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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.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1939.

CAN'T DO ANY BETTER!

The above are expressive words. They are the motto, or actuating motive, back of many of our decisions, and the courses we take. They are back of strikes. They lead to our decisions in which we try to win at the cost of somebody else. They represent the force of necessity.

As to whether our wages are high enough for a service rendered, is not so much a problem in equity as it is one of whether we can get more by the use of what we consider demands that can not be turned aside, nor avoided.

We may have a house to rent, when and where houses are scarce. We go over the situation in an analytical way. We consider say \$20.00 per month. We take a survey of prevailing wages and do a bit of figuring.

This house, or apartment, may have been rented at \$10.00 per month some years ago. But times have changed, and, so far as we can see, the tenant is compelled to pay \$20.00 now, because "He can't do any better".

Or we may be selling something of very general use—a necessary of life. We can sell this item at a fair profit at 15 cents per pound. But we have an "inside track" on this product and hold to the 20 cents because—purchasers "can not do any better."

Then, this same plan works in another way. There is certain work to be done, and help is not abundant. We have in the past been glad to get 20 cents per hour for this work, but because help is scarce, we demand 30 cents an hour because—as we figure—"he can't do any better."

This is the idea simply expressed. It takes innumerable forms, and enters into a wide list of occupations. It is the biggest question of the day. Must the "boss" give in "pay the price" and then pass it on to consumers—or does he go out of business. If the latter, then what?

If the business men or manufacturer quits, conditions at once result in "unemployment." Just now, "the government" is supplying relief by borrowing and issuing bonds representing public debt—and higher taxes. So far, this plan has not represented more than temporary relief, followed by the inevitable issue of more bonds and increased taxes.

What will the end be to? How long can the "can't do any better" plan last? Who is at fault? Largely we believe the cost of living has been added to through improvident spending.

The list of "wants" has increased faster than is reasonable—faster than it was even only twenty years ago. It is assumed now that the government "can't do any better" than to encourage this modern more spending habit.

The argument is that "the people" make "the government," how the government must also represent the people.

So, we will have strikes and unemployed and relief laws, and taxes, indefinitely, and soon somebody, somehow, must show that the "t" must be cut off the word "can't."

RAILROAD PROBLEM EASY TO SOLVE.

Freedom from hampering regulations and withdrawal of subsidies from other forms of transportation would constitute a major factor in the solution of the railroad problem, W. M. Baldwin, Chief Executive Officer, Missouri Pacific Lines, declares in a recent statement. He says:

"The situation warrants the earnest study and thoughtful consideration that thinking persons everywhere are giving to it. Successful, progressive railroads are vital to the nation. No other form of transportation has such basic duties or such heavy responsibilities. No other form of transport could even begin to perform the service which the railroads perform, day in and day out, under any and all conditions.

"The continuation of this kind of service and the continued development and improvements the railways have been steadily making are of deep concern to every man, woman,

and child in the country. Apparently almost everyone agrees that something should be done to help restore the earning power and spending power of the railways. The solution to the problem is not as difficult or complex as some may think.

"The railroads do not seek subsidies. They do not contend that all regulation should cease. They ask only that all forms of transportation be treated equally—taxed relatively and regulated relatively. As a matter of fairness and of sound business logic they contend that all forms of transportation should pay their own way and that none should be permitted to pass part of the real costs of service on to the tax-paying public.

"Public opinion alone can bring about the adoption of a new transportation policy—one that will afford equal rights to all forms of transportation and grant special privileges to none."—Railroad Data.

TITHE TAXES.

Those old chaps who ruled things in early Biblical times must have been pretty level-headed, or if they made mistakes failed to record them. The tithing system of taxes (for all purposes mind you—secular as well as religious) to run things, seems to have been well thought out and well wrought out, and as far as history reveals, produced an abundant revenue to run the government without the necessity of mortgaging the future by spending in excess of receipts.

Even a tithe (one part out of every ten) is a pretty heavy tax when you come to pay it, but tithes do not touch bottom in this day of "promised" economic security.

The Congress has just appropriated for government expenses for the next year about 13 billion dollars, while tax experts tell us the National income will hover between 65 and 70 billion dollars. Granted the income will be 70 billion, to take at a single slice 13 billion dollars for government expenses, and experiments, means that not only a tithe is taken for taxes but almost two tithes, and this mark you is the visible tax.

When to this double tithe visible tax is added, at least another tithe for invisible taxes, it is evident that at least one-third of our efforts are necessary to support the luxury of a government—a government (tho the best in the world perhaps) which spends far too much of its intake to paint the fences and water the willows.

There is far too much of our government intake being used to blow the whistle instead of being conserved to ruin the machine. Each billion dollars that is spent means seven and seven-tenth dollars for each man, woman and child in the country, and when it is realized that this present administration has run the national debt up to 40 billion, with at least 5 billion more self liquidating debts that will never be liquidated, and that 20 billions or more of this debt belongs to this administration alone, it is easy to see what the visionary planners have cost you and me every other citizen, viz \$7.7x20=\$154.00, but that isn't all the cost; the debt goes on eternally and annual interest must be added, and (believe it or not) paid.

But the triple tithe that is now levied for taxes is not the worst of the deal. That worst is a little difficult to catch. The false philosophy that has been taught the rabble who sit by and say—"grim-me, grim-me," and the added falacy that the government can give all it needs to give and print more when that is gone.

Of course these braggarts and four-flushers have caused all this wrong understanding, but what care they for truth while they can continue to rule and to milk the public cow and pay the bill. W. J. H.

BUSINESS HOLDS KEY TO FUTURE.

Schenectady, N. Y. (IPS.)—In the contributions of business enterprise lies the hope for the future of mankind, Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, said here recently:

"Modern business management should be, and for the most part is, imbued with an interest in the public welfare," Mr. Gifford asserted.

"Since it is business with the aid of science that is the creator of material well-being, it is to business, developing and expanding under a system of free enterprise, that we must look largely for the improvement of the lot of mankind.

"In this country we began with democracy in politics. We followed with democracy in education and in spite of temporary setbacks and disappointments we have made real progress toward democracy in material well-being. We already have a higher standard of living in this country than anywhere else in the world and we, in business, look forward with confidence to further progress toward the goal of democracy in material well-being, a goal that is to be attained not by taking away from one and giving to another but by producing more for all. Success will mean much for the cause of peace and the happiness of mankind."

U. S. ARMY MANEUVERS NEXT MONTH.

New York, July 8.—The largest peacetime concentration of American troops in history will be mobilized in the area about Plattsburg, New York, next month for the first Army Maneuvers, it was announced today by Major General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding the Second Corps Area.

More than 50,000 officers and men of the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves will participate in the maneuvers from August 13 to 27th, under General Drum's direction.

For the first time since the American Civil War a Field Army will be concentrated for action on the American Continent under the immediate command of a single officer.

The climax of the maneuvers will come when this Field Army consisting principally of four National Guard Divisions from the New England States, New York and New Jersey, advances in battle array against a somewhat smaller force of the Regular Army armed and equipped with the latest devices of modern, high-speed warfare.

General Drum himself will command the Field Army which will be composed of two Corps made up of two Divisions each. The first Corps, commanded by Major General Morris B. Payne, of the Connecticut National Guard, will consist of the 26th. (Massachusetts and New Hampshire) and the 43rd. (Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut) National Guard Divisions.

The Second Corps will be commanded by General William N. Haskell, of the New York National Guard. In it will be the 27th. (N. Y.) and the 44th. (N. J., N. Y.) National Guard Divisions. All National Guard troops will be commanded by their own officers.

Confronting these two Corps on the field of mock battle will be a defending force led by Major General James A. Woodruff, U. S. A., now Commanding General, First Corps Area, with headquarters at Boston. The defending force will consist principally of the First Division, Regular Army, drawn chiefly from military posts in New York State, the 18th. Infantry Brigade, Regular Army, from New England, and the Seventh Cavalry Brigade, the largest completely mechanized unit in the United States Army.

The work of the mechanized Cavalry Brigade will be watched with especial interest. There are no horses in the organization, and the rugged nature of the country in the maneuver area will test severely the effectiveness of mechanized troops operating under the most adverse conditions.

The spread of mechanization in European armies has been an outstanding military development since the World War, but there are many staunch partisans of the horse who maintain that the absence of the man on horseback is likely to prove fatal to the army which tries to ignore his essential usefulness. As the mechanized Cavalry Brigade from the Regular Army attempts to run rings around the 10th. Cavalry (Horse) from the New York National Guard, the experts will have every opportunity to gather material to support their pet arguments on the merits of machine warfare.

BANS LIQUOR CONTESTS.

Dealers in alcoholic beverages in New Jersey are prohibited from trying up with contests in conjunction with the sale of beer or alcoholic beverages, according to rulings issued by Commissioner D. Frederick Burnett.

Commissioner Burnett is also discouraging the use of contests whether tied up with dealers or not and has asked the radio stations to cooperate with him by keeping liquor advertising off the air.

In a typical letter to a brewer in regard to his attitude toward contests, the Commissioner said:

"I am not aware of anything in the law or in the present Rules and Regulations that would prohibit your advertising in the newspapers such a contest as you describe.

"Approval, however, is expressly withheld. Contests of this kind, whether words or imitations, are not conducive to sound control. They tend unduly to increase the consumption of liquor, especially if conditioned upon contestants mailing in answers accompanied by your labels.

"Irrespective of whether the contest is so hooked up or not, displays of the advertisements of such contest will not be permitted to be made on licensed premises in New Jersey. If you can do it, so can all other manufacturers. I see no reason for inducing the public to become whiskey-minded."—The American Press.

When another day has arrived we will find that we have consumed yesterday's tomorrow. When another tomorrow comes it will urge on our years, and still be a little beyond us."

CAN'T FOOL A LIQUOR DEALER.

Package liquor dealers who urge repeal of the Federal statute declaring 3.2 per cent beer non-intoxicating and demand that brewers stop advertising their product as a food are in agreement with the Federal Alcohol Administrator, W. S. Alexander, who more than a year ago told the beer makers to leave off saying their beverage is a "soft drink."

Moreover, this Federal official wants the brewing industry and its product regulated in the same manner as distillers of spirits.

The division among the sellers of liquor, as evidenced at the New York convention of the National Council of State Liquor Dealers, is a repetition of what occurred before prohibition. When it was evident that the Nation was rapidly going dry, the distillers on the one hand and the brewers on the other began to call each other names. The "hard liquor" dealers deny that beer is different from the product they retail and they appear to resent the brewers' efforts to divorce themselves from other branches of the liquor trade.

As to the charge that 3.2 per cent beer is intoxicating, at least one State Supreme Court has ruled that it is; dieticians declare that it has no food value, and Administrator Alexander remarks that "we have not yet come to the point where the citizens of any community, large or small, look upon the beer tavern or taproom in the same light as the soda fountain or corner drug store." The package liquor dealers insist that 3.2 beer will make a man drunk, and they ought to know. They're in the business.—Christian Science Monitor.

WHY DOESN'T HE PROPOSE?

Girls who wonder why their boy friends do not propose will be interested in a questionnaire on courtship and matrimony featured in the July 23rd. issue of The American Weekly, the big magazine distributed with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. On sale at all newsstands.

Early Chinaware Popular With Lovers of Antiques

The great reputation which old English china gained for itself in Europe and America in the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth centuries is due largely to the charm of its useful wares. By useful wares we mean the services of china made for table use, states Alice R. Rollins in the Los Angeles Times. Entire services, with all the pieces decorated to match, were not common until well after the middle of the Eighteenth century. Many of the factories producing them have long since passed out of existence. Such examples as have survived add pleasure or regret to the collector, according to his ability to classify or obtain them.

Other services were the productions of famous potters whose names have been associated with them by reason of some special form of decoration which is unique. This, together with an original limited production, has made them rare and desired by those collectors who like something out of the ordinary. In this connection we mention the unusual "Mocha" ware, first produced by the English potter, William Adams of Tunstall.

One of the best-known names among English potters is that of Adams. The family had long been engaged in the potting industry and had made many notable improvements in the manufacture of such wares. William Adams (1745-1805) was considered the most important member of this talented family. He was a close friend of Josiah Wedgwood and worked for him as pupil and associate. He began potting for himself about 1787 at Greengates, in Tunstall.

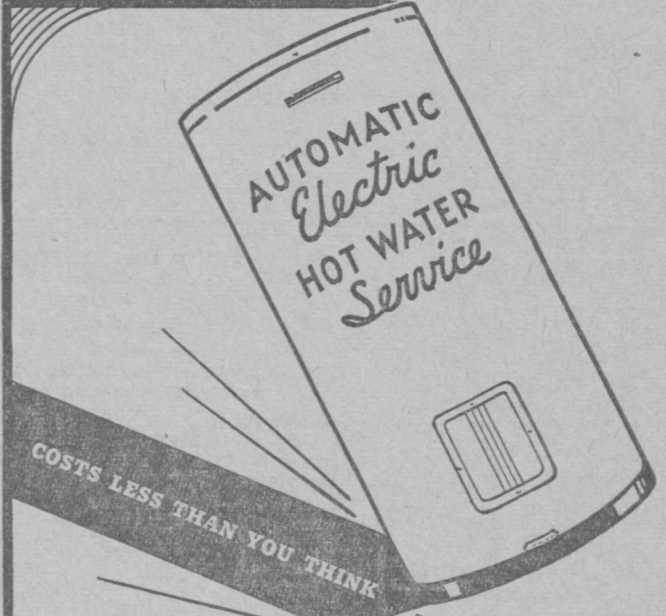
Baby Otter, Badger and Other Animals Like Play

Most playful of all wild creatures are otters, for even when full grown they cannot resist anything in the shape of a ball that floats. Baby badgers romp together, puffing out their fur until they look like black and white balls, then bouncing round and round on their short stiffened legs. A favorite game is for one to mount a fallen tree, and its companions to try to pull it down, relates Oliver G. Pike, F. Z. S., in London Tit-Bits Magazine.

Young polecats play a similar game, but are far more graceful. As they prance around, their slender backs are arched, and they look most attractive in their rich dark brown glossy fur. Badgers, polecats, stoats, and weasels have very little method in their play, unlike the organized games of the otter.

I doubt if anyone has ever detected play among fish, or seen lizards or snakes indulging in games. All these are cold blooded and are only active when the temperature is warm enough to give them an interest in life.

The play of foxes will often turn to tragedy so far as the farmer is concerned, for if they get among fowls they will kill one for food then, like puppies, chase everything that moves. If the birds had the sense to keep still the fox might pass them by, but he will slaughter them by the dozen while they continue to run.



Here's the point. The average operating cost for all Automatic Electric Water Heaters in our territory is now LESS THAN \$2.75 per month. What a bargain for all the HOT water you need whenever you want it any hour of the day or night. No work, get the real facts today and banish forever that annoying old-fashioned water heating method.

- New Modern ELECTRIC WATER HEATER**
- CLEANER**
No ashes—no smoke—no soot—no flame—nothing to create dirt.
- COOLER**
Water is heated from inside of the tank. Insulation prevents heat loss.
- SAFER**
Complete absence of fire hazard.
- CONVENIENT**
Can easily be placed anywhere. Modern styling adds to appearance of furnishings.

See them at
YOUR ELECTRICAL DEALERS
or the
POTOMAC EDISON CO.

Arrival of U. S. Fleet At Norfolk Extends Augmented Phone Facilities

Telephone Booth Trailers Popular As Call Volume Increases 44 Per Cent

When the entire U. S. fleet—47,000 men, 110 ships, 350 aircraft and all the trimmings—sailed into Hampton Roads and Yorktown, Va., recently, outgoing long distance telephone calls broke all records in the Tidewater area, according to officials of The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia. During the fleet's stay in Norfolk there was a 44 per cent increase in telephone calls.

The combined Pacific fleet and Atlantic squadron composed the visiting armada. This combination of naval strength included 7 battleships, 20 cruisers, 49 destroyers, 4 airplane carriers and 30 auxiliary ships. About 36,000 of the personnel were aboard the ships anchored in Hampton Roads and 11,000 were at Yorktown. As a result of the long absence from the continent of a large number of the



Telephone booth trailers, mobile units designed for sports events and just such gatherings as the Fleet's homecoming, handled hundreds of calls from officers and men alike.

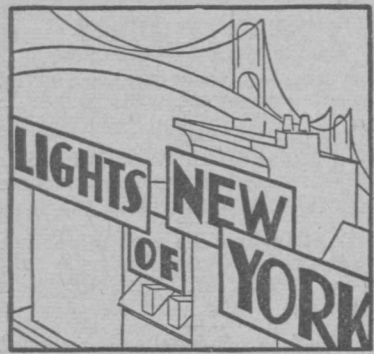
men, it was rightly expected that they would make much use of the telephone, so company officials made detailed advance plans for handling the greatly increased traffic loads.

Traffic forces in the Tidewater area were materially increased, additional pay station facilities were provided, which were supplemented by public telephone booth trailers at the fleet landings at Norfolk and Yorktown,

toll circuits were rearranged and augmented to facilitate the movement of traffic, and toll terminals and special lines were installed at hotels and naval reservations. Additional switchboard positions were placed in service at the Norfolk Naval Base and at the Navy Yard. The public telephone booth trailers met a real need and were very popular with the naval personnel.



JOSEPH L. MATHIAS Memorials
of Distinctive Design
Complete Selection Always on Display
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
at the price you plan to pay
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND
WESTMINSTER 127
Branch Office and Display
Pikesville - Baltimore, Md.



By L. L. STEVENSON

Impressed: Dorothy and Bill came up from Washington for a little visit with Mom and Pop and needing a haircut, Bill went to a barber who used to do his work when he lived on Washington Heights. The barber was very glad to see him and that of course led to conversation during which Bill remarked that he would be a guest of the President at the White House the next Wednesday evening. The barber endeavored to conceal it, but Bill, being a newspaper man, could detect doubt, so he produced the invitation which the barber read with great care. Having done so, instead of merely using bold snips with the scissors, he proceeded to cut each individual hair. About an hour later, Bill got out of the chair with the best haircut of his life—and the conviction that the barber is an admirer of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Variation: A couple of out-of-towners, a little the worse for wear, dropped into a downtown spot for further refreshment. Soon they became rather well acquainted with a young man who had a supply of excellent stories. Suddenly, the young man was attacked with a headache of great violence. Taking a dollar from his pocket, he asked one of the out-of-towners to go to the corner drugstore and get some aspirin. The out-of-towner was quite willing, but a complication arose. New York is full of crooks, the young man said, and he wanted to be sure the out-of-towner wouldn't vanish with his buck. The upshot of it was the out-of-towner left his wallet and his pal as security. When he returned, he found his pal but not the young man. The pal said the young man with the headache had become so ill he had had to retire to the wash room. An investigation disclosed the fact there was a door leading from the wash room to the street.

Surprise: A motorcycle rider, on a brand new machine, was proceeding gayly up Riverside drive the other evening when he heard a familiar putt-putt behind him. As he was keeping strictly within the law as to speed, he merely continued on his merry way. But the motorcycle officer drew up alongside of him and forced him to the curb. "What's the matter?" asked the rider with indignation in his voice. "I haven't broken any of the rules." "That's right, buddy," returned the officer. "But I want to look over the machine you're riding—I've never seen one like it before."

Start: Everyone, of course, has heard of the Great White Way with its thousands and thousands of feet of neon tubing and thousands and thousands of electric lights which produce the glare that turns night into day and lures moths from all over the country. It was only the other day, however, that Nicholas J. Kelley, a chief engineer in the department of water supply, gas and electricity, told how the whole thing began. Back in 1826, 120 gas lamps were installed from the Bowery to Grand street to replace 75 oil lamps which up to that time had been the only illumination.

Night Street Scene: Curiously bent and misshapen figures stealing out of shadows . . . and darting up to garbage cans . . . A policeman whistling softly as he strolls along swinging his club . . . A taxi driver removing the license from his cab before he goes into a restaurant . . . That piece of paper is his living and if stolen, it means trouble for him . . . A young couple whispering as they lean against the iron railing around an arcaway . . . and exchanging quick kisses before she slips into an old tenement.

End Piece: It was my impression that women's hats couldn't get any funnier. Continued observation on the streets, in the subways, in night clubs and at the World's fair convinced me that I was wrong. (Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

Testing of Seeds Weeds

Out Many Inferior Types LUBBOCK, TEXAS.—West Texas farmers are becoming more test-conscious, according to Early Peltier, seed analyst for the state department of agriculture stationed at Texas Technological college. "By asking that all seed be tested before buying they are gradually weeding out the sale of inferior seed," Peltier says. Volume of seed tested at the branch laboratory this year has been twice that of the first year. The branch was established in September, 1937.

News! Clam Bites Duck BENTON.—United States Marshal Hal Harvin took a clam into custody for duck hunting out of season. He found the clam clamped on the foot of a duck. The clam was so heavy the duck could not escape.

Romeo a Forgotten Man in Home Town

Final Resting Place Not Known in Verona.

VERONA, ITALY.—Romeo Montecchi, suitor of the famed Juliet, is a forgotten man in his home town of Verona.

Although according to Shakespeare's tragedy the immortal lovers died together rather than separated, no evidence is to be found here of the final resting place of history's foremost lover.

Juliet's tomb instead is placed on the banks of the river Po and is the object of visits of newlyweds.

Even the home where Juliet was born with the famous balcony under which Romeo pined with love is the scene of lovers' pilgrimages. The home is identified by a metal tablet on the outside wall indicating that it is the "palace" of the Capulets, Juliet's parents.

Romeo's home, which still stands in a small nearby street, likewise is forgotten and abandoned. The coat of arms of the proud Montecchi family now surrounds a blacksmith's shop.

Although tradition says that Romeo was buried with his beloved Juliet, the marble indication on the latter's tomb has no reference to Romeo.

Juliet's tomb is placed in a crypt of a small chapel erected, together with a cloister, during the last century after the stone coffin had been chipped two inches by souvenir hunters. It stands alongside an old Franciscan convent built in 1230 which, according to numerous authorities, is actually that of the celebrated Friar Lorenzo da Reggion, Shakespeare's "Friar Lawrence," who blessed the secret marriage of the two unhappy lovers.

The cloister is bordered with chestnut trees and cypresses and gay with bright flowers, fountains and old stone seats. In the center of the shady cloister stands a bust of the poet of Stratford on Avon, on a slender column, sole guardian of the tomb of "True and Faithful Juliet."

Romeo is even forgotten in the "fan mail." Outside of Juliet's tomb there is a small letterbox labeled "Mail for Juliet." According to tradition, Italian lovers believe that visitors who drop a message in the box will be lucky in love. According to the old custodian of the tomb, Ettore Bellina, Romeo has never received a line.

Research Reveals Cats And Dogs Mental Equals

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—The only difference in the intelligence of a dog and a cat is that a dog is "something of a socialist while a cat is an individualist," according to Dr. Charles M. Diserens, assistant professor of psychology at the University of Cincinnati here.

Dr. Diserens, who has made a life-long study of cats, says that persons who favor dogs over cats or who believe dogs have a higher degree of intelligence just don't know their cats. He believes one animal is about as intelligent as the other and that there is little difference in their nerve centers.

Although classifying cats as rugged individuals, Dr. Diserens wants it understood that felines have a genuine capacity for gratitude. He says this fact may often be noted during and after medical treatment, when they become deeply grateful and very often more affectionate.

Some cats are aggressive, some are lazy; some like to fight, some avoid scraps; some appear to think philosophically and some think quickly and practically, Dr. Diserens says, but all display individual personalities as distinct as those of human beings, he adds.

Home Founding Fulfills Desire After 21 Years

SWARTHMORE, PA.—A 35-acre estate here is being turned into a home for 11 aged women—just as Miss Sally P. Gibbons, a Quaker spinster, provided in her will prior to her death 21 years ago.

The home never was established because trustees of Miss Gibbons' estate held it did not have sufficient income. A special master appraised the \$500,000 estate and determined that the project could be carried out.

Qualifications for the 11 permanent guests are:

- They must be past 40.
- They must be dependent.
- They must be Protestants.

To make them feel at home, the guests must tend their own rooms, although there will be a staff of three to operate the home.

Blind Typist Obtains Civil Service Position

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Miss Thomasina Donofrio, 24, is the first blind person in the history of Syracuse to win a provisional appointment as a dictaphone typist. She was appointed by the state civil service commission to fill the position at the offices of the Onondaga county public welfare department.

Miss Donofrio said she hoped that the appointment would convince Syracuse employers that blind persons "are as competent at some types of work as people with normal vision."

Miss Donofrio, who has been blind 10 years, learned typing at the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia, N. Y.

Magnesium in Great Demand

Available Supply Short of Present Requirements Of Industry.

WASHINGTON.—Increasing demand for magnesium, competitor of aluminum, is now reported to be in excess of the available supply, and plant extensions are predicted. The present capacity in the United States is about 3,000 short tons.

"A cubic foot of aluminum is one-third the weight of a cubic foot of structural steel, but a cubic foot of magnesium weighs only two-thirds as much as aluminum," says the National Geographic society.

"Magnesium costs 40 per cent more per pound than aluminum, but because of its lighter weight, the cubic foot of magnesium would cost slightly less than the cubic foot of aluminum."

"One-twelfth of the earth's crust is aluminum, but magnesium can be obtained from sea water which covers twice the land areas. All domestic magnesium today comes from Michigan brine wells, but magnesium compounds are being produced in the United States today from sea water.

"Magnesium possesses many of the qualities which have made aluminum valuable to industry; it can be machined as are other metals; it can be hammered into shape, drawn into wire, or extruded into various forms.

Used in Airplanes.

"Because of its lightness, magnesium has been entering more and more into airplane construction, this industry consuming about 70 per cent of the magnesium castings produced. These are mostly alloys of magnesium and aluminum, the alloys being stronger than either metal separately. Extended use of magnesium can reduce the weight of an airplane almost 200 pounds.

"To armament and self-sufficiency programs are ascribed the increased world production of 18,000 tons, of which Germany produced 10,000 tons, according to estimates of the U. S. bureau of mines. It is today the lightest structural metal commercially available.

"Government scientists predict the greater use of magnesium in the manufacture of motor cars, buses, trucks and trailers, in line with the present trend toward the reduction of the weight of these products. Domestic resources, in their opinion, can supply an expanding demand without increase in price.

"Nowhere is magnesium found as a metal; it occurs only in its several compounds. The sulphate, epsom salts, was discovered in 1695, but the metal itself was not isolated until 1808, thus antedating aluminum by about 16 years. Commercial production did not begin in the United States until 1915.

"Because of its unusual qualities, magnesium is already being used in widely varied products; it is used in vacuum-sweepers and also in bread-slicing and bread-wrapping machinery; in reel magazines for motion picture cameras, pneumatic tools, and needle bars in the textile industries; in binoculars and in optical lens-grinding forms, in light-weight radio equipment—and in fireworks.

Compounds Important.

"Far more important from a tonnage standpoint than the metal itself are the compounds. These are used in making cement and stucco, in plaster-board and partition tiles, in insulating materials; also in fertilizers and in large quantities for furnace linings in the metals industries.

"The most common form is the carbonate, 'magnesite,' which is mined in many places. The only commercial sources in the United States are in California and Washington, which together yield 200,000 short tons a year, valued at \$1,500,000.

"Russia is the largest producer of magnesite, but exports little. The principal exports have come from the Austrian region of Germany, and from China and Greece. The largest exports have gone to Japan. During the World War the price of magnesite jumped from \$20 a ton to \$50.

"In 1935, in the stratosphere flight of the National Geographic society-army air corps balloon, Explorer II, the observer and pilot, with a ton of scientific apparatus, were enclosed in a nine-foot spherical gondola. It was made of an alloy of more than 95 per cent pure magnesium, 4 per cent aluminum, and a small amount of manganese. The shell was only three-sixteenths of an inch thick. Every pound saved in weight, it was estimated, enabled the balloon to ascend an additional 15 feet."

English Jury Rejects Fingerprint Evidence

LONDON.—A perfect thumbprint on a trinket box in a burgled house was the only evidence offered against George Albert Stone, accused of housebreaking—and the jury rejected it and found him not guilty.

A Scotland Yard fingerprint expert said that 40 characteristics in the thumbprint corresponded with the impression of Stone's right thumb.

May Solve Dispute Over Shakespeare

Pages in British Museum Identified as Bard's.

LONDON.—Hope of a definite settlement of the claim that Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, wrote the plays of William Shakespeare, was offered in three faded, blotched scraps of paper preserved under glass in a show case in the British museum.

Dr. Robin Flower, deputy keeper of manuscripts of the museum, said that he believed, after years of study, that the fragments were written by Shakespeare, and thus were the only original Shakespearean writings known to exist, aside from a few mere signatures.

"If my verdict is correct," he said, "we shall be relieved forever of the wearisome assertion that anybody else but Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare."

The three fragments, in untidy writing, are ranged in the museum alongside open pages of a manuscript book in Bacon's neat, scholarly hand. They are three pages from the play on Sir Thomas More, and are part of the world famous Harleian collection of the museum, the collection of Robert Harley and his son Edward, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries.

"The conditions in which these pages were written," Dr. Flower explained, "imply that they were the original composition of a journeyman dramatist called in by his company to patch up a play to certain features of which a censor might have been expected to object. And the great lawyer (Bacon) or the magnificent nobleman (the seventeenth earl of Oxford) whom wild theorists prefer to Shakespeare as the author of Shakespeare's plays do not fit easily in this role."

It was in 1769, more than 150 years after Shakespeare's death, that the theory was first advanced that Bacon really wrote Shakespeare's plays. Little attention was caused then but the theory was revived in 1848 and the controversy over it has raged ever since.

Manufacturers Now Use Scents to Boost Sales

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The manufacture of odors has reached the boom stage because producers of various commodities have discovered that "the better it smells the better it sells," according to Dr. Harold G. Hewitt, assistant chemistry professor at the University of Buffalo.

"The old can of glue appears now with an odor of spring flowers," Dr. Hewitt pointed out. "The painter offers not only the color you wish, but paint that is free from the so-called 'paint odor.' The food industry has taken to scenting the inks which appear on food packages to make the product more attractive. Most articles of clothing have the odor of starch employed in manufacture masked with perfume."

Declaring that emotions can be influenced by the nose, Dr. Hewitt recalled how scented stationery was followed on the market by books and magazines with delicately scented pages to give their readers added enjoyment.

"It would not surprise me at all," he said, "to learn that soon not only will we buy gasoline which is tinted to suit our eyes, but probably scented to please our nose."

Chinese Hold Classes In Caves in Mountains

KWEILIN, CHINA.—Students from various parts of China are now flocking to the caves in the mountains of Kwangsi near here.

When schoolwork seemed at a standstill as the Japanese were incessantly bombing this mountainous province, a Chinese teacher, Tao Tze-shing, hit upon the idea of using the 18 huge caves for schoolhouses and it proved at once an unqualified success.

The Han Min middle school, formerly of Nanking, the Kiangsue educational institute, and the China vocational educational institute which was once in the French concession, Shanghai, are all now in the large Kwangsi caves. In the smaller ones are libraries.

Numerous radio sets have been placed in these improvised schoolrooms and the students are kept fully informed of all that is going on in the present clash. Often they can hear appeals and exhortations sent out from Chungking by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Law Against Ornaments In Colonies Uncovered

BOSTON.—In 1651 colonists had to own £200 before being allowed to wear gold or silver ornaments, silk bands or scarfs.

But magistrates and other public officers, their families, military officers and soldiers then in service and those whose estates had become "decayed" were exempt from the ruling passed by the general court of Massachusetts Bay colony, according to the WPA historical records survey.

Giant Oak 1,200 Years Old SAN MARINO, CALIF.—The gigantic oak tree here, known as "The Sentinel of the Ages," is believed by scientists to be the oldest and largest oak in the world. Its age has been established at 1,200 years. The tree's circumference is 20 feet and its spread more than 60.

'Buddy, Spare a Dime'

Plea Saves His \$200 Roll

SAN FRANCISCO.—F. L. Thomasson teaches psychology in Los Angeles. He practices what he teaches. Unable to sleep last night Thomasson took a midnight stroll. A rough looking man followed him and at a dark corner moved in front of him. Thomasson thought he was going to be held up. Then he thought of his psychology.

Changing his own course abruptly, he headed straight for the stranger. "Hi, buddy," he said, "can you spare me a dime? I haven't eaten since . . ."

"Well, I'll be—," gasped the startled stranger. "And here I was gonna hold you up!"

Thomasson said he got the dime. He put it in a pocket where he was carrying \$200 and walked away.

Texas Man Stitches Up Tendon in His Own Hand

DALLAS, TEXAS.—An ordinary needle and white thread aren't exactly the right thing for sewing up a cut hand, C. C. Murphy had learned. Emergency hospital physicians who examined the job Murphy performed on himself commented that it was neatly done all right, but fixing up a severed tendon isn't quite as simple as darning a sock. They removed the stitches and sent Murphy to the city hospital to have the job done over again.

Police Thwart 'Suttee' by Youthful Indian Widow

CALCUTTA, INDIA.—A 14-year-old widow was prevented from committing "suttee"—throwing herself on the funeral pyre of her dead husband—at Jubbulpore in the central provinces.

Police arrived at the cremation ground just in time to seize the girl as she was about to throw herself on the flames.

"Suttee," considered by the Hindus to be an act of virtue, was abolished throughout British India by law in 1829.

Health Help

PLYMOUTH, N. C.—A thief speeded the recovery of Sheriff J. K. Reid of this place. The invader's theft of a pistol and sword from the sheriff's brought the angry Reid from his sick bed in a hurry. The sheriff got well—but the thief got away.

LET DOWN



Maiden—Can you drive with one hand, Mr. Cornstossel?

Aged Suitor (eagerly)—Wall, I should say.

Maiden—Then I wish you would take your whiskers off my face.

DON'T LET IT SPREAD!



SCHOLARSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT

Competitive Examination

A competitive examination will be held on Wednesday, July 19, at 9:00 A. M. in the Westminster High School to fill the vacant scholarship to

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE (tuition)

Applicants are requested to send their names to the office of the Board of Education on or before this date. Applicants must meet requirements for certification to college.

BOARD OF EDUCATION Westminster, Maryland

IMPROVED
UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson
By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Dean of The Moody Bible Institute
of Chicago.
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for July 16

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

REHOBOAM: A MAN WHO MADE A FOOLISH CHOICE

LESSON TEXT—I Kings 12:1-5, 12-17, 20.
GOLDEN TEXT—A man's pride shall bring him low.—Proverbs 29:23.

"He did evil because he prepared not his heart to seek the Lord"—this is the divine epitome of the life of Rehoboam as given in II Chronicles 12:14.

Life is full of choices, and the decisions we make determine our destiny both in this life and in the life to come. Since the great issues of our life may hinge on the simplest of choices, it is obvious that we need guidance at every point and in every moment of life. The counsel of men, the right impulses which are born of good breeding, the light of knowledge—all these may help us to make right choices. But since there is only One who has all the knowledge, who can see the end from the beginning, who has all the power to make His decisions effective, it is obviously folly of the highest degree to do without His holy guidance, especially since God is willing to give it without money and without price even to the humblest believer.

Men and women, let us not follow the foolishness of Rehoboam. Let us seek first God's kingdom and His righteousness, and then we are assured that everything else shall be added unto us (Matt. 6:33).

The picture before us is astonishingly up-to-date. People were crying for relief from tax burdens. One group of leaders counseled moderation; another group, said in effect, tax them all you can and keep on spending. The king, who in a monarchy had the final decree in his power, replied to the plea of the people with the 900 B. C. equivalent of our modern slang expression, "Oh, yeah?" and the ten tribes promptly revolted.

I. A Reasonable Request (vv. 1-5).

Governments exist for the people, not the people for the government. Political leaders seem to forget this axiom and begin to rule as though they need not listen to the reasonable pleas of the people. Tax burdens rise, regimentation of the life of the nation takes place, and sooner or later the people rise to overthrow the government. It happened in Rome, it was back of the French Revolution, it brought an uprising of the serfs of Russia, it can and will happen elsewhere if men who rule do not listen to reason.

Rehoboam made at least one wise decision—to wait three days before speaking and to seek counsel. He needed this, for having been brought up in the palace of Solomon, without proper training for his place as king, he was quite unable to make immediate answer to their request. Incidentally, we note that much of the folly of Rehoboam is chargeable to the neglect of his father to rear him properly. May that terrible thing never be said about you and me regarding our children.

II. An Unreasonable Refusal (vv. 12-15).

The picture of the two groups of advisers is a most graphic one and should afford the teacher an excellent opportunity to show young people especially, how important it is to heed the counsel of their elders. Even so youth stands today at the fork of the road. Let us in all kindness, love, and tact seek to help them choose the right way.

III. The Inevitable Revolt (vv. 16, 17, 20).

The people, long submissive and apparently servile, ultimately come to the point where they think, and when they do, dictatorial rulers tumble from their self-made thrones. Would that the people of the earth realized the power which they have and that they would use it for the glory of God. Rehoboam felt the power of the people who revolted, others have followed him, for it is still true in the world that the rulers "do evil" because "they prepare not their hearts to seek the Lord."

Rehoboam, who had awaited the arrival of this crucial hour in anticipation of taking his place as the king of the ten tribes, was ready, and was at once chosen as the leader of those who withdrew from the rule of the house of David. Rehoboam's sin brought this about, but it was also in the counsels of God (v. 15). As Alexander Maclaren expresses it, "... the historian draws back the curtain. On earth stand the insolent king and mutinous people, each driving at their ends, and neither free of sin and selfishness. A stormy sea of people, without thought of God, rages below, and above sits the Lord, working His great purpose by men's sin. That divine control does not in the least affect the freedom or the responsibility of the actors. Rehoboam's disregard of the people's terms was 'a thing brought about of the Lord,' but it was Rehoboam's sin none the less."

New York Skyscrapers Form Back Drop For Air View of Fair



NEW YORK (Special)—This remarkable air view of the New York World's Fair shows the World of Tomorrow that has sprung up against the background of New York City of Today.

The Trylon and Perisphere, theme of the New York Fair, are seen dominating the 1216½-acre tract. At the lower right is the international area with its magnificent foreign pavilions grouped around the Court of Peace below the Lagoon

of Nations. At the lower left is the Court of States. The picture shows the Fair's close proximity to Broadway and the skyscrapers of upper Manhattan.

Actually the Fair is only 10 minutes from Broadway by Long Island Railroad, and about 25 minutes by subway. By motor the trip requires about 30 minutes, with 5 parking fields furnishing ample space. New roads and bridges have prevented congestion of traffic.

Room Bureaus Set Up For New York Fair

NEW YORK (Special)—Two agencies have been set up in New York City to insure World's Fair visitors' getting living accommodations at a most reasonable price.

One is the Mayor's Official World's Fair Housing Bureau, Inc., with headquarters in the Chanin Building, 122 East 42d Street, set up by Mayor LaGuardia to locate rooms for visitors in private homes and dwellings.

The other is the Hotel Room Information Bureau of the Hotel Association of New York City, representing 180 hotels with a total capacity of 80,000 rooms. The bureau is at association headquarters, 221 West 57th Street.

Both agencies function without any charge to the visitor in finding him clean and comfortable accommodations at a price within his means. Rooms in private dwellings range in price from \$1 per night per person upward, with the average per person \$1.50.

Every Western Union and Postal Telegraph office is equipped to handle requests for rooms in conjunction with the Housing Bureau's operation. Every policeman in New York City is familiar with the plan and is equipped to give visitors first hand information on methods of obtaining registered and sponsored rooms.

On making the application for a room the visitor pays a deposit of 50 cents per night per person for which he receives a receipt. The receipt may be presented to the landlord in lieu of cash as part payment for the room.

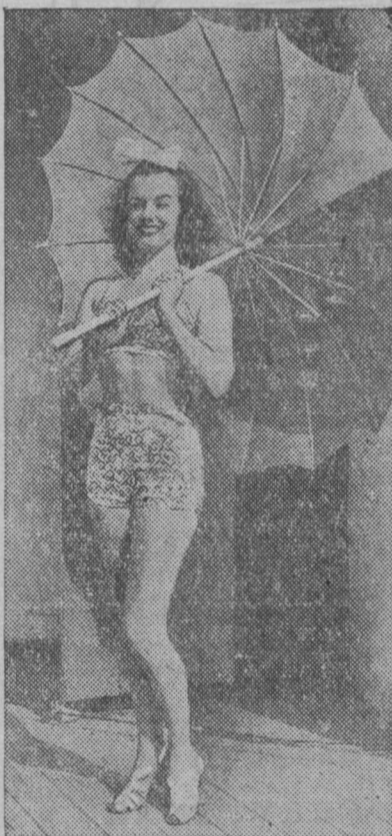
Priests as Firemen

In 1705, King Louis XIV of France founded the Paris fire brigade. Forty firemen formed the first brigade, and they were recruited from workmen used to doing their jobs high above the ground. A number of years later, an auxiliary fire brigade was formed for the guarding of Paris. This was composed of four companies of priests. The great bell of the cathedral of Notre Dame was used as a fire warning. On one occasion, when there was a big fire at the famous hospital of the Hotel Dieu (which adjoins Notre Dame), 20 of these firemen-priests were burned to death in trying to rescue the patients.

Deep and Shallow Water

Provided there is sufficient water to float the body, the depth of water makes no difference to the swimmer, its buoyancy being the same in both cases. The popular belief that swimming is easier in deep water is incorrect, though perhaps the mental effect has some influence. A person swimming in shallow water knows that on the least fatigue he may stop swimming and stand on the bottom; in deep water he knows he cannot do this but must exert himself to swim well and under these circumstances it may seem easier to him.

AQUACADE STAR



NEW YORK (Special)—Aqualle Eleanor Holm, star of Billy Rose's Aquacade at the New York World's Fair, pictured as she awaits her cue in the huge marine amphitheatre where the water spectacle is staged.

Helping Hand

The lecturer raised his voice with emphatic confidence. "I venture to assert," he said, "that there isn't a man in this audience who has ever done anything to prevent the destruction of our forests."

A modest-looking man in the back of the hall stood up. "I-er-I've shot woodpeckers," he said.

From the Mouths of Babes

One evening when a socially prominent woman was entertaining some lady friends, she said: "Listen. My children are going to say their good night speech."

The pattering of little feet was heard—then silence. Suddenly from the stairway came a little voice. "Hey, Mamma, Willie found a bedbug."

Biology Lesson

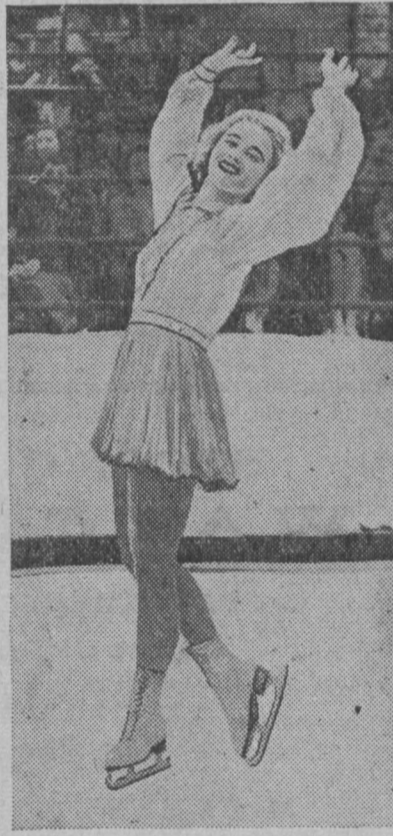
The arithmetic class was learning weights and measures.

"What does milk come in?" asked the teacher. "In pints," ventured Betty. "And what else?" "I know," shouted Johnny, who had spent the last summer on the farm, "in squirts!"

Inheritance

"Billy," said his father sternly, "I want you to learn better table manners. You're a regular little pig at the table. I suppose you know what a pig is?" Billy meekly replied: "Yes, sir; it's a hog's little boy."

Fair Ice Ballerina



NEW YORK (Special)—Erna Andersen, Norwegian skating champion and star of the ice show at Sun Valley in the Amusement Area of the New York World's Fair, illustrates her prowess as a figure skater.

HE LOST

William Knockover was in imminent danger of having his driving license taken away. He had run down a man, and his victim hadn't any chance of recovering.

"Didn't you know that if you struck this pedestrian, he would be seriously injured?" inquired the judge to William Knockover.

"Yes, sir," was the response. "Then why didn't you zigzag your car and endeavor to miss him?" asked the judge again.

"He was zigzagging himself, and outguessed me, your Honour," was the reply.

First Round

He—Remember when we first met in that revolving door at the post office?

She—That wasn't the first time we met.

He—Yes, but it was the first time we started going around together.

All Things Equal

Old Lady (as husband fails to help her up the steps of railway coach)—Henry, you ain't so gallant as when I was a gal.

Husband—No, Lettie, and you ain't so buoyant as when I was a Boy.

Practical Suggestion

Prospective Buyer—There are eight in my family, and we have a lot of friends.

Auto Salesman—Let me sell you this second-hand patrol wagon. It has held 20—in a pinch."

Varied Diet Helps Prevent Sickness

Science of Nutrition Has Made Great Progress

By EDITH M. BARBER

MEDICAL practice has changed materially within a generation. Wise persons go to the doctor before they are sick in order to remain well. Periodic health examinations and preventive medicine interest physicians fully as much as the treatment of disease.

One of the best preventive measures which can be taken and one of the most common prescriptions has to do with the daily diet. At a meeting of a medical association, a nutritionist was invited to address the gathering upon this subject. In her talk she mentioned the fact that more progress in the science of nutrition had been made in the last 25 years than in all previous time. While minerals and vitamins in capsule form are an asset in the treatment of diseases caused by inadequate diet, she made the point that the principal sources of dietary needs should be natural foods from the garden, grocer, orchard, dairy and butcher shop.

As has been stated so often in this column, a good varied diet containing plenty of milk, fruits and vegetables, some eggs, meat or fish and cereals, sweets and fats will insure the foundations of good health.

Salmon Loaf.

One pound can salmon
2 tablespoons melted butter
2 eggs, well beaten
¼ cup bread crumbs
¼ cup cream
¼ cup chopped parsley
Salt
Pepper

Flake salmon. Add butter, eggs, crumbs, cream and parsley. Season to taste. Bake in a greased loaf pan, in moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahrenheit, about one-half hour, or until loaf becomes firm. Serve four. Serve with tomato sauce.

Tomato Sauce.

Salmon liquor
1 tablespoon melted butter
½ cup milk
1 tablespoon cornstarch
2 tablespoons milk
4 tablespoons catsup
Salt
Pepper

Add liquor and butter to milk, bring to a boil and thicken with the cornstarch which has been mixed with the two tablespoons of milk. Add catsup and seasoning. Serve hot on salmon loaf.

Toasted Cheese.

½ pound cheese
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon mustard
Paprika
1 egg
½ to 1 cup milk

Cut the cheese into small pieces. Place in a greased pan. Sprinkle with the mixed seasonings. Beat egg slightly, add one-half cup of milk, and pour over the cheese. Add enough more milk to cover. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees Fahrenheit, 10 to 15 minutes, until cheese is melted and a slightly

brown crust has formed. Serve at once.

Succotash.

½ pound string beans
1 pound lima beans
Salt
½ cup cream
Pepper
Nutmeg

Remove ends and snap or cut beans into one-inch pieces. Shell limas. Wash vegetables and cook separately, covered, in a small amount of salted water until tender. Combine, add cream, sprinkle with pepper and a little nutmeg.

Salad Plate

6 hard cooked eggs
¼ cup mayonnaise
1 teaspoon mixed mustard
½ teaspoon onion juice
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper
1 can consommé Madrilene
Lettuce

Shell eggs, cut in halves and remove yolks carefully. Mash yolks thoroughly, add mayonnaise, and seasonings. Mix well and refill shells with this mixture. Open consommé, chilled until firm, and slice; arrange in center of salad plate, surround with stuffed eggs. Garnish with lettuce.

Creamed Scallions.

2 bunches scallions
4 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons flour
1½ cups milk
½ cup onion stock
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper

Wash scallions. Cut tops in one-inch pieces and cook with scallions in boiling salted water about 10 minutes until tender. Drain and reserve one-half cup of stock. Melt butter, stir in flour and when well blended, add milk and stock, stirring over a medium flame until smooth and thick. Add seasonings and cook scallions and tops. Heat and serve.

Fried Summer Squash.

Wash, but do not pare, summer squash. Slice in one-half inch pieces and dip in well-seasoned flour. Fry in deep hot fat (375 degrees Fahrenheit) until golden brown, drain on soft paper and sprinkle with salt. Instead of frying the squash in deep fat, the floured squash may be sautéed in butter for 10 to 15 minutes. (Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

The Garden of Eden

On the supposition that the Garden of Eden narrative in Genesis describes a real country, any number of efforts have been made to establish its location, and many books have been written on the subject, often widely disagreeing. Some have located Eden near the town of Kormah, in southern Babylonia, not far from the Persian gulf. This is at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, in what is now the British mandatory kingdom of Iraq. Others have placed the Garden in Armenia, near the sources of these rivers. The region near Damascus, in Syria, has also been suggested; and some extremists have argued that it was in America, or Australia, or at the North Pole. The general opinion is that the description in the second chapter of Genesis refers to southern Babylonia.

Westminster defeated Harney, on Sunday, July 9, with a score of 13 to 10, as follows:

Westminster	ABR	BH	O	A	E
E. Krebs, cf, rf	6	3	3	1	0
D. Hodeman, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Fritz, 2b	4	3	3	1	4
Schmidt, 3b	5	1	1	5	3
W. Bixler, cf, ss	5	2	2	2	1
Mull, rf	3	0	2	0	0
Dixon, ss	3	1	0	0	2
H. Krebs, 1b	5	1	1	1	1
Leese, c	6	0	2	7	0
D. Bixler, p	3	1	0	1	0
Wagner, p	2	0	1	0	0
Totals	46	13	17	30	11
Harney	ABR	BH	O	A	E
Plantz, 1b	6	0	3	8	0
Wildasin, c	6	1	1	10	1
F. Shank, 2b	6	1	1	3	2
Blettner, ss	5	3	3	3	0
Smith, lf	5	1	1	1	0
Chenoweth, 3b	6	1	0	2	1
E. Hahn, cf	1	0	0	0	0
Tracey, p	4	0	2	2	1
Rifle, p, cf	4	2	2	2	2
Eyler, rf	5	1	2	1	0
Totals	49	10	14	30	10

Score by Innings:
Westmin's 5 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 3—13
Harney 0 0 0 2 3 1 2 1 1 0—10

Earned Runs, Harney 6; Westminster, 12. Runs batted in—Plantz 2; Wildasin, 1; Blettner, 2; Smith 1; Chenoweth, 1; Tracey, 2; Eyler 1; E. Krebs 1; Fritz 2; W. Bixler, 1; Mull 3; Dixon 1; H. Krebs, 3; Leese, 2. Stolen bases—F. Shank, 1; Blettner, 1; Smith 1; E. Krebs 1. Home Runs—Wildasin, 1. 3-base hits—D. Hodeman, W. Bixler, Blettner, Mull. 2-base hits—Plantz, 1; Blettner, 2; Tracey, 1; Rifle, 1; Eyler 1; F. Krebs 1; H. Krebs, 1; D. Bixler, 1. Left on bases—Harney, 10; Westminster, 9. Sacrifice hits—D. Hodeman, Blettner. Struck out by—Rifle, 4; Tracey, 6; Bixler, 4; Wagner, 3. Bases on balls—Rifle, 3; Tracey, 4; Bixler, 0; Wagner, 1. Hits of—Rifle, 7; Tracey 10; Bixler, 8; Wagner, 1. Hit by pitcher—Dixon, Rifle. Wild Pitch—Wagner, 1. Double plays—Blettner to Shank to Plantz. Winning pitcher—Wagner. Losing pitcher—Tracey. Umpires—Shaner, Campbell. Scorer—Eckenrode.

MARYLAND CROP REPORT.

College Park, Md., July 11, 1939.—The total acreage of Maryland field crops for harvest this year is about two percent below last year, according to the July 1 crop survey made by the Maryland Crop Reporting Service. Small increases indicated for corn, oats, barley, rye, tame hay, tobacco, and soybeans are more than offset by a drastic decrease in winter wheat and a small decrease in potatoes and cowpeas. Indicated yields for most of the main crops are below last year but near average except corn, which is about 4 bushels per acre above average. Total production of main crops is indicated to be below last year except barley, rye, and sweet potatoes.

Corn. The estimated acreage of corn is about 1 percent more than the acreage harvested last year. The indicated yield of 35 bushels per acre this year is below last year, but considerably more than the 30.6 average bushels for the period 1928-37. Stocks of old corn on Maryland farms is above both last year and the average. Corn is in fair to good condition over the State. The crop is somewhat later than usual due to delayed planting caused by dry weather during planting time. On July 1 the crop ranged from a few inches high to tassellings in some early fields.

Wheat. The drastic acreage reduction this year together with an indicated yield below last year have reduced the crop below those produced in 1932 and 1933. Excepting these two years the crop is indicated to be the smallest since 1875. The estimated crop this year is 7,334,000 bushels compared with the 1928-37 average production of 8,415,000 bushels. A considerable acreage has been turned under for green manure especially in the 5 Southern Maryland Counties. Dry weather hastened maturing in some areas and reduced earlier expected yields.

Oats. Although the acreage is estimated to be larger than last year the indicated production is 1,161,000 bushels, or 12 percent below the 1,312,000 bushels produced last year. The dry weather stunted the plant considerably and heads are light. The indicated yield this year is 27 bushels per acre compared with 32 bushels last year and 28 bushels the 1928-37 average.

Barley. The acreage was materially increased this year. Most of the increased acreage this year is 74,000 compared to 41,000 last year. Present yield prospects of 30 bushels per acre indicate a crop of 2,220,000 bushels—by far the largest crop ever produced in the State. The acreage from 1889 to about 1929 remained at less than 10,000 acres. The acreage more than trebled between 1929 and 1932, being about 31,000 acres in 1932.

Campus Love Revealed In Letter 82 Years Old

OXFORD, OHIO.—Love will find a way out—even after 82 years. From the historic walls of Fisher hall, at Miami university, workmen recently extracted written evidence of the secret "crush" of a sophomore coed in the late 1850s for a mustachioed upperclassman. The coed, Emily Jack, from Muncie, Ind., one lazy afternoon in spring was engaged in writing a letter to her parents when she glanced out the dormitory window and saw Ike Jordan, her secret hero, walking on the campus. In her absent-minded reverie, Miss Jack wrote the name of Ike Jordan four times on the letter before discovering the error. She threw the defaced letter on a shelf, where it slipped through a crevice in the dormitory wall.

Federal Report Scores Billboards on Highways

WASHINGTON.—The bureau of public roads, in its report recommending a nationwide national defense highway system, took a crack at the billboards and roadside stands, labeling them "positive menaces" to driving safety which "must be controlled." "The mere presence of these numerous, close-crowding objects and establishments is a distraction to drivers of vehicles," the bureau said. "Some of them, by every conceivable device, endeavor to attract the attention of drivers of vehicles from their primary responsibility; most of them contribute largely to the hazards of unexpected stopping, turning, and emergence upon the highways of both vehicles and pedestrians." "All are positive menaces and must be controlled, and the only probability of material improvement lies in a general and substantial widening of the rights-of-way of the more important roads, together with effective border control."

Tobacco-Chewing Deer Is Pet of New York Section

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A deer that breakfasts and dines in Hamlin farmhouses, sees his young friends off to school and roams the fields impatiently until they return. The deer, usually called Peter, was tamed by CCC boys encamped at Hamlin. It was turned loose last November and immediately struck up a lasting friendship with the Hamlin school children. By all rules of nature a deer is supposed to be timid, but this one will knock you over or sit on your lap. Even passing motorists don't frighten the year-old deer. A handful of tobacco, Peter's only vice, will tempt the pet inside the car. Peter scorns the companionship of 15 other deer in nearby Hamlin Beach park.

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- 2 Boxes Ernst Honey Corn Flakes 11c
- 2 Large Boxes Post Toasties 19c
- 2 Boxes Force Toasted Whole Wheat Flakes, 23c and 1 colored Napkin free.
- 2 Boxes Huskies 15c
- 1 Large Box Kellogg all Bran 20c
- 12 lb Bag Big Savings Flour 25c
- 12 lb Bag Pillsbury Flour 43c
- 2 Boxes Elbo Macaroni 9c
- 2 lbs Prunes 15c
- 2 lbs Extra Choice Peaches 25c
- 10 lbs Granulated Sugar 46c
- 2 No. 1 Cans Fruit Cocktail 29c
- 1 doz Zinc Jar Caps 19c
- 3 Boxes Jar Rubbers 10c
- 1 doz. Mason Qt. Jars 65c
- 2 Large Rinso 37c
- 3 Cakes Lux or Lifebuoy Soap 17c
- 2 Boxes of 80 Marcal Napkins 19c
- Large Juicy Oranges 25, 30, 35c doz.
- Jumbo Watermelons 39c all guaranteed
- Jumbo Bananas, 2 doz 25c

Save Money As You Spend It

F. E. SHAUM

Meats and Groceries
Phone 54-R
TANEYTOWN, MD.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will have public sale, in Keysville, Md., on **SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1939**, at 1:30 o'clock, the following personal property:
FABER PIANO AND RECORDS. good shape; couch, big set of chairs, 6 round-back chairs, 6 square back chairs, 6 cane-seated chairs, 3 other chairs, large rocker, cane-seated rocker, large Slagenhaupt rocker, 2 small rockers, 6-ft. extension table, 2 ice boxes, bedroom suite and spring, picture frames, 1 other bed, Victrola, small; large Victrola and record; 10 bushel baskets, power washer, cream separator, sewing table, dishes and jelly glasses, 250 lb platform scales, and other articles too numerous to mention.
TERMS—CASH.
THOMAS FOX.
7-14-3t

SMART MONEY
KNOWS WHERE TO GO AFTER READING THE ADS IN THIS NEWSPAPER.

NOW THIS DE LUXE EQUIPPED Economy Six Westinghouse Refrigerator

only \$149.50

New Two-tone Froster Door... Delphinium Blue Set including Butter Dish, Two Ovenware Food Saver Dishes and 2-qt. Water Server... all matching...

with these features

- Smart New Styling, Dulux Finish
- All-Steel, Turret-Top Construction
- 10% Added Shelf Area (now 12.89 sq. ft.)
- Fast-Freezing Sanalloy Froster
- Porcelain Food Liner, Micarta Door Liner
- New 9-Point Cold Regulator
- Full Power Economizer Sealed-in Mechanism

C. O. FUSS & SON
TANEYTOWN, MD.

STOCK CLEARANCE WATCH SALE

Great Reduction in Prices on the different makes to **CLEAN STOCK.**

Do Not Delay.

McCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE
FREDERICK, MD.
Same location for 25 years.

WHY PAY MORE?

When you can save \$20 to \$50 on this quality featured Speed Queen **ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR**

Think how many needed things you could buy with twenty to fifty dollars. It is important money to most people—money that should be saved, especially when it's so easy to do it. When you look over this Speed Queen Refrigerator, you'll say as thousands of others have said, "Why not make this saving? Certainly this Speed Queen has everything! It's as fine a refrigerator as any on the market."

only \$117.50 for the 6-ft. size

SPEED QUEEN
REFRIGERATORS

All Refrigerators Greatly Reduced.
Reindollar Brothers & Co.
LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS

Hesson's Department Store
(ON THE SQUARE)
Bell Phone 71-W
Taneytown, Md.

JULY 14th to JULY 21st.

SHOES. Work and Dress Shoes for the entire family at reasonable prices.
MENS SPORT SHIRTS. New style Pull Over Sport Shirts in blue, white and yellow. Only 45c.
LADIES SUMMER DRESSES. Cool Dresses for hot weather. 49, 79 and 95c.
DRESS MATERIALS. Thin materials make ideal Dresses for hot weather. 15, 19 and 23c a yard.

Groceries

- 2 bxs. Rice Krispies 21c
- 2 large cans Heinz Soups 21c
- 1 pt. jar Krafts Mayonnaise 25c
- 1 lb. jar Schindlers Peanut Butter 18c
- 2 btl. Bee Brand Root Beer 25c
- 2 1 lb. bxs. Krumms Macaroni 21c
- 2 bxs. 4 X Sugar 13c
- 3 cakes Libebuoy Soap 17c
- 1 lb. bx. Ritz Crackers 19c
- 1 bx. Kelloggs All Bran 20c
- 2 pkgs. Rice Puffs 9c
- 2 pkgs. Wheat Puffs 9c
- 2 large bxs. Rinso 37c
- 1 lb. Norwood Coffee 23c
- 2 cans Corned Beef 33c
- 3 cakes Oxford Toilet Soap 13c
- 3 cakes Guest Ivory Soap 11c

"Confidentially"

LIKE medicine of law, banking is a confidential relationship. Your affairs, as a customer of this bank, are held in strict confidence by our employees. You can feel free to discuss any personal or business financial matters with us, safe in the knowledge that your confidence will be fully respected.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK
(Member of The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

A TORN COAT SLEEVE COST HIM \$11,100

A Chicago man carried \$11,100 in currency in a tobacco sack sewed into the lining of his sleeve under the armpit. One day sudden illness dropped him unconscious in the street. When he revived his money was gone. Hiding money is a foolish, dangerous practice. No "hiding place" however cleverly concealed, can be safe from discovery. On the other hand, money in the bank today is surrounded by safeguards which no individual could provide. Besides all this, in this bank we give every depositor the protection of Federal Deposit Insurance up to \$5000.

The Birnie Trust Company
TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND.