

ADS. NOT FOR PHONE POLES

In the interests of safety and the beautification of communities signs should not be attached to poles. Officials of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, object strenuously to their poles being used for such purposes.

There are many kinds of signs placed on the poles, all are bad and each one is worse than the other, officials of the company state. Such signs are usually placed on poles with tacks or nails. Both methods are dangerous for after the sign has been torn away a tack holding a fragment of cardboard or tin remains on which a lineman can easily tear his hand, which, if not properly cared for may result in blood poisoning.

Signs pasted on poles, while not so bad as those tacked on, are bad enough. In wet weather the paste that has been lavished on them becomes damp and sticky, and while climbing the pole the lineman's hand comes in contact with this treacherous surface, causing him to slip, and there is another accident on the list.

A telephone official in explaining the damage caused by little tacks in big telephone poles expresses it in the following words: "This is the tack with the sharpened point that held the sign that adorned the pole that the lineman climbed, that—bing! Down came the linemen to the ground, where he lay groaning with a broken leg. The broken circuit went unrepaired for hours, the company's benefit fund was drawn on for a few hundred dollars and the lineman lay for weeks on a bed of pain. All because of a little tack."

A telephone pole that had been riddled with tacks was condemned making it necessary to replace it with a new pole. When the old pole was taken to the storage yard, there were so many tacks on the surface that a storekeeper went to the trouble of determining the number that had been driven into this particular pole in its long period of usefulness. The final count showed 6,366.

From the foregoing it is very evident that tacks in telephone poles are a menace to the safety of employees aside from the unattractiveness of large posters, whether paper or metal which are sometimes attached to poles unthinkingly by bill posters and advertising agencies.

First Hint to Parents
Turn the child's face eastward, cries one of our great advocates of self-expression, but we've seen some mighty good results come from turning his seat upward occasionally.—Ohio State Journal.

Beneath His Station

By R. RAY BAKER
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THE old man leaned forward and rested a hand on a knee of his son. They sat before a fireplace in which a snuffing blaze was struggling against a full chill.

"The old man? He was not that when you came to a closer inspection. He looked old, seated as he had been in the shadows, for his silver hair was all that was really distinct in the dusk. But now, when he leaned toward his son, the flickering flame gave his cheeks a youthful tinge.

There were wrinkles, but not deep. One would take it he had led a free and easy life, until gradually the impression formed that there was something about him denoting a sorrow. Possibly it was his eyes.

"It's up to you, Paul," he said in a voice that was singularly soft and pleasing. "I would not try to argue you out of this marriage, but I want to warn you to be sure you are not making a mistake—as I did once, I regret to say."

"I am sure, father," the son said, with a note of finality, "I love this girl of the wilderness." "But your station in life," his father insisted. "This girl cannot be your social equal. You say she and her mother live in a shanty in the woods near Cedar Creek, where you spent your vacation. They must be erude people."

"She's as good and a lot better than most of the girls in my station of life," Paul said. "I did not see her mother, for I never could get Anne to invite me to their home. In fact, it is not her mother, Anne told me. Rather it is her adopted aunt. Anne is really the daughter of the sister of the husband of the sister of the woman she calls mother—if you can grasp that."

"They live in the woods from choice, Anne's father was wealthy and left a large amount of money to his daughter; and Anne insisted on sharing it with the woman she now calls mother. Because they love the woods and choose to live in them—that does not indicate a low station, does it? And what if it does? I love Anne."

"It all sounds very rosy, this love talk," observed his father, and there was a touch of bitterness in his voice. "but it doesn't always work out that way. Look at my own case. Your mother was a lovely good girl, but she had not been educated to my ways of thinking. Like this girl you think you love, she was fond of the woods and she wanted me to spend my life in them. I could not reconcile myself to it, because I love the noise and bustle of the city. The silence of the wilds drives me frantic. But I consented to try it and built a habitation in the woods; not a modern structure, as I desired, but a rustic log house to suit your mother's fancy. I could not endure the solitude and finally one night we quarreled; and a terrible quarrel it was! In fairness to your mother, whom I loved in spite of our incompatibility, I must say that I was the cause of most of the quarreling."

"The next morning I left the house with you," he went on. "I sneaked

out of the cabin with you bundled in a blanket before Ethel, your mother, was awake. I did not return for three months, and when I did, repentant, I found nothing but ashes to mark the spot where we had tried to live. And never was I able to get a trace of your mother."

"The son was silent several minutes. "I know you mean well, father," he finally said. "But I love this girl, I am sure of it; and, besides, I love nature, too, so we ought to get along."

It was Paul's wedding day, and he was on his way to claim his bride from the forest. His father was with him. "I said my say, and you've made your choice, son," he said. "It is for you to decide. And of course I'm going to be present when my son is married, even if it should be in the center of the African jungles."

So they packed traveling bags and took a train toward the wilderness. At Cedar Creek they disembarked and set out on foot through a path in the woods.

Two hours of walking brought them to a clearing, where a log house sent a thin wreath of smoke heavenward. It was a small hut, but it looked inviting, an island in a sea of flowers and vines.

"This is the place," Paul announced. "I have never seen it, but I received good directions in my last letter." His face was lighted up expectantly.

From the door of the hut romped a laughing girl, clad in a blue blouse, short khaki skirt and leggings. In the doorway behind her appeared a tall, handsome brunette of middle age. Paul clasped the girl in his arms but suddenly she broke away.

"I must introduce you to mother, and I must meet your father," she said, turning toward the hut, to stand still, amazement shining from her big, bright eyes.

"Well, would you look at mother!" she cried, and Paul turned to stare in astonishment that equaled or surpassed hers.

For Paul's father and Anne's mother had followed the example of the young people and were hugging each other tightly, while she repeated over and over the one word "George" and he was saying "Ethel."

Whale Not a Fish
A whale is a large aquatic mammal and not a fish. Though it lives in the sea and has the appearance of a fish it is a warm-blooded animal, breathing air and not under water. Its skin is smooth and hairless, and it has a nostril opening far back in the head. The young ones are born alive and suckled like the young of other mammals. Whales may have been land animals at one time, but their adaptation to life in the water must date from the far-distant ages.

For That Tired Feeling
Backaches and footaches and head aches are responsible for most of the wrinkles and worry squints and tired listless faces among women. Back aches give that hard edge to the voice and make women feel forty-five when they are barely thirty. Many of the tired aches could be avoided if women would take a little less care of their houses and a little better care of themselves.—Farm and Fireside.

No Complete Leisure Even for Richest Man

Some one wrote the other day of a man who has leisure twenty-four hours every day.

There is, of course, no such man. Combine the hours a man needs for eating, sleeping, dressing, cleaning himself up, selecting the food and clothing he needs, cutting his finger and toe nails, looking after his fires, making duty calls on kin and neighbors and receiving their calls, cutting his coupons and checking up his bank account (providing he has all the money he wants, which no man ever had in history); grumbling about the misadventures in his neighborhood (a dog in mine in annoying twenty-four hours every day; is it any wonder I devote some time, also, to cursing those persons who say a dog is man's best friend?) and he will have plenty to do. Ever so often he must take his automobile, to be looked over; and once a month his bills must be checked up and paid. Then there is his income tax to pay; the call of the assessor; there are frequent visits to the dentist—a rich man supposed to have nothing to do may be the busiest man in town.—E. W. Howe's Monthly.

Cooking Vegetables
Experiments in cooking at New York State College of Home Economics show the best results with green vegetables are obtained by dropping the vegetables into boiling water and cooking them in an open kettle for the shortest possible time.

Shows His Type
The best proof of a man's character is taken in the press of life.—Boston Transcript.

The Better Gift
Between being a good talker and a listener, the latter is better. Listeners are rare, and always better.

NEW SUMMER RUGS

Rattania Deltex
Linoleum Sandura
Matting

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS

The refrigerator with the reputation for saving food and ice. All new Alaska's are Cork insulated and equipped with foodex. Foodex tells you where each food keeps best.

Window Shades

From the cheapest to the best.

House Cleaning Needs

Bissell Sweepers, Brooms, Mops, O'cedar Mops and Polish, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Murexco, Alabastine, Wall paper, Kyanize Justaquack finish-Kyanize 4 hour Varnish.

JOHN BARTLEY

Chestertown, Maryland.

Working Principle of Explosive Engine Old

The basic idea of the explosive engine was conceived long before the appearance of steam. In 1650 Huygens described an explosion motor which was to be operated by discharging a quantity of powder to drive the air out of a cylinder and raise the piston. To that point, his engine relied on a force somewhat similar to the working principle of those today, but the useful work was to be done by the piston being forced down by the pressure of the atmosphere against it, thus lifting a weight or doing some other task. There is no record that this engine ever was operated. The steam engine of 1705 functioned on about the same plan, that is, steam was used to lift the weight of the piston, and after this was done, the atmospheric pressure was relied upon for the real work. After Huygens, almost 100 years passed before inventors caught the vision of rotary motion from their engines. His idea simply involved a piston and a cylinder.

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Won't Go That Far
And Tinkles says fortune tellers are wise people. They're willing to tell you are in love with a blonde or a brunette, but none of them ever risk any definite advice on how to bet on an election.—Washington Star.

Kansas Temperament
If some one discovered perpetual motion an Archibson man would want a witness against it.—Archibson Globe.

Companions of Truth
The greatest friend of truth is time; her greatest enemy is prejudice, and her constant companion is lunacy.—Colon.

FOR STRONG BONES GIVE BABY Scott's Emulsion

REGISTERED IN Pennsylvania and New York, 500-bed hospital. Courses at Drexel Institute. Allowance, uniforms and books provided. Class enters August 30th. Address Directress.

THE GRADUATE HOSPITAL, 1818 Lombard St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Concrete Pavements Outlive the Bonds

Long after you have paid off the bond issue for your portland cement concrete streets, the pavements will be giving perfect service to traffic.

"Perfect service" means freedom from constant repairing and a pavement that stays smooth.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
1315 Walnut St. PHILADELPHIA

A National Organization to Improve and Extend the Uses of Concrete
Offices in 32 Cities

Come to Baltimore

Three hundred store windows in downtown Baltimore will be converted into miniature factories next week. The manufacturers and retail stores of the city are co-operating to give you a dramatic and interesting picture of the industries that are making Baltimore an increasingly important industrial city. You will see automobile tires and pajamas made—bronze castings by noted sculptors, silverware and food products. In one window will be a radio broadcasting studio in actual operation. Airplane manufacture will be demonstrated. You will see sugar cane converted into the squares that appear on your table. Candy making, toy manufacturing, piano construction, oil refining, railroad operation, meat packing—all will be shown.

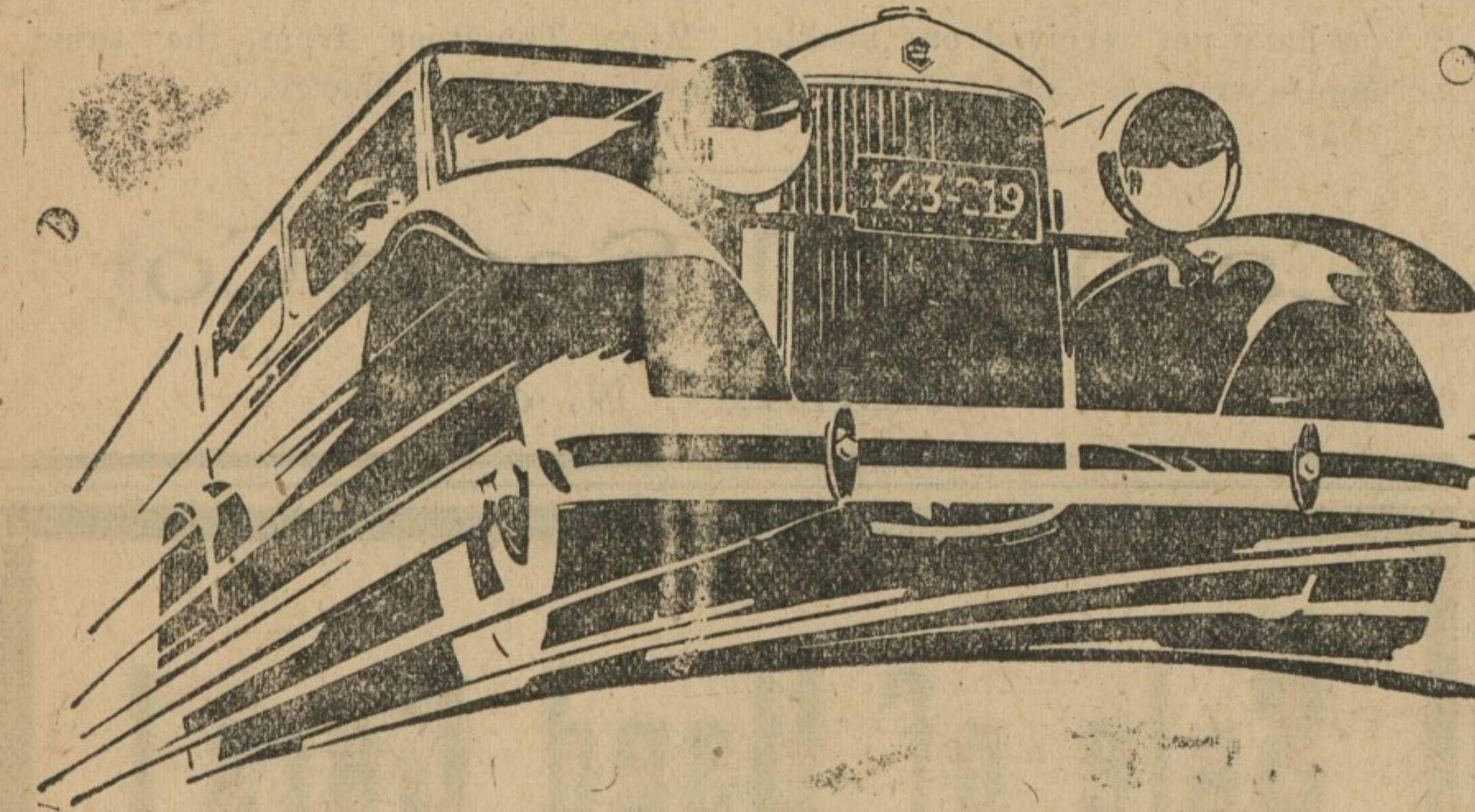
Baltimore Products Week

April 22 to 29
is a liberal education. A single day spent viewing the displays will give you more information than a month's schooling—you will have a glimpse into hundreds of factories as displayed in windows of department stores and downtown shops. Grown-ups as well as school children will find it highly interesting and educational. To business men and merchants it will suggest ideas that can be turned into money. Come by rail or drive in for a day or two.

Sponsored by

BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

ESSEX THE CHALLENGER



Hear the radio program of the "Hudson-Essex Challengers" every Friday evening

Challenging you to know the best in Performance—Fineness—Comfort

For Instance, the Coach \$265 TO BUY Down, and monthly Payments of \$49

Your present car will probably cover the entire first Payment.

The H. M. C. Purchase Plan Offers the lowest available finance terms on the balance. Easy TO OWN

On our own streets Essex the Challenger, under competent observation, averaged 24 miles per gallon. The average owner in this city can expect 18 to 20 miles and upward. Commercial users operating large fleets of Essex cars say that service and maintenance costs, covering millions of miles of operation, are lowest of any car ever tested.

Essex the Challenger offers a completeness of fine car equipment formerly identified only with costly cars, and available, when at all, only as "extras," at extra cost on cars of Essex price. Check these items as you buy. In Essex the Challenger—a complete, fine big "Six"—these items of course are standard. They cost not one cent extra and represent easily above one hundred dollars' additional value.

\$695

AND UP—AT FACTORY
Standard equipment includes: 4 hydraulic shock absorbers—electric gauge for gas and oil—radiator shutters—side lamps, windshield wiper—flare-proof rear-view mirror—electro-lock—controls on steering wheel—all bright parts chromium-plated.

- Coach - - - \$695
- 3-Door Coupe - - - 695
- Phaeton - - - 725
- Coupe - - - 725 (with rumble seat)
- Standard - - - 795
- Sedan - - - 795
- Town Sedan - - - 850
- Roadster - - - 850
- Convertible - - - 850
- Coupe - - - 995

B. R. SUTTON, Kennedyville, Md.
F. T. ROBINSON, Chestertown, Md.