125-ft. hay rope, Meyer's car and pulleys, hay fork, pitch, dung and sheaf forks, bushel baskets, shovels, rakes, hoes, Cyclone seed sower, hog trough, 8-ft; stock trough, 10 ft. long; pitcher pump, deep well pumps, mattocks, picks, broad axe, carpenters adz, tools of all kinds. **JOHN DEERE TRACTOR**, 15-30 H. P. Rubber-tire, good condition.

HARNESS—2 Sets breechbands, 5 sets lead harness, set buggy harness, set spring wagon harness, 7 bridles, collars, 2 sets check lines, lead reins, coupling straps, lead lines, carrying straps, choke straps, wagon saddle, 6-horse lead line, about 85 years old, in good shape; a lot of halters of all kinds, hoghead, seed corn grader, some 7-gal. milk cans, power churn and butter worker, iron kettle.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Good range, good as new; Red Cross double heater, kitchen chairs and rockers, 6 solid wood-bottom chairs, bed, springs, bureaus and wash stands, chiffonier, sink, buffet, library table, China closet, stands, hall rack, desk, victrola and records; Kolster radio set, corner cupboard, 8-ft extension table and 6 chairs, used very little; sideboard, couch, large table, two 9x12 rugs, one 12x15 rug, day bed, used very little; wardrobe, can be knocked down; some carpet, some screen doors, hand or power washer, brass kettle, about 35 bushels potatoes, lamps and some other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE—6 months credit on notes with approved security. Further conditions will be made known at sale by

WALTER W. HILTERBRICK.
EARL R. BOWERS, Auct.
CHARLES BAKER and EDWARD S. HARNER, Clerks.

The Mite Society of the Lutheran Church will be on the ground with refreshments. 2-25-3t



COMPLETE SELECTION
NEWEST DESIGNS
PERMANENT MATERIALS
At The Price You Want to Pay
Immediate Cemetery Installation
WESTMINSTER, MD.

BRANCH:
PIKESVILLE
BALTIMORE

It Is Dangerous

It is dangerous to sell a SUBSTITUTE for 666 just to make three or four cents more. Customers are your best assets; lose them and you lose your business. 666 is worth three or four times as much as a SUBSTITUTE

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming, will sell at public sale on the Mrs. L. E. Brown farm, 2 miles east of Taneytown, on the road leading from the Littlestown road to the Walnut Grove road, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1938, at 11:30 o'clock, A. M., the following personal property:

PAIR OF MULES, 1 HORSE, 1 pair of dark brown mules, 6 and 8 years old, work wherever hitched; 1 bay mare, 6 years old, in foal, work wherever hitched.

5 HEAD GOOD MILCH COWS, will be fresh by day of sale; 1 Holstein stock bull, large enough for service.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

3 1/2 in. tread Weber wagon, good as new; set of new hay carriage, 2-horse wagon and bed; McCormick binder, 7 ft. cut; Deering mower, Moline cylinder hay loader, International side-delivery rake, New Idea manure spreader, Crown 8 disc grain drill, New Way corn planter, with fertilizer attachment; riding corn plow, walking corn plow, single disc harrow, 17-tooth lever harrow, 90-tooth smoothing harrow, land roller, 2 Wiard No. 80 bar-shear plows, Rock Island riding plow, Ross No. 10 fodder cutter, single shovel plow, corn fork, 3 H. P. International gas engine, 6-in. Letz chopper, 3 H. P. gas engine on truck, 1 1/2 H. P. International gas engine, Fairbanks Morse worm gear pump jack, circular saw, corn sheller, grain fan, buggy, dung sled, hay fork, rope and pulleys, bag truck, grindstone, single, double and triple trees, shovels, forks, log, cow and breast chains, oil drums, brooder stove, road drag,

HARNESS. Set breechbands, 3 sets front gears, 4 bridles, 4 collars, 3 pair check lines, buggy harness, tie straps, lead reins, U. S. cream separator, two 7-gal. milk cans, med. type; 2 buckets, strainer, Ortol milk cooler, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—\$10.00 and under cash. All sums over \$10.00 a credit of 6 months will be given, with interest. No goods to be removed until settled for.

RALPH MORT. HARRY TROUT, Auct. GEORGE DODRER, CARL HAINES, Clerks. 2-18-3t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming, will sell at public sale, on the farm known as the (Clabaugh Bros.) farm, 4 miles north of Taneytown, on the Bull Frog road, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1938, at 12:00 o'clock, the following personal property:

3 HEAD OF HORSES, 1 bay horse, 15 years old, works wherever hitched; 1 bay mare 13 years old, works wherever hitched; 1 black mare, off-side worker.

5 HEAD GOOD MILCH COWS will be fresh in the Fall; 3 yearling heifers; 1 pure-bred brown Swiss stock bull.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

One 4-horse wagon and bed, 4-horse wagon and hay carriage, 20-ft. long; Osborne 8-ft. binder in good condition; good E-B. mower, I. H. C. corn planter, complete; New Idea manure spreader, Crown 8-hoe grain drill, Keystone side-delivery rake, dump rake, 2 corn cultivators, Oliver bar-shear plow, good steel land roller, two 17-tooth harrows, 2 1/2 H. P. gasoline engine, 2 corn forks, grain fan.

HARNESS. 2 sets breechbands, 3 sets front gears, 5 collars, 5 bridles, 2 pair check lines, lead reins, tie straps, good wagon saddle, single, double and triple trees, jockey sticks, log chains, cow chains, good power 2-hole corn sheller, grindstone, Grapple hay fork, rope and pulleys, good as new; good vise, set of taps and dies, large copper kettle, and many other articles.

TERMS—CASH. GEORGE CLABAUGH. EARL BOWERS, Auct. EDWARD HARNER and CARL HAINES, Clerks. 2-11-3t

STOP THAT ITCH

DON'T SUFFER ANOTHER MINUTE. Evons' Oxylin Ointment, absolutely new and different, not a messy liquid. Greaseless, vanishing, non-poisonous, healing, pain-relieving, antiseptic. Wonderful for itching, eczema, impetigo, burns, sore mouth, chapped skin, silk and leather poison, after shaving, tired, burning feet, cracks between toes, athlete's foot, and rectal itching. Safe to use on babies and children. Used by hospitals, doctors, and chiropodists. Money-back guarantee. Clip this Ad. There is no substitute. EVONS' OXYLIN OINTMENT Special Prices: 49c, 89c, \$1.59

Sold in Taneytown by MCKINNEY'S DRUG STORE

Supreme Quality Chicks are Production Bred

February, March & Later Delivery S. C. White Leghorn, Leader Strain S. C. Brown & Buff Leghorn Barred Rock 77, Hampshire R. I. Reds, Black Giants Red & Rock Cross-Breed

Place Your Orders Early

Baughman Poultry Farm

R. D. 1. LITTLESTOWN, PA.

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1-21-3t

Athlete's Foot

RESULTS GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. No matter how bad or long standing, Evons' Oxylin Ointment will clear up athlete's foot and do it pleasantly. Pure white, greaseless, antiseptic, pain-relieving deodorant, vanishing. Absolutely new and different. Instant, comforting relief and permanent results. Stops itching in one minute. Also wonderful for rough skin, eczema, burns, scalds, sunburn, insect bites, rectal itching. Never irritates. Used by doctors and chiropodists. Clip this Ad. There is no substitute. EVONS' OXYLIN OINTMENT Special Prices: 49c, 89c, \$1.59

Sold in Taneytown by MCKINNEY'S DRUG STORE

FOUND AT LAST!

The famous Q-623—guaranteed relief for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago—is now available to all sufferers from these tortures. Q-623 is a prescription of a famous specialist that has worked wonders for thousands of people when many other remedies have failed. We ask you to try this famous prescription, as it is absolutely guaranteed to help you. A few doses usually stops the pain, and many people say "it is worth its weight in gold."

R. S. MCKINNEY MCKINNEY'S PHARMACY 10-29-3t TANETOWN, MD.

ROBERT A. PILSON, NEW WINDSOR, 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

AUCTION AND SALE BILLS

Let us help you prepare your sale bill copy. Since we handle so much of this work we are well equipped to give you exactly what you want, when you want it. Bills printed as we print them get attention and increase results.

666 COLD AND FEVER first day Headache, 30 minutes LIQUID TABLETS SALVE, NOSE DROPS Try "Rub-My-Tism"—World's Best Liniment

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES A. SHOEMAKER, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of September, 1938, next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate.

Given under my hands this 11th day of February, 1938. PAUL E. SHOEMAKER, Administrator of the estate of Charles A. Shoemaker, deceased

2-11-3t

Good PRINTING —Costs Less

There is an old saw . . . "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well." Especially is this true of printing. Printing, handled as we know how to do the work, is a good investment of money.

Let us show you how we can improve your present

LETTERHEADS STATEMENTS CIRCULARS FOLDERS CARDS

We know that we can prove to you that Good Printing Costs Less

Anticipate your printing needs

MOTOR IN THE MODERN WAY WITH

GENUINE KNEE-ACTION

(All Chevrolet Master De Luxe models have Knee-Action)

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PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES 85-H.P. VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION

All these vitally important features are available, at low prices, only in the new 1938 Chevrolet.

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Sales Corporation, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

General Motors Installment Plan—Convenient,

CHEVROLET

Economical Monthly Payments. A General Motors Value.

"You'll be AHEAD with a CHEVROLET!"

OHLER'S CHEVROLET SALES Taneytown, Maryland

Foods Suited to Your Type

By DR. JAMES W. BARTON © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

IT IS not hard to understand why a growing boy or girl eats as much food as an adult because there is not only as much body surface, but food must be eaten to make up for growth in height and width.

However, what is hard to understand at times is why a thin adult, man or woman, seems to need as much, if not more, food as a stocky or heavy individual; the heavy individual perhaps weighing 25 to 50 pounds more.

The thyroid gland may have something to do with some thin individuals eating so much food in that more thyroid juice is being made which causes the body processes to work faster, thus preventing fat formation. However, there are other reasons why thin individuals eat more food than overweights and yet remain thin.

There are three different types of individuals and it would seem that the day is not far distant when the amount and kind of food that will be eaten by anyone will depend upon his or her type of body. The three types are, (a) slender, (b) stocky, and (c) intermediate or normal.

"The slender type of individuals have long, slender bones; narrow faces, narrow shoulders, backs and hips, with tapering waists. They are usually tall and slender, and often have stooping shoulders, hollow backs, flat chests and protruding abdomens if they have not learned to hold themselves erect. Their digestive tract is usually short, and so active in pushing food along that the digestible part of the food may not have a chance to be completely digested and absorbed into the

blood. The intestine in such people is frequently irritable and sensitive, so that harsh-fibred foods cause either diarrhoea or spastic constipation."

Slender Need More Food.

Slender people have little fat on their bodies and it is difficult for them to take on weight. Also it takes more fuel (food) to keep them warm as they lose heat so readily, having no fat protection.

For the above reasons slender people need more food and richer food—bread, butter, cream, cooked fruits and vegetables (to soften the hard fibre), eggs, puddings.

The "stocky" type is short, heavy trunk, round face, short neck, broad back and hips, large waist and high abdomen, short, heavy bones. Naturally they weigh more in proportion to their height than those of normal build, just as those of slender build weigh less. Their digestion is excellent, their intestines are long, and do not act rapidly. Hence food stays a long time in the small intestine and gets completely absorbed.

School Medical Examination.

You may be sending a youngster to school for the first time and are surprised, perhaps annoyed, when you receive a report from the school physician and dentist that various defects have been found—adenoids, infected tonsils, some cavities in the teeth or even a root infection. There may also be a notice that there is a curvature of the spine that should receive attention.

Now your first reaction should be one of gratitude that a competent physician and dentist have been employed to safeguard the health of your child; and that of the taxes collected for street, road, and other community improvements it has been thought advisable to use some of the money to "improve" the health and physique of a more precious asset—the children's health.

Your first duty, therefore, is to have your youngster overhauled by the family physician and dentist. If funds are low, the school authorities will see that the youngster gets the medical, surgical or dental attention necessary.

There are some parents who object to having their youngsters' clothing removed during the examination. While this can be understood to some extent in the case of little girls, it is hard to understand

why parents should not allow a boy to remove his clothes for examination just as he would to go swimming or bathing.

If parents could realize that the removal of the clothing enables the physician to see whether or not the spine is straight, the shape of the chest (perhaps not getting sufficient width in proportion to depth—an immature or baby chest), they would certainly not object to the removal of the clothing.

Further, a proper or complete examination of the chest—heart and lungs—cannot be made without the removal of all the clothing on the upper part of the body. A spine just beginning to curve, a heart that needs play or exercise, an early or beginning tuberculosis, cannot always be detected unless the clothing is removed.

Many and Glorious Stars in Florence's Firmament

Attractions in Florence, Italy, are as wide as the heavens, and in its heaven shine the stars which the world does not forget, observes a correspondent in the Boston Globe.

Here restored almost beyond recognition at 2 Via Dante Alighieri is the house where its greatest poet was born. Here also were cradled Cimabue, Giotto, the Lippis, Del Sarto, Cherubini, the composer, the sculptors Ghiberti and Donnatelli.

In the Borgo Ognissanti, Amerigo Vespucci was born; at 16 Via Del Guicciardini, Machiavelli, the author of "The Prince," was born. Not far away is the birthplace of Florence Nightingale.

In the Piazza San Lorenzo, Browning bought for 35 cents the old parchment covered book which he made the basis of his "Ring and the Book." In a wood skirting the Arno outside, Shelley wrote his "Ode to the West Wind"; the city is also the scene of George Eliot's "Romola," of Browning's "Christmas Eve and Easter Day," of A. M. Forster's "Fast of St. Magdalen," and scores of other books. At the Casa Guida, Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote in 1857 her "Aurora Leigh." Here died Walter Savage Landor and Theodore Parker.

Here are the tombs of Michaelangelo, Galileo, Rossini and Alfieri.

The firmament of Florence is one of the most famous in the world.

FARM TOPICS

SHORTAGE OF SEED PREDICTED FOR '38

Caution Urged in Alfalfa, Red Clover Purchases.

Supplied by the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois—WNU Service.

Faced with another shortage of adapted legume seed, farmers will need to be cautious in their purchases of alfalfa and red clover for 1938 plantings.

The carryover of alfalfa seed is unusually small, and the 1937 production of seed adapted to the corn belt was short, the report stated. On the other hand production in the Southwest, which produces seed not well adapted to the corn belt, is reported to be 50 per cent above 1936, and the heaviest importation of foreign unadapted alfalfa seed in ten years was made in 1936-37.

Supplies of red clover seed are also short for 1938. United States production in 1937 is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds—only half the average annual consumption and the smallest crop since 1928. Greatest decreases occurred in the corn belt states, where the seed is grown. Although there is little if any carryover of domestic red clover seed from the 1936 crop, approximately 3,000,000 pounds of imported seed not adapted to the corn belt are carried over.

The 1937 crop of sweet clover seed, estimated at 54,000,000 pounds for the United States, was the largest since 1929. However, the carryover is comparatively small despite a larger crop than estimated and importations of more than 7,400,000 pounds, the largest importation on record. The rapid disappearance was caused by the low price as compared with red clover seed.

Even with a below-normal carryover of lespedeza seed into 1938 from the short crops of 1936 and 1935, supplies for 1938 plantings are believed to be ample.

Supplies of most grass seed seem adequate. The large 1937 timothy crop assures a supply in excess of anticipated needs in 1938. Total United States production is estimated at 90,000,000 pounds, one of the largest crops in recent years.

Likewise, the 1937 bumper crop of Kentucky bluegrass seed assures adequate supplies for 1938.

Production of red top seed is estimated at 18,000,000 pounds, which is in excess of annual consumption, and a liberal carryover of Sudan grass seed and a large 1937 crop will be ample for 1938 seeding.

Holds Heat Reflection Affects Poultry House

It is a matter well known in the industrial and scientific world of today that under certain conditions heat is reflected, and under certain other conditions it is absorbed. Heat reflection and heat absorption are matters of degree, notes a correspondent in Hoard's Dairyman, and as one increases in any given case the other decreases. Colors make a difference in this respect, dark colors absorbing heat while light colors reflect it. It would be good business to have a poultry house painted black in the winter, but for summer it will be better to have it painted with white paint or aluminum paint.

It is also an established fact that a dirty window will absorb heat to a far greater extent than will a clean one. Thus, while it might not pay to be overscrupulous in keeping poultry house windows clean in winter, it will be a paying proposition in the summer, especially if one has trouble with the houses becoming excessively hot.

Around the Farm

Ohio hens lay 100,000,000 eggs a year.

New York is the leading duck-raising state.

Leguminous vegetables are beans, peas, lentils and soya beans.

There are about 8,000 selected and catalogued varieties of apples.

The Iowa college of agriculture at Ames has more than 5,000 students.

Layers must have opportunity to eat and drink during all lighted hours.

Barley substitutes for corn in the laying mash though it should not be used exclusively in its place.

About two-thirds of the total buckwheat crop of the United States is in New York and Pennsylvania.

The United States has practically the same acreage of crop land as Europe, exclusive of Russia.

Agricultural engineers at Ohio State university say that some farm tools wear out faster from lack of shelter than from use during the busy season of the year.

More than 700,000,000, nearly half the chicks hatched annually, are produced by commercial hatcheries, according to a survey by the Department of Agriculture.

THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1938.

CORRESPONDENCE

Latest Items of Local News Furnished
By Our Regular Staff of Writers

We desire correspondence to reach our office on Thursday, if at all possible. It will be necessary therefore, for most letters to be mailed on Wednesday, or by First Mail, west on W. M. R. R., Thursday morning. Letters mailed on Thursday evening may not reach us in time. All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

HARNEY.

Services at the St. Paul Lutheran Church next Sabbath will be: S. S., at 1:00 o'clock; sermon by the Rev. H. H. Schmidt, at 2:00 o'clock. This will be Rev. Schmidt's last sermon here as pastor of the charge. He will be installed as pastor of the Woodsboro church on March 6th, at 2:30. Rev. Dr. A. R. Wentz and Rev. W. C. Waltermeyer, of the faculty of Gettysburg Theological Seminary, will have charge of the services in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Carl Rasemussen, of Washington, D. C., Pres. of Md. Synod. Rev. Schmidt and wife leave many friends in these charges and community who regret their leaving us.

The Aid Society of St. Paul's Church, held their annual covered dish social in the hall, Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shriver entertained their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shriver and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Rittsae, Littlestown, on Friday evening.

Mrs. Wade Brown and Mrs. Preston Brown, Littlestown, Pa., spent Tuesday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clutz.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Teeter and daughter, made a business trip to Baltimore, Friday.

The W. C. T. U. of the Mt. Joy Charge are making plans to present The Court Trial, "Death at the wheel" in the Mt. Joy Church, at 7:30, March 6th. Rev. E. N. Bergerstock, York, Pa., Supt. of Anti Saloon League, will be present. The cast will be made up of members of St. Paul's and Mt. Joy Charge. So plan to be there.

UNIONTOWN.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wolf, Baltimore, were Monday guests of his sister, Mrs. Annie Caylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lockard, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fogle, left Sunday to spend the day in Philadelphia; on the way they encountered a very heavy snow storm which caused quite a delay in their travel. Mrs. Lockard and Julian remained for the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lewis have been visiting their daughters, in Washington, and Baltimore, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hiteshow, of Baltimore, spent Monday in town. Greenville Erb is building several chicken houses at his lately purchased home. We may now look out for early fliers.

Billy Fleagle, who has been ill several weeks was taken to the University Hospital, Baltimore, Tuesday, by Dr. Marsh. He was moved down in the Hartzler ambulance. We are hoping for favorable results from his treatment. Billy is one of our bright genial boys.

Mrs. Elwood Zollickoff who has had several weeks in bed, is up in her room.

Measles have appeared in our school among the smaller children. Some of the little tots hate to miss school.

Earl Wetzel who lately had his leg broken in two places is getting along nicely at the home of Wilbur Devilbiss.

DETOUR.

Mr. and Mrs. Fahrney Young and children, of Washington, D. C., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Schildt and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Durborow and children, of near Gettysburg, Pa., visited Tuesday with Mrs. Durborow's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Wilhide and family.

Mrs. C. W. Cover who has been ill, is still confined to her bed. Carroll Cover, Jr., is much better and now able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Downey have just returned from New York, and will leave in a few days for Florida.

Miss Doris Young, near Detour, is spending some time with relatives in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. E. H. Koons, Hagerstown; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Nay, Washington, D. C., spent Tuesday with E. D. Diller and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cover.

Mrs. James Warren who has been sick is much improved.

Mrs. Walter Fogle, Baltimore, is spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Weybright, near Detour.

E. L. Warner, Detour, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Felix Flanagan, of near Woodsboro, to Baltimore, one day last week.

MAYBERRY.

Miss Mildred Harner, of Greenville, spent the week-end with Miss Geraldine Stocksade, of Mayberry.

Recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Paul Hymiller and family, were Miss Rachel Heffner, of near Mayberry; Mrs. Vergie Feeser, of Mayberry; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Heffner, Taneytown, and Mrs. and Mrs. Kemp Hymiller, of Littlestown.

Mrs. Paul Hymiller, daughter, Marion son Paul, spent Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Vernon Heffner and family.

Luther Foglesong, of Mayberry, spent Sunday afternoon with Robert King, of near Mayberry.

Miss Dorothy Keefer, spent Tuesday evening with Miss Mary Rodkey, of near Tyrone.

FEESERSBURG.

After fair and cloudy weather we had our first electrical storm of the year on Saturday night; and a heavy one it was—as to peals of thunder, vivid lightning and downpour of rain—about a month later than usual.

"The Jolly Serenaders" sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bohn entertained over WFMD, at their usual hour last Thursday; and from Frederick motored to Millerstown, Pa., where they played in the school auditorium, at night to a full house.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones called at the Birely home on Monday afternoon, having returned from the Hospital on Saturday—full of experience and contentment. Some one has said "the reason we think there are no miracles now, is because we do not recognize them."

Elder and Mrs. Lydia Johnson Bowman and son, Joseph, of Lakeland, Fla., arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Franklin Koons, on Friday, for a short visit, intending to locate at the San Mar Home for aged of the Brethren Church, about March 1st., where they will hold responsible positions. Mrs. Bowman is a niece of Samuel L. Johnson, who cared for him during his last months, and at whose home he died last summer.

The friends in this community of Mrs. Gertie Eyer Price, were surprised to learn of her death at the Hanover Hospital last week, with funeral service in Abbottstown, where she had been living—on Saturday and burial in Haugh's Church cemetery, with her parents Charles and Mary Harwett Eyer; she resided for a number of years near Mt. Union Church on the former Albert Koons farm, where she was married to A. Price about 18 years ago, later going to Colorado to live where he passed away. One son of 16 years survives.

June Corinne, oldest child of Joseph and Reda Boston is now convalescing the still confined to bed; but it is hard for little folks to stay in bed—when they begin to feel well.

Recently Mrs. Bucher John had the misfortune of having a cow she was milking, step on her foot causing so much pain. She fell over unconscious, but being alone she had to revive and rescue herself—with considerable inconvenience.

The choir of Mt Union met at the church on Friday evening for rehearsal. There was a fair attendance at S. S. and Preaching Service at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. M. Kroh spoke on the subject "The Truth," and announced his program for Lenten and Spring services.

The District Rally of C. E. comprising the M. P. Church of Union Bridge, Bark Hill, Wakefield and Mt. Union Societies, will meet at the latter place on Sunday evening, Feb. 27th. The visiting members will conduct the service, with a violin piece rendered by the home society. Everybody welcome.

"Sent them two and two," that's the method of the canvassers for the expense fund for the Parish House at Mt. Union; so be ready for their call. So far they have been graciously received, and pleasingly successful.

The Devotional hour from Frederick, on Tuesday morning as conducted by Rev. J. Hoch, of Uniontown, assisted by musicians from his three churches, was well worth hearing; the theme of address and music being "The Bible." The choir of Wakefield Church sang "Blessed Book," and "Wonderful Words of Life" and the pastor's message was direct and inspiring.

Mr. W. Shaffer passed his 79th, milestone on life's way on the 22nd, and was remembered with cards and cakes. He is in good health, and mentally alert, and reads the morning and evening papers every day, and the local weeklies too.

A number of our folks went to Baltimore, last week to see the "Out-door Life Show" at the 5th. Regiment Armory, and all were well pleased with the exhibits and well planned arrangement from fleas to bears, from trailing vines to tall lillies, from miniature village to large forestry, lakes and water falls, etc. What doth the mind of man conceive.

Now we are commemorating the birthday of the "Father of our Country." So much has been written, told and preached about him, that there is little need for more. Every true American owes him a debt of gratitude; but it seems this year they are concentrating on "Washington the Farmer"—and we did not know he had the first mules in this country, and started that industry; and at one time owned 600 sheep. Well,

"The very first farmer was Adam. He toiled that the grain it might grow;

In the beautiful garden of Eden
So many long ages ago."

KEYMAR.

Prof. and Mrs. Thomas Troxell, of Gaithersburg, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ott, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Clabaugh, entertained in their home Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Maurice E. Clabaugh and children, Pauline, Melvin, Lester and Stanley; Mr. and Mrs. John Leakins and sons, David and Oliver; Mr. and Mrs. Truman Leakins and daughters, Geraldine and Patricia; Mr. and Mrs. Orville Lippy and son, daughter, Genevieve and Alvoy.

Mrs. Rev. Rebert, near Westminster, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Roy Saylor. Miss Garnett Finken Binderd, of Washington, D. C., spent Monday at the same place.

Mrs. Wm. Warner, spent Wednesday with her daughter and family, Mrs. Mehl Wilhide.

Mrs. Effie Haugh is spending some time in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leidy Zern in Frederick. Mrs. Zern is in the Hospital. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Ben Blessing, has returned home from the Hospital. Hope she will soon be well and strong again.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Harbaugh and children, spent Sunday with the latter's mother, Mrs. John Newman.

MANCHESTER.

Rev. I. G. Naugle and family, of Thurmont, spent Thursday and Friday in this community last week. Mr. Naugle preached in Millers U. B. Church where evangelistic services are in progress.

The World Day of Prayer will be observed in a Union Service in Immanuel Lutheran Church, Manchester on Sunday, March 6, at 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. John S. Hollenbach, of the Reformed Church will speak on "The Church, a World Fellowship."

A BIRTHDAY SURPRISE.

A surprise birthday party was given Mr. Sterling Myerly, at his home, near Marker's Mill, on Monday evening. The event marked his 54th birthday.

He was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts. The evening was spent in playing games. At a late hour the guests were invited to the dining room. The color scheme of pink and green was carried out. A large five layer cake bearing fifty-four candles made an attractive centerpiece on the table. Refreshments of cake, candy, peanuts, root beer and oranges were served.

There were fifty-six guests present: Mr. and Mrs. Zacharias Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Long, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Perigo, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ohler, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Study, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Leppo, Mr. and Mrs. James Unger, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Boone, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Willet, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keefer, Mrs. Harry Formwalt, Mrs. Jesse Halter; Messrs Sterling Myerly, George Harris, Charles Formwalt, Earl Long, Monroe Perigo, Harold Study, Bernard Harris, Carl Long, William Perigo, Samuel Unger, Roland Rodkey, Richard Harris, Charles Long, Robert Boone, Norman Graham, Robert Lawrence, William Formwalt, and David Warehouse; Misses Annie Fritz, Naomi Perigo, Mary Stephen, Marion Ohler, Gloria Study, Evelyn Perigo, Mildred Ohler, Margaret Unger, Grace Smith, Ruth Jean Ohler, Mary Formwalt, Ruth Willet, Audrey Shelton and Lois Ohler.

CARD OF THANKS.

I hereby extend my sincere thanks to the Taneytown Fire Company, neighbors and friends, for responding so promptly, on Monday, to a small fire on the inside of my barn on the Middleburg road.

LEROY REIFSNIDER.

A MINK BREEDING FARM.

A mink breeding farm is now under way by Kingman Brewster, near Catocin Furnace, which has for its object the breeding of mink and other fur bearing animals, according to current reports.

There are now said to be 81 minks on the premises, the number soon to be increased to over 200, some of which will come from Wisconsin and Alaska. It is said that a number of mink breeding experts from Wisconsin are in charge.

Bloodthirsty

It was a good play, but one man in the gallery started to boo.

"Chuck him over the rails," shouted the rest of the galleryites. Then, amid the scuffle, a mild little woman in the stalls below stood up and cried excitedly:

"O, please, don't throw him over the rails. Kill him where he is!"—Safe Driver.

Locating Responsibility

"What did the traffic cop say to you?"

"Just a few words," answered Mr. Chuggins. "And as he said then he looked straight into the eyes of Mrs. Chuggins, who was driving from the back seat."—Washington Star.

RINGING THE BELLE



"How many rings did you get in the summer? I got six."

"I got over 9,000. I'm a telephone girl."

DIED.

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

MRS. JAMES B. REAVER.

Mrs. Mary Ellen, widow of James B. Reaver, died early Monday morning at the home of her son, Charles B. near Taneytown, aged 77 years, following an illness of four weeks.

She is survived by two sons, Charles and Norman, and by eleven grandchildren, and by two sisters, Mrs. Samuel Fair, Hanover, and Mrs. Samuel Knox, Gettysburg.

Funeral services were held Wednesday morning from her late home, in charge of Rev. Guy P. Bready, pastor of Grace Reformed Church, Taneytown. Burial was made in the Reformed cemetery.

In Sad But Loving Remembrance of my dear mother,

MARTHA E. FOGLE,
who departed this life three years ago,
Feb. 26th, 1935.

A darling mother from me is gone,
A voice I loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in my home,
Which never can be filled.

Home is sad, O God how dreary,
Lonesome, lonesome, every spot;
Listening for her voice till weary,
Weary for I have it not.

How can I think my loved one gone,
My mother I loved so well
How can it be, so sweet a flower,
No more with me can dwell.

By her daughter,
MOLLIE E. FOGLE.

OIL TANKERS TO BE BUILT FOR WAR USE

U. S. to Pay for Arming Ships Privately Owned.

Washington.—The United States has begun to move forward toward its goal of armed peace by joining hands with private enterprise, without congressional sanction or action, to meet urgent navy requirements.

Marking a new policy in the national defense program, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has signed an agreement with the maritime commission to construct twelve high-speed tankers which could be transformed overnight into auxiliary fighting vessels.

During times of peace, the vessels would go about their own business, transporting oil. But, in the event of war, the ships literally would be thrown into high gear, guns and navy searchlights would be mounted and the cruising range extended.

United States Pays for Arming.

Standard Oil—and other oil companies probably will take part in the program—has agreed to pay for the construction and maintenance of the tankers, with the maritime commission standing the cost of the auxiliary equipment.

Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the commission, announced the company had awarded contracts totaling \$37,556,004 for the twelve tankers to four shipbuilding concerns, each to build three.

The latest agreement, plus construction of twelve high-speed cargo vessels, for which bids will be opened February 1, and a modern safety liner to replace the Leviathan in the North Atlantic, will bring to twenty-five the number of ships now a part of the commission's ambitious building program.

Jobs for 10,000.

Cost of the ships was estimated between \$60,000,000 and \$75,000,000, unofficially and would give employment to an estimated 10,000 shipyard workers.

Kennedy pointed out that the agreement did not represent a subsidy to Standard Oil but constituted a step in national defense. The commission's share in the cost of construction will be \$10,563,000.

The ships will have a speed of 16½ knots fully loaded compared with 12½ knots of the ordinary tanker. They will have a tonnage of 16,300 tons dead weight, a length of 525 feet and a cargo capacity of 150,000 barrels.

Modern in every detail, the horsepower will be stepped up to 12,800, thus being able to develop 300 per cent more power than the ordinary commercial tankers.

Child Marriages Traced

to Three Main Factors

Chicago.—Juvenile marriage depends on climate, delinquency and disposition, the Society for Research in Child Development has found in a survey.

In a monograph, psychologists reported that regions having an annual temperature of 60 to 75 degrees induce 17.7 per cent of marriages in the teens. A colder climate—35 to 45 degrees—brings the rate down to 7.5 per cent. Warm climates bring earlier maturity, the psychologists explained.

Only 2 per cent of socially superior groups of women marry under twenty, it was said.

The possibility of a girl in the country marrying younger than her city cousin is also much greater, the pamphlet says. This is because of the relatively few women known to "the boy down the road," which makes his choice limited and therefore quicker.

Women citizens of native parentage have a 13.3 per cent average of "younger generation" weddings, against 6.3 for those of foreign parentage.

Onions and Garlic Found

Useful to Fight Disease

Albany.—Dr. Daniel V. O'Leary, Albany health commissioner, contends that onions and garlic are useful in combating infectious diseases because of their immunity to bacterial attack.

"The chemicals in onions and garlic," he asserted, "which bring tears to the eyes, are now found to have germ-killing powers."

The chemicals have been isolated by Dr. Richard E. Vollrath, professor of physics, and Dr. Carl C. Lindgren, chairman of the bacteriological department of the University of Southern California, Dr. O'Leary said.

Horseshoe of 1847

Found in Oak Tree

Del Monte, Calif.—A horseshoe believed to be more than 90 years old was found imbedded in the heart of an ancient oak tree on the Del Monte golf course.

The shoe, which old-time residents here believe dates back to the days when nearby Monterey was the capital of Spanish California, was found in the center of a one-foot thick limb while the old tree was being cut down.

It was believed generally that the shoe was thrown by a horse nearly a century ago; that its rider hung it around a branch, and that the limb grew around it.



By L. L. STEVENSON

Johnny Roventini, who is 43 inches tall, celebrated his twenty-seventh birthday recently. He received many gifts because he has a large following. One, however, was of special significance. It consisted of a life contract to appear on the air programs of a large cigarette company. The amount involved was not announced but it must have been considerable since Johnny, before the life contract, had an income ample enough for him not only to support himself but to act as the principal support of his father, mother, brothers and sisters, a family of 10 in all. When he first went on the air he acted on occasions as call boy at Park avenue and other parties where a smart page was held to be essential to the general scenery. Now his paging is done only before a microphone. Outside jobs are no longer necessary.

The part that Johnny plays on the air is an easy one for him. As a matter of fact, he spent some time rehearsing for it. For his rehearsals, his pay consisted largely of tips. As a page boy at the New Yorker he was going through the lobbies shouting "Call for Mr. Smith" or something like that, and an officer of a tobacco company happened to see and hear him. He fitted right into the picture in the mind of the executive and was hired without any formalities whatsoever. So now his picture appears on cigarette cartons and he's saving up to retire. He has two hobbies, hunting and ping-pong. When he hunts, he uses a specially constructed gun—and he does bring home game. In ping-pong he's a wizard. Because he reaches only to the table top, he can swipe at the ball both underhand, the conventional way, and overhand, and has such a powerful stroke he smashes many balls.

Despite the fact that news is a most perishable commodity, not infrequently it travels long and circuitous routes before it is published. In mind is a dispatch which appeared in a New York morning paper. It was written on the way down the Yangtze river and was filed for transmission by cable at Shanghai. From Shanghai it traveled to Manila and from Manila to San Francisco. From San Francisco, it came to New York to the syndicate whose correspondent filed it. From New York, it went to London where it appeared in the Daily Mail. The London correspondent of the New York Times picked it up and sent it to his paper where it was published. Incidentally, it was received in New York in the Times building and from there sent to London.

That reminds me of Frank Sibley of Boston. Years ago, the steamer Portsmouth went down off Cape Cod. Newspaper men were sent from Boston to cover the wreck and above all to identify the vessel. From wreckage that came ashore, they picked up a good story since the Portsmouth was an important steamer. But while they were working, such a blizzard came up that wires went down and roads were blocked. Bottled up, apparently all the newspaper men could do was wait for a chance to get back to their offices. Sibley, however, knew that the American terminal of the French cable was at Orleans a short distance away. He made his way to the cable office and sent a story to Paris with instructions that it be cabled back to Boston. Thus his paper scored a notable scoop.

Get a lot of fun out of reading the 1938 Almanac for New Yorkers, the second edition of the metropolitan data prepared by the federal writers' project of the Works Progress administration. The publication is a mixture of past and present, with a number of jingles and no end of information. For instance, it is a violation of the sanitary code to sleep in one's bathtub. The first houses supposed to have been occupied by white men on Manhattan were on the site of 41 Broadway. In 1654, it cost an Indian 30 cents to be ferried from Manhattan to Long Island, while for all others the charge was only 15 cents. September 23, 1904, a woman was arrested for smoking in an automobile on Fifth avenue. Those are mere samples.

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Paul Revere's Ride Only

Fraction Over 12 Miles

Lexington, Mass.—Painstaking measurements, with the use of contemporary road maps, reveal this paradox:

That Paul Revere, on his immortal midnight ride, covered only 12 86-88 miles.

Whereas William Dawes, the little-known express rider who fulfilled a similar purpose over a different route the same night, covered 16 61-88 miles.

STEADY CENTER OF POPULATION FOUND

Census Bureau Discloses Forecast of 1872 Is True.

Washington, D. C.—A prophecy made by a noted geographer 65 years ago that the center of population of the United States would ultimately be at a point 30 miles east of St. Louis appears nearer of fulfillment.

The term "center of population," as used by the census bureau, is that point which may be considered the center of gravity of the United States; that is, if it were a rigid plane without weight and the population distributed over it, with each individual being assumed to have equal weight and to exert an influence on a center point proportional to his distance from the point.

Although the bureau has not made a study to determine the center of population since 1930 because of the expense involved, it was believed that on the basis of most recent population distribution estimates, the hypothetical point is several miles west of Paxton, Ind., close to the Indiana-Illinois line.

Stationary Point Forecast.

In 1872, J. D. Hilgard, prominent geographer of his day, predicted the line which the center of population would follow and prophesied that the imaginary center of gravity would move by the year 2000 to a point approximately 30 miles east of St. Louis where it would remain stationary in subsequent years.

The census bureau in 1930 computed the pivotal point at a site 2.9 miles northeast of Linton, in Stockton township, Greene county, Indiana. In the decade from 1920, the center moved 22.3 miles westward and 7.6 miles southward. Because of the large westward migration of population in 1935 and thereafter, experts believed that the shift in the center would exceed 25 miles.

The greatest movement west was during the decade from 1850 to 1860 when the center advanced 80.6 miles. The least movement west was during the decade from 1910 to 1920, when it advanced only 9.8 miles. The total westward shift from 1790 to 1930 was 589 miles.

Along Thirty-ninth Parallel.

Hilgard predicted that the center would follow close to the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude. Census bureau experts said the line of the movement since 1872 has been remarkably close to that parallel.

The point farthest north was reached in 1790 and farthest south in 1830. In 1790 the center was approximately 23 miles east of Baltimore. In the next decade it had moved to 18 miles west of Baltimore. Succeeding decades found the center moved successively to points 40 miles northwest by west of Washington; 16 miles east of Moorefield, W. Va.; 19 miles west-southwest of Moorefield; 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.; 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.; 20 miles south by east of Chillicothe, Ohio; 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati; 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati; 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.; 6 miles southeast of Columbus; in the city of Bloomington, Ind., and in 1920, 8.3 miles south-southeast of Spencer, Washington township, Owen county, Indiana.

First Alchemist Lived

in Japan 2,160 Years Ago

New York.—The earliest known alchemist, named Jofuku, lived in Japan more than 2,160 years ago, according to a study reported to the American Chemical society by Rokuro Nakaseko of Tokyo and Tenney L. Davis of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The emperor Ch'in Shih Huang Ti of Japan, ruling about 225 B. C., is said to have sent Jofuku on an elaborate naval expedition to find three supernatural islands in the midst of the Eastern sea, "where the immortals lived and a drug existed which prevented death." The alchemist, whose career is recorded in the "Shih Chi" or "Historical Memoirs of Su-Ma Ch'ien," discovered a remarkably peaceful and fertile land where he became king.

Jofuku

SPECIAL NOTICES

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

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

CASH IN ADVANCE payments are desired in all cases.

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

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

APPLY AT RECORD OFFICE NO. 100, 10c in addition to the regular charge.

FOR RENT—My Property at Bridgeport.—Emma J. Veant. Apply to J. D. Adams or Byron Stull.

FOR SALE—Irish Cabbler Potatoes, 60 cents a bushel.—John Devilbiss.

JOHN DEERE TRACTOR, rubber-tire, 15-30 horse power, in good condition, will be offered at my sale March 16th.—Walter W. Hiltner.

5 PIGS FOR SALE—Berkshire and Poland-China crossed.—Walter Brower.

FOR SALE—Some nice Red Clover Seed.—John Moser, Keymar, Md.

IF YOU'RE NOT GETTING from 18 months to 5 years service from your auto battery you're losing money. A good battery gives hotter spark, more power, brighter lights, longer life. Farmlight batteries furnished and rebuilt, fully guaranteed. Buy direct from maker, established 1907, send for catalogue.—F. W. Grosche, 405 South Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE—Walnut Queen Anne Sideboard, 64-in. long.—B. Walter Crapster.

WOOD FOR SALE—Cord Wood length.—Stonesifer, at Clear View School House.

FOR SALE—New 16-ft. Hay Cart, made of poplar lumber, also home-made dip net.—H. Lee Hailey, near Halter's Mill.

ONE NEW PERFECTION 5-burner Oil Stove, good as new, for sale by—Edgar Essig.

LOOK! LOOK! Clean Fresh Milk, (4% butter fat) 20c per gal., 6c per quart, in your container; at the Mother Farm.—Chas. L. Eaves.

FREE POWER FARMING Meeting. Practical, Instructive, Entertaining. How modern equipment speeds up field operations, lowers costs, and increases farm returns will be presented in short talks and by pictures and electrical transcription. Musical entertainment. Come and bring your friends, March 1, 1938, at 7:00 o'clock Taneytown High School Building.—M. E. Wantz, Authorized Case Dealer.

THE OLD ODD FELLOWS Band (Senior), of Taneytown, will hold a Card Party, in the Opera House, Taneytown, on Tuesday, March 1st, 1938, at 8:00 o'clock. Admission 35 cents. Refreshments free.

FOR RENT—A modern eight room Bungalow—Garage. (The former Mehling home) located East Baltimore St., Taneytown.—Norman R. Baumgardner.

FARM BUREAU CO-OPERATIVE Insurance Services. Auto and Life. Insure the co-operative way. Before insuring I would appreciate an opportunity to give you an estimate.—Alfred Heltebride, Agent, Taneytown.

ALTMAN'S FEED. — Butter Milk Starting Mash, \$2.15 per 100; Butter Milk Egg Mash, \$1.85 per 100; Bran, \$1.45; Middlings, \$1.55; Cotton Seed Meal, \$1.65; 16% Dairy \$1.50; 20% Dairy \$1.60; 24% Dairy, \$1.56 at 10 Pine St., Hanover, Pa.

BRICK AND BLOCK WORK. Estimates cheerfully given, nothing too small, nor too big.—F. H. Thomas, Taneytown, Md.

BABY CHICKS AND CUSTOM HATCHING.—We are now booking orders for season of 1938. Your business solicited.—Reindollar Bros. & Co., Taneytown.

WANTED TO BUY. Duck and Turkey Eggs for hatching.—N. R. Sauble's Hatchery, Taneytown.

CAN RECEIVE Eggs for Custom Hatching, Monday of each week; also taking orders for Baby Chicks.—N. R. Sauble's Hatchery, Taneytown.

STEERS, HEIFERS, Bulls, Cows, anything in the cattle line I can furnish, and save you money.—Harold Mehling.

35 USED PIANOS.—\$19.00 up. Every one tuned, adjusted. Guaranteed. New Pianos \$98.00 up. Coin operated Wurlitzers \$149.00 up. Easy terms.—Cramer's Palace of Music, Frederick, Md.

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

WE PAY TOP PRICES for Beef Hides.—Bollinger's Meat Market.

SHOE AND HARNESS Repairing until further notice. Terms Cash.—Harry E. Reck, near Taneytown.

TRY THIS Column for your needs, both for selling and buying. It brings customers and makes sales. Good business men make use of it. Many readers examine it.

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 to services.

Piney Creek Presbyterian Church.—Morning Worship, at 9:30; Sunday School, at 10:30.

Taneytown Church—Sunday School at 10:00; Evening Worship, at 7:30; C. E., at 6:45; Union Prayer Meeting, Wednesday at 7:30. Rev. Irvin Morris, Pastor.

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.; Church Services, 10:30 A. M.

Baust Reformed Evangelical Church—Sunday 27, Sunday School, 9:30; Church Service, 10:45. Wednesday, March 2, Kindergarten, 9:00 A. M.; Girls' Missionary Guild, 8:00 P. M.; Friday 4, Organization of Pastor's Class, 8:00 P. M.; Choir Rehearsal, at 7:45 P. M.

Trinity Lutheran Church, Taneytown—Sunday School, 9:00 A. M.; Morning Worship, 10:00 A. M.; Luther League, 6:30; Evening Worship, at 7:30 P. M. The World Day of Prayer, sponsored by the Missionary Societies of the Protestant Churches of America will be held in Trinity Lutheran Church, Thursday, March 3, at 2:00 P. M. All the Missionary Societies of town are co-operating.

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

Keysville—Sunday School, at 1:00 P. M.; Worship, at 2:00.

The Union Bridge Lutheran Parish Keysville Church.—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, 10:30 A. M.; C. E. Society, 7:00 P. M.; Catechetical Class, Saturday, 2:30 P. M. Rev. Luther A. Gotwald, a Missionary to India, will show pictures and give an address on India Mission Work, March 6th., at 7:30 P. M.

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

Uniontown Lutheran Charge, St. Paul.—S. S., 9:30 A. M.; Divine Worship, 10:30 A. M.; Catechetical Instruction, Saturday, 2:00 P. M. Baust—S. S., at 1:30 P. M.; Divine Worship, 2:30 P. M. Special music at this service by a Quartette from the Brethren Church of Westminster. Winters—S. S., at 10:00 A. M. Mt. Union—S. S., at 9:15 A. M.; District Rally of C. E. Meeting, at 7:00 P. M.; Mid-week Lenten Service, at Mt. Union, March 2, at 7:30 P. M. M. L. Kroh, pastor.

Manchester Evangelical and Ref. Charge, Manchester.—S. S., at 9:30; Worship, 10:30; C. E., 6:45; Worship, 7:30. Topic: "A Sermon in a Sugar Sack." Catechise, Saturday at 1:45. Lineboro—S. S., at 2:00; Worship, at 1:00; Catechise, Saturday, at 10, at the Merryman home. Snydersburg—S. S., at 1:15; Worship, at 2:15; Catechise Tuesday at 3:45. Subject for sermon in day-time; Feeding the Five Thousand. Dr. John S. Hollenbach, pastor.

Church of God, Uniontown Circuit, Uniontown—Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.; Preaching Service, 10:30 A. M. Theme: "The Gates of Jerusalem." Prayer-Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M. Jesse P. Garner, leader.

Wakefield—Sunday School, at 10:00 A. M.; C. E. Society will visit the C. E. at the Mount Union Lutheran Church. Prayer-Meeting and Bible Study on Thursday evening, at 7:45 P. M. Music Rehearsal following. Frizellburg—Sunday School, at 10 A. M.; Prayer-Meeting and Bible Study on Friday Evening, at 7:45 P. M. Music Rehearsal following. John H. Hoch, Pastor.

AID SOCIETY MEETS AT MANCHESTER.

The Willing Workers regular monthly meeting was well attended in the lecture room of Trinity Reformed Church, Monday evening. The penny bank which had been on the lookout for stray cents for some months yielded over eight dollars when opened. Patriotic songs were sung and several readings and musical numbers were rendered.

More Respectful

"What happened after you were thrown out of the side exit on your face?"

"I told the waiter I belonged to a very important family."

"So what?"

"He begged my pardon, asked me in again, and threw me out of the front door."

Always Helps

"Is your wife happy in her new home?" one asked the man who had just purchased a trailer.

"Yes," he replied, "but sometimes she says she wishes I'd be a little particular about the roads I choose at night." — Portland Express.

Hadn't Had Enough Time

Barber—Won't you let me begin giving you treatment with this guaranteed hair tonic?

Customer—What? You're bald-headed yourself.

Barber—But I only came here yesterday.—Stray Stories Magazine.

Well Adapted

First Shopwalker—Poor old Perkins has completely lost his hearing. I'm afraid he'll lose his job.

Second Shopwalker—Nonsense. He's to be transferred to the complaint department.

TO GATHER DATA ON EARLY AMERICANS

Professor Seeks Proof They Crossed Bering Strait.

Edmonton, Alta.—Seeking to solve the problem of who were the original inhabitants of the North American continent, Prof. W. L. Bliss of the University of New Mexico visited Edmonton to confer with Dr. J. A. Allen, head of the University of Alberta geology department, and to gather data on his theory that North American races originally came from Asia by crossing the Bering Strait and traveling south through Alaska.

Dr. Bliss hopes to find many links for this theory in a study of Alberta province and the MacKenzie river valley. He contends that there have been no reasons to suppose that the first people originated there and says "it is generally accepted that American cultures are the result of a number of migrations from Asia."

The professor bases his theory on the fact that the Bering strait is only 60 miles wide at one point and 30 fathoms deep. Geological history has indicated that the two continents broke away at this point and sank into the sea, erasing the land bridge.

Proof that the original habitation of this continent was Asiatic is confirmed by discoveries of Oriental relics in Mexico and the southwestern states. The Indians' physical resemblance to Asiatics and the distribution of languages in North America has led Bliss to believe that they spread out in a fanlike direction south and east from Alaska.

Anthropologists further believe that migrations from Asia came at different periods. Investigations reveal a certain type of Pueblo Indian that possessed a narrow head, and another type with a round head, hinting at a possibility of more than one migration. According to anthropologists, man has lived on this continent for more than 12,000 years.

Dr. Bliss has spent many years on research both in America and Asia. When his investigations are completed here, accompanied by Dr. Allan and A. Haynes, University of New Mexico student, he will continue northward along the MacKenzie river into Alaska.

Tit for Tat

The shopper had reason to complain.

"This is a small loaf for nine cents," she said.

"Well, you'll not have so much to carry," replied the shopkeeper, smiling.

"Then here's six cents," replied the shopper. "You'll not have so much to count."—Halifax Herald.

Restraint

"My wife," said Mr. Mekton, "is a woman who thinks before she speaks."

"Was she angry when she learned you had played cards till after midnight?"

"Not at all. I had enjoyed a lucky evening, and before expressing any opinion she took pains to ascertain whether I had won or lost."

SALE REGISTER

Sales for which this office does printing or advertising, will be inserted under this heading 4 lines free of charge. Charge for sale register alone, \$1.00 until date of sale. Notices longer than 4 lines must be paid for, extra.

MARCH.

2—Brook Heltbride, along Taneytown and Westminster road. Stock and Farm Implements. Earl Bowers, Auct.

2—Earl Ecker, at Brook Heltbride's. Horse, and a few Farm Implements.

5—12 o'clock. George Clabaugh, along the Bull Frog road. Stock and Implements. Earl Bowers, Auct.

7—10:30 A. M. Mrs. Geo. R. Troxell. Live Stock and Farming Implements. Harry Trout, Auct.

10—11 o'clock. Ralph Mort, on Walnut Grove road. Live Stock and Implements. Harry Trout, Auct.

11—1 o'clock. sharp. W. S. Clingan, 2 miles west of Taneytown. Stock and Farming Implements. Earl Bowers, Auct.

12—11 o'clock. Paul Valentine, between Emmitsburg and Taneytown. Live Stock, Implements and some Household Goods. Harry Trout, Auct.

15—11 o'clock. David L. Sharrer, on Fillman Grossnickle farm 1 1/2 miles northwest of Detour. Live Stock and implements. Harry Trout, Auct.

16—10 o'clock. Walter Hiltner, on Littlestown road near Taneytown. Stock and Implements, and some Household Goods. Earl R. Bowers, Auct.

17—11 o'clock. Charles A. Ohler, near Keymar. Live Stock and Farming Implements. Harry Trout, Auct.

17—Raymond Bittle, near Silver Run. Stock and Implements. Earl Bowers, Auct.

18—12 o'clock. George F. Crabbs, near Taneytown, on Keymar road. Household Goods, Stock and Implements. Harry Trout & Son, Auct.

19—1:00 o'clock. Paul Bankert, along Taneytown and Emmitsburg road. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. Earl Bowers, Auct.

19—12 o'clock. Emma J. Veant, at Bridgeport. Household Goods, Chas. Mort, Auct. J. D. Adams and Byron Stull, Agents.

21—11 o'clock. Harry D. Hiltner, near Taneytown. Live Stock and Farming Implements. Harry Trout, Auct.

22—John Blank, near Silver Run. Stock and Implements. Earl Bowers, Auct.

24—10 o'clock. sharp. Daniel J. Null, along Taneytown and Keysville road. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. Earl Bowers, Auct.

26—1 o'clock. I. Lewis Reifsnider, Taneytown. Live Stock and Implements, some Household Goods. Earl Bowers, Auct.

RARE MUSIC FOUND BY PITT PROFESSOR

Manuscripts 200 Years Old Discovered in Church.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A cache of rare musical manuscripts, hidden for almost two centuries in a church in the village of Lititz in eastern Pennsylvania's Lancaster county, has been discovered by Theodore M. Finney, lecturer in music at the University of Pittsburgh and director of Pitt's famed student band and the men's glee club.

Mr. Finney made his discovery last summer. He said the music had been written between the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812 by composers who were communicants of the Moravian church whose members fled Germany to come to country around Bethlehem—and of course, to be dubbed "Pennsylvania Dutch."

None of the music—save what was written by the Moravian musicians before they migrated to America—has ever been published. It is in the classical tradition of Mozart and Haydn.

Some of the pieces are religious anthems. Others are in symphony and chamber music arrangements.

The Pitt teacher explained:

"It is unusual—in violation of the tradition of its times—because in the Eighteenth century the churches of New England considered any music, except the singing of psalms, sinful."

"No one in New England would have dared suggesting an orchestra might play in a church. But in the little towns of eastern Pennsylvania it was done every Sunday."

A large percentage of the Moravians must have been skilled musicians, for many of the pieces Mr. Finney found would prove severe tests for the ability of even a professional of today.

Moravians liked music, he said, and indicated in their writings they didn't think much of the New England style of unaccompanied singing of hymns in which every member of the congregation carried what was his own idea of the tune. One Moravian critic referred to the Massachusetts church music as the "woeful shrieking and squalling of the congregation."

He said the manuscripts will probably be turned over to the Moravian church's seminary at Bethlehem, and kept there.

Artificial Leg 39 Inches

Long Is Without an Equal

New Orleans.—The longest and largest artificial leg known to J. E. Hangar, Inc., artificial limb makers, has been sent to E. C. Bledsoe of Bastrop, La., 7 foot 6 inch giant.

The leg is 39 1/2 inches long and weighs 9 pounds 9 ounces. The average artificial leg is 26 inches long.

The shoe, which matches the one worn by Bledsoe, is size 22. The shoe is 15 1/2 inches long, 5 1/4 inches wide and weighs 2 1/2 pounds.

C. W. Apperson, manager of the firm, said in the 76 years the company had been in existence, records show it had never before been called upon to make such a large leg.

Bledsoe is forty-three years old, a farmer and woodsman. He weighs 267 pounds. He has removed the front seat of his automobile and drives from the rear seat.

A tree fell on him in November, 1936. Blood poisoning set in and the leg was amputated at about the middle of the calf.

The artificial leg, however, straps to his knee and thigh.

New "Ps" and "Qs" Urged as an Aid to Composition

Buffalo.—The reason many people find it difficult to put their thoughts on paper is that their handwriting cannot keep up with their ideas, according to Dr. Walter V. Kaulfers, of Stanford university, who advocates streamline English spelling and handwriting.

Dr. Kaulfers told the National Council of Teachers of English, which held its annual meeting here, that he favored a system of shorthand and simplified spelling.

"How much better it would be if we could be taught from the start to use a kind of shorthand that would make it possible for any one to write down an idea as fast as he could think," he said.

Soldiers Build Radio

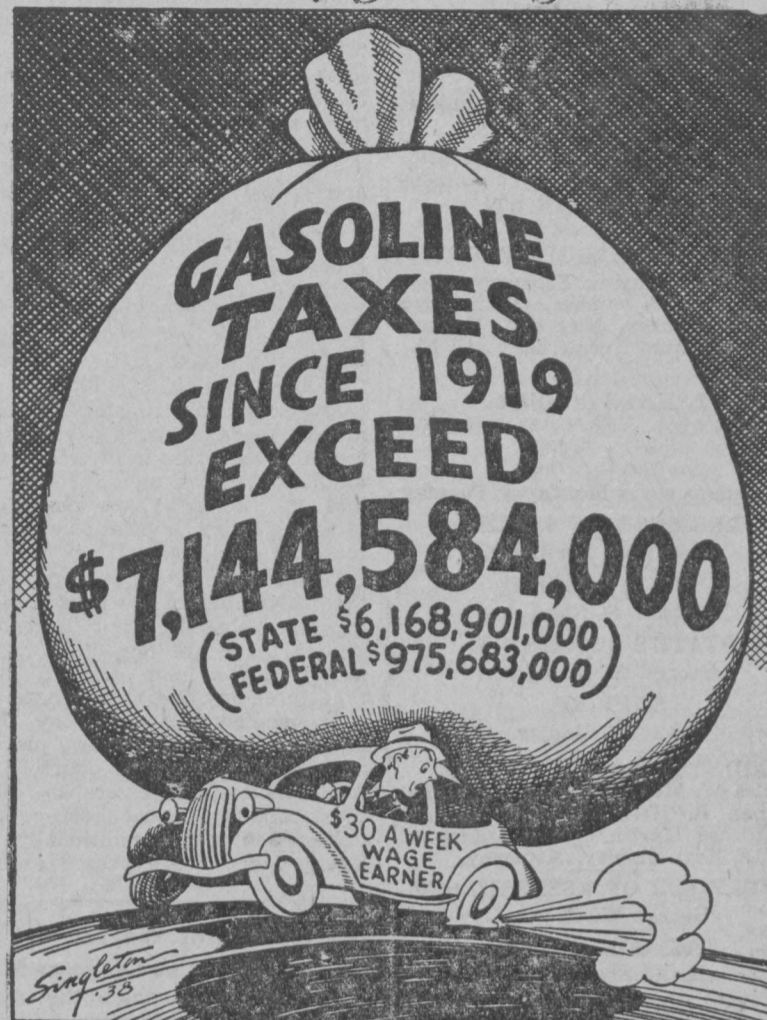
Hamilton Field, Calif.—Built entirely by two United States army soldiers, a powerful 500-watt amateur radio station, capable of short-wave transmission to anywhere in the world, is nearing completion here.

Coeds Spend 2 Hours Daily Before Mirror

Canyon, Texas.—A student at West Texas State Teachers college here said the 130 girls in her dormitory average two hours daily before the looking glass.

The girl, who prefers anonymity for obvious reasons, said the schedule runs about like this: 30 minutes before the first morning class, 10 minutes before lunch, 5 minutes after lunch, 30 minutes before bedtime—with the remainder of the two hours consumed by interim primping or getting ready for "dates."

Staggering!



NEWS ITEM: Nineteenth anniversary of gasoline tax, February 25, 1938, reveals motorist taxpayers, largely \$30-a-week wage-earners, have paid grand total of \$7,144,584,000, of which \$6,168,901,000 represents state gasoline taxes and \$975,683,000 is in payment of duplicating federal levy, imposed "temporarily" in 1932. First gasoline tax was levied by Oregon in 1919 at rate of 1 cent a gallon.

Why It Is Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward island was called St. John's island, but was given its present name in 1799 in compliment to Prince Edward, duke of Kent, who paid it a visit. The prince was the fourth son of King George III and the father of Queen Victoria.

Why It Is "Laughing" Gas

Laughing gas is so called because the after-effect on the patient is one of laughing, says the Standard American Encyclopedia. It is a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, used as an anesthetic, and was discovered by Priestley in 1772.

Why Couch Is a Divan

Divan is the name for the state or reception room in Oriental palaces. Along the walls of the room are ranged low couches covered with rich draperies and cushions. Hence, the origin of the word divan applied to this kind of furniture.

Why Brain Gets Tired

Fatigue of the brain is due to poisons which accumulate in the body. The blood supply is not able to remove the poisons during activity, and the brain becomes dulled due to lack of oxygen and too much of the fatigue toxins.

Why Horse Is Measured by "Hands"

In the early days measurements were usually derived from some natural measurement such as the hand for vertical distance and the foot for horizontal.

Locomotive Has No Rivets

Albany.—A locomotive with a fusion-welded boiler—the first of its kind ever constructed—has been placed in service by the Delaware & Hudson railroad.

| | |
|--|--|
| LEAN SMOKED PICNIC SHOULDERS, 15c lb. | |
| SUGAR, 10 pound paper bag 49c | |
| DEL MAIZ NIBLETS CORN, 2 cans 25c | |
| DEL MAIZ CREAM STYLE CORN, 2 cans 19c | |
| KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP, 10 cakes 39c | |
| PABST-ETT CHEESE, 14c pkg. | |
| DOLES PINEAPPLE JUICE, 2 No. 2 cans 23c | |
| GRAPEFRUIT HEART, 2 No. 2 cans 21c | |
| SUNNYFIELD PANCAKE FLOUR, 2 sm. pkgs. 13c | |
| SUNNYFIELD PANCAKE FLOUR, lge. pkg. 15c | |
| QUAKER OATS, Quick or Regular, sm. pkg. 8c | |
| MOTHERS OATS, Quick or Regular, sm. pkg. 8c | |
| DEL MONTE PEAS, 2 No. 2 cans 27c | |
| BABBITS CLEANSER, 2 cans 7c | |
| RED CIRCLE COFFEE, 2 lbs. 35c | |
| KRAFT SWANKY SWIG GLASS CHEESE, 18c glass Except Old English, Roquefort & Teez | |
| BORDENS COCKTAIL GLASS CHEESE, 21c glass Except Vera Sharp | |
| DOLES PINEAPPLE SPEARS, can 17c | |
| FLORIDA ORANGES, doz. 19c WINESAP APPLES, 3 lbs. 10c | |
| BANANAS, 3 lbs. 17c GRAPEFRUIT, Large, Juby, each 5c | |
| SELECTED NEW POTATOES, 5 lbs. 19c SLICING TOMATOES, lb. 13c | |
| HEART CLEERY, big bunch 10c | |
| FRESH CALIFORNIA CARROTS, big bunch 5c | |
| CRISPY ICEBERG LETTUCE, 2 heads 13c | |
| FRESH GREEN TEXAS SPINACH, lb. 5c STRAWBERRIES, 2 pints 29c | |
| OLD CABBAGE, 4 lbs. 15c PEANUTS, 10c lb. KALE, 5c lb. | |

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF CARROLL COUNTY

THE CIRCUIT COURT
CHIEF JUDGE.
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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A Earl Shipley, Attorney.

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TAX COLLECTOR.

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Norville P. Shoemaker.

CITY COUNCIL.

Edgar H. Essig

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

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., 1st. Vice-Pres.

Harry M. Mohney, 2nd. Vice-Pres.

James C. Myers, Secretary, Rev. Guy F. Bready, Treasurer, Chas. R. Arnold.

Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A. meets in Mahoning Hall, every second and last Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Charles E. Ridinger, Pres.; N. R. Davilbiss, R. S.; C. L. Stonestetter, Treas., 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 fraternal and organizations are invited to use this directory for the public information it carries. Cost for one year, only \$1.50.

SCHEDULE

— OF THE —

Arrival and Departure of Mails

Taneytown, Md.

Window Service Opens 6:30 A. M.

Window Service Closes 6:00 P. M.

Lobby Service Closes 8:00 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE

Star Route No. 10705 North 9:00 A. M.

Train No. 5521 North 9:15 A. M.

Train No. 5523 North 2:15 P. M.

Star Route No. 13128 South 4:00 P. M.

Star Route No. 10705 North 6:30 P. M.

Taneytown-Keymar Route No. 1-30

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. 5521 North 9:45 A. M.

Train No. 5523 North 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.

Cambodian Brides Given Haircut, Are Perfumed

The Cambodian populace, whose territory lies between Annam and Siam, follow much the same marriage rites, as does Cochinchina, notes a Chicago Tribune correspondent. In preparation for marriage the girl usually has her hair cut and is perfumed, thus considered marriageable.

Here frequently the future bridegroom goes into the service of his fiancée's family in lieu of dot, is liable to "improvement" by his future in-laws, and should his faults be found fewer than his good qualities, the wedding is held.

An achar or master of ceremonies presides at the pagoda service, and the bride is bedecked with artificial flowers and a silk scarf, and the achar gives the signal of Krong Bale, invocation of ancestors and good spirits.

Certain mandarins even prostrate themselves before the urns containing the ashes of their ancestors, though there are few other rights, no discussions nor gayety, other than three-day feasting. There is a provision-carrying ceremony, Boncho Sema, when a shadowy place is chosen in the pagoda court where for 72 hours the feasters are domiciled, and the usual betel-pepper, cakes, and other traditionally festive provisions are passed around.

Marten Kin of Weasel;

About as Large as Mink

The marten belongs to the weasel family and is carnivorous. It is about as big as a mink and differs but little in form from the latter, save that its feet are larger and hairy to the toes and its tail is somewhat larger and a dark brown color. The fur of the American pine marten is generally of a yellowish brown color, but varies greatly according to latitude, season and locality. The Hudson's bay and Lake Superior marten are dark colored.

The favorite haunts of these animals, according to an authority in the Montreal Herald, are the thick dark woods of the cold snowy regions. They are strictly arboreal in their habitat. They generally live in hollow trees, but occasionally they excavate dens in the ground. They feed on rabbits, birds, squirrels, mice and other small animals; are fond of beech nuts and it is said resemble the bear in their fondness for honey. They are active climbers.

It is thought that a marten exists in the northwestern part of British America, which, if not the same, is very closely allied to the Russian sable. The color of the Russian sable is a rich brown slightly mottled with white about the head, and having a gray tinge about the neck.

Description of Mediterranean

The Mediterranean is a million square miles of warm, blue, and peaceful seas. . . . Smallest ocean on the globe, yet more famous in history than all others combined. . . . The greatest ocean of the ancient world. . . . The sea of the ages. . . . Linked intimately with the history of Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, and North Africa. . . . An ocean with only one large contributory river, the Nile. . . . Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Venetians, Greeks, and Romans ruled its waves. . . . Here Odysseus journeyed home from Troy. . . . Here Aeneas made his voyage. . . . Caesar's dreadnaughts and the argosies of Byzantium. . . . The heroes of the Bible, of Greece, of Rome all knew it.

Dickens Had Little Schooling

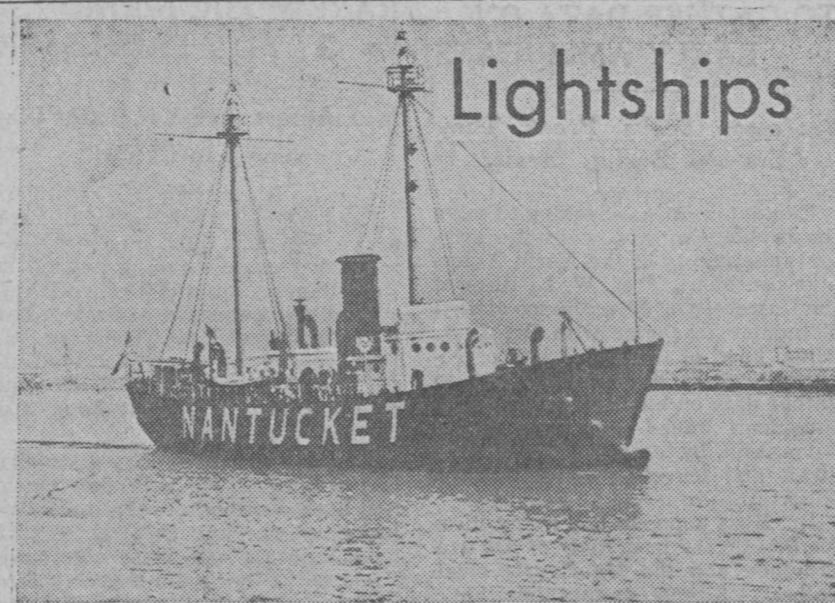
Charles Dickens never went to school more than four years in all his life; yet he wrote 17 of the greatest novels in the English language. His childhood was sordid and pathetic. He was only ten when his father was thrown into prison for debt and the family had nothing to eat. When Dickens first came to America in 1842, he dazzled the populace with his scarlet vests and robbins' egg - blue overcoats. He shocked America by combing his hair in public, and Americans shocked and horrified him by letting their pigs run loose around the streets of New York City. Dickens was the best-loved and most idolized man of his day.

Making Pomanders

Orange skins, whole cloves, ground cinnamon and powdered orris root are used in making pomanders. The whole cloves are inserted in the skin of the orange until it is practically covered. It is then rolled in a mixture of equal parts of cinnamon and orris root, wrapped in tissue paper and put away for a week or ten days. This gives the cinnamon mixture time to coat the orange and add to its fragrance. Finally shake off the loose mixture and the pomander may be used as a sachet or as a moth repellent due to the cloves.

Transferring Allegiance

With the exception of the United States and Great Britain, says Collier's Weekly, nearly every country in the world refuses to recognize the right of a citizen or subject to transfer his allegiance to another nation. They maintain that every man is subject to recall to his native land for military service, even when he has been a naturalized citizen of another country for years.



Lightship Anchored on Nantucket Shoals.

Lightships and Lighthouses Save Lives and Property Along America's Coasts

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

LIGHTSHIPS, bobbing about the sea along our coast, warning mariners of dangerous shoals, may not stir the imagination of passengers on passing ships, but they have played an important part in guarding life and property at sea.

They have repeatedly given refuge to the shipwrecked. A German submarine raider visited Newport in 1916, before we entered the World war. Later it went out and made its lair near Nantucket lightship, where, until the alarm spread, vessels were contently passing. The submarine sank a number of unarmed merchant ships, the crews of which took refuge on the lightship. At one time there were 115 shipwrecked men aboard the lightship, and 19 ships' boats were trailing on a line astern.

As bad weather ensued shortly, and the locality is 47 miles from the nearest land, it is certain that many of these seamen would have lost their lives had it not been for the haven provided by the lightship. The only navigational aid in this country destroyed by the enemy during the World war was the Diamond Shoal lightship off Cape Hatteras.

On the afternoon of August 8, 1918, a submarine raider began firing at a merchant ship about a mile and a half away. The lightship broadcast by radio a warning to other vessels in the vicinity, and this was undoubtedly the means of saving many ships. But it resulted in the submarine's firing six shots at the lightship, and later returning and sinking it by gunfire.

The crew got away in boats, and, after seeing the ship go to the bottom, they landed safely that evening on Cape Hatteras.

Some Notable Life Saving Work.

Blunts Reef lightship marks the outer limit of rocks off Cape Mendocino, a wild and desolate section of the California coast.

At 1:30 on a June morning in 1916, the lookout reported a boat hailing the lightship. On coming alongside, the officer in charge stated that the steamship Bear had stranded between the cape and False Cape rock. In all, nine lifeboats came alongside, and 155 people from the Bear, including many women, were taken aboard the lightship and given hot coffee and warm bedding.

Other lifeboats arrived later with more survivors. Eventually all these people were transferred to land by the steamer Grace Dollar.

This all happened during dense fog which had lasted for two days, with the station fog signals sounding regularly. Now a radio-beacon has been placed on Blunts Reef lightship.

In 1916, Fire Island lightship, in the approach to New York, was rammed by the steamer Philadelphia, and her side cut open for four feet below the water line.

The ship was saved from sinking only by the remarkable presence of mind and quick work of her crew, who shifted weights, slung out boats, and filled them with water, so as to list the vessel and bring the damage above the water line.

Lightship number one was retired from duty in 1930, after 75 years of service. This vessel was built for the station then known as Nantucket New South Shoals, and remained on this exposed station for 36 years, with only sails for power.

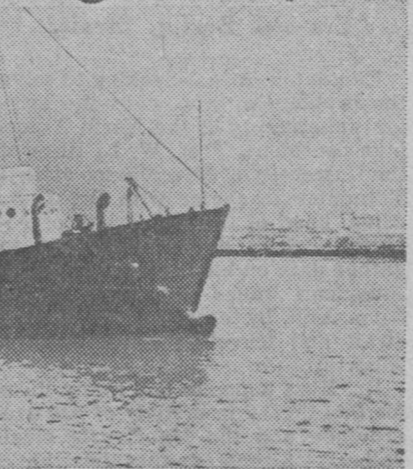
In early years it was not easy to maintain lightships on outside stations. The first attempts in this country were made at Sandy Hook, at the entrance to New York bay, in 1823, and at Diamond Shoal, off Cape Hatteras, in 1824. In the latter case the ship broke from her moorings within a few months, and, after being replaced several times, was wrecked in 1827. It was 70 years before another lightship was placed off Diamond Shoal.

Recent Improvements in Lightships.

Marked advance has since been made in lightship design. The breaking strength of mooring chains has been doubled; even a West Indian hurricane passing up the coast seldom parts a mooring.

In the gale of September, 1933, Diamond Shoal lightship dragged her 5,500-pound mushroom anchor

Lightships



Lightship Anchored on Nantucket Shoals.

five miles, but the mooring chain withstood the tremendous strain.

Our coastal lightship system was fairly well completed in the last century. Structures which house the great lights of today were for the most part built from 60 to 80 years ago.

Progress in recent years has been more in technical improvements, making use of radio, electricity, new illuminants, and improved fog signals.

Now and then, however, changes must be made in the primary stations themselves; new needs call for new stations, the abandonment of old towers, or the substitution of less expensive automatic lights.

Six light stations of the first rank, recently completed, show the different needs that occasionally arise. At North Manitou, in the northern part of Lake Michigan, a station has been built in 22 feet of water to take the place of a lightship. Two other similar stations have recently been completed in this lake.

At Cape Decision, Alaska, a new light and fog signal station stands in a key position for the navigation of southeast Alaska, situated as it is at an entrance from the outside, and at a turning point for the inside passages.

At the south end of Santa Barbara channel, off the coast of California, navigation is now safeguarded by the station on Anacapa island, a guide both to coasting vessels and to those approaching Los Angeles from the open sea.

The sixth of these new primary stations stands at the entrance from Lake Huron to the St. Mary's river, where it was necessary to have a guide close to the channel for the Lake Superior traffic.

The most powerful light in the American lighthouse system shines from a low structure atop the Atlantic Highlands at Navesink, New Jersey. Its penetrating beam measures 9,000,000 candlepower.

Vicissitudes of Lighthouses.

Progress, as well as nature's assaults, sometimes dooms fine old lighthouses. Often these towers figure prominently in local history and romance. Fortunately, such old towers sometimes can be preserved.

The state of New Jersey has taken over the tall tower of Barnegat light, which is of diminished importance to navigation. The first Cape Henry tower, in Virginia, has been transferred to a patriotic organization, and that at Cape Florida is preserved by a private purchaser.

When the sea encroaches, it is often difficult to save an old station. Usually it is less expensive to move it, or to build another light-house.

Thus, along the low-lying, sandy south Atlantic states and Gulf coasts, many early masonry towers have succumbed to the sea. Metal structures have been dismantled and moved back to places of safety.

Eleven years ago the historic lighthouse at Cape Henlopen, Delaware, was destroyed by the inroads of the Atlantic. Henlopen was one of the early Colonial lights.

Our steady change to modern automatic lights has saved the public much money. But for primary lights the maxim is, "Safety is found only in certainty," and human attention, given by lightkeepers, must be retained. An exception is the lighthouse operated by the United States government on Navassa island in the West Indies. Here the keepers were removed because of difficulty in maintaining them on this uninhabited and barren island between Jamaica and Hispaniola.

This lighthouse now has two automatic flashing lights, one above the other, with independent gas supplies for each, to insure that one light will always show.

Ingenious devices are utilized to save gas or electricity in burning the automatic lights. Sun valves, depending on the rate of expansion of different metals, are used to turn off the acetylene gas lights during the daytime.

Recently the light-sensitive cell has been employed to turn on and off automatic electric lights operated from batteries.

The unattended flashing light at Molokini, Hawaiian Islands, burned without failure for nearly 20 years, flashing over 200,000,000 times. Two lighted buoys each have a record of burning nearly a year and a half on one charge of acetylene gas.

STEPPING STONES

By FAY COOKE
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WNU Service.

ELSIE BLAKE leaned back on her heels—her knees were tired—and surveyed the results of her morning's work with pride.

A firm row of flat, irregularly shaped stones, set close together, made a serviceable and picturesque path between the two rows of her favorite ever-blooming roses.

No matter how heavy the dew, she could gather roses, now, without getting her shoes muddy.

For months Elsie had been hoping for just such a walk.

Ever since the previous summer, she had taken up gardening as an ardent hobby when she finished college.

But Elsie lived in a region where stones were rare, and although she had succeeded in gathering enough small rocks for a rock garden, she had never been fortunate enough to find the big, flat ones suitable for stepping stones in her garden.

"Just one more try, Bobby," she had said the evening before to her obliging thirteen-year-old nephew.

"Let's get up early tomorrow morning and drive out again on the Lovett road where we got those rocks and see if we can find some stepping stones. Usual reward."

"O. K. by me," Bobby had answered enthusiastically.

Poking around in woods and fields before school wasn't such a bad game, anyway, but when it brought a reward of nickels and dimes and quarters, which could be partly used to supply daily necessities in the way of chocolate and ice cream, and partly used to store up against a holiday need for a new bicycle—under those circumstances prying up messy old rocks and piling them in Aunt Elsie's car was not bad at all.

So Elsie and Bobby had set out at half past six after a light breakfast and had taken the Lovett road. There, by a stretch of hilly woodland, they had found them—the most wonderful stepping stones imaginable, piled carefully by the roadside, just as if they had been put there by some kind god of the garden for Elsie.

"They're perfect, Bobby," Elsie had said gaily. "And if we take all these this one trip, I'm sure I'll have enough and you needn't set your alarm clock another morning."

"Sure, they're swell, Aunt Elsie," Bobby had responded. "But I don't mind—I mean I could come any time. I don't mind at all."

Elsie laughed. "All right, Bobby, I'll remember. But just because we have enough stones doesn't mean I'll cheat you out of your pay. Suppose we make it a dollar this morning and call it a day."

"Oh, boy, Aunt Elsie, that's great!"

Bobby's relief at the mention of a sum that would swell his savings appreciably was apparent.

"He's as glad as I am that we're through, so long as it doesn't mean he'll be out of pocket. Nice kid, to help me," thought Elsie, as she tugged at a particularly big stone. Then, aloud, she said, "Bob, be awfully careful of these. I couldn't bear to break one. They're precious."

All morning—Bobby was at school—Elsie had worked in the warm spring sunshine laying her walk of stepping stones.

She was hot and tired, now.

A quick bath before lunch, and then enough food to satisfy her keen appetite, and she would come back to her garden, if she did nothing more than walk up and down her stone-tiled path.

She rose a little stiffly, then leaned down to pick up her trowel and kneeling pad.

"My goodness," she said with a start, as she straightened out again, to find herself facing a hot, red-faced young man.

"Where did you come from?"

"I jumped the hedge," he said.

"And where on earth did you get these rocks?"

Without waiting for an answer he snatched the t

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for February 27

MEASURING A MAN'S WORTH

LESSON TEXT—Mark 5:1-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—How much then is a man of more value than a sheep!—Matthew 12:12.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Man Who Went Home Well.
JUNIOR TOPIC—What Is a Man Worth?
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What Am I Worth?
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Putting People Before Profit.

Awful is the scene that meets us as we go with our Lord across the sea of Galilee and draw up to the shore of the country of the Gadarenes. Distressing beyond words is the plight of the man who is under the power of a legion of the demons of Satan; inspiring is the assurance that Christ is victor over the devil and his hosts; soul-searching is the disappointing picture of the men as they evaluate their brother's spiritual need over against personal gain.

The same mighty conflict between the two great spiritual kingdoms, of good and evil, God and Satan, goes on in our day. Jesus Christ is still "greater . . . than he that is in the world" (I John 4:4). Equally true is it that we must each one of us choose what is to be our attitude toward the conflict, and especially toward the Christ.

I. The Power of Satan (vv. 1-5).
Foolish men sometimes speak boldly about Satan as though he were only a weakling, or perchance but a creature of legend.

The devil, who is but one being, operates through many evil spirits, or demons. They are everywhere active, and it appears from Scripture that they seek a physical body through which they may function. Demon-possession, which was so common in our Lord's day, still exists, especially on the mission field. There are some who believe that the almost unbelievable cunning and brazen wickedness of modern gangsters is an expression of diabolical control.

The text graphically portrays what becomes of a poor soul who has gotten into the clutches of Satan. It is a dark and terrifying picture known to us even in this year of 1938. But, thank God, there is a way of deliverance.

II. The Victory of Christ (vv. 6-13).

The command of Jesus (v. 8) evidently preceded the cry of the demons (v. 7). Notice that the demons who hated our Lord had no doubts about His being the Son of God. They knew Him. How strange it is that many voices that deny His deity come from the pulpit, the professor's chair, or over the radio, in the name of Christianity!

The demons knew His power, also, for though they adored Him not to torment them, they realized that they must obey His command to "come out of the man." They asked permission to enter the swine.

III. The Perversity of Man (vv. 14-17).

The keepers of the swine fled to tell the owners. They and others came to see what had happened. They saw the demoniac seated, clothed and in his right mind, "and they greatly rejoiced and magnified the name of the Lord." Did they? No, indeed! "They were afraid" (v. 15), "and they began to pray him to depart" (v. 17).

Why were they afraid? Two reasons are suggested. In the first place they wanted no spiritual activity that would interfere with their business. Swine were of more value in their sight than the liberation of demon-possessed men. They have their successors in our day. Such are the men who rent their buildings for taverns and dance halls because they want money. Alkin to them are those who counsel against the expenditure of money to keep the church open, the Sunday school operating, and for the sending of missionaries into fields white unto harvest.

A tract entitled "Suppose" asks the pertinent and searching question, "Suppose I were offered \$10,000 for every soul I led to Christ; would that impel me to do more than I now do because of the constraining love of Christ?"

Another reason for their fear was that they did not want to be disturbed in their state of spiritual somnolence. Someone has said that the reason the church of our day does not have a revival is because it doesn't want it. If revival fires began to burn crooked things would have to be made straight, worldliness would have to be put away, the pursuit of money would have to be set aside while men sought souls.

Careful Planning

Just the difference in the way the two men use their heads makes the difference in the way they conduct their business. Misdirected, systemless work will make any business management ineffective, while careful planning, simple, effective system, will aid even moderate ability to accomplish vast results.

Repentance

To grieve over sin is one thing, to repent is another.—Robertson.

Tiles for Flooring Used as Far Back as in 1222

In the Middle Ages tiles were used for flooring in the churches and other religious buildings. One of the earliest references to tiles is a grant given by King Don Fernando el Santo, in 1222, for the making of tiles at Talavera, Spain. The manufacture of tiles in that country was imported by the Arabs. It attained great importance in the Middle Ages and is an industry in Spain. It is said the Alcazar, at Seville, is a perfect museum of tiles. They form the principal color motif of the gardens and attract as much attention if not more than the flowers, observes a writer in the Los Angeles Times.

In England we find they attained a high degree of excellence as early as the Thirteenth century and continued being manufactured until the Sixteenth and even in some districts until the Eighteenth century. Some of the English tiles of this time are most interesting. On one from Liverpool are the words, "Prosperity to the United States."

In the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries tile was largely used in Holland. The Dutch tiles often show Chinese influence in design, as the Delft painters were familiar with oriental porcelain brought to their country by the Dutch East India companies. Besides a blue on a white ground, other colors such as green, purple and yellow were used with a heavy layer of glaze over all. Bouquets of flowers and birds after the Chinese manner were subjects for decoration. Their paintings declined in the Eighteenth century.

Praying Mantis Relative of the Busy Grasshopper

The praying mantis, which destroys harmful insects, is a relative of the grasshopper, according to an authority in the New York World-Telegram.

The grasshopper eats plants. But this does not suit the mantis—he must eat meat. The mantis is a cannibal. It thinks nothing of eating its own kind. The female has been known to eat the male after the mating is over and the male is no longer of any usefulness in preserving the race.

The female is larger than the male. It is claimed that the mantis can paralyze its victim with fright. This is easy to understand because of its enormous size in contrast to the size of the insects which make up its food supply.

The mantis rears itself by means of the hinges in its back and holds its arms aloft. It then remains motionless. When a luckless beetle flies past the mantis reaches out with surprising swiftness, in comparison to its usual slowness in motion, and strikes with one arm. Now, the arms are lined with barbs and have no difficulty in capturing and holding the choice morsel.

The luckless insect cannot get away, no matter how it tries. Sometimes the mantis sits as if in prayer. Suddenly it sees an insect approaching, rises to full height, puts out an arm, throws wide its wings. The mantis is thus so frightful to its victim that it is paralyzed and falls an easy prey to the powerful ogre. That the mantis feeds on other insects makes it a boon to man.

Author of "Go West"

The expression, "Go West, young man, go West," was first used by John L. B. Soule in an editorial in the Terre Haute Express, in 1851. Soule was editor of that paper and in his editorial he stated that Horace Greeley could not give better advice than this. It became a favorite saying of Greeley, who used it in a letter to W. H. Verity in 1854 and again in "Hints Toward Reform" in the form "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country." Seitz's biography of Greeley mentions that on his western trip to Buffalo and Detroit in 1839 he had yet to cry, "Go West, young man, go West," for he concluded a letter by saying: "If I were a farmer without a satisfactory farm, I might emigrate to the Far West; but I should be quite as likely not to wander beyond the western boundary of Erie county, Pennsylvania."

Memorial to Terrier

Near Greyfriars churchyard in Edinburgh, Scotland, stands a memorial fountain and statue, erected in honor of a little Skye terrier named Greyfriars Bobby. For 14 years after the death of his master in 1858, says Collier's Weekly, Bobby guarded his grave day and night, protected from the weather only by a simple shelter and fed by a restaurateur. One day he was found, lying across the grave, dead. And in tribute to his lifelong loyalty and devotion he was buried beside his master.

Cyrano de Bergerac, Author

Savinien Cyrano de Bergerac was a French author, born in 1619. He was distinguished for his courage in the field and for the number of his duels, more than a thousand, most of them fought on account of his monstrously large nose. His writings include a tragedy, "Agrippine," and a comedy, "The Pedant Tricked," from which Corneille and Moliere have freely borrowed ideas. He was made the hero of Edmond Rostand's famous drama bearing his name.

THE NEW HIRED HAND



I Pick 'em Up TRUE STORIES OF HITCH HIKERS by L. ELLISEVONS

He Thumbed His Way to Jail

His name was John Connor. When I picked him up I never expected to hear a story, but I was agreeably surprised. We had not gone very far and I suggested that we stop for a bite to eat as it was about noon. It was then over some food that John told me of his travels.

After serving three years in the United States Army, John Connor started to see the country. He thumbed his way to Pasadena, Cal. to see the Tournament of Roses, up the coast and back to New York.

His next stop was a stone bench in a city park and was he disappointed. No money, nothing to eat and all his pep gone after that cold bench. To get away from the city was his only thought, so as luck would have it he successfully thumbed a ride on the Bronx River Drive and up to Albany.

Somewhere along the highway his lift let him out and he saw a COC contingent. Any old port in a storm thought John so looking up the commander and telling of his Army enlistment a local address was fixed up for him. As he had lumber camp experience, he proved a valuable man in a saw mill that the camp was operating. Well-fed and clothed again John Connor came back to life, and the thirty dollars a month was all his and later he received thirty-six and then forty-five a month. Not having to send any money home, he soon had a stake again and after nine months decided to travel once more.

A call was out for men in Maine to help with the potato crop so off he goes to Maine. The crop harvested and with more money to go on John arrived in Boston. Here he had his first experience with the police.

Standing on the highway thumbing a ride he thumbed the wrong car, it proved to be a police car. They invited him for a ride, but

not the kind he was looking for and asking what they wanted him for, only received a reply that they did not know as yet, but that headquarters might be able to tell him. Now John Connor was a fellow who never shunned work and when he found it he had sense enough to save his money. He had never been in any trouble and the police of course had to let him go, but they could not understand why he had so much money.

Colder weather was now coming on and John headed south. Thumbing his way and picking up odd jobs at last brought him to Cheraw, S. C. Here was the start of another experience with the police. A car with a New York license gave him a ride, the driver was a taxi-driver from New York City, said his name was Rossitti. He had a fuss with his wife and "wanted to get away from it all." Well he did get away from the wife, but rolling into Waycross, Ga., he made the mistake of passing a red light and when the police asked for his cards he had a driver's license, but the owner's card was Huritz Drive-it-Yourself. Rossitti put up a bold front, that he had a right to the car, but the police were not satisfied, so off to the local "hoosegow."

Poor John now spent two days behind bars while the police were checking up on Rossitti, who had put a ten dollar deposit on the car in New York and started out for points south. The rental company had a twenty-five dollar reward out for the car.

The police collected the reward, charged for board and put them out. John worked his way to Florida and having money had no trouble getting in the state, he forgot all about Rossitti. A year later back in New York, John stood at 42nd and 5th Ave., a cab stopped for a red light, the driver looked familiar, it was Rossitti. "Hello Pal," said John, "how's the wife?"

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Regulation of Speed Is Found to Date to 1678

Speed regulations in America date back, not to the advent of the motor vehicle, but to the year 1678, and the first accident ascribable to "too fast for conditions." In Newport, R. I., a child was run down by an equestrian and there was great public indignation.

The first vehicle weight law seemed to have been a brain child of Napoleon Bonaparte, for on May 19, 1802, he proclaimed a law which fixed a precedent later followed in connection with commercial vehicles. It specified, notes a writer in the New York Herald Tribune, that wagons "used for traction and commerce" be limited to four and one-half tons if they had four wheels, and two and one-half tons if only two wheels. Physics being the unchanging science it is, it was recognized even in that distant day that the more points over which a load was spread the less damage the vehicle would do to the highway. Commercial vehicles may have six or eight wheels but the principle set forth by the Little Corporal still governs them.

By 1829 the seemingly ultra-modern problem, the over-loaded commercial vehicle, had risen to vex and almost vanquish the king of the Netherlands. But the king was not going to have his subjects' roads ruined just to accommodate the selfishness of a commercial trucker. So he ordered his officers to check the weight of stage coaches and draught vehicles once a month and if any were found overweight, the owner might go on a jail ration if he couldn't pay his fine.

Penguins Practically Helpless

Penguins are so aquatic they are practically helpless on land. The wings are too small for support and are best described as flippers. Covered with tiny scale-like feathers, they use them to propel them through and beneath the water and when we say they fly under water we are not exaggerating, for it is possible for them to outswim even fish, says a writer in the Los Angeles Times. They pick out the most isolated islands in the Antarctic where they are safe from attack, returning each season to the same spots. Sociable, easily tamed, they stay in clans. There are several varieties, varying mainly in color and size and style of beak. Some have the ability to jump or leap as much as three to four feet out of the water to land on an ice-floe or rock.

NOTHING DOING



Uplifter—Do they play games of chance at this resort?
Native—Well, frankly, no—one is never given a chance.

Household Hints

By BETTY WELLS

HOW much do you use your sun porch? In nine homes out of ten the sun porch is all very nice but everybody sits in the living room.

Our idea would be, if we had one of these very useful extra rooms in our home, to make it just that—an extra room where the members of the family could either be alone and get away from it all, or an extra room where the family would love to do things together.

If your living room is Colonial, try placing a linoleum simulating wide-board flooring in the sun room—add gay rag rugs, two comfortable arm chairs and a rocker, a study desk with a small radio for those members of the family who have peculiar tastes in radio fare, and book shelves under the windows. On the tops of the shelves you could place plants or jaunty pieces of pottery. For the windows bright chintz hangings or simple white glass curtains with large snowball fringe.

Or for more formal homes, hobby rooms are interesting—perhaps such a room could include a place for young Tom's stamp collecting, a table with plenty of drawers and a good light. Or turn your sun



Make a Family Game Room Out of the Sun Porch.

porch into a rather formal little "morning" room, with small, comfortable chairs in floral chintz coverings, small light-wood tables and a very feminine desk where you can do your accounts or plan your menus.

Or perhaps a game room would be most practical here, especially if a play center is not provided for in the cellar or attic. You might use dark blue linoleum on the floor, a bridge table and chairs in blonde wood with a pale green leather top and chair seats. Have the pale green for sheer curtains with dark blue fringe. And add several comfortable chairs, slip covered in pale terra-cotta and a deeper green.

In short, get away from the "porch" idea in your sun room. Regard it as another room with glass walls instead of brick, and watch your family respond!

For Mrs. Sew-And-Sew.

A lady who sews owes herself a few conveniences. And the few conveniences can run into so many items, as the years pass, that she will end up by owing herself a sewing room, too. Alas, however, few homes are large enough to give up a whole room to a lady's hobby, even though that hobby may be a necessary one. And anybody who has struggled to hide her seamstress equipment with the machine pushed here, scraps shoved there and other oddments hidden in a hall closet will tell you that it's a lot of bother.

Guest room into sewing room is a bright idea—or, many times, a good sized closet will substitute for a sewing room. Any home sewer



Tucking Sewing Paraphernalia Out of Sight.

will tell you that the machine is the least of her troubles now that smart cabinet models and handy portables are on the market. It's the pattern and the pins, the thread and the thimbles, the bobbins and the bindings that get in her hair.

If a guest room must double for a sewing place, try using a long table under two windows that can hold books, a pair of lamps and perhaps a bowl of flowers or a pretty growing plant when not in use. Sweep these off when you start to make that new dress, and you have a fine work-space for cutting patterns, pinning in pleats and the like. Keep an ironing board in the guest room closet and be sure there is a handy outlet for the iron. Buy a closet shoe box with many drawers to hold the notions—darning things in one drawer, various colored silk spools in another, swatches and patching pieces in another, scissors, needles and pins and thimbles in another. And these shoe box drawers are usually just the right size for filing away favorite patterns, too.

Always keep a large sheet handy and when you start to work, place it on the floor under the machine—then be as prodigal as you like with falling snips of material, threads and pins. After you've finished, swoop up the sheet, shake it out and a disagreeable clean-up job is avoided.

© By Betty Wells.—WNU Service.

Gadsden Treaty Resulted in Land Bargain for U. S.

Ten million wasn't so much for the United States to exchange in the Gadsden purchase, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The United States got 45,535 square miles of land, at less than 35 cents an acre. And 45,000 square miles is an area somewhat larger than the state of Ohio.

As originally drawn, the Gadsden treaty called for the cession of a considerably larger territory, and Mexico would have been paid \$20,000,000. The senate was not satisfied and amendments were made. The treaty was negotiated as a means of settling a troublesome situation which had arisen out of the vagueness of the southwestern boundary as described in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed in 1848. The United States, moreover, desired the ownership of the Mesilla valley, which had been held to be the only practical route for a railroad to the Pacific.

Further, under the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the United States was bound to prevent its Indian tribes from making depredations into Mexico. It had been impossible to carry out this provision, and much damage had been inflicted upon Mexicans, for which their government demanded compensation. In consideration of the Gadsden \$10,000,000 Mexico not only ceded the 45,000 square miles, but also agreed to the abrogation of the eleventh article of the previous treaty, and released the United States from all claims for its nonfulfillment.

In 1917 this country paid Denmark \$25,000,000 for the 133 square miles of the former Danish West Indies.

Men of Ndeni Hold Women So Much Stuff to Trade

Women, to the men of Ndeni, chief isle of the Santa Cruz isles, according to a correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune, are so much stuff to be traded. But high-born baby girls are guarded carefully until the time comes for them to be sold to their husbands. Then their fun, for life, is over. They haul in wood. They prepare food. They sweep out the houses every day and at dawn are up and about in the villages, cleaning up.

From village to village lead narrow paths kept scrupulously clear of overhanging vegetation. The trails wander for miles, but they are bordered always with neatly set stones. Flowers are brought from the hills to beautify the way.

Male children in Ndeni should, by all standards, be spoiled little things. But they are not. From the age when they are able to talk they go fishing—often supervising the bow and arrow work while the father paddles. Older men of Ndeni accept small boys as their mental equals. Grandfathers ask grandsons ten or eleven years old what to do about a certain canoe repair or a rock that has to be moved. The boys smoke and chew betelnut furiously.

Montacute, Country House

Not far from Yeovil, in the depths of agricultural Somerset, rises a conspicuous, pointed hill, which the Normans called Mons Acutus, or Sharp mountain. It seems to hold the little town and great house of Montacute within its shadow, and it has bequeathed to them its ancient and curious name. The house was built by Sir Edward Phelps, who was queen's sergeant under Elizabeth and, in the next reign, speaker of the house of commons. The construction was going on while Shakespeare's plays were being written. One date, 1599, appears on the chimney piece of the dining room. Montacute is a copy book model of the Elizabethan style. It illustrates, in close detail, the slow evolution of the English country house from a fortress into a home.

Once Called Acadia

New Brunswick was discovered in 1604 by Pierre de Guast and Samuel Champlain and until 1783 was an insignificant settlement and part of Nova Scotia or Acadia, as the combined land was called. That year, however, thousands of Americans who remained loyal to the crown despite the success of the Revolution, sailed from the colonies and settled along the St. John river. A year later they declared their independence and set up their own provincial government.

Chauvinism

Chauvinism, the word used to express exaggerated patriotism or jingoism, is derived from a soldier of the French republic and of the First empire, says the Standard American Encyclopedia. Nicholas Chauvin's name became a synonym for a passionate admirer of Napoleon, and the word Chauvinism was formed to signify the almost idolatrous respect entertained by many for the first emperor.

Four Palaces in One

The Amalienborg palace in Copenhagen, Denmark, is really four palaces surrounding a small square, in the center of which is the city's finest statue, that of Frederick V. The palaces were erected in the Eighteenth century by different noblemen. The silent square becomes lively at noon, the hour for the changing of the guard, a colorful and interesting ceremony.

ORPHANS' COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Mary M. Ensor, administratrix of Arthur Newton Ensor, deceased, returned inventory of current money.

Harold P. Bowman, administrator of Oliver E. Bowman, deceased, returned inventory of current money.

William Schley Jenkins, executor of Edgar S. Jenkins, deceased, returned inventory of personal property.

Roscoe Henry and Carline Henry, administrators of Upton L. Henry, deceased, returned inventories of personal property and real estate.

Helen E. Morrell, administratrix of Adolph (Addison) J. Morrell, deceased, returned inventory of personal property and received order to sell same.

Letters of administration on the estate of John H. Young, deceased, were granted to William H. Young, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Franklin L. Byers and Walter R. Byers, executors of Ezra D. Byers, deceased, settled their first and final account.

James J. Murdock, administrator of Katie E. Murdock, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Martha A. Wilhide, deceased, were granted to Ernest C. Wilhide and J. Floyd Wilhide, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

Thomas H. Ampraz, executor of Cora Bessie Ampraz, deceased, reported sale of real estate on which the Court issued an order nisi.

William Schley Jenkins, executor of Edgar S. Jenkins, deceased, received order to sell real estate.

Norma G. Reifsnider and Madeleine G. Dieffenback, executrices of Oscar D. Gilbert, deceased, settled their second account.

Sarah Hoover Fritz, administratrix of Barbara A. Hoover, deceased, returned inventories of real estate and personal property, settled her first and final account, and received order to transfer securities.

PRESBYTERIAN GEN. ASSEMBLY, MAY 24th.—JUNE 1st.

The 150th. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will meet in Philadelphia, May 24 to June 1, the same historic city in which the Assembly was organized a century and a half ago.

That first Assembly convened less than a year after the United States Constitutional Convention completed its work in Independence Hall only four blocks away. The same ideals of political and religious liberty which found expression in the national Constitution were incorporated in the Constitution of the new Church.

Patriots destined to gain immortality were members of both bodies. Most notable among them was the Rev. John Witherspoon, foremost of the pioneers of the Presbyterian Church in this country. Witherspoon, who was the leading voice in that early Assembly, already enjoyed distinction as the only clergyman whose name was signed to the Declaration of Independence.

Sessions of the 150th. Assembly will be held in Philadelphia's magnificent Municipal Convention Hall. They will form a brilliant contrast to the first sessions held in the original building of the Second Presbyterian Church during the early summer back in 1789.

Only 31 commissioners—21 clergymen and 10 laymen—attended that first meeting. The sessions in Convention Hall next May will find more than 900 commissioners deliberating upon the problems of the modern Church. Clergymen and laymen will be divided equally, for the Presbyterian denomination was the pioneer in the admission of the laity into the government of the Church.

Only 16 Presbyteries were represented at the first Assembly. Today there are 276 Presbyteries extending throughout the entire northern and western sections of the United States and including all its territories. In the century and a half that has elapsed the number of Synod has grown from the original four to 42.

Thousands of visitors and guests will come to Philadelphia during the time the 150th. Assembly is in session, in addition to the commissioners and their families. They will follow the proceedings of the Assembly and will take part in the elaborate programs and spectacles now in preparation.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

George A. Langfelder and F. Evelyn Fischer, Baltimore, Md.

Wesley Truman Sauble and Dora Shipley, Westminster, Md.

Clinton L. Rhodes and Frances V. Wine, Hanover, Pa.

Norman L. Berkheimer and Mary L. Rohrbaugh, Hanover, Pa.

John G. Meckley and Grace E. Wells Elizabethtown, Pa.

Arthur T. Cook and Mary A. Houck New Windsor, Md.

David S. Cross and Mary E. Meade, Baltimore, Md.

Carroll O. Swartzbaugh and Margaret C. Blessing, Westminster, Md.

Kenneth L. Brown and Ruth J. Holtenberry, Westminster, Md.

Roy H. Wildasin and Hilda M. Dressler, Westminster, Md.

Raymond J. Favorite and Ludile E. Thornton, Hanover, Pa.

Byron Crum and Goldie Stambaugh Westminster, Md.

Melvin Callman and Muriel Cargill, Washington, D. C.

Myrtle C. Jacobs and Kathryn B. Black, Marysville, Pa.

John W. Gensemer and Dorothy M. Hinds, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Father—When I was a little boy your age I didn't tell fibs.

Modern Youngster—How old were you when you started, Dad?

Shakespeare once wrote, "In early Spring a young man's fancy idly turns to thoughts of love." But idleness and love do not represent a safe combination—in the Spring, or at any other time. Harmony and hustle, is a lot better.

ISOLATED ISLANDS BECOME IMPORTANT

Used as Steps in Another Trans-Pacific Airline.

Washington, D. C.—As airlines weave an air web over the Pacific, isolated islands become important land falls. Although the Samoan islands, on the United States-New Zealand route, long have been important among the Pacific possessions of the United States, Kingman reef, like Wake island on the San Francisco-China route, was uninhabited and of little use before it was chosen as a stop for the recent test flights of the ill-fated "Samoa Clipper."

"The new route," says the National Geographic society, "brings the Antipodes two weeks closer to the United States. The schedule calls for a three-day jump from Honolulu to Auckland."

"Kingman reef, 1,067 miles southwest of Honolulu, is the first stop on the 4,400 mile outward flight from Hawaii. There, a four-masted schooner, Trade Wind, serves as a floating airport. The vessel is equipped with a radio station, weather bureau, and refueling facilities. Limited land on the tiny reef leads to the possibility of mooring a floating hotel in its coral lagoon. Some high ground, however, promises eventual improvements such as a station and storehouses."

Pause at Pago Pago.

"About 1,500 miles south of Kingman reef, propellers will pause at Pago Pago bay, best and safest harbor in the Samoan archipelago. Pago Pago (pronounced Pango Pango) is on rugged Tutuila, one of six volcanic islands which make up American Samoa, lying east of British Samoa's chain of eight. An immense volcanic crater forms the harbor of Pago Pago. Important chiefly as a naval base, American Samoa is administered by the Navy department; the commandant of Pago Pago's naval station functions as governor. Samoan treaty of 1878 granted to the United States the right to establish at Pago Pago a coaling and supply station for her naval and commercial vessels."

"Samoans, purest of Polynesians, prove this relief station wisely chosen. Gentle-voiced and easy-living, their very characters spell out relaxation. No echo of the high-powered motor's drone is the Polynesian dialect, called the Italian of the Pacific. Since tradition names Savaii, British Samoa, as dispersion center of the Polynesian race over the Pacific ocean from Hawaii to New Zealand, it is not surprising to find an excellent type in Pago Pago. Light brown of color, of splendid physique, and of regular features, they maintain mental and social standards that are high among Pacific peoples. They are simple, generous, honorable, hospitable folk, but brave fighters when necessary."

"It is natural in such a climate where wants are few that Samoans do not like to work. Their food is easily produced: breadfruit requires no cultivation; bananas, taro, and yams demand little more than planting. Pigs and chickens are raised, but reserved for banquets and festive occasions."

Fishing Is Not Work.

"Although reluctant to toil in towns and country, Samoans will paddle canoes all day while sea-fishing. The women, too, enjoy collecting clams and catching shellfish. Often the men spend a whole day spearing fish along the reefs."

"Equally enthusiastic are both men and women about song and dance. Robert Louis Stevenson described their steps as vulgar and unattractive, but the dancing is never indecent before foreigners."

"With no factories in American Samoa, the chief product and only export, copra, is prepared by the primitive but satisfactory method of spreading the coconut meat on mats in the sun to dry. Women's hands weave these mats with sword-like leaves from the pandanus plant."

"From Samoa's solitude to New Zealand's gateway and greatest city is approximately 1,800 miles on the proposed air route. Auckland is the grand entrance to a veritable treasure house of natural phenomena—spouting geysers, smoking mountains, and boiling springs of therapeutic value. Forest-clad hills, rich in timber trees and bush scenery, fringe the city's boundaries. And Auckland is the natural outlet for one of the most productive countries in the world. On the trade route of the Panama canal, it is a busy seaport with an excellent harbor."

"In 1837 the site of Auckland was but a fern-clad gully. Two years later Captain Hobson arrived, and in 1840, as governor, raised the British flag over the settlement of Auckland. Here was New Zealand's seat of government until Wellington became capital in 1864. More concerned with commerce than politics, Auckland now engages in numerous industries—shipbuilding, sugar-refining, fruit-canning, timber-converting, and the manufacture of ammunition, sashes and doors, rope, twine, pottery, brick, tile, varnish and boots."

150-Ton Signpost Erected

London.—More than 150 tons of concrete have been used to make Great Britain's largest signpost—the aerial signpost just completed in the meadows at King's Langley, Herts.

Spinning Wheel Earns

Living for This Family

Rushmore, Minn.—Mrs. Martha Odens, who carded her first pound of wool when she was eleven years old, is in favor of the old spinning wheel.

She still follows the pattern of grandmother's day and earns a comfortable living for herself and children by carding and spinning wool, which she knits into a variety of articles. Her market, she says, reaches as far as Illinois. Her output last year, she said, included washing and carding the wool for 11 comforters, 118 pairs of mittens, and 18 sweaters, all of which she knit herself. In her spare time she finds leisure to crochet lace and insertions for pillow cases, and fancy tops for sofa pillows.

Mrs. Odens' first tutor was her grandmother, who acquired the art in her native Germany. The wheel she now operates was purchased for her by her late husband 21 years after she had "worn out" the one she had used for years previous to that time.

WHY

Boy Scouts Must Know How to Tie Various Knots.

In their various outdoor activities—camping, hiking mountain climbing, exploring and sailing—the Boy Scouts find a knowledge of how to use ropes and cords particularly valuable. Knot-tying, in fact, is a basic prerequisite; before a boy can attain the lowest rank in the movement, that of tenderfoot, he must learn how to make a square knot and eight of sixteen other useful knots.

The Scout soon realizes that a good knot is one that ties easily, holds fast, does its job and unties easily. He learns elementary knot vocabulary—that the long end of a rope is called the "standing part"; that the bend in the rope, made by turning the short or free end and keeping it parallel with the "standing part," is a "bight"; that the crossing of the free end with the standing part is a "loop."

Outside of regular scouting activities, knots are of most use in farming districts, observes a writer in the New York Times. There are more than a quarter million Scouts in rural areas and another quarter million in the larger rural towns; these boys make everyday practice of their knot-tying ability. The timber hitch, for example, is used for dragging logs; the girth hitch fastens a saddle to a horse; the pipe hitch and barrel hitch give a good grip in pulling objects; the miller's knot ties up sacks of flour and grain; the clove hitch lashes scaffolding.

A more advanced knowledge of ropes and knots is required for the merit badge in pioneering. In this test the Scout must be able to tie 12 different knots quickly, splice rope, lash spars together for scaffolding.

Why Loose Pile in Rug

Is Not a Sign of Wear

Loose pile frequently causes worry to owners of new rugs and carpets. Wool fibres are uneven, short lengths. Sometimes some of the short ends do not reach down far enough to be bound into the back. A few may be merely imbedded in the pile, entangled with the bound fibres. Sooner or later these work loose.

The proportion of these loose fibres is extremely small compared with the number in the rug and the fact that they become evident is of no importance and does not indicate that the new rug is receiving undue wear.

Every woven floor covering should be gone over daily with the vacuum cleaner. This is as important with new carpets and rugs as it is with any that have been on the floor for longer periods.

Why Theater Balcony Is Small

The Rialto theater in Washington, D. C., was constructed during the World war. The steel that was supposed to be used in the construction of the balcony was drafted by the government because it was needed at that time. Rather than cause a delay in the construction, the company decided to go ahead with the operations and use what steel it had on hand. The balcony is, therefore, not as large as originally planned.

Why Cheektowaga Is So Named

Beauchamp's "Aboriginal Place Names of New York" says "Chick-ta-wau-ga or Cheektowaga is now the name of a town, but, according to Marshall, it was originally Jik-do-wah-geh, place of the crab apple, a tree which abounds on Indian reservations."

FROM AWAY BACK IN 1492.

As the Santa Maria was tossing about in a storm, a worried seaman approached Christopher Columbus.

"Captain Columbus," he blubbered, "if the world is really flat, like everybody says—"

"Stop fretting," interrupted Columbus impatiently, "I'm telling you the world isn't flat."

"But what makes you so sure?" persisted the seaman.

"If the world was flat," returned Columbus, "where would I have gotten the money to make this trip?"

—

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Notice of Election

The stockholders of The Birnie Trust Company, Taneytown, Md., are hereby notified that the annual election, to elect not more than seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Monday, March 14th, 1938, between the hours of 9:00 and 10:00 o'clock, A. M., in the Office of the Company in Taneytown, Md.

CHARLES R. ARNOLD, Secretary.

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There are none better than Pleez-ing foods.

Pleezing Corn Flakes, a box 6c
Pleezing Milk, 2 tall cans 15c
Pleezing Lye, 3 cans 23c
Pleezing Pork and Beans, 4 cans 19c
22-oz. Jar Apple Butter 9c
Waldorf Toilet Tissue, 4 rolls 17c
2 Cans Kidney Beans 15c
2 lb Box Large Prunes 17c
June Peas
Shoe Peg Corn 4 Cans 29c
Tomatoes
Stringless Beans
Norwood Coffee 25c Jar

WEEK-END SPECIALS

All Steaks 25c
Chuck Roast 20c
Flat Rib 15c
1 lb Roll Creamery Butter 33c
Porkay Oleo, 2 lbs 38c
And Receive 1 Towel Free
Sugar, 10 lbs 48c
Mixed Candy, 3 lbs 25c
Fancy Dried Peaches 15c lb
California Fancy Peas, 2 lbs 19c
Round Stringless Beans 3 lbs 25c
Large Grapefruit, 6 for 25c
Celery Stalk 5c
Fancy Lettuce, 2 heads 15c
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs 10c
Irish Cobbler Nearby Potatoes 22c pk
Apples 75c bu
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Kale 5c lb
Fancy Slicing Tomatoes 10c lb

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Anklets, half and three-quarter hose for children. Silk and cotton hose for men and women. 10c to \$1.00 a pair.

Table Oilcloth.

That table needs a new cover. 25 and 30c a yard.

Overshoes, Galoshes, & Gum Boots.

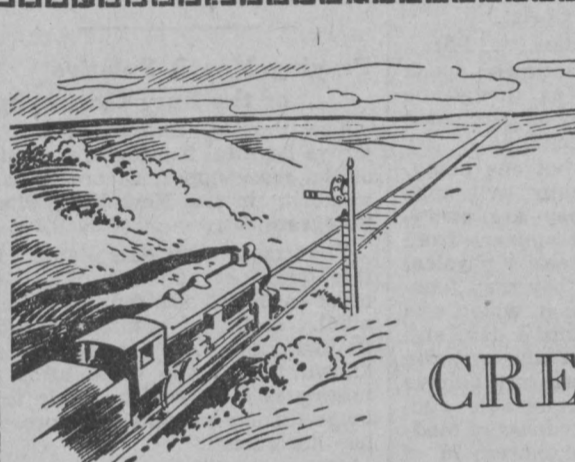
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Let us outfit your kitchen with new ware. Prices reasonable.

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| 1 lb Chase & Sanborn Coffee 25c | 2 lb Can Cocoa 15c |
| 1 lb Break-O-Morn Coffee 17c | 2 Pkgs XXXX Sugar 13c |
| 1 Pkg Tender Leaf Tea 15c | 2 Cans Large Sauerkraut 17c |
| 1 Pkg Royal Gelatin 5c | 1 Box Ginger Bread Mix 17c |
| 3 Cans Campbell's Beans 20c | 1 Large Can Chocolate Milk 21c |
| 2 Cans Pink Salmon 23c | 3 Cans Phillips Tomato Soup 14c |
| 2 Large Cans Exquisite Fruit Salad 49c | 4 Small Cans Grapefruit 25c |
| 3 Cans Sunbrite Cleanser 14c | 3 Cans Heinz Baby Food 25c |



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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.

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