Joseph L. Mathias

MEMORIALS

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Westminster, Maryland.

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ANNOUNCEMENT!

I announce to the public that I have secured the agency for the

DURANT & STAR CARS

and that after March 1st. I will have a full line of them on display at

The Palace Garage

H. H. HARBAUGH

SALESMEN

Carroll N. Lockard and Benjamin Dorsey.

2-9-1y

THE

Lumber Coal and Supply Co.

returns its most sincere thanks to its regular and other customers for their co-operation during the past winter in the matter of the distribution of coal,

AND

takes this method to notify them that the agreement between the HARD COAL miners and operators expires August 31st next, at which time another COAL STRIKE may take place.

WARNING

Get Your Next Winter's Coal Now.

Lumber, Coal & Supply Company,

Phone 138. - Westminster, Md.

H. Bankard & Son

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone—Day and Night 294

E. Main St. Westminster, Md.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance of all Kinds

Having taken over the business of the late firm, we will continue at the former offices on East Main street, the Insurance business in all its lines and ask the patronage of all our former Policy holders and others who may want to take insurance.

By giving strict attention to business we hope to receive and continue your insurance as heretofore. Our companies are all first-class and we offer you rates as low as any other sound financial company can do. Respectfully yours for business.

JAMES E. SMITH & SON,

WESTMINSTER, 9-22-tf MARYLAND

GENERAL STATEMENT

—OF—

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CARROLL COUNTY, MD., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923.

(Continued from page 6.)

District No. 2	4,505.56	
Disinfectants	72.50	
Labor, etc.,	45.50	
		$4,623.33

MISCELLANEOUS

Lancaster and Dougherty, Detectives	$118.22	
School Warrants, 1922	16,000.00	
Notes Paid	87,941.56	
Interest Paid	7,022.87	
Office Supplies	833.86	
Telephone Service	411.92	
Clerk's Office Pedestal	80.63	
Deputy, guarding Industrial Grain Products	30.00	
Trucks, Bodies and Repairs	1,058.56	
Towels and washing same	21.00	
Dog License Tags and Certificates	145.40	
Royal Typewriter	65.00	
Dalton Adding Machine	256.26	
Fire Insurance	531.95	
Files for Commissioners' Office	290.00	
Tax Collector Bond	1,325.23	
Postage Stamps	255.00	
Freight	1,000.46	
U. S. Guano Co., Tax Refund	21.77	
Melville Woolen Co., Tax Refund	1,118.29	
Guarding Washington School	126.00	
Consolidated Public Utilities Co.	517.71	
Viewing new County Roads	15.00	
Coal for Court House, County Home and Jail	962.41	
Refund in State Fines	37.50	
	$120,068.30	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$647,554.80

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance July 1, 1922	$2,229.68	
Tax Collector, Taxes, 1920	2,737.79	
Tax Collector, Taxes, 1921	11,568.33	
Tax Collector, Taxes, 1922	393,339.12	
Treasurer, from Banks, Trust Cos. and Business Corp.	55,076.45	
Franchise Tax	457.41	
Dog Licenses	1,644.50	
Sales Crops, etc., County Home	1,279.20	
Refund from State Witnesses	535.58	
Refund from Justice of Peace and Fines	371.88	
General Road Fund	10,971.48	
Candidates' Fees	150.00	
County Home, support for Inmate	15.06	
For care of Insane Patients	1,489.36	
Interest Received	5,236.23	
Miscellaneous Income	1,767.70	
Lateral Bonds	49,319.73	
State Roads Commission	79,967.50	
Frederick County, Joint Bridge	32.47	
Taxes from Treasurer, 1923 Levy	548.84	
Mayberry Road Fund	13,000.00	
Keysville Road Fund	653.00	
Harney Road Fund	615.00	
Money borrowed from Banks	15,000.00	
		$648,063.31
RECEIPTS	$648,063.31	
EXPENDITURES	647,554.80	
BALANCE	$508.51	
Notes Payable		$64,000.00
Due from Tax Collector, 1922	$19,480.43	
Due from Tax Collector, 1921	10,967.74	
	$30,448.19	
Corporation Tax, 1922	3,078.55	
		$33,526.72
		$30,473.28
Total Road Bonds		$96,000.00

CHAS. W. MELVILLE, President;
WM. A. ROOP,
JOHN H. REPP,
County Commissioners.
SAMUEL J. STONE, County Treasurer.

CHIROPRACTIC



FLORENCE H. KELLER
Chiropractor
102 E. MAIN ST.,
Westminster, Maryland.
OFFICE HOURS
Tues., Thurs., Sat.,
10-12 A. M. 2-4:30 P. M.
Consultation And Spinal Analysis Free.

Lawn Fete

For the benefit of

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,

Westminster, Md.

Evenings of

July 28, 30, 31;

August 1, 2, 3, 4.

Chicken and Waffle Supper

50 cents.

Dancing Amusements

Proclamation

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE AUTHORIZED BY CHAPTER 281, ACTS OF 1922

WHEREAS, At the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1922, an Act was passed proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State by adding a new Section to Article 4 thereof, to follow Section 31 of said Article 4 and to be known as Section 31A, and which said Act is known as Chapter 281 of the Acts of 1922, and is in the words and figures following:

CHAPTER 281

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of Maryland by adding a new Section to Article 4.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of both Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as hereinafter provided, the same shall stand as an additional section to Article 4 of said Constitution, to follow Section 31, and to be known as Section 31A.

31A. In addition to the authority granted to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore by the preceding Section to pay to each of the Judges of the Supreme Bench the annual sum of five hundred dollars, authority is hereby given to said Mayor and City Council to pay to each of said Judges such further annual sum as an addition to their respective salaries as the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall from time to time deem right and proper, provided, that any such sum being once granted shall not be diminished during the continuance of said Judge in office.

Section 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said foregoing Section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," so that the voter may elect; and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said 14th Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 13th, 1922.

Now, Therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this Proclamation, containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 281 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1922, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State where so many may be published and where not more than one may be published then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months next preceding the election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday, November 6th, 1923, at which said election the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis this 2nd day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

(The Great Seal of Maryland.)

By the Governor:
ALBERT C. RITCHIE.

PHILIP B. PERLMAN,
Secretary of State.

7-27-13t.

Country life said to be desirable because it enables people to read and think, but a lot of folks never had any practice in those lines.

Some people in Westminster are indignant if their summer vacation trips are mentioned in the newspaper, and they feel slighted if they are overlooked.

If the politicians do not make a lot of impossible promises, they are said to have no vision, and if they do promise a lot of things, then they are called liars.

It Was a Case of Duty

By MORRIS SCHULTZ

(©, 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

"BUT I don't understand, Yankel!" And Miriam Schwartz looked up appealingly into the face of her lover.

It was no setting for a love scene—the exterior of the grimy factory, owned by old Yenezel, where half a thousand men and women toiled—toiled all the time making Yenezel's boots. The whir of the machinery, which had just stopped, still sounded in their ears.

Yankel and Miriam had worked in the same department three weeks, and already they were head over ears in love with each other. And Yankel had shown his love and yet never spoken it.

Until now it seemed impossible to keep it back any longer.

"I oughtn't to have let you know I cared, Miriam."

"But you did care, Yankel, and so did I, and how could we help showing it?"

"I shouldn't have let you see. I ought to have gone away."

"But why, Yankel?"

Then Yankel told her. It was a common enough tragedy among the first American-born generation of immigrants' families. There was Yankel, the sole support of his mother and two younger sisters. His father, who had had a pushcart, had died recently after a long illness which had taken every penny of their hard-scraped savings.

And Yankel must marry well. There could be no thought of taking a wife for years to come.

And something had happened only a few days before. Old Yenezel, the owner of the boot factory, had sent for Yankel.

"You're a clever young fellow," he had said. "Too good for this kind of job. Why don't you go through college and become a lawyer or a doctor?"

When Yankel innocently explained the state of the family finances old Yenezel laughed.

"Why don't you find a rich girl who puts you through college, then, and you marries her?" he asked.

Then Yenezel came to his proposal. He had a daughter, Lily, the prettiest girl Yankel could find anywhere. He wanted a husband for her and had had his eye on Yankel as a man with a future. If Yankel would marry Lily he would put him through college, support his mother and sisters and start him in a profession.

And Yankel was to see Yenezel that night.

Miriam listened coldly to Yankel's exposition. "That means you like her more than me," she said.

"But I've never seen her, Miriam. Only—only I guess I've got my duty to do."

"I'm sorry I ever saw you, then, said Miriam.

"Miriam, can't we—part friends?"

But Miriam had only turned her back and gone away with a disdainful shrug of her pretty shoulders.

And Yankel turned away, too, knowing that the ache in his heart could never be assuaged.

And a dozen times on the way home he was tempted to go to Miriam, ask her to marry him, and—let the rest go.

And he remembered his father's dying words: "Take care of your mother and sisters, Yankel."

Well, it was all settled. There was no use thinking about it. He must just marry Lily.

His mother, with no suspicion of the facts, hovered round him as he put on his best clothes. She put out a clean shirt and collar, adjusted his tie for him.

"Good bless you, Yankel, you're a good boy," she said.

But Yankel's heart was like death as he made his way to Yenezel's house.

Old Yenezel greeted him with a twinkle in his eye. "My Lily, she be down soon," he said. "She's sprucing herself up for you. My, a fine couple you'll make!"

He left him. Presently Yankel heard a light step in the hall. The door opened.

Miriam stood there smiling.

But he would hardly have recognized the factory girl in this radiant apparition in evening dress.

Yankel stepped toward her. "Miriam! What—where's Lily?"

"I'm Lily," said Miriam, smiling softly. "You see, father wanted me to learn the business from the bottom up, because I'm his only child. It was I who asked father to—oh, must I say any more, Yankel? Won't you just tell me that you love me?"

Making Their Whistles Useful.

A good story about Rev. Dr. Jowett, one of the most noted preachers in the world, is going the rounds of the English papers.

Dr. Jowett started some religious meetings at Newcastle for boys and girls.

At the first service four "bad lads" who had hidden themselves in a back gallery upset the proceedings by playing an obligato on penny whistles while Dr. Jowett was speaking.

Dr. Jowett asked contemptuously: "Can't you fellows play tin whistles any better than that? If you can't, I'll have to get Mrs. Jowett to give you some lessons."

A few weeks later, after they had had some lessons from Mrs. Jowett, the four boys trooped on to the concert platform at the children's service and played a quartet on their whistles.

What Is Said by Those Who Listen

Vast Radio Audience Tells What It Thinks About the Programs.

By William H. Easton.

If the radio audience could realize some of the problems that have to be solved by those who are engaged in preparing programs, they would, I am sure, not only sympathize with them but would wonder how they preserve their sanity. No one before has ever had to entertain a million or so people every night; and consequently those who have undertaken this simple little task have had to stumble along as best they could learning as they go and profiting wherever possible by their mistakes. They are, however, exceedingly fortunate in having an audience that tells them frankly just what it thinks about their efforts; and with the hundreds of letters that reach them daily as a guide they have been able to work with some degree of certainty.

The first rule that the letters lay down is: Give the radio public infinite variety. If you were to open their mail some morning, the first letter would probably say: "I enjoyed your concert so much last night. That's right; give us more good music and do away with those execrable popular selections." Then the second letter would say: "For the love of Mike, cut out the uproar and give us good old American jazz." Letter number three would read as follows: "Professor Simpkins' address on the "Color of Cats" was the most interesting speech I ever listened to," and letter number four would state: "Why do you inflict your audience with such stupid stuff as the talk on 'cats'? I hung up my receiver in disgust."

Difficult to Please Everybody.

With testimony like this it is quite evident that it is very difficult to satisfy everybody all the time. The only thing to be done is to draw from the entire field of music, literature, science, politics, culture, hygiene and religion, and thus please everyone at least part of the time. Consequently, those who do not like jazz music must bear in mind that many will listen to nothing else; while those who do not like speeches must remember that a very large number of radio listeners are isolated or are invalids, and absolutely depend upon radio for their contact with the outside world.

The second point that the letters prove is, there must be constant improvement in broadcasting both technically and artistically. No station can maintain its programs on a dead level and retain the interest of its audience. The complaints soon begin to come in. Curiously enough, they are all to the effect that the programs are getting so poor. This is not the case. They are just as good as ever; but the taste of the audience has improved. It is for this reason that KDKA is experimenting so constantly in every direction. Its engineers are incessantly striving for better tone reproduction and for the elimination of unpleasant noises. Its program staff is incessantly working for better artistic effects and for entirely new features. They began with the phonograph; then introduced artists and speakers in person; then went outside of the studio for church services, important meetings, symphony concerts, operas, and sporting events; and recently established an orchestra so that incidental music could be rendered in the best possible manner. Thus, in accordance with the well-known formula, "Every day in every way we are getting better and better." But no one realizes more fully how much more must be done in order to continue to preserve the good opinion of the radio audience.

Must Eliminate Interference.

The third important fact that develops from the correspondence is, interference must be eliminated. Not only must the audience be able to hear this station clearly and distinctly whenever they wish to hear it, but they must also be at perfect liberty to eliminate its signals and receive equally clearly the program of some other station that may, for the moment, please them better. This is their most serious problem at present. The great increase in the number of stations has filled the ether with chaos and confusion, and if this is not remedied broadcasting will die out. The government, the radio engineers, and those broadcasting stations that are interested in radio for its own sake, and not for selfish reasons, are struggling with it valiantly. Though the situation may at times look hopeless, one should not forget that worse troubles than this have been smoothed out.

Broadcasting is only an infant. If it develops as rapidly within the next two years as it has in the past two (and there is every reason to believe that it will) interference will disappear; trivial programs will make way for those of real interest and importance and it will be possible to hear not only the large American stations clearly and distinctly, almost anywhere in the United States, but stations in London, Paris and Rome as well.

Should Please Wives.

At the annual dinner of the Hotel Men's association the speeches of the association were received by the wives of those present who had a dinner at another hotel. This suggests great possibilities for men who find it necessary to maintain two separate family establishments.

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