WORMS WHICH CARRY HOMES ON BACKS FORAGING BY NIGHT ON CHOICE CEDARS IN GREEN SPRING VALLEY.

State Forester F. W Besley is making a study of industrious little worms that carry houses on their backs wherever they go, and have appetites like work horses.

A Green Spring Valley land owner brought in the worms. They are known to the forestry world as the "Thyripopteryx ephemreafofrius" but to plain, everyday owners of cedar trees upon which they feast, they are known as basket worms. The land owner told the forester he picked 500 of them from one of his choice cedar trees just as they were about to contract to enter an eating contest.

The basket worms, Mr. Besley explained, are the only species that do their foraging at night.

"They are about as much like a midnight rounder who is home wherever he hangs his hat" said Mr. Besley, "as anything I know in the worm world. When they are young they simply carry this little pouch in which they live with them. You can see how strong it is. They are safe from the average small bird. They sleep during the daytime, and as soon as night comes they are up and about looking for food, which they are always very careful to camp near. And such appetites! Just watch that little one hook his molars in this bit of cedar and then try to pull him away."

Mr. Besley says a little spraying of infested trees with arsenated lead will ruin the appetites of the worms.

TOWSON ELKS WANT TO ATTEND STATE CONVENTION 100 PER CENT. STRONG.

Towson Lodge of Elks wants to send a delegation 100 per cent. strong to the State convention to be held at Ocean City, Md., on September 4, 5, and 6.

The only meeting of the Lodge before the convention will be held on Tuesday evening next.

MARYLAND

Cool—Comfortable

THE MARYLAND

Playing Keith's All-Star Vaudeville Attractions.

BOULEVARD

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
WESLEY BARRY
—IN—
DINTY

Thursday, Friday and Saturday
COLLEEN MOORE
—IN—
THE PERFECT FLAPPER

MASON'S GARAGE

Willys-Knight and Overland

SALES & SERVICE

Expert Repairing of all kinds

Buick Work a Specialty

YORK ROAD & WILLOW AVENUE

TOWSON, MD.

Phone Towson 554.

BANDIT BEATS YOUTH—ESCORTS GIRL TO CAR.

A masked man held up a young man and woman in an automobile near Lake Roland, according to a statement made to county police.

The masked man carried a revolver and the lower part of his face was covered by a black handkerchief. He clubbed the man into unconsciousness when he found his intended victim had no money and then put the girl on a street car.

When the intended victim told the bandit he had no cash the highwayman remarked scornfully to the girl:

"This is a fine tin can of a bootlegger you're traveling with."

Then he asked the man to turn his back and tapped him three times on the head with the heavy butt of the revolver and left the young man lying unconscious on the road.

TO PROBE ESCAPE OF PATIENT.

Marshall Carroll E. Stansbury, of the Baltimore County Police, will investigate the escape of Clayton Callidering from the Maryland General Hospital, where he was under guard. Callidering is wanted in Baltimore county on a charge of larceny. He also is wanted by the Baltimore city police on another charge.

Marshall Stansbury said that from what he knew of the case the prisoner was under the care of a patrolman of the county force. The patrolman, he said, was called to the telephone, and while he was gone the man made his escape. The patrolman gave chase, but lost the man in the crowd.

CONFEDERATE VETERAN SUCCUMBS.

The funeral of Samuel T. Cowley, a Confederate veteran, who is the father of Mrs. Leonard J. Mason, of Towson, died at his home, 2239 East North Avenue, Baltimore, was held on Tuesday. He was struck by an automobile on the Reisterstown road on May 28. Mr. Cowley is survived by two sons, Herbert S. Cowley and Oliver N. Cowley, and four daughters, Mrs. Rachel N. Crow, Mrs. Giles E. Lewis, Mrs. Burton H. Waters and Mrs. Mason.

LAWN FETE AND SUPPER HELD FOR BENEFIT OF CATHOLIC INSTITUTION.

A lawn fete and supper was held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon and evenings for the benefit of the new mother house and novitiate of the Congregations of Missions of the Sacred Heart on the West Joppa road, at Towson. There was a large attendance. The Congregation, which is of American origin, is devoted to the work of charity and assisting in mission work of the Catholic Church. It purchased the Deford property, and the mansion there was enlaarged and another fine building erected.

FILES BILL AT TOWSON FOR PURPOSE OF ENFORCING COLLECTION OF ALLEGED CLAIM.

Eva Fischer filed a bill in the Circuit Court at Towson for the purpose of enforcing collection of an alleged claim for $10,000 against certain real estate on Bull Neck road, Baltimore county, formerly owned by George Schultz, now deceased.

The bill states that in May, 1918, the plaintiff loaned George Schultz the sum of $10,000 on an unsecured promissory note for the purpose of erecting improvements on his land, the title to which he subsequently caused to be placed in the names of himself and his alleged wife, Rose E. Schultz, so that upon the death of one the property would pass absolutely to the survivor.

It is alleged in the bill that Rose E. Schultz, whose name is given as Rose E. Paul, "was never married to the said George Schultz by a religious ceremony, and she is not the legal wife of the said George Schultz nor was the said George Schultz ever married at any time during his lifetime."

The property is now said to be worth between $15,000 and $25,000 and it is averred that George Schultz, while largely indebted, caused his property to be conveyed in the manner complained of for the purpose of putting his property beyond the reach of his creditors.

It is believed that the main question involved in the case is whether Rose E. Paul (or Schultz) was the legal wife of George Schultz at the time of his death.

ESTABLISHED 1868

Lewis H. Bennett & Son, Inc.

Plumbing - Heating

700 MADISON AVENUE, Baltimore, Md.

Announce the opening of a branch office at

No. 4 W. Chesapeake Avenue

TOWSON, MD.

Telephone Towson 505 *Your patronage solicited*

$10 COUNTERFEIT BILLS BEING CIRCULATED IN COUNTY.

Is Poor Imitation, Printed On Double Paper, Bearing Head of Andrew Jackson and Phoney Serials.

(Continued from Page 1)

more County this week.

According to Capt. Charles E. Wright of the United States Secret Service, the counterfeit is on the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and is a poor imitation, being printed on double paper, bearing the head of Andrew Jackson and the No. A43703120A.

Bogus $100 notes on the Federal Reserve Bank of San Franciso, with a portrait of Benjamin Franklin on their face are also in circulation in this community.

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER USES UNIQUE PARALLEL IN ADVISING FOLKS TO KEEP COOL.

Compares Over-Heated Man With Over-Heated Auto—Says It's As Foolish To Eat Fuel-Foods As To Run Machine In Low Gear When High Would Do As Well.

(Continued from Page 1)

get warm, just as the steam chest of a locomotive gets warm when the engine is running.

But if the muscle fibres themselves would get too hot they would be damaged. So the heat produced when they work is removed by the blood stream, just as the cooling water of an automobile removes the heat from the cylinders.

The body possesses a radiator, too, just as an automobile does. It is the skin. When the blood gets warm in the muscles it is pumped to the skin to be cooled off. If the blood is very warm the skin automatically becomes moist so that the exaporation from it will help the cooling process.

What happens on a very hot day is that your bodily radiator "boils." Your face (and all your skin) gets red and flushed. That is because there is more blood in it. The body is attempting to force the circulation through the radiator. At the same time the moisture of perspiration increases the cooling effect.

A feeling of hotness does not mean that the body has really become hotter than its normal 99 degrees or a little less. It means merely that the radiator is being forced because the loss of heat from it is too low and the engine is tending to get overheated. This feeling of hotness is a kind of radiator thermometer designed to warn the driver when the radiator is ceasing to work adequately and when there is danger of the human motor becoming overheated. It is a signal to the brain that the bodily radiator is beginning to boil and that something ought to be done.

Under these circumstances what do you do with your automobile? asks Dr. Bowen. You do one of three things; you slow the engine so that less heat will be produced, or you take off the radiator cover so that more of its surface will be exposed, or you turn the car around so that the breeze will blow through the radiator better and cool it off more promptly.

You can do exactly these same things with yourself in hot weather. Indeed, you do do them. First, you do not move around so much; that is, you cut down the production of heat in your "engines," the muscles. At the same time you expose as much of your "radiator" as you can; you wear thinner clothes, you open your shirt at the neck, you roll up your sleeves. Finally, you get more breezes past the skin radiator by starting the electric fan or by sitting in a draft. The parallel of the two things—your body and your automobile—is complete.

But what happens when you get in the water to keep cool? This is simply another way of cooling off the radiator. You can do it with your automobile by playing a hose on the radiator. Water takes up the heat from any radiator better than air does.

There is one thing that you can do to keep your body feeling cool that you can not do so well with your automobile. That is you can cut down the fuel.

In hot weather eat less. Only part of the food you eat is really necessary for the motion of your muscles. Most people eat much more than this. The excess has to be got rid of. The body burns it and makes heat. That means that just that much more heat has to be taken away through your radiator, the skin.

Stop this. Eat only the minimum of food that you actually need for muscular work. Avoid especially all kinds of cold drinks with sugar in them and all kinds of ice-cream. These do not make you cooler, they make you hotter. They contain sugar and sugar is one of the most concentrated and heat-making foods known. If you want to keep your radiator working comfortably in very warm weather don't eat any sugar, oil or fat at all.

It is as foolish to eat these fuel-foods as it would be to run an overheated automobile in low gear when high would do as well.

THEFTS INCREASE

Auto "Lifters" More Active Says Chief Of County Police.

(Continued from Page 1)

that automobile thievery in Baltimore county is less than elsewhere. In Detroit and Cleveland thefts are 50 per cent. more.

March shows the greatest number of machines stolen this year, with 171, while June is the lowest, with 107.

The figures compiled at police headquarters show:

	1923		1924	
	Stolen	Recov.	Stolen	Recov.
Jan.	105	97	130	121
Feb.	105	102	119	110
March	70	62	171	162
April	101	97	156	148
May	133	126	162	157
June	137	126	107	104
July	52	49	168	159
Totals	703	659	1013	961

IT IS RUMORED GOVERNMENT WILL OPEN HOSPITAL FOR SORE AND BATTERED DRY RAIDERS.

Persistent Reports Have It United States Authorities Contemplate Infirmary For Many Prohibition Men Carrying Bumps And Bruises.

(Continued from Page 1)

during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, it is said. Here the agents gather to testify in the cases brought into court by their raidings.

Those following the career of the various agents say some sort of a field hospital is needed. It is more dangerous to raid in Baltimore City than in any other in the country, the raiders claim. Some find things are too warm for their comfort and ask to be transferred to a point "behind the lines." Isadore Berkowitz, an agent, recently got in the way of a quantity of birdshot scattered from a sawed-off shotgun carried by autoists. He said Baltimore was all right in its way, but was no place for dry agents who like to grow old gracefully. So he was transferred to the Pittsburgh sector at his own request.

Major A. Hart was another casualty. At one time his injuries were so aggravated that he had to go about on crutches. He, too, left Baltimore for a front less arduous.

At the present time, it is said, there is only one member of the Washington squad free from bandages. He is P. A. Chamberlain, who has executive charge of the agents and who does not attend raids as a usual thing.

James L. Asher, the "Lone Wolf," is carrying decorative bumps raised by a blow on the head. Hobart Brink has scars on his hands and a sore hip; James L. Asher, Jr., the "Lone Wolf's" son, has bandages around his head; Janathan Paul suffers from a broken finger; Leo Woodward has a fractured jaw and is a candidate for some new dental work. Francis Hertzig sports a bandaged neck, which, however, is not the result of working at his profession.

Some sort of medical and ambulance service, on duty day and night, is needed, agents claim. But the campaigners say, nevertheless: "The campaign to free Baltimore from the great rum evil has just begun.

NEIGHBOR'S ESTIMATE OF CHAS. W. BRYAN, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Editor Of Nebraska State Journal Pens Interesting Article For "Jeff"—Brother Of William Jennings Bryan Was Once Traveling Salesman.

(Continued from Page 1)

his mother moved to town. Freed from this responsibility he followed his brother to Nebraska, arriving in Lincoln in 1897 and spending two years with a small manufacturing concern. He then removed to Omaha, and for nearly three years was traveling salesman for the W. A. Page Soap Company. He was of course deeply interested in the Presidential campaign of his brother, and scon after the election of 1896 returned to Lincoln to become W. J. Bryan's personal adviser and business manager.

The activities of the elder Bryan included the writing of books, frequent lecture tours, now and then a presidential candidacy, and after 1900 the publication of a political weekly, the "Commoner." Charles W. Bryan took entire charge of the business side of all of these affairs. Unable to agree with the assistant editors during the frequent absences of the chief, he let them go and took their work upon himself. When the "Commoner" suspended publication a short time ago, he was in charge as editor as well as manager, his brother having lost interest in the paper several years before.

It was a part of the Bryan program to keep in touch with the leading men in the liberal wing of the Democratic Party of the Nation. On his speaking tours the elder brother acquired and maintained an enormous personal acquaintance. On every tour the names of faithful friends were brought in and duly recorded. A large file of correspondence was built up in this way and through the letters written directly to the paper. It was the pleasure of the younger brother to keep track of these Democrats, to list them and classify them. It became his habit to speak of himself and his brother as one and to group the Democrats of State and Nation into two general divisions—those who were "with us" in "our policies" and those who were "against us" because they were under some sinister influence, presumably exerted by Wall Street.

Although Charles W. Bryan had been kept from pursuing systematic courses of study by poor eyesight and the nervous condition that still makes it necessary to wear a skull cap to protect his head from glaring lights and draughts, he has a mind of unusual power in mastering detail. During the years devoted to reading the mass of Bryan correspondence he collected in his mind and in his file more of the minutiae of ward and city and State and National politics than any other man in America, without a doubt. When the elder Bryan was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency at Denver, in 1908, his affairs were wholly in the hands of his brother, who had matters so well under control that the fight was over before it began. Charley Bryan placed his cards face up on the table before the National bosses, who unwillingly conceded his mastery of the situation. A Western small-town man who could do that must have talent for political organization.

In his early political life W. J. Bryan had refused to become interested in prohibition. Becoming convinced that the liquor interests had been unfaithful to him in 1908, he decided to punish them. In 1910 he bolted the nomination of J. C. Dahlman, Democratic nominee for Governor of Nebraska. This brought on a warfare lasting several years, which carried both of the Bryans over to the dry cause. It finally made the elder Bryan so disgusted with his treatment at the hands of the wet Nebraska Democrats that it was easy to convince himself that when the health of his wife made a change of residence desirable it would be proper to move to Florida.

As the elder Bryan's interest in Nebraska politics and in his paper lessened his brother began to enter public life on his own account. He made a fight as a citizen against the prevailing gas rates, and became Mayor of Lincoln, serving for one term with considerable turmoil and average achievement. In 1921, after a rest from public life, he was again a candidate for Mayor, but was placed in charge of the streets of the city instead of this. This did not curtail his political activity. While serving as Commissioner, or member of the Council, he established a municipal coal-yard and advertised his fight against the monopolizing of essential commodities so well that he rather easily won the Democratic nomination for Governor of Nebraska in 1922. Campaigning actively on his coal price record and promises to reduce taxes, he was elected by about 50,000 votes, running far ahead of his ticket. He had won a nomination for a second term when his retirement from the race was made necessary by his acceptance of the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. From the Convention hall at New York he directed by wire the details of the opening of a public gasoline station and told his supporters that 15-cent gasoline had been made possible in the vicinity of Lincoln through his efforts. A municipal filling station at Omaha had previously brought the price down there, just as a city coal-yard had set the price of fuel in Omaha before Mr. Bryan adopted the idea in Lincoln.

Close as Charles W. Bryan is to his brother politically, he is his business and social complement. He is called an indifferent speaker, although exceedingly fluent in conversation, which usually runs to monologue. He is not a joiner. Even a church membership has been neglected, in spite of his Baptist inheritance and sympathies. He has a quick smile and a ready wit. He retains his interests in farming. He plays a good game of pocket billiards and is popular personally in one corner of our club among a considerable group of men who do not care for his political practices. This brings us to some curious differences between his public and his private life.

Mr. Bryan brought to Lincoln in 1892 as a bride Miss Elizabeth Brokaw, whose grandfather had migrated from Kentucky to Illinois because of his hostility to slavery. Their home life is ideal. Their son, Silas, made a fine war record and is already prominent in law and public life in Minnesota. The daughter, Mary Louise, was married in June to W. E. Harnsberger, of Ashland. Mrs. Bryan is popular with all classes, a modest and gracious mistress of the Governor's mansion. Governor Bryan has a sound personal rating. Let him promise one hundred dollars tomorrow, and the money is as good as in your bank. But if some public or political action is involved the same feeling of entire dependability does not obtain.

The opponents of Mr. Bryan explain this feeling on the ground that he is always less interested in the merits of a cause than in its political effect. They say that he possesses the unsual power of making himself believe in any policy that his judgment tells him will be popular, that he takes these positions with great celerity and with a childlike belief in his own intellectual honesty. He seems to be perfectly sincere in thinking that every opponent of the Bryans and their policies must be driven by some ulterior and sinister purpose. In like manner, he readily convinces himself that any supporter of his cause must be actuated by noble motives. In fighting political battles it is customary for him to assume the moral guilt, if not political treason, of any person who stands up to oppose him. He plans campaigns with elaborate finesse and uses every possible device to mobilize public opinion against his adversaries. Terrorism rather than personal regard is his chief reliance. Mr. Bryan's friends insist that his view is the inevitable result of the zeal with which he has fought "the interests." He is one of the few men, they hold, who can be depended upon to sustain popular right without regard to the feelings of the propertied people. Those who disbelieve in him, and they include a considerable portion of the business, professional, and town property-owning classes, admit that Mr. Bryan will do exactly that thing, risking without compunction the most valuable social institutions and safeguards in order to gain political advantage. Contemplating Mr. Bryan's two years as Mayor of Lincoln, his year or more as street commissioner, and his year and a half as Governor of Nebraska, I conclude that this danger is more apparent than real. It is true that he has involved the city government and also the Legislature in unnecessary turmoil and irritation. He has been agile in dodging unpleasant consequences and swift to claim credit when profits were in sight. He has dislocated the coal and gasoline trade of a considerable area, to the terror of old-fashioned business men, to the joy of believers in State Socialism, and to the frank interest but not serious alarm of open-minded explorers who believe that competition is dead and that some new method must be found for keeping monopolized prices within reason. On the other hand, the Governor has made creditable appointments, especially to the bench, and there has been less of a saturnalia of politics in the State House than we all expected. What he has really accomplished is a matter of sharp controversy. In the end, I believe, the greatest dissatisfaction over Charles W. Bryan will be felt by those who take seriously his promises radically to alter present conditions and institutions.

MYSTERIOUS GHOST OF THER THAT DISTURBED RADIO FANS HERE IS FOUND

Weird Sounds Found To Be Only An Ordinary Loose Nut—Hence Blood Curdling Screams And Screeches Have Departed.

(Continued from Page 1)

racking screams. He took occasion to explain that these manifestations were only apparent on the radio. And radio fans were ready to tell anybody that they were a consarned nuisance—and then some.

Finally the noises became so insistent that it tackled the telephone system. On many wires there were discordant grunts and hisses, and finally the telephone expert decided to investigate. The electrical wizard finally traced the noise to Queenstown, where a quiet and inoffensive telephone wire had developed a crush on a highly charged and reckless electric light wire. When the soft summer breezes came drifting in over Queenstown harbor, they carressed, as lovers will, and a deuce of a racket they made in their love-making.

Of course innocent passers-by heard nothing of it. But the radio fan? He was simply pestered to death.

But now everything is lovely. The highly charged electric light wire has been placed where he belongs. The fair telephone wire has been securely made fast to a convenient pole. The ether is quiet, the radiotron, the carbureter, or whatever you call the thing that brings in the news and views and what-not is functioning in apple-pie order. The—the—the

—Excuse us a moment please. Station PDQ is just beginning a jim-dandy band concert.

TIRE SALE!

We are offering to our trade

Firestone Tires and Tubes

at a great reduction,

Get our prices before you buy.

SPECIAL:

30x3½	Clin. Cord,	$19.50	32x4	Firestone Cord,	$18.00
30x3½	Reg. Clin. Cord,	$9.50	34x4	S. S. Cord,	$19.00
30x3½	Ext. Clin. Cord,	$11.50	32x4½	S. S. Cord,	$23.00
30x3½	S. S. Cord,	$12.00	33x4½	S. S. Cord,	$23.50
31x4	S. S. Cord,	$16.00	34x4½	S. S. Cord,	$24.50
32x4	S. S. Cord,	$18.00	33x5	S. S. Cord,	$30.00
33x4	S. S. Cord,	$18.50			

Mason's Garage

Towson, Md.

CHARLES STREET O'Neill's LEXINGTON ST.

Telephone CAlvert 1000

The AUGUST SELLING Of

O'Neill Furs

Begins Monday, August 4th

If you contemplate buying Furs, we invite you to see these O'Neill offerings—all of them Furs of our own selection, made to our high standards—and priced exceptionally low for this August Selling.

Even if you have no thought of buying now, you will find the displays of the greatest interest—because they forecast so authoritatively the correct Fur mode for Fall and Winter.

Quality Fur Coats, $95 and Upwards

© Maryland State Archives mdsa_sc3410_1_81-0117.jpg