

THE CARROLL RECORD

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

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1938.

CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR IN NOVEMBER.

The following have been nominated to be voted for, at the election in Carroll County in November.

DEMOCRATIC.

- For Associate Judge.
RIDGELEY P. MELVIN.
For Congress.
- ***WILLIAM P. COLE, JR.**
For State Senator.
- WILLIAM P. CONOWAY.**
For House of Delegates.
- NATHAN C. HOBBS.**
WILLIAM S. HOFF.
PAUL LEISTER.
RANDALL SPORLEIN.
For Sheriff.
- CHARLES CONAWAY.**
For State's Attorney.
- BRUCE T. BAIR.**
For Clerk of Court.
- GEORGE E. BENSON.**
For Register of Wills.
- ***HARRY G. BERWAGER.**
For County Treasurer.
- CHARLES HORICH.**
For County Commissioners.
- EDWARD BENSON.**
CHARLES STANFIELD.
HOWARD WINE.
For Judges Orphans' Court.
- E. LEE ERB.**
AUGUSTUS HUMBERT.
HAYDEN TAYLOR.

REPUBLICAN.

- For Associate Judge.
***LINWOOD L. CLARK.**
For Congress.
- IRVIN H. METZER.**
For State Senator.
- A. EARL SHIPLEY.**
For House of Delegates.
- ***C. RAY BARNES.**
STANFORD HOFF.
***CHARLES B. KEPHART.**
CALEB E. MARTIN.
For Sheriff.
- ***WALTER L. SHIPLEY.**
For State's Attorney.
- GEORGE N. FRINGER.**
For Clerk of the Court.
- ***LEVI D. MAUS.**
For Register of Wills.
- J. WALTER GRUMBINE.**
For County Treasurer.
- ***PAUL KUHN.**
For County Commissioners.
- ***NORMAN R. HESS.**
***E. EDWARD MARTIN.**
***CHARLES W. MELVILLE.**
For Judges Orphans' Court.
- ***JOHN H. BROWN.**
***J. WEBSTER EBAUGH.**
***LEWIS E. GREEN.**

THE RECENT PRIMARY.

The recent primary election raises the question—Is it worth its cost to the taxpayers of the state? Its cost for Carroll County was \$7,147.47, so the question applies here too. There are other questions that are covered by an editorial in a recent issue of the Baltimore Evening Sun, as follows:

"Seven days after the latest primary in Maryland the result is still in doubt. It is not merely that the returns are being challenged in some places, but in some others no returns have ever been made. Apparently not all the voters have been counted, although it is a week since they were cast.

There are two possible explanations of this. One is that election officials are withholding the returns for purposes of their own. The other is that they actually have not been able to count the votes in seven days.

They are not attractive alternatives. Neither explanation does credit to Maryland, but for our part we incline to prefer the former. After all, if we have a crook or two among hundreds of election officials, the situation is not hopeless; but if we are drawing election officials from a class so dumb that making a check-mark opposite a name is an intellectual operation beyond their capacity, why, then, the situation is pretty nearly hopeless."

This applies to objectionable features, but not to costs. The registered vote of the county is stated to be about 17,800, which we cannot help but doubt. The total vote for all candidates for President in 1936 was only 12,691. The primary election vote for candidates for Governor, this year totaled about 6525, or but little

over one-third of the claimed registered vote, and only a little short of the vote for President.

The contest for the Senatorial nomination between the two parties and five candidates, was very different in interest, but not very different in results, as the total vote for the five candidates was only 6833 votes and the cost of each vote was \$1.04. Again we ask, what is to be done about it?

This means—what? Certainly it does not show great interest, although primary votes cost the county \$1.10 each to have cast and counted. We wonder just how much real difference it made to fully nine-tenths of the voters, who was nominated or who will be elected in November.

Such fooling with costly laws must show both carelessness and lack of interest. And some who made an effort at voting, made a bad job of it because for one reason or another, they did not know how to mark their ballot, even though they wanted to vote.

We do not take much stock in The Sun's jibes at election officials because of their inexperience, even though some of them may be partly true. Election officials, as a rule, are not expert accountants, but are appointed because of their being "good party men."

Our form of ballot encourages mistake-making as well as practical disfranchisement, to a good many taxpayers. It is hardly a decent ballot, if the truth be told, and does not stand for intelligent voting. Making a stab at X marking in the right squares, is not easy at all, for even intelligent voters. Dark booths and poor eyesight prevents.

We have always contended that a Democrat, or Republican, who wants to vote a "straight ticket," should be able to do so by making but one X mark. This of course is not possible at primary elections, but it is part of the general subject.

As neither at the primary nor general election, it is possible for voters to personally know, every candidate or their fitness, we are of the opinion that because the primary has aimed to take the place of the old convention plan, it has not made a good job of it, either in the direction of better government officials, or saving in cost for taxpayers.

THE BIGGEST BUSINESS—TAX COLLECTING.

The following, on Taxes, is partly a new version of this much discussed subject. Ordinarily, we think this is an unprofitable subject as most folks here in Carroll County who have had no increase, but a decrease, in county taxes, do not understand how much they are interested. Read this from the Industrial News Review, Portland, Oregon.

"Tax collecting has become a big business in this country.

According to a recent study, the national tax bill has increased 76 per cent in the past six years. Almost 24 per cent of our total national income is today consumed by branches of government. And, believe it or not, there are more than 175,368 taxing bodies in the United States, with an army of 3,000,000 employees.

Needless to say, this legion of tax gatherers doesn't exist simply to mulct the business or the individual with large means, whose salary or income is in the upper income tax brackets. It exists primarily to tax the little fellow—and to tax him deviously, through hidden, indirect levies assessed against every necessity of life. When you pay a \$3.00 electric bill, you are paying 52 cents in taxes—and the fact that the electric company, instead of you, actually hands the money over to the tax collector doesn't lessen the burden. When you buy a 25-cent tube of tooth paste, you pay six cents in taxes. When you buy a 10-cent loaf of bread you pay 2½ cents in taxes. When you pay a \$40 rent bill, you pay \$10 in taxes. So it goes down an endless list.

What it all amounts to is this: If you earn \$18 a week and own no taxable property, you still pay \$12 a year—12 percent of your hard-earned wages—in taxes. If you are a white collar worker with a \$150 salary, you pay \$220 a year in taxes—which means, to put it another way, that you work a month and a half for the government.

Get over the delusion that the rich pay the tax bill. There aren't enough rich—even if every dime they earned were confiscated by government. In 1937, 70 percent of all tax receipts represented hidden taxes. These are the taxes you pay every day of your life—when you eat a meal, ride in your automobile, go to a movie, buy a shirt and a necktie, or do anything else. More and more of them are being levied each year. So never forget that taxation is your own personal problem, on whose reasonable solution your own welfare is vitally dependent."

Even here, especially in the towns where considerable business is transacted, especially by concerns unfortunate enough to be incorporated stock companies, and therefore, "corporations," knew plenty about "increased taxes," as also do those who own stock in them, because of receiving short dividends—if any.

And, there are more, and newer taxes due to come within the coming year, as increased government spending of billions of dollars continues.

THE U. S. MUST STAY OUT.

There is no good reason why the United States should become involved in the pending war in Europe. We took part in the previous World War on the ground that it was to end all wars, but this state has not materialized, and never will.

The majority of the people of the European Nations do not want war; but are so bound up to war-lordism and the power of dictatorship as not to be able to stay at peace.

It is a strange and hard to understand situation when the people do not rule, because they can not control their own government, though largely in the majority. The people of the United States must show the world that this can be done, and how.

If we can not do this, then, our form of government is a failure, and no better than that of foreign nations.

THE PURGE.

NINE failures and several minor set-backs should give the president cause for concern for his leadership, but it is not likely that he will become any wiser because of these failures. There is no doubt of the fact that he has plenty of conservatives at hand, high in authority, to give him advice, and likewise there is no doubt of the fact that he has plenty of crack-brained radicals close at hand to give him advice, that he seems to like better, judging from his actions.

As a matter of fact he seems to listen to all the advice given then goes and does as he had intended to do. It is scarcely likely that either Secretary Hull or Farley counseled the "purgings" or even approved them; it is more than likely that Secretary Ickes, and Squanderer Hopkins and his ghost writers Corckran and Cohen each advised him to take the course he did. Well he took this last advice and dashed HIS ship upon the rocks.

He is nautical man enough to know that a poor pilot not only endangers the ship and passengers but also the captain himself. It is to be hoped that for his own sake, and what is vastly more important, for the country's sake that he has learned his lesson. Once as a boy on the farm when I was going to school, but desired instead to "work" with the men, Old "Doc" Snyder, farm blacksmith, and general handy man as well as one of the best "farm-hands" on the place, who couldn't, as he himself put it, "tell a 'B' from a bulls foot" said to me when out in the fields where briars scratched: "Experience is a dear teacher, but a d—d fool won't learn by any other".

As thru life I have noted by own mistakes and the mistakes of others, that aphorism of old Doc Snyder's has repeatedly come to mind. Some times I have profited by it, more often not. Others are doubtless in the same boat. Politicians ought to know better, and if the president has the political acumen he has been credited with possessing, he will change pilots while changes may be safely made.

W. J. H.,

THE POOR GET RICHER.

One of the old adages being spotlighted today is that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. Yet Dr. Rufus S. Tucker, industrial economist, in an article in the current Quarterly Journal of Economics on "Distribution of Income" gives figures and facts that contradict this theory.

One of his most striking conclusions is that income is now much less concentrated in the United States than it was during and just after the Civil War.

"Although very wealthy persons are more numerous now than then, the number of persons with moderate incomes has increased more than the number of very wealthy persons. At the same time, as shown by other studies, the average purchasing power of wage-earners has increased greatly."

This is only one of the conclusions drawn by this economist. And he bases his conclusions, not on opinions, but on the records of the federal income tax. Certainly this picture does not give weight to the prevailing share-the-wealth movements of visionaries.

In surveying the income of the wealthy, Dr. Tucker arrives at the conclusion that there is a rapid turnover in the upper income brackets.

"The members of the upper income classes," he points out, "are a constantly shifting lot. The income tax statistics as they stand give little support to the idea of a hereditary plutocracy. Most of the income of wealthy individuals has come from highly variable sources, such as dividends and sale of capital assets.

"Real estate, which was the foundation of the wealth of the ruling classes during most of recorded history, is not now as stable in the value as it used to be, and is much more heavily taxed. Consequently, in spite of trust funds and other legalistic devices, it is very difficult to maintain fortunes intact."

In reviewing the recent trend of

national wealth and income, Dr. Tucker arrives at the following conclusion: "Persons with incomes equivalent in purchasing power to between 4,000 and 10,000 1929 dollars have become a much larger proportion of the population since 1916, and those with incomes equivalent to \$50,000 or more have become a smaller proportion. Even in 1916 the middle class was more important than in 1870, but since 1916 its growth has been more rapid than that of the very wealthy class, whether one measure to 1925 or to 1935."

This factual study refutes much of the loose thinking based on the erroneous assumption that wealth and income are becoming more concentrated each year—pretty generally accepted as truth because of constant reiteration throughout the land.

Yet we will never make progress until we face honest facts honestly—and build accordingly.—N. I. News Service.

NEW DETECTIVE THRILLS!

Another of the new series of thrilling, true detective stories by a world-famous sleuth will appear in the October 9th. issue of The American Weekly, the big magazine distributed regularly with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. On sale at all newsstands.

Lung Sawn in Two, But Boy Still Lives

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—Fifteen-year-old Buddy Middlebrooks, his right lung almost cut in two by a circular saw, is recovering, to the surprise of his physicians.

When he was brought to a hospital here doctors expected him to die within a few minutes. Instead he gained consciousness and is improving, thanks to a strong constitution.

BOY ON TRACKS IS SAVED FROM DEATH

Engineer Jolts Passengers But Georgie Is Safe.

BOSTON.—The prompt action of an engineer saved the life of a three-year-old boy who had fallen on the main line tracks of the New Haven railroad beneath the Broadway bridge.

Seeing the little boy prostrate on the road ballast a few yards ahead, W. G. Bartol of Dorchester, engineer of a gasoline motor train inbound from Dedham to the South station, stopped so suddenly that his passengers were jolted from their seats. The boy was unhurt except for a scratched cheek received in his fall on the cindered track.

Child Placed on Train.

He was placed on board the train and taken to the South station where railroad officials tried for two hours to learn his name and address. The only information he could give was that he was "Georgie." Asked what his father's name was, the child replied: "His name is Daddy, of course." Later, Georgie was taken to police headquarters where he was placed in custody of Capt. Archibald Campbell and Detective Frank Hagerty of the bureau of criminal investigation, while search was made for his parents. A typewriter and a set of dominoes satisfied him as toys, and policemen brought him milk and crackers for his supper.

Mother Appears; All's Well.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, when the police were preparing to find quarters for the child for the night, his mother, Mrs. George Gardner of South End, appeared to claim him.

She said she had spent many hours searching for him when he failed to return home in the evening and finally appealed to the police of the Warren avenue station, who sent her to headquarters.

Switch Game Still Good; Cobbler Loses \$2,000

CARTERET, N. J.—Karl Born, fifty years old, a shoemaker, asked police to help him find two men who swindled him of \$2,000, most of his savings, in one of the innumerable variations of the perennial switch game.

The two-confidence men, one of them elderly, made his acquaintance by bringing several pairs of shoes to his shop to be repaired. On their third visit, Born said, the older man brought a metal lock box in which he said was \$20,000. He said he was ill, feared that death was near and wanted to give his money to the poor.

Born said that the man pleaded, that, being unacquainted in Carteret, he wanted his companion and the cobbler to select a list of deserving recipients of his munificence. The two were to receive \$600 each for their services, but the older man asked that a cash bond be posted. The younger man offered \$2,000 as his bond, and Born went to his bank and drew out \$2,000. He thought that the two bonds, \$4,000, were placed in the lock box, which was left in his care. When the supposed philanthropist and his young helper did not appear Born forced the box open and found that it contained only strips of paper and a few \$5 bills.

The Economy Store

TANEYTOWN, MD.

HUNTING
PANTS, COATS
AND CAPS,
Genuine Dry Back.

MEN'S
NEW FALL
SUITS,
Plain & Fancy Styles,
\$12.50 to \$21.00

BOYS'
SPORT
SWEATERS,
\$1.25 to \$1.95

Now Is The Time To Get That
JACKET,
For Winter,
Suedes, Cords, Melton & Others,
Priced at
\$1.95 to \$8.25

LADIES'
NEW FALL
DRESSES,
95c - \$1.95 - \$2.95

BLANKETS,
All Kinds, Single, Double &
Indian Styles,
59c to \$6.50

GIRLS'
SWEATERS,
Pullovers & Button,
Just The Thing For School,
89c - \$1.95

Just Received A Fine Line of
LADIES'
HAND BAGS,
For Fall,
59c & 95c

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FROM OUR COMPLETE DISPLAYS
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ORDER
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Fever and
Headaches
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SALVE, NOSE DROPS
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THE TRIPLE-ACTION CAPS**

... and the ONLY worming preparation containing ROTAMINE—the new, scientific combination of active worm-removing drugs that gets both round worms and tapeworms (Tetrastoma and other species). Get Rota Caps at once!



NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of THOMAS G. 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 24th day April, 1939, next; they may otherwise be by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of September, 1938.

EMMA J. SHOEMAKER, Executrix of the Estate of Thomas G. Shoemaker, Deceased. 9-25-38

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U. S. RELIEF MAP TO BE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

**Work Started in 1923; Will
Not Be Completed
Until 1940.**

WELLESLEY, MASS. — A huge curvature relief model of the United States, largest of its kind in the world, is being built at Babson Institute by a corps of geographical experts.

Work on the model began in 1923, but various obstacles delayed work during the depression. On January 1 of this year, Dr. Wallace W. Atwood Jr., Clark university geographer, was placed in charge of the project. Since then the rate of construction has increased about 15-fold.

Under the present program, completion is scheduled for January, 1940.

The model is in the Coleman Map building, erected specially for the model on the Babson campus. There a giant, dome-shaped, steel framework—63 by 45 feet—has been constructed by Bethlehem Steel corporation. It reproduces in exact proportion the earth's curvature.

On this framework is placed a plaster base map on which is painted the outline of the United States.

Built in Sections.

Because of the size of the model, it is being constructed in small sections, to be placed in their proper position on the curved framework. Each section is one degree of latitude long and one degree of longitude wide. The finished model will contain 1,216 such sections, of which more than 400 now are completed.

Systematic mapping of the United States did not begin until 1885, when certain sections of New England were surveyed. These first efforts were unsatisfactory, and a new start was made. Until now, only about 55 per cent of the country has been covered by the official topographical survey maps of the federal government.

In areas having no topographical survey, stream maps must be used. These are combined with airplane photos and supplemented by all obtainable spot-elevation figures.

Many Sources Used.

From this is created a topographical map that serves as a guide in construction of the model. Sources being used by Dr. Atwood and his staff include the regular United States geological survey maps, coast and geodetic survey charts, state geodetic surveys done by the WPA, maps by chief engineers of railroads, by war department, county and state highway engineers.

Among the most important sources of information are the sectional aeronautical charts of the bureau of air commerce, designed primarily to show airplane pilots the location of radio beams and beacons. Besides extensive areas in the West and South unmaped except for air charts and scattered elevation figures, are the Mount Wachusett section of Vermont and the northern section of Maine. North-central Pennsylvania and the Carolinas also have similar areas.

The Father of Umbrellas For Men Is Remembered

LONDON.—The recent sale of Jonas Hanway's umbrella at a auction room has recalled Hanway's fame as the philanthropist who introduced umbrellas into the rainy streets of London about 1750 and so saved thousands of Londoners from pneumonia and rheumatism. Drayton, Swift and Gay all had written of umbrellas in London long before Hanway's time, but umbrellas to them were a women's fashion. Hanway's achievement, after he returned from Persia with his umbrella, seems to have been the conversion of the male population, and so well did he succeed that not long after his death in 1788 even army officers carried umbrellas in London.

Pays \$300 for Old Stamps; Finds One Worth \$50,000

LOS ANGELES.—A few months ago, Warren R. Du Bois purchased a stamp collection from an estate for \$300. Included was a 1-cent blue issue which he marked for sale at \$3. It went unsold. A short time later he found it bore a Baltimore, Md., first-day cancellation of August 17, 1861. Jubilant, Du Bois checked with experts. The stamp is worth \$50,000.

Eating 10 Meals a Day

Job of 125-Pound Girl
BOSTON.—Petite Anna Martin is paid to eat 10 meals a day. Employed by a chain restaurant to try out the menus of rival concerns, the slim professional "taster" is on the job six days a week endeavoring to "lift" the most palatable of rival concerns' dishes and transplant them to her employer. Miss Martin keeps in trim for her job by walking every place she goes. While the exercise helps, it can hardly be compared to the energy-consuming occupation of six-day bicycle riders, the only other persons to approach the eating capacities of the 125-pound "gourmet."

Cheese Belongs in Class of Staples

**Replaces Meat or Fish
in the Main Course**

By EDITH M. BARBER

CHEESE has the honor of being the first manufactured food. Its discovery was probably accidental. When milk was carried in a skin bottle made from a goat's stomach, it came in contact with the rennin which remained, and separated into curds and whey. Since that time milk curd has been the basis of cheese manufacture.

Cheese retains most of the food value of milk and is, of course, a concentrated food. All European nations have innumerable kinds of cheese of varying texture and flavor. In many of these countries cheese furnishes the largest amount of protein used daily.

Cheese should be considered a staple food rather than an accessory. The custom of putting bread and cheese together is excellent from a nutritional standpoint, as one supplements the other. We also are accustomed to serve many cooked cheese dishes on toast and for a very good reason. One cheese made of whole milk is about equal to another made in the same way. Cheese made from skimmed milk, while it is lacking in fat, provides a larger percentage of protein. This essential requirement of the diet is provided in its best form by every type of cheese as well as by milk. While we may all enjoy a bit of cheese after dinner, because of the tang which its flavor provides, it actually belongs in the main course of a meal to replace meat or fish from time to time.

Poached Eggs on Cheese Toast.

12 slices bread
Butter
1 cup cottage cheese
2 tablespoons minced onion
1 teaspoon paprika
6 poached eggs
Saute sliced bread in butter until light brown on both sides. Spread with cottage cheese, mixed with onion and paprika. Have ready six poached eggs and arrange on six slices of toast. Pass the extra toast.

Tomato Rarebit.

1 pound soft cheese
Paprika, pepper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cups tomato soup
Cut the cheese in small pieces, add mixed seasoning and cook over a low fire until melted. Add enough tomato soup to thin the mixture so that it may be poured on slices of toast.

Spinach and Cottage Cheese.

3 cups cooked spinach
2 tablespoons butter
Salt
Pepper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound cottage cheese
Paprika
Dress cooked spinach with butter, and salt and pepper. Put on a hot platter and spread with a layer of cottage cheese. Sprinkle with paprika and serve.

Cream Cheese Sandwiches.

$\frac{1}{4}$ pound cream cheese
Cream
Stuffed olives
Bread
Butter
Lettuce
Moisten cheese with a little cream. Add minced or sliced stuffed olives. Spread alternate slices of bread with cheese mixture and butter. Put together, with lettuce, if desired.

Cheese and Tomato Canape.

White bread
Rougefort cheese
Butter
Sliced tomatoes
Lettuce
Sliced cucumbers
Mayonnaise
Ripe olives
Cut the bread one-fourth inch thick and form into rounds with a biscuit cutter. Saute on one side in butter. Spread the untoasted side with the cheese and butter, which have been well bleaded. Peel, slice and chill the tomatoes, lettuce and cucumbers. Arrange the spread rounds on lettuce leaves, on each place a slice of tomato, two of cucumber, and garnish with mayonnaise and ripe olives.

Cheese Sauce.

1 tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
Pepper
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon dry mustard
1 cup milk
1 cup soft cheese, pressed through a strainer or $\frac{3}{4}$ cup grated hard cheese
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Melt butter, stir in flour and seasonings. Stir in milk slowly and stir until thick and smooth over low fire. Add cheese and stir until melted. Add Worcestershire sauce.

Potatoes With Cheese.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups diced cooked potatoes
3 cups well-seasoned white sauce
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely cut cheese
Combine potatoes and white sauce and mix well. Pour into greased baking dish and sprinkle top with cheese. Bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) 15 to 20 minutes until potatoes are light brown.

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

When Painting a House

When painting the exterior of a house, allow the first coat to dry thoroughly before applying the second.

FREE

Two Turkeys to be Given Away

DECEMBER 17th

to purchasers of Oil and Accessories amounting to \$1.00 or more
EXIDE OR REDDING BATTERIES
PRESTONE & FLEETWING AND OTHER ANTI-FREEZE
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All Permanents include Hair Cut, Shampoo and Finger Wave

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Baltimore & George Sts. TANEYTOWN, MD.

**Age of Mountains Told
By Semi-Precious Stones**

NEW YORK.—Garnet and tourmaline, staurolite and zircon, and a host of other heavier-than-average semi-precious stones now have a new use—telling the age of mountains. In the Big Horn basin of Wyoming, Dr. Marcellus H. Stow, Washington and Lee university geologist, has been tracing the source of the ancient sediments back to the still more ancient mountains from which they came.

Filed one over the other, with the youngest on top and the oldest below, the Cretaceous and Eocene sediments of the area were derived from the wearing away of the highest of the ancient Rocky mountains. Thus, the Hell creek beds contain abundant zircon in all samples, suggesting their origin from a zircon-containing mountain. They contain no hornblende, showing that the source of the sediments was hornblende-free. Further studies show that the Hell creek beds were derived from the erosion of sediments.

Each bed of the series present in the Big Horn basin is likewise studied for heavy minerals, and its probable source determined. From this Doctor Stow hopes to determine which areas were "up" during each phase of the Laramide period of mountain-building, 90,000,000 years ago, more or less.

Giant's Causeway, a Wonder

The remarkable group of basaltic columns on the north coast of Ireland known as the Giant's causeway, or courseway, ranks as a world's wonder. These rocks project 300 feet out into the North channel near Bengore head, about eight miles from Portrush. The name originated from a legend that they were once part of a bridge or causeway over which giants passed between Ireland and Scotland. According to geologists this interesting formation has some natural connection with the basaltic formations on Staffa island, near the coast of Scotland, and is apparently the result of an upheaval of basalt during the Tertiary period. Ages of erosion have left a line of perpendicular cliffs 500 feet in height. The individual columns of the Giant's causeway, of which there are some 40,000, are cut as if by mathematical calculation and so closely are they connected that water cannot pass between them. It is hard for the spectator to realize they were not carved by human hands. Their height ranges from 15 to 36 feet and their diameter from 15 to 30 inches. Most of them are pentagonal and hexagonal.

CHARLES W. MELVILLE
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9-23-4t

**DEFIES CURSE; LIES IN
DESERATED SARCOPHAGUS**

LONDON.—A curse which is said to have cost many lives was defied by F. W. Jacquemin, of Wolverhampton, England, when he lay down in the desecrated sarcophagus of the last abbot of the ruined Bindon abbey at Wool, Dorset.

By his action, Jacquemin has, according to local superstition, doomed himself to violent death within a year.

Since the abbot's tomb was robbed more than 200 years ago, the curse is said to have been on it. It was in this sarcophagus that Angel Clare, in Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," while sleepwalking on the first night of his honeymoon, placed the tragic Tess.

Several persons who have defied the curse have been killed in accidents.

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A Timely Tip

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**FARMERS SAVED MILLIONS
By Insect-Eating Birds**

The fantastic theory that insects might some day dominate the world, sometimes advanced by imaginative scientists, would become a reality if it were not for birds, according to the American Wildlife Institute. "Birds constitute the main check against the reproduction of insects," points out C. M. Palmer Jr., assistant secretary of the institute. "If that check were removed, insects would multiply so rapidly that they would clean the world of all vegetation, leaving man to starve in a barren, deserted waste."

Birds usually concentrate in areas threatened by unusual outbreaks of pests, Palmer points out. An example occurred during outbreaks of the Rocky mountain locusts between 1865 and 1877. These voracious pests denuded many places they visited of every green thing.

According to Dr. W. L. McAtee, technical advisor to the chief of the bureau of biological survey, a thorough investigation of the relation of birds to the outbreak showed that the feathered tribe was, in many instances, the means of saving crops from destruction. "Conspicuous and important as are the activities of birds in gathering at the scene and taking part in the suppression of insect outbreaks, probably their every-day services in consuming insects of all kinds, thus holding down the whole tide of insect life, are of greater significance," the survey expert says.

The American Wildlife Institute points out that the value of insect-eating birds to the nation's farmers is more than \$350,000,000 a year.

**ALL INDIANS CLEVER AT
Chipping Their Flints**

Though some Indians were more proficient at it than others, and the methods of some tribes were more advanced than those of others, there was very little secret about the making of flint arrow heads, and probably all the Indians knew how, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Flint and similar stones were used not so much because of their hardness as for the reason they could be flaked off and fashioned into the desired shapes as arrow, lance, spear or harpoon heads, knives, saws or scrapers. The flint was to be found in open fields, boulder beds and elsewhere, and the tribes camped occasionally near the larger supplies to break off with rocks or hammers the quantities and sizes of flint chips needed. These were carried home, to be flaked off and worked into shapes with the aid of sharp-pointed implements of bone. The waste and refuse of the process, as well as the tools employed in it, have often been found on the sites of early Indian dwellings.

The products of the primitive industry range in size from tiny arrow tips to ceremonial spear heads more than a foot long.

Colors as Symbols

The skin becomes gray, faint purplish or bluish after a blow, severe cold or fear, hence a panic or funk is symbolized as blue. The term "brown study" has been used for four centuries and was apparently derived from the figurative meaning of "brown" as "gloomy, serious." Shakespeare speaks of the "green-eyed monster" of jealousy, with such a disposition that all things appear distorted or discolored. Another explanation would be that a person with a sickly, greenish complexion showed the effects of fear or jealousy. The color yellow has denoted envy, inconstancy, faithlessness, and thus cowardice. In some countries people have daubed the doors of traitors with yellow, to show their contempt. The terms "red with rage" and "purple with passion" indicate the observed effects upon the complexion, of extreme anger or passion.

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"Uglies," Breakfast Fruit


They call them "uglies," Jamaica's contribution to breakfasts and desserts. Uglies are a cross between a grapefruit and a tangerine, are sweeter than the juiciest orange, and look like a half-deflated basketball. When the fruit was first produced near Kingston, a Jamaican took a look at its wrinkled skin and remarked, "It's ugly." So "ugly" it's called, although swanky restaurants, loath to include such an "ugly" name on their menus, are fervently wishing that someone would think of a better one. The ugly is larger than a grapefruit and has a skin about half an inch thick. Cut in two it looks like a grapefruit but is colored like an orange. One ugly has been known to produce over half a pint of juice, not so tart as that from the grapefruit. Many of the fruit measure nearly six inches in diameter.

Plant and Factory

A plant is a set of machines, tools, etc., necessary to conduct a mechanical business, often including the building and grounds; or in the case of a railroad, the rolling stock. A factory is an establishment appropriated to the manufacture of something, including the buildings and machinery necessary to such manufacture. Plant in the broader sense includes such things as manufacturing plant, hydro-electric plant, power plant, and railroad plant.

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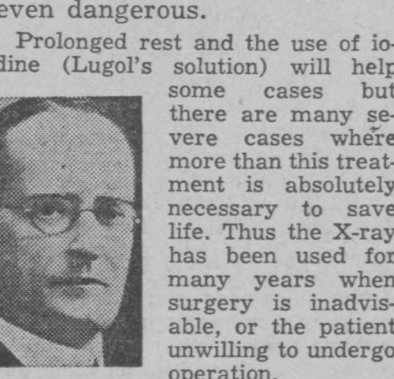
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TANEYTOWN ORGANIZATIONS
 Taneytown Chamber of Commerce meets on the 4th Monday in each month in the Municipal building, at 8 o'clock.
 Merwyn C. Fuss, Pres., Ist. Vice-Pres., Harry M. Mohney, 2nd. Vice-Pres., James C. Myers, Secretary, Rev. Guy F. Bready, Treasurer, Chas. R. Arnold.
 Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A., meets in Mornings Hall, every second and last Thursday, at 7 P. M. Charles E. Rindinger, Pres.; N. B. Davills, R. S.; C. L. Stonestfer, Treas.; and Wm. D. Ohler, F. S.
 Taneytown Fire Company, meets on the 2nd Monday each month, at 8:00, in the Firemen's Building, James C. Myers, Pres.; J. P. Burks, Sec'y.; T. H. Tracey, Treas.; Raymond Davidson, Chief.
 All other fraternal organizations are invited to use this directory, for the public information it carries. Cost per one year, only \$1.50.

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— OF THE —
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 Taneytown, Md.
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 Window Service Closes 6:00 P. M.
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MAILS CLOSE
 Star Route, Hanover, North 9:00 A. M.
 Train, Frederick, South 9:10 A. M.
 Train, Hanover, North 2:05 P. M.
 Star Route, Frederick, South 4:00 P. M.
 Star Route No. 10705, North 6:30 P. M.
 Taneytown-Keymar Route No. 1-3
 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 8:10 A. M.
 Star Route No. 13128, South Parcel Post 8:40 A. M.
 Train, Hanover, North 10:20 A. M.
 Train, Frederick, South 2:30 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.

Goiter of the Serious Type
 By
DR. JAMES W. BARTON
 © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

IN GOITER of the serious type the family physician advises removal of the thyroid gland by surgery. There is, of course, the operation and the anesthetic to be considered, and despite the fact that the removal of the thyroid gland is now done in every hospital and considered as "safe" as other operations, there are many patients still afraid of operations. There are other cases also where the physician believes that operation would be unwise, even dangerous.



Prolonged rest and the use of iodine (Lugol's solution) will help some cases but there are many severe cases where more than this treatment is absolutely necessary to save life. Thus the X-ray has been used for many years when surgery is inadvisable, or the patient unwilling to undergo operation.

Dr. Barton, Dr. P. Hess, in Strahlentherapie, Berlin, reports the results of X-ray treatment in 140 cases of the serious form of goiter. He shows that where good results were not obtained by X-ray treatment, there had not been enough of the treatment given, or the patient was not given proper encouragement.

Not only do no deaths occur from the X-ray treatment, but there are many severe cases that are unsuitable for surgical or medical treatment, that are completely cured by the X-ray method.

Chronic Appendicitis.
 Most physicians agree that in cases of acute appendicitis—increased temperature and pulse rate, increase in white corpuscles of blood, tightening of the abdomen—operation should be performed, and the earlier the better.

In cases of chronic appendicitis, however, there is not the same agreement as to operation, because, unfortunately many physicians have had cases where no improvement followed operation and some cases appeared definitely worse.

What may be the explanation of many cases of this so-called chronic appendicitis—constant pain in appendix region—is given by Dr. W. A. Bigelow, Brandon, Manitoba, in the Canadian Medical Association Journal, who states that the pain, colic, dragging, and other symptoms are due to fibrous bands—present at birth—which have fastened the last part of the small intestine and first part of the large intestines together instead of allowing them to remain free from one another as in the normal individual.

Dr. Bigelow reports the results of removing these bands in the cure of cases of so-called "chronic appendicitis."

"A questionnaire was sent out in January, 1937, to only those on whom the removal of the appendix had been done elsewhere, previous to our operation for the removal of these bands. None of the patients included in this report had received any relief whatever from the removal of the appendix itself. Only one question was asked, 'Have you been completely relieved of your one-sided pain since we removed these bands?' One hundred and forty-seven answers were received from a total of 161. Of this number 136 reported cured and 11 reported not cured."

Teeth Give a Good Clue
In Identifying Bodies

In this country and in Europe there are thousands of unknown dead of the World War. Many of these soldier-dead, says Dr. Edward J. Ryan, writing in Scientific American, could have been returned to their families for burial if identification by the teeth had been universally practiced. Further, civilian catastrophes each year take their toll of lives; in many of them the bodies are so badly burned or otherwise disfigured that normal methods of identification, including fingerprints, are of no avail.

It is a definitely established fact that no two mouths are precisely alike. Even after extraction of all teeth, the residual bone retains certain X-ray characteristics, and the distinguishing differences and deviations from the normal may be noted on a chart. Teeth have definite individual characteristics; the relationship of the teeth to one another varies with each person.

There already has been devised a standardized chart on which the various peculiarities of the individual mouth can be entered for future comparison and identification. If a system using such a chart could be placed in universal use it would be possible to solve many cases of mysterious disappearances, of criminal activities, and of unidentified death, Dr. Ryan believes.

Floyd Gibbons' ADVENTURERS' CLUB

HEADLINES FROM THE LIVES OF PEOPLE LIKE YOURSELF!



"Mountain Doom"

By FLOYD GIBBONS
 Famous Headline Hunter

HELLO EVERYBODY:
 Samuel Johnson of Brooklyn, N. Y., has two hobbies, and one of them was bound to get him into trouble sooner or later. Sam's hobbies are skiing and mountain climbing and two more dangerous sports I don't know of. You know what sort of a game skiing is. Anyone who has ever seen a news-reel of a bunch of ski jumpers doesn't have to be told it's a good idea to pay up your insurance before you try it. Mountain climbing is a little more than twice as dangerous as skiing. It's a yarn of mountain climbing with which Sam busts into the club as a Distinguished Adventurer. For a good many years, Sam has lived abroad, chiefly in Italy.

And one day in July, 1931, way up in the Italian Alps, he had a little adventure that almost culminated in his living nowhere—neither in Italy nor anywhere else.

Climbing the Doufour Peak.
 On that July day, four Italians—a doctor, a lawyer and two engineers—along with Sam, himself, set out to climb the Doufour—the highest and most difficult peak in the Monte Rosa chain of Alps. They started out without professional guides, for all of them thought they were sufficiently expert at climbing to get along without them. That says Sam, was the first mistake.

Sam takes time out here to explain that it was absolutely necessary to reach that peak before eleven a. m. For from that hour to one in the afternoon the sun is at its height, melting the snow and letting loose great avalanches that come crashing down the mountain-side carrying thousands of tons of rock, dirt and ice along with them.

The five men climbed until daybreak. "And all at once," Sam says, "the strenuous work we had done climbing to this point, was well rewarded by the magnificent spectacle that unfolded before our eyes. The early sun was shining on Monte Rosa and because of some phenomenon the whole mountain became a deep rose color—the hue that gives those peaks their name. We kept on going. By seven o'clock, after trying to make headway in snow two or three feet deep in places, we seemed still to be a great distance from the peak. That didn't worry us. From the position we were in it was next to impossible to judge distance—or even our direction. But by nine o'clock—"

Lost and Cut Off by Avalanche.
 By nine o'clock that peak didn't seem any nearer than it had at seven. They knew they were lost then—and they were thoroughly frightened. They were at an altitude of about twelve thousand feet, and a night spent in the intense cold at that level was pretty sure to be fatal.



A terrific avalanche roared past them.

"To build a fire," says Sam, "is impossible. There is nothing to burn. Nor is there any other protection from the sub-zero temperature, or from the icy blasts of wind that sweep the mountain all through the night." They climbed for two more hours—and by that time they were all but exhausted. They stopped to rest on a ledge of rock, and suddenly a terrific avalanche roared past them not a hundred yards away. It was eleven o'clock—the deadline for mountain climbers—the time when they ran for cover if there was any cover to run to.

"The slide," says Sam, "crossed the path of the trail we had made coming up. If we had been delayed just a few minutes I rather believe our bodies would now be reposing on some glacier under a thousand tons of rock and ice. We didn't dare travel after that. From then until three o'clock we sat huddled on the ledge expecting every moment to be carried away by another avalanche. At three we started out again, trying to find the lost trail. We didn't find it—and to make matters worse, the sun was sinking rapidly and it was getting colder by the second."

Took Refuge in a Cave.
 The situation was serious. Sam and his companions decided something certainly should be done about it. But what? None of them knew. They held a consultation and agreed to hole in for the night—take a chance on being alive in the morning. Three men rose to find a suitable place to dig in, but two of them lay still on the ice—too exhausted to move on.

With difficulty the others got them to their feet. Practically carrying them, they moved on across a glacier, looking for a cave. Although they didn't know it then, it was that move that saved all their lives.

They found a cave and huddled into it. They didn't dare go to sleep. They'd freeze to death. Their food supply had run out by that time, and the gnawing pains of hunger added to their intense misery. The suffering of that night, Sam says, no one could ever describe. But at six in the morning they saw five black figures moving across the ice toward them.

The black figures were five professional guides. Down in Macugnaga someone with a pair of powerful binoculars had seen them as they pushed across the last stretch of glacier. The guides—men of remarkable endurance—had climbed all night long to reach them before it was too late. They literally carried the five men down the mountain and rushed them to a hospital, where one member of the party had a leg amputated, another a hand, and a third, all the toes of both feet. But luckily for Sam Johnson, the sawbones didn't have to do any work on him.

Cameras Barred by Village
 Hating cameras and loathing photographers, villagers of Staphorst, in east Holland, have forbidden strangers to take pictures there. Two young visitors who were taking snapshots recently were knocked down and badly beaten. Staphorst is a picturesque place, the people wear old-fashioned, quaint costumes and the houses are painted pale blue. The villagers recognize all this, but resent the invasion of their privacy by candid camera amateurs.

The Chinese Li
 The Chinese li, a measure of length, is the equivalent of one one-hundredth of a day's walk; on the level, this slightly exceeds one-third of an English mile, but in hilly country it might be as little as one-eighth of a mile.

Highest East of Mississippi
 Mount Mitchell, in the Black mountains of Yancey county, North Carolina, 6,684 feet above sea level, is the highest point of land in the United States east of the Mississippi river.

Marijuana Cured Like Tobacco
 The leaves of the marijuana weed have seven or more narrow tapering petals. A drying process similar to that used in readying tobacco "cures" the vicious weed for smoking purposes.

THE CAT AND THE QUEEN
 By ADELE THANE
 © McClure Newspaper Syndicate,
 WNU Service.

HE WAS a cat and she was a queen and like another indiscreet feline of a more antiquated day he looked at her, thereby proving conclusively that history repeats itself.

But here the parallel ends, for it is not recorded that the original queen deigned to return the stare of a menial cat, whereas this queen did. Which was imprudent of her, as the royal gaze started a train of ideas racing through the cat's head which, by all the acknowledged laws of class distinction, had no right to be there.

Of course he wasn't really a cat. He was the seventh son of the seventh son of a sailor. His chief duty consisted of swabbing the deck of Wilbur Gaumont-McCoy's new million-dollar yacht, the Leodore, and he was in the midst of a most creditable performance when the queen stepped daintily up the gangplank. "Gob!" roared the captain. "Why wasn't this done before?"

"Come to attention when you address me, Turner!" The smart click of heels. "Aye, aye, sir!"

"Now answer my question!" The captain was becoming apoplectic. "Why—"

"Oh, it doesn't matter," broke in a young, accustomed-to-obedience voice. And thus did Gob Turner come to look at the queen.

She was small-statured and slender and carried her bronze head high and her black lashes low; but precisely at the moment when she entered Gob's line of vision, the long lids swept upward like abruptly released windowshades, and their eyes met in swift contemplation.

That was all. But it was enough for Gob. He resolved, after that first pregnant blue glance, to command others. And he laid his plans accordingly.

He learned her name from the steward. "Aurelia," he echoed softly to himself, and added enthusiastically, "just like her!"

At two bells of the second dog watch the Leodore steamed out of New York harbor and turned south. The sea was like a mastodonic looking-glass which some prehistoric Titan-child had streaked with aquamarine paint, and the weather was prematurely warm for the last week of April. Seasonal inconsistencies to the contrary the yacht's initial cruise, with 20 patrician guests on board, should be incomparable.

Late on the afternoon of the second day out, Gob was standing near the sheet anchor, submerged in meditation which did not concern irate captains and unwashed quarterdecks, when he became aware that someone was watching him. He jerked up his head and looked straight into two inquisitive eyes, very blue and very feminine.

"That is an anchor, isn't it?" inquired Aurelia.
 So she hadn't been regarding him at all! Gob's heart sank.

"Aye, that's an anchor," he answered, scanning it balefully.
 "What is this part called?" She reached out a rose-tipped forefinger and touched the cold iron. Gob was instantly jealous of it.

"That's the stock."
 "And this?"
 "The shank. That there's the flukes. And these are the arms."
 "The arms?"
 "Aye." He said it wearily.
 "I—I'm not tiring you, am I?" Gob straightened, panic-stricken.

"Oh, no!" he declared hastily. He imagined her fleeing from him with queenly solicitude. That must not happen! Her presence, though occasioned by interests in which he had no part, was preferable to her absence. "Oh, NO!" he said again. She smiled with relief. "Tell me more about the anchor," she urged. "Tell me about the—er—labor of a seaman. Tell me—tell me—about yourself," she finished breathlessly. He told her—more about the anchor, less about the labor, and nothing about himself. The next day, he engaged upon the labor. And the third day, with a slate-colored blur which was Cumberland island showing mistily against the western horizon, he conversed at length and with gusto upon the merits and demerits, virtues and vices, dreams and realities, of Gob Turner, mariner. But of that thing which had so recently crept into his heart—his passionately tender love of her—he uttered not a word until the Leodore was homeward-bound.

"Aye—a pleasant trip," he repeated slowly, and his reserve crumbled. He caught her fiercely to him, kissing her warm mouth again and again. "I want you—I love you!" he cried in a hoarse whisper, then, feeling her grow sudden limp within his arms, he gently released her. "I'm sorry, dear," he said, and turned away with bowed head. "But it's true," he added gruffly a moment later, "all true."

He heard her running toward the after-house, and then he was alone with the fog and the wind and the falling darkness. For long minutes he stood there, insensible to time. He had no knowledge of Aurelia's return until she spoke.

"I just wanted to tell you," she faltered through the swirling dusk, "that I knew all about anchors the other day." And she was gone.

That simplified matters for Gob. He did not spend tedious hours pondering the true meaning concealed in those last hesitant words of the woman he loved. When the Leodore docked a half hour after schedule, Aurelia was not among the score of aristocratic guests who disembarked. And when she finally escaped the barred door of her cabin and reached the afterdeck, Pier 10 was a brown blot in the distance, with an appalling breadth of oily water between it and the gleaming rail upon which her fingers were tightly clenched.

She faced Gob with upflung chin and steely eyes, a queen once more. "How melodramatic, Mr. Turner! Surely you do not intend to—" She paused uncertainly.

"Kidnap you," supplied Gob. "Oh but I do!"

"Of course, you realize that is impossible. How you envied the captain into being a party to this insane attempt at medieval horseplay, is beyond my comprehension, but you can not expect a like cooperation from the owner of the yacht."

"That is largely a matter for him to decide," smiled Gob.
 She whitened. "Please be so good as to explain."
 "I am Wilbur Gaumont-McCoy," he replied, moving to take her hand.

She drew back. "YOU! What new joke is this?"

"The joke's on dad," he laughed. "You see, he was punishing me for ridiculing the common sailor. He's an old sea-dog himself. The cap'n knew of my ignominious chastisement, but didn't learn that until this morning. Then he had to take my orders, anyway." He succeeded in capturing her hand, and covered it lovingly with both of his.

"Dear girl," he said, "shall we hunt up the kedge anchor and dissect it?"

Never Too Old to Learn; Interest Is Vital Element
 In his office in an obscure corner of the winding old buildings of Teachers college, Columbia university, Prof. Edward L. Thorndike has been busy making important discoveries about those moot years after forty. His experiments in the field of adult learning and education have pinned orchids on middle age, writes Constantine J. Foster in Good Housekeeping.

Professor Thorndike devised a series of experiments to discover just how dull grandma really is. His conclusions are startling. They completely demolish the old adage that you can't teach an old dog new tricks.

Hundreds of thousands of tests given over a period of years to subjects of all ages prove that mental powers fall off much more slowly than we imagined—only about 1 per cent a year. Childhood is not, as we supposed, the best age for learning. Any age below forty-five is better than ten to fourteen. Nor is the decline of ability in later years rapid. A woman of sixty-five may expect to learn at least half as much per hour as she could at the age of twenty-five, and much more than she could at eight or ten.

"Any adult between twenty-one and seventy," Dr. Thorndike told me, "can learn anything in which he is really interested with little or no greater effort than at fifteen."

"Interest is the vital factor in education. No one can learn with any facility what doesn't interest him, whether he is six or sixty. That's your real clue if you want to go on growing. We are all born with certain abilities. If you have a vital interest in anything from painting pictures to collecting butterflies, it's safe to say that you have an innate ability which is educable. The greater the interest, the easier you can learn and remember. Age doesn't count much. Whatever differences exist between you and your children are moderate and will not prevent your doing anything at forty-five that you did at twenty-five."

Distance of the Horizon
 The distance of the horizon increases with the height of the observer. Figures given by the United States Lighthouse board show the distances a person can see objects on the water from various heights in clear weather. At 80 feet this distance is given as 11.83 miles; at 85 feet it is 12.20 miles.

Sucking Insects Destructive
 Sucking insects are found on the soft growing tips of plants where they bore in just like mosquitoes and suck themselves full of juices from the plant. The plant then begins to wilt.

IMPROVED
UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY
SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for October 2

THE ONE TRUE GOD

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 20:2, 3; Isaiah 45:22; Mark 12:28-34; I Corinthians 8:4-6.
GOLDEN TEXT—And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.—Deuteronomy 6:5.

Today we begin a series of studies which should be of unusual value, a consideration of the Ten Commandments in the light of the teachings of Jesus and related New Testament passages. It is appropriate to point out that, far from being outmoded, the Ten Commandments are really the basis of all moral law. They need a diligent re-study and re-emphasis in our day of disregard of moral standards. As interpreted by the Lord Jesus and applied to our daily living, the truth of these commandments should be brought home to every boy and girl and man and woman in our Bible schools.

The lessons begin at the right point, for the first commandment properly deals with our conception of God. What a man thinks about God determines his entire outlook on life. We begin right when we declare that there is but one God.

I. The Truth Stated—There Is One True God (Exod. 20:2, 3).

Jehovah means "I will be what I will be," or "I am that I am." (Exod. 3:14). His very name declares God to be the self-existent, eternal one. How infinitely gracious then is the use of the word "thy" in verse 2! He—the great I AM—is my God.

There are many things concerning which we do not speak dogmatically. There are even Christian doctrines about which spiritual and earnest men may honestly differ, but regarding God we say with absolute assurance and complete exclusiveness—there is but one true God. If He is what He claims to be, if God is not to be declared to be a liar, then it is beyond the realm of possibility that there could be any other God. Hear it, ye men and women of America who in an enlightened land and age bow down in heathenish worship "before the god of gold, the god of self, the god of wine, the god of success, the god of fame, the goddess of pleasure, the god of licentiousness." The one true God says, "I am Jehovah . . . thou shalt have no other gods before me."

II. The Truth Explained.

1. God is our Deliverer (Exod. 20:2). He who brought Israel out of the bondage of Egypt is the one, and the only one who can deliver men from the bondage of sin. If you think that a sinner is not in bondage read Titus 3:3 and Romans 6:16 and then read the verses following in both passages, and not only see but follow the way of deliverance.

2. God is our Saviour (Isa. 45:22). Again note that "there is none else" who can save. "Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved" (Acts 4:12).

It was this verse that led one of the world's greatest preachers, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, to accept Christ as his Saviour when he was just a humble lad. Perhaps some boy or girl who reads these lines may do likewise, and become a great instrument in God's hand. Teacher, perhaps the Spurgeon of the next generation will be in your class today. Win him for Christ!

3. God is Love (Mark 12:28-34). In I John 4:8 the truth is stated in all its glorious simplicity. "God is love." He not only loves us, and calls on us to love Him, and enables us to love both Him and our neighbors, but He "is love." Love is of the very essence of God's nature. He is the source of all true love. He is love.

It was for this reason that Jesus replied to the question of the scribe as He did, directing the whole life of man into love toward God and his fellow man.

It is worthy of careful note and emphasis in our teaching that the recognition and appreciation of this truth on the part of the scribe brought him near to the Kingdom of God, but not into it. He was "not far from," but he was not in it. It is terrifying to think how close men may come to entering without doing so. Reader, have you entered into eternal life through Jesus Christ?

4. God is our Father (I Cor. 8:4-6). Paul is speaking of the eating of meat offered to idols, and points out that such false gods are really nothing. This is true not only of the idols of wood and stone, but of supernatural beings, demons worshiped by primitive peoples. There are such spirit beings, active even in our day in such cults as spiritism, but they are not divine, not true gods (v. 5).

The true God is a Father, yes "the Father," of whom are all things and we in Him (v. 6). As there is but one God, there is also but one Lord, Jesus Christ through whom the one God has wrought all things, and through whom we also come to God. If we have Christ we have all; if we have not Him we have nothing. Is He your Saviour?

Cleopatra Called the
"Dark Queen of Egypt"

There is as much reason for supposing that Cleopatra was a blonde as for supposing that she was a brunette. According to the popular conception, she was a decided brunette, with dark skin, dark eyes and dark hair, and she is frequently referred to as "the dark queen of Egypt." But historical sources supply no evidence as to her actual complexion. It should be borne in mind that Cleopatra was a Greek by ancestry, and Egyptian only by birth. So far as known, observes a writer in the Indianapolis News, she did not have Egyptian blood in her veins.

The Ptolemies, it is supposed, remained pure Macedonian Greeks, and their capital, Alexandria, was the center of Greek rather than Egyptian culture. They even dressed as Greeks except on certain ceremonial occasions. Therefore, Cleopatra must be regarded as a Macedonian type, and the dark skin and black hair of the native Egyptian afford no clue as to her complexion. Many Greeks were dark-complexioned, but among the Macedonians white skin, fair hair and blue eyes were not uncommon, and one of Cleopatra's ancestors, Ptolemy Philadelphus, is described by Theocritus as having light hair and fair complexion. When an American actress played the role of Cleopatra in Shakespeare's tragedy she portrayed the Egyptian queen with red hair. Shakespeare alluded to Cleopatra as "fawny."

Java's Water Kastel Is

Reminder of Harem Days

It appears that the Water Kastel, a famous attraction, was designed and built by a Portuguese architect about the year 1758, writes Eleanor N. Knowles, Djocya, (Java), correspondent in the New York Times. It was in use until destroyed by earthquake in 1867. In its heyday it was complete with beautiful water gates and buildings of plaster and masonry, Portuguese in design, together with a complete subterranean establishment. From the ruins as we studied them there seemed to have been passageways bringing a low water level, as in one of the water palaces in use by a Prince of Bali. Because of the high retaining walls, the water could probably be raised to a higher level to keep out intruders.

One of the stories of its beginnings was that the water protection was to keep out invasions of the Sultan of Solo, or Surakarta, to the south. At the first hint of invasion the owner would retire with his harem to the subterranean quarters, there to remain until his faithful army had routed the foe. Since the Water Kastel was constructed a few years after the territory of Mataram was divided into the states of Jagjakarta, Surakarta and Mangkoenagoran, and there are historical records that much quarreling existed between the Sultans in the early days, there is probably some truth to the tale.

Diet of African Natives

It is said that the men of the Masai tribe in Africa, with a diet including milk and meat—rich in protein, fat and calcium—average about 5 inches taller and 23 pounds heavier than the Kikuyu tribe, who are vegetarians and live mostly on cereals, roots and legumes. The muscular strength of the Masai is said to be some 50 per cent greater than that of the Kiyuku, while Masai women average 3 inches more in height and 27 pounds more in weight than the Kikuyu women. But children show the most striking contrast. Three-fourths of the Masai tribe were "good and very good" in physical development, while in the Kikuyu group less than one-third received a similar rating. Dental defects were found in 40 per cent of the Kikuyu boys and 28.8 per cent of the girls, but in only 8.3 per cent of the Masai boys and 7.3 per cent of the Masai girls.

Pacers and Trotters

The name "pacer" is applied to a class of horses that are characterized by the ability to pace. They do not constitute a separate and distinct breed, but the American Standardbred trotting horse breed is the most potent source of pacers. According to the "Cyclopedia of American Agriculture," by Bailey, there was an opinion some years ago that a special type was evolving among pacers, because many old time pacers were steep in the hindquarters, had crooked hocks and pitched forward. However, time has demonstrated with the pacer as well as the trotter, that symmetry and graceful lines and style in action or repose are not opposed to speed. To be registered as a Standardbred pacer, a horse must meet certain standards, set by the American Trotting Register association.

The Origin of Coffee

In the Fourteenth century, an Arab noticed that his goats became frisky after browsing among certain shrubs. He curiously chewed berries from the shrubs and found them refreshing. Soon thereafter the beverage brewed from freshly roasted coffee beans was enjoyed throughout Arabia. The drinking of as many as 30 cups of coffee a day is a custom not uncommon in Arabia.

TELETYPEWRITER CIRCUITS USED BY
AIR CORPS IN WAR GAME MANEUVERS

2,200 Mile Network Linked G. H. Q. With 17 Air Bases
From Maine to Georgia

(Upper right) Message center at New Haven, Conn., which was connected by teletype, telephone and radio-telephone with G.H.Q. at Mitchel Field, L. I., and other air bases. (Lower left) Pursuit planes in fighting formation. (Right) The "battle wagon" of the air, a flying fortress type of 4-motored bomber.



The Air Force of the United States Army recently conducted extensive war game maneuvers for seven days along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Georgia, with Mitchel Field, Long Island, serving as the headquarters. Having decided upon a ground plan and designated air bases and facilities, which included a network of Bell System teletypewriter circuits, Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews put the Air Corps into air en masse, various planes taking part from airfields as distant as California, Texas and Louisiana. These planes were laden with more than 3,000 men and three million pounds of baggage and the spectacular maneuvers employed the most modern equipment and the latest in aerial operations. In all, some 220 planes of many types participated.

While these flocks of planes were busily engaged in protecting the American coast from the "enemy," their operations were being coordinated and directed by means of a network of forty-five teletypewriters connected by circuits totaling approximately 2,200 miles. These circuits connected the general headquarters at Mitchel Field with the other seventeen air bases along the Atlantic coast. The principal circuits linked G.H.Q. to the "wing" commands at Mitchel Field, Middletown, Pa. and New Haven, Conn. In turn, these were connected by other circuits to smaller units radiating from the central points; switching equipment permitted the entire network to be hooked together.

Under the direction of Lieut. Col. Cedric W. Lewis, U. S. Army Signal Corps, signal officer of G.H.Q. Air Force, there flowed over these wires "intelligence summaries" — bulletins put out by headquarters to tell how the "war" was going; orders to scout an area or attack; weather reports; orders and reports regarding a stream of supplies feeding into the various air bases; and "PX" reports—the messages sent out by an airport announcing a plane's departure, so that the airport of destination will keep an eye open for it.

Telephone men did a record job on the provision and installation of the

emergency telephone and teletype equipment, which provided the main communications link for the various units participating in the air maneuvers. Within one month from the receipt of the Army's order, which included forty-five sending and receiving teletypewriters, the system was installed and tested out; about one week later it was in actual service. Due to their close proximity to the Army's radio stations, each teletypewriter had to be completely filtered to prevent any interference with the radio signals. According to Col. Lewis the teletypewriter system handled an average of 20,000 words a day and on one day he estimated that it handled 30,000 words.

While the results of every phase of the maneuvers will be subjected to a minute scrutiny by the Army high command before any conclusions are arrived at, it is understood that the teletypewriters proved extremely adequate as vehicles of communication—no small accomplishment where they had to keep up with the operations of planes that hit speeds of more than 250 miles per hour.

Dentist Puts Hand
Into Wrong Mouth

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Dr. F. T. Barron, dentist, learned something new about teeth when his hand accidentally slipped into the mouth of a young alligator pet. The attending physician reported he would not lose his fingers but that he had lost all confidence in 'gators.

CREW TELLS STORY
OF HAUNTED SHIP

Vessel Breaks Down 14 Times
During Voyage.

SYDNEY.—A strange story of a "hoodoo" voyage in a supposedly haunted ship was told by the crew of the British tramp steamer Stonepool on her arrival here from Cardiff, Wales.

Several years ago a seaman hanged himself in one of the cabins of the Stonepool and members of the present crew blamed the tragedy for some of the evil things that happened to them on the recent voyage. One seaman told of seeing ghastly eyes peering out of the dark, another of having his hands plucked away from the rigging, causing him to fall to the deck and injure himself.

Two of Crew Injured.

Two of the Stonepool's crew, both in a critical condition, were taken to hospital as soon as the vessel reached here. One, a Maltese fireman, underwent an operation for appendicitis. When he was taken ill three weeks before, there was no ice aboard to make packs to relieve his pain and he suffered severely until the Stonepool reached here.

The other hospital case was an engineer, who was temporarily blind, deaf and speechless. His condition, it was said, was due to long hours of work in remedying engine-room faults, which brought on nervous prostration.

Ship Broke Down Often.

The Stonepool broke down 14 times during the voyage and on two occasions the danger lights were hoisted while the vessel floundered helplessly in heavy seas. One night the entire crew worked for many hours flooding No. 4 hold to keep the stern under water in rough seas. The Stonepool was in ballast, with her propellers racing out of the water.

"The cockroaches were so bad that we had to paint our quarters," one seaman said. "For five weeks we lived on tinned meats, tinned pears and beans. We thought we'd never reach the end of the world."

Faithful Terrier Guards
Tipsy Owner Even in Cell

DES MOINES, IOWA.—With his little fox terrier, John Dorrain of Des Moines, Iowa, boarded a street car. A few minutes later Dorrain went to sleep in a rear seat, the dog curled in his lap. With white fangs and neck bristles on end he held off passengers and the motor-man who tried to arouse the sleeping man.

At the end of the line the motor-man telephoned police to meet the car on the return trip. Patrolmen John Baldwin and Harry Chambers, hands protected with gloves, seized the snarling dog and transferred Dorrain to a squad car. The man was taken to the police station and booked for intoxication.

The dog repeatedly refused to leave his master. Just as the jail door was being shut he scrambled between the jailer's legs and jumped on the steel-slatted bed on which Dorrain was lying. Soon both were sleeping soundly.

Bull Enters China Shop
And Looks Over Wares

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—A bull walked into a china shop and nothing happened.

A. T. Sechler was taking the bull to market when it jumped from a truck and walked into a five and ten cent store. As customers joined clerks in scurrying under counters the bull walked down an aisle until it came to the china and glassware counter.

It looked the display over, turned and headed back for the front door. Sechler grabbed its halter and the trip to the stockyards was resumed.

Runaway Milk Wagon Nag
Pulls Up at Red Light

MILWAUKEE.—During 15 years of drawing a milk wagon over Milwaukee streets, Frank a 21-year-old horse driven by Henry F. Votapek, has learned the spectrum of traffic signals so well that it even halted in the midst of a runaway when a red light flashed at an intersection.

7th Son of 7th of 7th

WORCESTER, MASS.—Born at City hospital, Herman Leonard Boucher is the seventh son of a seventh son of a seventh son. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Paul O. Boucher.

\$560 for Spilled Coffee

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Scalded when two cups of coffee were spilled down her back in a restaurant, Mrs. Emily B. Albright, thirty-two years old, has been awarded \$560 damages.

Jellied Soups for
Your Home Table

Expert Gives Pointers
On Proper Preparation

By EDITH M. BARBER

I CAN remember, and perhaps some of you can, when jellied soup was only to be found on the menu of a fine restaurant. It seldom came to the home table. Perhaps this was because it was necessary to make stock by a long drawn out process, and because tomato juice had not come to market.

Perhaps it was also because we had not become addicted to the cold introduction to a meal. Today we find jellied consommé or tomato juice on almost every restaurant menu and it has become a common practice to use both at home.

While nothing is better as a basis than the stock made from soup bones, we are quite likely to put to use leftover bones and meat which when well seasoned give a stock full of flavor, although not quite so clear, as when we buy a knuckle of veal or shin of beef for this purpose. Some of the stock may be combined with tomato juice, or we may use the latter by itself after cooking it with sliced onions, herbs and spices for a short time. Soaked gelatin must of course be dissolved in the hot liquid. We will need some of this even when we make soup bone stock as natural gelatin will vary in quantity.

Jellied soups should not be too stiff and in any case before they are served they should be beaten with a fork. Sliced lemon is a desirable addition to serve with soups of this sort. And by the way, should they be called soups?

Brown Soup Stock.

6 pounds soup bone and left-over meat and bone
3 quarts cold water
½ teaspoon pepper
6 cloves
½ bay leaf
1 tablespoon salt
3 sprigs thyme
1 sprig marjoram
1½ cups carrots
1½ cups turnips
1½ cups celery

Wipe the beef bone and cut the lean meat in inch cubes. Put in soup kettle, add water, and let stand for 30 minutes. Heat gradually to boiling point and simmer for four or five hours. Add the vegetables and seasonings, cook one and one-half hours, strain and cool as quickly as possible.

Jellied Bouillon.

2 tablespoons gelatin
¼ cup cold water
4 cups meatstock, well seasoned Parsley
Soak gelatin in cold water five minutes and stir into hot stock until dissolved. Pour into a shallow dish or into bouillon cups to chill and set. Before serving break up jelly with a fork or cut into cubes with a knife. Serve in bouillon cups and garnish with sprigs of parsley. Bouillon cubes may be used to make the stock in proportion of five cubes to a quart of water.

SOME COOLING DRINKS

Special Iced Tea.

3 cups boiling water
3 teaspoons tea
½ cup lemon juice
½ cup orange juice
Sugar
1 pint gingerale
6 mint sprigs
6 slices orange
Pour boiling water over tea, cover and let steep five minutes. Strain and cool quickly by pouring over chopped ice or ice cubes. Add orange and lemon juice and the sugar if desired. When ready to serve add gingerale. Serve with ice in tall glasses with a sprig of mint and a slice of orange in each glass.

Tutti-Frutti Punch.

1 cup sugar
3 cups water
6 oranges, juice
6 lemons, juice
1 cup pineapple, diced
2 bananas
½ cup maraschino cherries, cut small
2 quarts charged water or gingerale
Boil sugar and water to a sirup five minutes, cool, add fruit and juices. Place in punch bowl over cake of ice. When cool, pour in the charged water and serve.

Ginger Grape Punch.

½ cup sugar
1 cup water
1 quart grape juice
1 quart gingerale
Juice of 2 lemons
Juice of 5 oranges
Dissolve sugar in water and bring to boiling point. Cool and add to other ingredients. Pour over cracked ice. Serve in tall glasses. © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Cracks in Plaster

If cracks persist in appearing in plastered walls, it is often advisable to cover the walls with a wall fabric of stout construction, such as canvas, and then paint it. Such long wearing material may be redecorated as often as you choose. Beside covering the old cracks, the fabric—by reinforcing the plaster—helps prevent new cracks from forming.

A Restful Bedroom

A restful color harmony for a sleeping room combines green and white to good advantage.

Cost Accounting

Hubby—Darling, you recall you told me you had to have a complete new outfit, because the women in the neighborhood knew everything you owned?

Darling—Oh, yes! So you're going to give me the money?

Hubby—No, my pet. I find that it will be \$43.72 cheaper to move to a new neighborhood.—Farm Journal.

PROCEEDINGS ORPHANS' COURT.

Albert H. Bair, administrator of Jesse A. Bair, deceased, returned inventory of debts due.

William Schley Jenkins, executor of Edgar S. Jenkins, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Sargent David Bankert, Jr., received order to withdraw money.

G. Herbert Myers and Clara M. Hahn, administrators of Rebecca M. Myers, deceased, returned inventories of real estate and personal property and received order to sell personal property.

Letters of administration on the estate of Carrie M. Koons, deceased, were granted to Maude G. Koons, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise real estate.

The last will and testament of Eugenie Bonnotte, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary were granted to Carl L. Schaeffer, who received order to notify creditors and warrant to appraise personal property.

George W. Garner, guardian for J. Francis Reese and William R. Reese, infants, received order to compromise claim, pay counsel fees and deposit funds.

Letters of administration on the estate of Frank Albert Smith, deceased, were granted to Lillian M. Smith, who received order to notify creditors.

The Westminster Deposit and Trust Company, guardian for Agnes M. Case, infant, settled its first and final account.

The sale of the real estate of Manetta Smith, deceased, was finally ratified by the court.

Minnie I. Wright received order to withdraw money.

Woodrow W. Wright received order to withdraw money.

D. Eugene Walsh, guardian of Mary Ellen Snowden and Herbert Snowden, infants, received order to file bond in increased penalty.

America Consumes 236

Eggs Per Capita Yearly

NEW YORK.—The United States consumes more eggs than any country in Europe, both on its breakfast table and in its industries.

At present, 236 eggs are consumed on the average by every man, woman and child in the United States, according to the American Poultry Journal.

In England, the allotment is 158 per capita, in Germany 144 and in Denmark 116. The largest consumers of eggs per capita are the Canadians with an allotment of 260. A considerable portion of the eggs are used for various industrial purposes.

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Post Card Collecting

New Idea for Hobby Fans

KANSAS CITY.—That typically American hobby of collecting rare items, oddities, stamps, coins, buttons and other class specimens has recently branched into a new field in a big way, as attested by the records of the Post Card Collectors Club of America with headquarters here.

Starting in a small way a few years ago, the club roster now numbers several hundreds of picture post card collectors scattered all over the United States and a few in several foreign countries. The collectors correspond and exchange cards via the mail box. Many collections total over 10,000 different cards—several exceed 20,000. Collectors are now specializing in sets or series such as lighthouses, battlefields, monuments, parks and geographic sets of state capitols, county buildings, city halls and other similar views.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Excellent Tourists' Home
SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1938.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the above date, on East Baltimore St., Taneytown, Md., a fine Tourists' home; it is a very large house with 11 rooms, 3 toilets, bathroom. Large sun parlor attached to home. The home is heated by hot-air system. Other equipment includes cold storage plant and equipment, 2 water sinks, water in dining room and on porch. The home is equipped with gas and electricity and the home is entirely screened. The property is erected on a double lot. Outside buildings include 3 garages, one is heated; a henhouse to take care of 3,000 chickens, heating plant included; hog pen and all other necessary outbuildings.

Personal Property.

5-piece Reed sun parlor suite, large reed chair, Victrola and records, oil Heatrola, in good condition; 3 bridge lamps, extra good high chair, porcelain cupboard, another cupboard, 6 extension tables, ranging from 6 to 12 feet in length, 4 other tables, 2 enamel kitchen tables, 2 doz. leather-bottom chairs, good as new; dozen oak chairs, 2 1/2 doz restaurant chairs, card table set, living room suite, 16 porch rockers, porch swing, 4 iron lawn chairs, lawn swing, large hall rack, 3 large mirrors, kitchen cabinet with electric attachment, kitchen range, in good condition; large enamel range, with oil equipment, gas stove, gas hot plate, large steam table, morel metal top and copper tank; large Copeland refrigerator, 22 c. ft., 4 1/2 ft. wide, 6 ft. high, 23 inches deep; National cash register and adding machine combined; chest of drawers, library table, desk and chair, another library table, folding cot, bed and spring, two 9x12 Axminster rugs, 9x12 Congoleum rug, 3 iron beds and springs, large desk, day bed, 3 bureaus, single bed, 5-do. vitrified China plates, 75 heavy China plates, 5 doz. stainless steel knives and forks, 12 doz. silver teaspoons, 8 doz. silver tablespoons, sugar bowls, salt shakers, spoon holders, vegetable, gravy, side, pickle and bone dishes; 1-do. cake dishes, large cake cupboard, 7-do. ice tea glasses and spoons, 100 water glasses, cooking utensils, consisting of Wear Ever aluminum, frying pans, 6 to 14 inches in size; coffee urn, 2 electric clocks, table linens and napkins, pillows, mattress, table cloths, 4 Army blankets, pictures, ornamental Palm, flower pots of all designs, pair of Fairbanks Scales, in good shape, 600-lb. capacity, chopping mill, 6-inch burr, heavy-duty electric motor, good as new, 3 H. P.; 2 gas drums with spigots, iron wheelbarrow, 3 dirt shovels, 2 claw hammers, coal brooder stove, 65-in. size; chicken troughs and fountains, 2 1/2-gal. ice cream freezer and jack, new 2 1/2-gal. freezer, large toaster and waffle iron, lot of aluminum trays, 200 glass jars and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to begin at 12 o'clock, noon, sharp. TERMS—All personal property, cash. A reasonable deposit will be required of purchaser for real estate. Further terms at sale.

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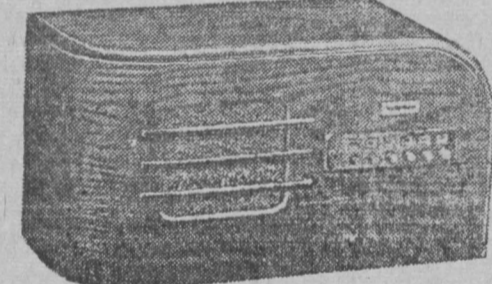
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5-Tube Sparton Compact

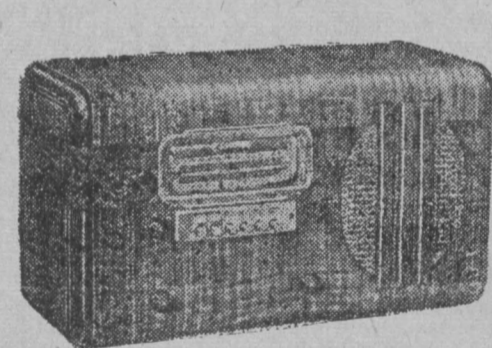
AC-DC Model



\$19.95

Picks your stations for spot tuning on six buttons—a truly automatic radio at the lowest price in Sparton's history.

5-Tube Superheterodyne



Short Wave

\$39.95

Equals the performance of many radios selling for twice this price—push-button tuning on six stations—manual control for full range reception.

Small Down Payment — Long, Easy Terms

Reindollar Brothers & Co.
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

"Radio's Richest Voice"

MID-WINTER TERM, JANUARY 2



TANEYTOWN GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat 63@ . 63
Corn 55@ . 55

You get results from printing done by us

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The rumor in circulation about me retiring from business is untrue. I solicit your patronage.

ALLEN F. FEESER,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Hesson's Department Store

(ON THE SQUARE)
Bell Phone 71-W
Taneytown, Md.

SEPTEMBER 30th to OCTOBER 7th.

SWEATERS.
For the entire Family.
98c to \$3.59.

BLANKETS.
Blanketseason is coming.
Stock up early.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.
Everything the "Kiddies" need.

SHOES.
Last week for a 10% reduction on all Shoes.

FOR SCHOOL LUNCHES

1 pt. jar Sandwich Spread	17c
1 lb. jar Peanut Butter	14c
1 qt. jar Mustard	10c
1 pkg. Krafts Cheese	17c
1 Pkg. Krafts Cheezham	20c
2 cans Potted Meat	9c
1 jar Sweet Pickles	10c
Cakes & Crackers of all kinds.	

3 cans HOMINY, (Mannings or Byers), 25c	3 cans Milk, (Pet, Carnation, Nestles, United or Mansfield), 19c
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1 cake IVORY SOAP, 5c	2 bxs. Octagon Soap Chips, 33c
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2 large cans Exquisite Whole Apricots, 25c	1 lb. Kenco Coffee, 21c
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1 btl. Norris Vanilla, 23c	1 large can Cocomalt, 40c
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2 bxs. Cream Corn Starch, 17c	2 lb. bx. Kleins Cocoa, 14c
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3 cans Phillips Kidney Beans, 19c	3 no. 2 cans Romance Crushed Corn, 23c
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3 no. 2 cans Romance Stringless Beans, 23c	3 no. 2 cans Romance Fresh Lima Beans, 29c
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3 bxs. JELLO & 1 bx. CHOCOLATE PUDDING, 16c



IS THEIR SAFETY WORTH

A FEW CENTS
A WEEK?

That's all it costs to rent a safe deposit box in our vault. In return you get protection for your valuables and peace of mind for yourself.

Come in at your convenience. We'll gladly show you our safe deposit facilities and help you to select a box to meet your needs.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

(Member of The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell at public sale, at her residence at the railroad crossing, in Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1938,

at 1:00 o'clock, the following personal property, to-wit:

- 8-ft. WALNUT EXTENSION TABLE
- bureau, library table, 2 bedsteads, mattresses and springs; Victrola, 4 records; buffet, 4 rocking chairs, refrigerator, 3 Plank bottom chairs, 4 kitchen chairs, clock, 1 good double heater, 3 stands, one 9x12 congoleum rug, large plate linoleum, 3-burner Perfection oil stove, one 2-hole oven, wash tub, cook stove, 40 quarts of assorted fruit, lot of jelly, lot of dishes of all kinds, cooking utensils, oil can, Rayo lamp, 2 bedroom lamps, pictures, window screens, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS—CASH.
MRS. ELIZABETH CREBS,
EARL R. BOWERS, Auct.
CURTIS G. BOWERS, Clerk.

Also at the same time and place, we will sell one writing desk, one good laundry stove, drop leaf table, and many more articles.
BOWERS BROTHERS.

WEEK-END SPECIALS

1 Box Pabst Cheese	15c
3 Boxes Kellogg's Corn Flakes	20c
3 Cans Tall Pet Milk	20c
1 lb Fresh Graded Cocoanut	19c
1 lb Norwood Coffee	22c
1 lb Morning Glow Coffee	21c
10 lbs Sugar	45c
2 lb Box Crackers	17c
3 lbs XXXX Sugar	20c
3 Cans Hominy	25c
3 Cans Sauerkraut	25c
3 Cakes Lux Soap	17c
3 Cakes Life Buoy Soap	17c
4 Cakes Sweetheart Soap	19c
3 lbs Fresh Trout Fish	25c
5 lbs Soup Beans	13c
Grapefruit 6 for	25c
Oranges	19, 24 and 29c doz
4 lbs Sweet Potatoes	10c
2 lb Tokay Grapes	15c
Cabbage for Kraut,	50 lbs for 50c
3 Stalks Jumbo Celery	20c

F. E. SHAM
TANEYTOWN, MD.
Phone 54-R