

MT. JOY BULLETIN
MOUNT JOY, PA.
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All correspondents must have their communications reach this office no later than Monday. Telephone news of importance between that time and 12 o'clock noon Wednesday. Changes of advertisements must positively reach this office no later than Monday night. New advertisements inserted if copy reaches us Tuesday night. Advertising rates on application.

The subscription lists of the Landisville, the Florin News and the Mount Joy Star and News were merged with that of the Mount Joy Bulletin, which makes this paper's circulation about double that of the paper's ordinary weekly.

EDITORIAL

Some of the tax collectors in Lancaster county are getting good and tired of those "I can't pay" stories and are "bearing down" on delinquents.

There are, of course, cases where people really cannot pay and naturally these are overlooked. But then there are folks who have not paid any taxes for several years, yet they have and spend money for needless unnecessary articles.

These are the kind the tax collectors are after and as a result one man at Lititz was arrested and is now in the county jail. He will "sit out" \$32 worth of back taxes.

Ten residents of East Lampeter have been warned to pay or else.

Our local tax collector tells us he has a number of the kind referred to above and unless they show an inclination it will be just too bad.

A LOWER TAX

At a time when it is most appreciated (our outstanding tax being our barometer) Boro Council by a vote of 4 to 2, reduced our tax rate two mills, making the rate five mills for this year.

We cannot remember when it was as low as that.

This is a reduction of 4 mills in two years, the rate in 1932 being 9 mills.

When money is at a premium, the rents are difficult to collect and the average landlord has quite a financial battle, Council is to be congratulated on its action.

Economy in every way, will be the watchword during the year and even with the decreased receipts, our Boro Fathers feel certain they can "get by."

In lieu of the above action it would be well if many of the property owners would pass this reduction along to their tenants.

AN ECONOMIC CRIME

The annual per capita fire loss in the United States is \$3.00. The average loss in three major European countries is only 60 cents.

That astonishing difference is principally the result of a single cause: The difference in attitude of mind toward fire between the American and the European.

In America it is considered a misfortune to have a fire—in Europe it is a crime, and if a third party's property is damaged the person whose negligence was responsible is apt to be arrested and held liable.

One need not advocate that European legislation of this nature be adopted in this country. But it would be an excellent thing for us all if the European attitude of mind toward fire was more prevalent. Every fire destroys irreplaceable natural resources—and all the insurance money in the world can't bring them back. It can simply pay for part of the damage.

A heavy percentage of fires is directly responsible for increased taxes—inasmuch as when the taxpaying property is destroyed the share of the cost of government it paid must be levied against other property. By the same token, fire destroys jobs, investment opportunities, and deprives families of their livelihood.

We all regard arson fires as social crimes—but every fire which is preventable, is an economic crime. That is worth remembering now, when every resource, every effort should be bent toward using to the full all our national assets in bringing recovery.

A BILL FOR \$485.00

Suppose a Federal tax collector came to your home and presented a bill for \$485.00, telling you to pay it promptly or your property, investments, savings or anything else you possessed, would be attached to satisfy it?

You would feel outraged. But as the head of a family, you will pay a bill like that whether you know it or not. The amount represents the average family's share of Federal expenditures for 1933, which totaled \$14,500,000,000. Some of it you pay directly, through Federal income, gasoline and similar taxes. The bulk of it, so far as most families are concerned, is paid indirectly. It's part of the cost of shoes, clothing, furniture, food, theatre tickets, automobiles—every necessity and luxury. After you have paid this, you are not through with your tax bill. The state, county and city governments are left, all hungry for more money; all taking a constantly rising percentage of your income.

Businesses pay a substantially larger proportion of income in taxes than do individuals. An excessive drain on an industry's till for taxes means less money for wages, purchases and expansion. It means that opportunity to find a job, or hold one you already

Zoo Experts Say Humans Give Disease to Animals

Animals most difficult to acclimatize to our weather conditions, says a writer in the Philadelphia Record, are the howling monkeys, the orang-utang, North African and Indian birds. Practically all others become accustomed to North American climates comparatively easily. The best examples of these are the camels, which reach the place where they eat snow—when they can get it—and antelopes, which frequently are found lying in the snow and apparently enjoying it. Indian monkeys become acclimatized after a single winter in this climate.

Contrary to a somewhat popular belief, pneumonia is not prevalent among menagerie animals. In fact, it is about the least common of animal diseases. It is pointed out that pneumonia and colds are not directly due to cold weather, but rather to crowding, which is a result of the cold, and to a lack of exercise, another direct result of inclement weather.

It is the observation of zoo experts that humans are usually responsible for cases of pneumonia, laryngitis and allied diseases among the animals.

Healthy wild animals have an almost unbelievable health reserve. It was pointed out, and unless imperiled by particularly virulent germs, will throw off impending illness if given proper diet and care.



Sparkling eyes, glowing cheeks, tingling fingers!

Skills flashing through sparkling snow!

That's Wisconsin's contribution to the good health and good fun of the fashionables who seek out the north woods for winter sports. To enjoy these in frosty temperatures the radiant vitality of perfect health is demanded.

And today's outdoor girl achieves this by a watchful eye on diet. Following the newest dietetic advice, she includes two slices of canned pineapple or an equivalent amount of crushed or tidbits on her daily menu. For research has shown the luscious Hawaiian fruit to be a valuable source of Vitamins A, B and C and of essential minerals. So the winter outdoor girl, like Miss Jerry Mitchell (above) setting out for a day's skiing from Jack O'Lantern Lodge near Eagle River, discards the pounds of fur coats and blankets of former days in favor of the warmth of perfect health which modern knowledge of diet brings.

Do You Know

THAT every individual consumes 1,600 pounds of food a year—of this total amount, about one-third, or 530 pounds, are dairy products, including milk, butter, and cheese.

have, or obtain an increase in pay, has been lessened.

The tax problem affects every investor, every home-owner, every worker, every family. Not one of us escapes its crushing burden. That is why each and every one of us should do his or her part to create efficient and economical government, and to study the necessity behind every tax demand from the smallest county seat in the land to the capital at Washington.

SPEED BRINGS DEATH

One of the most serious aspects of the automobile accident problem is a constant increase in the number of fatalities per accident. In 1933, for example, the number injured non-fatally increased 22 per cent over 1932—while fatalities jumped 5.9 percent.

The reason for this is obvious: Excessive speed. It is an incontrovertible maxim that the chance of accident producing a fatality becomes greater as the speed of cars involved increases. A vivid example of this is provided by comparing last year with 1927. Registrations in 1933 were less than 3 per cent above the 1927 level. The total number of miles driven by passenger cars was little, if any, greater. But there were 17 per cent more deaths.

A recent exhaustive survey produced the fact that excessive speed was responsible for 33 per cent of all automobile deaths. And that term, "excessive speed," needs a definition. There are times when fifteen miles an hour is dangerous and there are times fifty miles an hour is overcautious. Road and weather conditions, the amount of traffic, the experience of the driver, the condition of the car—these factors, rather than a mere speedometer reading, are the tests of safe operating speeds.

Any speed is unsafe if the driver is unable to stop his car in the assured clear distance ahead. Road and weather vary the safety factor.

Study your car and your own capabilities. Discover how soon you can stop at varying speeds. This is indispensable in becoming a safe motorist.

Spray Apple Trees Now

Only a few days remain in this month, the time when sprays for the destruction of San Jose scale and red spider eggs should be applied. A spraying oil is advisable for red spider eggs and either oil or a dormant application of lime-sulphur can be used for the scale.

Improve Flock Ration

Weak-shelled eggs are laid by hens not getting enough grit or vitamin D. Oyster shells or limestone grit should be kept before the birds all the time and an eighth of a pint of cod liver oil each day for 100 birds will supply the vitamin needs.

Adjustment Program Approved

(From page one)

payments made to them last season were divided with share-tenants.

All participants in the 1933 plan, who do not wish to accept the revisions as a part of their contract are required, under the decision of the Secretary that the program continue, to maintain the 50 per cent reduction made by them last season, for which they will receive payments on the same basis as in 1933. Such growers will not sign any supplement to their 1933 contracts.

Contracting producers will be required to limit the use of the land taken out of production of tobacco. No crops for sale can be grown on such land, but feed or food crops directly or indirectly for home consumption will be permitted on one-half of contract acreage. The remainder must be left idle or can be planted to erosion-preventing or soil improving crops, if no harvested crop is grown on the contracted acreage, the entire acreage may be used for pasturage of livestock for consumption or use on the farm.

The total acreage planted in crops for harvest in 1934 in addition to the contracted acreage, cannot exceed the acreage of 1933 or 1933, whichever is greater, while the acreage of any basic commodity crop on the farm can not be increased over that of 1932 or 1933, whichever is greater.

Other revisions carried in the supplement to the contract require there be no reduction in the number of share-tenants on the farm, and provide for equitable division of the second payment with tenants. All new participants must sign the supplement.

The choice for base acreage in the 1933 contract were as follows: (a) 80 per cent of average acreage planted to tobacco on the farm in 1931 and 1932; (b) the entire acreage of tobacco in 1932, provided that this acreage did not exceed that of 1931; (c) the average acreage planted to tobacco in 1931 and 1932, provided that the tobacco planted in 1932 was greater than that in 1931. The new choices now offered in addition to the old ones are: (d) two-thirds of the acreage planted to tobacco in '31 and (e) one-half of the acreage as planted to tobacco in 1930.

The first payment will be at the rate of \$24 per acre of reduction required under the option chosen. The rate of the second payment will vary according to the market value of the crop harvested in 1934, and the option chosen as to amount of reduction. In all cases minimum payments per acre are specified.

A grower who elects to reduce his acreage by 100 per cent will receive payments on his entire base acreage; the first payment at \$24 per acre, and the second at \$8.50 per acre. If the producer has participated in the 1933 reduction program and become eligible for the supplemental payment, he will receive \$4 per acre in addition to other payments.

A grower who chooses the 50 per cent reduction will receive payments on half of his base acreage; the first payment at the rate of \$24 per acre, and the second payment for each acre will be 40 per cent of the average value of each acre of tobacco harvested by such grower in 1934, with a minimum rate of \$17 per acre. In case the supplemental payment is received, it will be made on one-half of the base acreage.

The grower who selects the option for 33 1-3 per cent reduction from his base will receive \$24 per acre on one-third of his base acreage in the first payment; with a second payment for each acre equal to 35 per cent of the average value of each acre of tobacco harvested by such grower from his base acreage in 1934, with the minimum second payment placed at 114 per acre. The supplemental payment will be made, if the grower qualifies, on the same acreage as the other payments.

Producers who did not participate in the program last year will be offered contracts which include the supplementary provisions. The contract will be the same as that used last year; the supplementary provisions will be carried in a rider to the contract.

Producers who participated in the program last year and who elect to keep 50 per cent of their present base acreage out of tobacco this year will not sign a new contract and may elect to sign or not to sign the rider. If they choose a new option or a new base tobacco acreage, or both, they will sign a rider. Copies of the rider will be mailed before April 1 to all producers who participated in the program in 1933. If they sign the rider and qualify under it, they will receive a supplementary first payment.

All questions pertaining to the above regulations are to be referred to the District Tobacco Agent, Mr. Otto Olson, 215 P. O. Bldg., Lancaster, Pa.

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Weak-shelled eggs are laid by hens not getting enough grit or vitamin D. Oyster shells or limestone grit should be kept before the birds all the time and an eighth of a pint of cod liver oil each day for 100 birds will supply the vitamin needs.

Reconnaissance

By STEWART HOOKER

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"HE WAS my buddy," said Corporal McGuire.

"A regular," said Barnswallow, a private.

They bent over the limp figure of Larrabee. He rested on his back, eyes fastened on the stars. A bursting shrapnel showered them with fragments.

"Never get him back. . . . there tonight," Barnswallow said, nodding in the direction of the trench from whence they had begun to reconnoiter some hours before.

Tim McGuire did not answer. He was thinking of the afternoon long ago when Jim Larrabee had gathered up his all but lifeless form from the waters of Eureka lake. Larrabee had labored over him all afternoon before his efforts, which at first seemed to be futile, brought a spark of life. That incident marked the beginning of an unflinching friendship. Even McGuire's marriage had not weakened the bond. Larrabee was a frequent visitor in his home and pretty Mollie McGuire had taken a great liking to him, too. And now Larrabee lay dead, victim of a random enemy bullet.

"Hoist him on my back," McGuire instructed presently, hugging the ground.

Barnswallow sensed the futility of dissenting. "We'll alternate," he said. Progress was desperately slow. Occasionally bullets whined overhead.

Presently McGuire felt his companion brush against his shoulder. It seemed hours since they had last spoken, but he knew it could not have been so long because of the inky darkness all around them. They had advanced perhaps twenty-five yards. Barnswallow worked his way along side and Larrabee's faceid figure was transferred to his back.

Rifles cracked with greater frequency and occasionally an airplane dived overhead. Then Barnswallow discovered McGuire had halted. The margin between his now stationary position was so slight that he had observed this immediately.

"It's getting light," Barnswallow murmured.

McGuire was silent. Barnswallow knew he was weighing their chances from every angle.

"You push on," he said finally. "I'll stick."

Barnswallow shook his head. "Nothing doing," he protested.

"D—n it, one of us has got to report back," McGuire said, bitterly.

"You're the skipper," Barnswallow said.

McGuire lay still for a long while. A shell tore a hole in the earth, not fifty feet from where they lay.

"Guess we'll have to leave him behind," McGuire said after a while.

They deposited the corpse in the hole torn by the shell.

"I suppose," McGuire said slowly, "we ought to search his clothes for . . . things."

Barnswallow nodded. Larrabee had a brother in Kansas City. He'd never married. Barnswallow raised to his knees beside the body. His fingers were numb and heavy.

"Go on," McGuire commanded, hoarsely.

Barnswallow fumbled at the button of Larrabee's jacket. They were flaked with dirt and dry blood.

His face was glossy when he finished. He had gathered a pipe, a tobacco pouch, a handkerchief, a soiled letter and a small photograph.

"Nothing of value," he said, bending toward McGuire, who setled the collection.

"Was this all?"

"Yes," he hesitated.

"What's that? In your other hand?"

"A photograph. . . . of Jim," Barnswallow said. "You probably have one."

"I haven't," McGuire snapped. "He told me he didn't have one. Let's see it."

Barnswallow made no move to comply. McGuire cursed vehemently.

"Give me that picture," he commanded, springing from the ground. His voice keyed to the pitch of his emotions, carried to alert enemy ears. A machine gun spat bullets all around. McGuire pitched forward.

"Jees!" he muttered, as his body convulsed, relaxed and was still.

Barnswallow flattened to the ground. He remained motionless for some time, chest pressed against the damp earth. Then he remembered it was fast becoming light. Before pushing toward the trenches once more he knew he must confirm his startling discovery. He rolled over until his body pressed against that of his newly fallen comrade.

In the pocket of McGuire's shirt he located the object of his search, a small photograph of McGuire's wife, which the latter had proudly displayed on frequent occasion. Mollie McGuire was unmistakably pretty. The inscription on the back of the photograph read:

"Lovingly yours,
"Mollie."

Barnswallow compared this photograph with the one found in Larrabee's jacket. They were identical, except that on the back of Larrabee's, Mollie McGuire had scrawled:

"To Jim, my own. Loving you always.
"Mollie."

The sun nosed over the horizon and there was a something clean and refreshing about the damp earth as Barnswallow wriggled forward.

Use Care in Pruning

Pruning of peach trees should be postponed until the injury caused by freezing can be determined. Very little or no pruning should be done on trees where both fruit and leaf buds have been injured. The potential leaf surface on such trees has been greatly reduced and the heavy pruning will make a further decrease.

SUNDAY FINNER SUGGESTIONS

By ANN PAGE

THE real apple season has arrived—apples which are good to eat, out of hand and apples good for pies and puddings. The well-known Jonathan apple is well adapted for both purposes. Peaches are still sufficiently plentiful for canning and pickling but their season is now nearly over.

Concord grapes are delicious for eating and in addition make jellies and jams which are general favorites. Most grape juice is also made from Concord grapes. Thompson seedless and the red Malaga grapes are firm and sweet and have their place as desserts and in fruit cocktails and salads.

Rocky Ford and pink meated cantaloupes are now in market together with the honeydew. Of the vegetables both white and sweet potatoes are plentiful as are onions and ripe tomatoes.

Here are the menus from the Quaker Maid Kitchen.

LOW COST DINNER
Stuffed Breast of Veal with Gravy
Boiled Potatoes Creamed Onions
Bread and Butter
Vanilla Cream with Strawberry Preserves
Tea or Coffee Milk

MEDIUM COST DINNER
Roast Beef Glazed Onions
Grape Jelly
Bread and Butter
Apple Pie
Coffee Milk

VERY SPECIAL DINNER
"Hot Cup
Roast Pork
Candied Sweet Potatoes and Apples
Spinach
Tomato Aspic Salad
Rolls and Butter
Chocolate Cream Pie
Coffee Milk

Lists Suitable Evergreens

Your county agent can suggest the evergreens suitable for the foundation plantings on the home grounds. The extension ornamental horticulturist at State College has prepared a list of six types of evergreens used for this purpose.



GLASSES . . . Can be as much a part of peoples lives as Oak

Properly chosen and properly fitted, glasses are more than an aid to vision—they become a part of your features. See our specialist today—he can help your eyes and advise you in your choice of glasses.

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There are a variety of models, from the handy 3-burner Hot Plate to the De Luxe Table-Top Range . . . models to fit every cooking need and every purse. Various color combinations in plain and Rippletone porcelain enamel finish.

BE SURE TO SEE THESE REMARKABLE NEW STOVES!
Now on Display at the Above Dealer's Store
Ask for a Demonstration

THE AMAZING NEW BAND-A-BLU BURNER

THE BAND-A-BLU Burner is but one of the many amazing features of these Coleman Instant-Gas Ranges, which now, more than ever before, bring the finest kind of gas service to homes everywhere. This new burner cuts fuel costs one-fifth; provides a wider range of cooking heat, and even heat distribution. Its clean-blue gas flame will not blacken pots or pans.

H. S. NEWCOMER & SON
MOUNT JOY, PA.
WILL HOLD A
2 DAY FARM MACHINERY and Seasonable Merchandise Opening
On Friday and Saturday
April 6 and 7, 1934

THIS OPENING EXHIBITION will close on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 7th with a PUBLIC SALE OF USED FARM MACHINERY and other items which are obsolete and shop worn. Following is a list of items to be sold:

Two 20-16 Disc Harrows, One 24-16 Disc Harrow, one 8 ft. Cull Packer, 5 Used Mowers, 2 Oliver Tractor Plows, 2 Deere Tractor Plows, Low Down Wagon, one 2-Horse Wagon, 2-Horse Wagon Gear, International Hay Baler, 10-8 in. Kentucky Seed Drill, Ferguson Tractor Plow, 9 ft. Self Dump Rake, Potato Picker, Engine Driven Concrete Mixer, two Tobacco Planters, three Riding Cultivators, Cannon Corn Shelter, two Paper Cutters, Blizzard Cutter, Minnich Tobacco Press, four Reconditioned Fordson Tractors, Harpoon Hay Forks, Mountville Corn Planter, Manure Spreader, 2 Tobacco Ladders, three 13-h. p. Engines, 40 ft. 12 in. Endless Leather Belt, 6 Used Dirt Shovels, Step Ladders, Set Hay Ladders, 2 Tobacco Wagons, Spring Harrows, Perfection Milk Cooler, 7 Cow Slanchoons, Lot Poultry Supplies, Hudson Ventilator, Automobile Supplies, 60 Egg Incubator, 60-tooth Spoke Harrow, 10-8 in. Hoosier Grain Drill, 7-ft. Deering Binder, 8-ft. Deering Binder, Chopping Mill, Wash Machine, Dump Body for 1 1/2-ton Truck, Lot Machine and Paint Oil, Portable Shop Crane, Automobile Parts and Tools, six 110-gal. Pump Oil Tanks, 2 Walking Plows, 2 Pressure Pumps, Used Wash Machine Motors, Electric Refrigerator Unit, two Refrigerators, two Ice Boxes, Used Oil Stoves, Puritan Gasoline Stoves, 2 Used Gas Ranges, Lot 2-bu. Bags, Enamelled Foot Tub, Wincoft Range, and other articles not mentioned.

Sale will be held at Main Street Store.

H. S. NEWCOMER & SON
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