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## BEYOND PUNY MAN BELIEF IN TEARS

Before Volcanic Eruptions He  
Is Helpless.

Fact Made Manifest by the Indifference  
Which He Goes About His  
Business After the Disasters  
Have Passed.

Under no circumstances does man  
show to less advantage than when  
a volcano sends forth its torrents. As  
a figure of speech, man may consider  
himself to be a puny creature, but his  
working opinion of himself is by no  
means so small. In Java the earth  
groaned, and 15,000 people were wiped  
out of existence, like so many ants.  
Perhaps only 10,000 were killed; per-  
haps it was 20,000. No one will ever  
know; no one will ever be concerned  
in the matter beyond the desire to ar-  
rive at a reasonable guess as to the  
loss of life. It will always be a vague  
question, to be discussed in round  
numbers. The Japanese who perished  
were indeed puny creatures, whose  
memory will be nothing more than a  
mathematical approximation.

As far back as man has a history  
there are details of volcanic eruption  
to testify to the haphazard, unwork-  
manlike fashion in which this world  
of ours was made. Pompeii and Her-  
culaneum are household words to peo-  
ple who do not know where Vesuvius  
stands, but St. Augustine, who was in-  
fused with them, seems to have es-  
caped literary notice. Between Vesu-  
vius and Pelee there are few who  
have any knowledge of the volcanic  
catastrophes that have suddenly over-  
whelmed thousands of human beings.  
Messina still lingers vague in the pub-  
lic mind, and Pelee, by reason of its  
comparatively close proximity, can be  
recalled, although one must ordinarily  
consult books of reference to deter-  
mine whether the loss of life was 30,000  
or 300,000. The Krakatoa eruption,  
which took place in 1883 on the  
Sunda sea not far from the Dutch ex-  
pansion, has been studied for years by  
scientists, but the fact that 30,000 per-  
sons were killed is an inconsequential  
detail. The Krakatoa explosion is not  
remembered because it caused 30,000  
deaths, but because it occasioned some  
puzzling atmospheric phenomena. Sou-  
friere, a neighbor of Mount Pelee, has  
a long record of disaster, in which  
the mortality figures are usually over-  
looked. The fact that the explosion  
was heard in South America, while it  
was not heard at distances of 20 miles  
is considered of much more impor-  
tance. Soufriere, it may be recalled,  
was in eruption at the same time as  
Mount Pelee, but on this occasion it  
killed less than 1,500 persons. Per-  
haps for this reason it is never men-  
tioned.

Before the volcano man stands help-  
less, and he recognizes this fact by his  
indifference. He buries his dead and  
goes about his business. As in the  
case of the Messina disaster, he only  
waits for the ground to cool, when he  
goes to work unperturbedly raising his  
crops on the dangerous mountainside.  
In the meantime he tries to gratify his  
taste for information by studying vol-  
canoes, but without any hope of being  
able to protect himself.

### Norman Kings

The names of the early dukes of  
Normandy, as well as their family  
history, are known but very dimly  
and it may be as well that it should  
be so, for their descent does not seem  
to have been as orthodox as it might  
be that as it may, the dukes appear  
in such reliable annals of their time  
as we possess, under their Christian  
names only.

Thus, William I of England (Wil-  
liam the Conqueror) was the illegiti-  
mate son of his predecessor, Robert  
the Devil, and of a young woman of  
Flanders, a tanner's daughter named  
Arletta, or (as some say) Herleva.  
The birth records of Robert's prede-  
cessors, Richard the Good, Richard  
the Fearless and William Long-Sword  
were equally snatched; and of the  
parentage of Raoul or Rolla (christ-  
ened "Robert"), the first duke of Nor-  
mandy of whom we have any histor-  
ical knowledge, we have no data what-  
ever.

### Neat Picture Framing.

If you do your own picture framing  
first of all be sure that the glass is  
immaculately clean next to the pic-  
ture. Then next to the picture lay a  
piece of paper, then a layer of card-  
board, and weight it while you drive  
in the tiny nails to the sides of the  
frame. The frame should be laid on  
something soft while this is being  
done, and against something hard  
while the picture is placed. Paste a piece  
of heavy paper over the back of the en-  
tire frame, and insert screw-eyes to  
hold the picture wire or cord. Pic-  
tures are always hung, now, flat on  
the wall.

### Pine Stumps Worth Millions.

Norway pine stumps obstructing ag-  
ricultural development in northern  
Minnesota potentially are worth about  
\$300,000,000, according to the state  
auditor.

"Distillation of pine stumps is a  
problem of recent development," he  
said. "It is done to secure various in-  
gredients of great commercial value.  
Experiments have proven pine stumps  
on cut-over northern Minnesota lands  
are exceptionally rich in resins and  
adapted to the manufacture of turpen-  
tine, pine tar, pine creosote, pine oil  
and similar products. A company is  
being formed to establish a plant in  
the northern part of the state."

Weeping of Real Value in the  
Life of a Kingdom.

Provision of Nature to Relieve the  
Grief-Centers of Their Sensibility  
and Fit Nervous Organization  
to Endure Sorrow.

German statesmen have shed tears  
over the hard term of peace imposed  
upon them by the allies.

It would not be necessary for one  
to be hopelessly cynical to be remind-  
ed by this incident of the legendary  
ears of the crocodile; though indeed  
sympathetic spirit might be inclined  
to rejoice in the spectacle of such  
weeping for Germany's own good; say-  
ing with the poet: "She must weep,  
or she will die."

There are few physical functions  
more familiar than the shedding of  
tears, and there is probably no more  
complex and inscrutable; none more  
intimately mingling spirituality and  
fence. From the material point of  
view tears are nothing but an excre-  
tion of salt water from glands of the  
eyes. They consist normally of the  
most of water with a small admixture  
of common salt, or chloride of sodium,  
as exists in the blood. In some  
moral conditions of the body they  
contain other chemicals. Thus one  
suffering from poisoning with salts  
of antimony may shed tears contain-  
ing that chemical, so that tears them-  
selves are poisonous; and diabetic pa-  
tients shed tears containing sugar.

From another point of view tears  
are manifestations of emotion and al-  
ways spring from the heart. That is  
why one does not weep because of  
the mental processes of the brain but  
because of the feelings of the heart.  
When it is the tears he weeps, and  
when it is the heart that is weeping,  
they are produced by the brain's work-  
ing back to the heart and making an  
appeal to its emotion. An eminent au-  
thor when asked how he was able to  
shed real tears at will replied that he  
did so by calling to remembrance his  
father who was dead and whom he  
greatly loved.

It is to be noticed, too, that the  
excessive emotion which results in  
tears is caused by grief, but not near-  
ly so much by actual pain. "In the days  
before the use of anesthetics," says a  
great surgical authority, "I have had  
patients who were undergoing opera-  
tions faint; I have heard them cry out  
at screams until they made the by-  
standers sick and pale, but rarely if  
ever have they shed tears."

Again, it is observed that tears are  
of much value to the life of mankind.  
That value is not merely in the fact  
that their flow gives relief, but still  
more in the indication that the grief-  
centers are being relieved of their  
intensity and that the nervous organ-  
ization is being fitted to endure sor-  
row with fortitude. "As a rule," says  
that authority, "the escape and free-  
ing of tears relieves the heart and  
the body the shock of grief."  
It is obviously well, then, that Ger-  
mans should weep. To say that, it is  
to exult in her suffering, but with-  
out to rejoice in her relief from it. The  
suffering is inevitable as fate. It is  
all that she shall be saved from the  
same shock of it through recourse  
to tears; for to quote the poet again:  
"She must weep or she will die."—New  
York Herald.

### Town Made Famous by Oysters.

The oyster season at Colchester,  
England, was opened with great cere-  
monies. The mayor and corporation  
gathered at the fishery grounds in a  
reveler and the mayor made the first  
toast of oysters. The mayor and cor-  
poration then consumed gin and gin-  
gerbread—a custom which has pre-  
vailed since the fishery was first  
opened under royal charter in the  
reign of Richard I. A telegram ex-  
pressing dutiful devotion was sent to  
the king at a luncheon afterwards on  
Pewell Island. The early Saxons ap-  
preciated the Colchester fishery that  
they took three oyster knives for their  
part of the bounty of Essex. The  
Colchester fishery lost all their con-  
siderable customers during the war,  
but the British public consumed all  
that they could supply. They had  
most successful seasons, and were able  
to give 40,000 oysters to military hos-  
pitals.

### In the Earth's Interior.

From the evidence available, R. D.  
Oldham traces three divisions in the  
earth's interior. The solid outer crust  
with a thickness of 20 to 40 miles, has  
a high permanent rigidity, but from un-  
known causes has been subject to  
deformations, with displacements  
as much as 10 miles vertically and  
100 horizontally. The next section,  
about half the radius in thickness, has  
high rigidity for such stresses as tidal  
action with low rigidity for long-con-  
tinued stress. The central nucleus  
has low rigidity. The conclusions re-  
lating to the two inner divisions are  
drawn from records of earthquake  
waves.

### A Green Clerk.

"This lady is looking for rugs. She  
says Axminster."  
"I'll ask him if I can find him, but  
I'm now around here."—Louisville  
Courier-Journal.

### Their Kind.

"Pop, what are fabricated kisses?"  
"I think they are the kind you give  
Henry when his remarkable voy-  
ages in my own."

## SINGAPORE TO HAVE TAXIS

Far Eastern City Will Abandon the  
Rickshaw, Lense Used as Method  
of Transportation.

According to advice from Consul  
General Edwin N. Gonzales at Singa-  
pore, that city is to have an integral  
transportation system of thoroughly  
modern taxicabs.

Whether American automobile man-  
ufacturers will secure the order for  
these motors is problematical, but the  
most significant part of the news is  
that it marks a further development  
of the use of modern methods in the  
far East.

For several years in Singapore  
there has been a movement against the  
operation of the well-known rickshaws.  
Most of this agitation came from the  
tongue and pen of the educated Chi-  
nese, who maintain that the system of  
making a horse out of men is wrong  
from the standpoint of the degrading  
influence which it has on the individ-  
uals as well as the harm it is claimed  
to work upon the coolies.

Distances are great in most far  
Eastern cities and while the rickshaw  
makes transportation reasonably con-  
venient and comfortable, the rickshaw  
man is certainly a primitive vehicle  
and doomed in early abandonment be-  
cause of the rapid advance now be-  
ing made in the industrial and social  
life of the far East.

The new company to operate in  
Singapore is to be organized known as  
the Singapore Motor Taxicab and  
Transport company, Ltd., and will  
have capital of \$350,000. The initial  
equipment will be made up of 40  
landaulet taxicabs, five one-ton trucks  
and five three-quarter ton trucks.  
Singapore has a population of 300,000.

## HIGH PRICES FOR DIAMONDS

Value of the Highly Desired Sparklers  
Has Been Going to Unheard-  
of Heights.

The economic situation of the world  
at large is said by jewelers to be  
more responsible for the present high  
prices of diamonds than any shortage  
of diamonds in the South African  
mines or any manipulation of the sup-  
ply by the De Beers Diamond com-  
pany.

The following figures concerning dia-  
mond prices were obtained from Ant-  
werp, the European center of the dia-  
mond market. An uncut diamond be-  
fore the war cost \$23 a carat and \$22  
after cutting. Immediately after the  
declaration of war the price slumped  
in 1915 the Germans began to get  
anxious regarding the value of their  
money and started paying all the dia-  
monds they could find.

France, Switzerland, Italy and Eng-  
land followed suit and the price went  
up rapidly. On the eve of the armis-  
tice the uncut carat diamond was  
worth \$70. Since the war ended the  
diamond market has been on a high  
level of activity and the price of un-  
cut diamonds has been going up. The  
difficulty of exchange and the en-  
largement of the market for diamonds  
from the European point of view. To  
day a carat of uncut stone finds a  
ready market at \$170. No longer  
do diamonds find a ready market  
with buyers. Credit is no longer  
so easy. The rates are for cash. The  
buyer frequently resells and the new  
carats are sold again at fat profits.  
Thus the price keeps going up. Large  
lots are snapped up at unheard of  
prices.

### The Kaiser's Kitchen.

In what is destined to be the last  
page of his travels the field kitchen  
of William Hohenzollern, which had  
followed the former Kaiser in all his  
wanderings about Europe during the  
war, is on its way to the United  
States. As if to give the changing of  
hands a more significant aspect, Ger-  
man prisoners of war were requisition-  
ed to lead the field kitchen—with  
all its elaborate apparatus—aboard  
the westbound transport at St. Na-  
murs. The portable "kitchen house"  
shows no sign of the wear and tear  
of war, indicating a certain remoteness  
to the battle front of all connected  
with the once imperial suite. The  
kitchen, it is intended, shall be added  
to a notable collection of war relics  
in the American capital; whether it is  
to be utilized in the ways approved  
by the former Kaiser is, of course, an-  
other matter.

### Dreadful Threat.

"Late again!" cried the late mov-  
ing picture director to the members  
of his company. "Do you actors think  
that you can stroll into the studio at  
half-past ten every morning and get  
away with it? This isn't a national  
bank. But, by Jove, I'll get even  
with you! Tomorrow we start filming  
that Alpine drama with the fog and  
land effects. Report at the old quar-  
ry at 4:30 a. m. You are all going  
to be shot at sunrise every morning  
for a week." Being shot at sunrise  
is harder hardship for a movie actor  
than it is for a prisoner of war.—Film  
Fun.

### Knew Something About Mothers.

Ralph went to visit a neighbor's  
little boy. While there another boy  
came to play also; but he was some-  
thing of a lolly and Ralph did not like  
him. When he reached home he told  
his mother some of the mean things  
the boy had said and done. "He was  
so disagreeable I am sure nobody could  
like him," said. Then after a mo-  
ment's meditation he looked up into  
her face and added: "I suppose  
though his mother loves him, no mat-  
ter how bad he is."

## FAMILY MARKED BY ODDITY

London Newspaper Tells of Strange  
Fate That Pursued Group Both  
in Life and Death.

There lived at Ipswich in the reign  
of William III a family known as the  
"odd family," a most appropriate  
name, as the following facts prove.  
London Answers states:

Every event, good, bad or indiffer-  
ent, came to that family in an odd  
year or an odd day of the month, and  
every person was odd in manner or  
behavior or appearance. Even the  
letters of their Christian names al-  
ways amounted to an odd number.

The father and mother were Peter  
and Rahab; their seven children (all  
boys) bore the names of David, Eze-  
kiel, James, Jonas, Matthew, Roger  
and Solomon. The husband possessed  
only one leg and his wife only one  
arm; Solomon was blind in his left  
eye and Roger lost his right in an  
accident; James had his left ear torn  
off in a quarrel. Matthew's left hand  
had but three fingers.

Jonah had a stump foot, David was  
humpbacked and Ezekiel was 6 feet 2  
inches at the age of nineteen. Every  
one of the children had red hair, not-  
withstanding the fact that the father's  
hair was jet black and the mother's  
white.

Strange at birth, all died as  
strangely.

The father fell into a deep sawpit  
and was killed, the wife died five days  
after from starvation. Ezekiel enlist-  
ed, was wounded in 23 places, but re-  
covered. Roger, James, Jonas, David  
and Matthew died in 1713 in six dif-  
ferent places on the same day; Solo-  
mon and Ezekiel were drowned in the  
Thames in 1723.

## RECALL LEGENDS OF HAWAII

Two Idols, Recently Unearthed, Bring  
to Memory Folklore Tales Almost  
Lost to Memory.

Of the two old Hawaiian idols lately  
found concealed in the earth at Hook-  
ahua, Honolulu, one, a female idol, is  
in a fairly good state of preservation.  
The idol is supposed to be that of Ki-  
hawahine, the Undine of Maui myth-  
ology. Her haunts are the springs at Pau-  
kalo, the Kaunaha pond, and the match-  
less pools in the wooded glens around  
Pihilo, Makawao.

The legends about her compare with  
those of the German fairy folklore,  
and around the charms of her person  
as she sits combing her wealth of  
golden tresses at the edge of some  
bathing pool is woven many a half-  
forgotten Maui folk tale.

In some of the latest ones she is  
reported to have lured two hikers at  
different times on a merry chase only  
to see her disappear in one or another  
of her deep, clear-water pools among  
the wooded glens of Pihilo. One, a  
doctor, ended his aimless wanderings  
to her glenwood haunts by becoming  
a paralytic, the other, a woodcutter,  
never ceased to describe the charms of  
this "wonderful woman with the gold-  
en hair," always able to evade his em-  
brace, but ever beckoning him on to  
her hill among the vines and trees  
and pools and crags of the glens about  
Pihilo.—Wailuku (H. L.) Times.

### The Cinematic Actress.

The late Oscar Hammerstein be-  
lieved that the actresses should lead  
a care-free life.

"Cynical, disillusioned actresses are  
no good," he once said at a dinner.  
"I remember an actress of mine some  
years ago who fell down badly in a  
part I'd given her."

"Look here," I said the morning  
after she fell down, "all the critics say  
you don't show half enough emotion  
in the scene where your husband  
leaves you never to return."

"The cynical, disillusioned creature  
gave a faint laugh."  
"Oh, I don't don't?" she sneered.  
"Well, look here, Mr. Hammerstein,  
I've had six husbands leave me never  
to return, and I guess I know how  
much emotion ought to be shown in  
such circumstances as well as any-  
body."

### Safe Light for Miners.

Nowadays the up-to-date miner car-  
ries a package of electricity about  
with him while underground. It is a  
small storage battery attached to the  
back of his belt, and is connected by  
a cord with a lamp fastened to the  
front of his cap. The lamp, provided  
with a reflector, throws quite a flood  
of light in front of the miner. But its  
chief advantage is absolute safety. In  
older days miners (who must, of  
course, have light) carried about with  
them open flame lamps. These caused  
innumerable disastrous accidents  
through ignition of coal dust or gases.  
Sir Humphry Davy's invention of a  
safety lamp whose flame was protected  
by a wire gauze saved an immense  
number of lives. It is in common use  
today, but the electric mine lamp is  
better and more convenient.

### Death Took Old and Young.

During the war the London Times  
either wittingly or unwittingly pub-  
lished innumerable items about the  
very old men and women in the Brit-  
ish empire who were dying off. Their  
great age, their longevity, formed a  
mechanical contrast to the slaughter  
of youth then going on in Europe. Dur-  
ing six months in 1918, 312 persons  
over one hundred years old died in the  
British Isles, but the figures of young  
men who fell during that time before  
the guns of the enemy and who died  
with influenza mounted toward a mil-  
lion. Not one of the old, he it said  
in passing, died from "flu."

## KIDDIES NOW MAKING MONEY AND SAVING IT

Societies in Maryland Schools Report-  
ing Great Activity.—Treasury  
Department of United States  
Receives Splendid  
Support.

Making money and saving it is be-  
coming no less popular among Mary-  
land school children than among  
grown-ups. More popular, perhaps,  
than the time honored study of read-  
ing, writing and arithmetic is the new  
study of thrift which is being incorpo-  
rated into the regular work of the  
schools. The subject is taught in con-  
nection with the "Text Books of  
Thrift" which are sent without charge  
to any teacher desiring them by the  
War Loan organization of the Fifth  
Federal Reserve District.

Judging by reports, the school chil-  
dren of Maryland are going the teach-  
ing of thrift one better. Already a  
great many savings societies have  
been organized in the schools of this  
state, and the pupils here and all  
over the district as well are busy de-  
vising ways of earning money in order  
that it may be wisely invested in  
Thrift Stamps and War Savings  
Stamps.

### Made Tidy Sum.

In one of the schools in this district  
there is a youngster who has laid the  
foundation of a prosperous career by  
plowing and by selling vegetables.  
When all the work was done the lad  
counted the money he had put in the  
bank. He found that it amounted to  
just twenty-five dollars. Many of the  
world's richest men began life with  
less than twenty-five dollars. But  
they saved their money and invested  
it wisely, thus assuring success.

In one of the 3-A grades, so a teach-  
er reports, one of the girls has earned  
no less than twenty dollars by helping  
around the house, while members of  
a savings society that flourishes in a  
1-A grade have made about twenty-  
five dollars doing such odd jobs as  
feeding the chickens, tying tobacco  
and chopping grass.

Several boys who are members of  
savings societies which are particularly  
active have bought clothes with  
money they earned in similar ways.  
One little fellow did so well helping  
his father that he was paid ten dollars.  
As he received the money he bought  
Thrift Stamps, showing that he al-  
ready knew how to save and invest  
what he made.

### Books Help Saving.

Popular among these small sav-  
ers are the Penny and Nickel savings  
Books issued to all school pupils dis-  
cussing them. In the days when the price  
of even a Thrift Stamp may be too  
high to be paid all at once, and when  
one just must buy an occasional bit  
of candy or a cent-a-piece bite of  
candy, lots of the youngsters find it  
wise to save a penny or a nickel at a  
time. The coin is deposited with the  
teacher for safe keeping, and she  
stamps the saving card to show how  
much the child has put in his account.  
When the total is large enough, it  
goes into the purchase of a Thrift  
Stamp.

Piling up money of your own is a  
great game, played in this fashion,  
and a game that is daily growing in  
favor in Maryland schools.

## PILE UP YOUR DOLLARS SO THAT NO ONE CAN KNOCK THEM DOWN.

Many a tired lad has slipped his  
coat on when the whistle blew and  
sat despondently: "Another day, an-  
other dollar. A million days, a mil-  
lionaire." He has said a mouthful in  
bitter jest and without knowing it.  
For the dollars do pile up if the stack  
is not knackered ever.

Some financial sharpshooters are al-  
ways gunning for your dollars. They  
can pick them off at a mile like An-  
nie Oakley cracking clay pipes in a  
shooting gallery. But if you put some  
of your dollars under cover before any  
one can draw a bead on them, you  
leave a slim score for the profiteer  
and the grafter.

The safest protection from these  
sharpshooters is War Savings Stamps  
bought every pay-day. If you give  
them your whole bank roll to shoot  
at they will hit it for a perfect score.  
Make them waste a little ammunition.  
War Savings Stamps are absolutely  
safe. They pay a high rate of interest  
and you can get your money IN  
FULL when you need it. When they  
pile up, nobody can knock the stack  
over.

### PROVERBS.

Seest thou a man diligent in his  
business, he shall not stand before  
kings, he shall not stand before  
mean men. Prov. 22:28. It is the  
moral support of capital back of him  
that gives the diligent man dignity  
in the presence of the king. Buy  
W. S. S.

The sluggard will not plow by rea-  
son of the cold; therefore shall he  
beg in harvest and have nothing.  
Prov. 20:4. The alive man plows un-  
der hardship, feasts in harvest and  
saves surplus, until he comes to a  
day when he may sleep late of a  
snowy morning. Buy W. S. S.

## CLING TO BELIEFS

Few People Today Are Without  
Pet Superstitions.

Although Not Carried to Extremes  
That Have Marred the Pages of  
History in the Past, They  
Are Still With Us.

We constantly hear it said that "this  
is the twentieth century; superstition  
and all that sort of thing died long  
ago." Yet there is hardly a person in  
the country without his pet belief—  
that misfortune follows standing over  
a baby or spilling salt, or that a black  
cat brings good luck, for example.  
Hence, too, the universal practice of  
wearing insects "for luck."

These, however, are not very serious  
beliefs, being merely personal fads.  
Superstition of a deeper rooted and  
more unpleasant type is still common  
in the more backward rural areas,  
however. Only a few weeks ago an  
old dame in the Fen country was boy-  
cotted by the whole countryside be-  
cause she had the reputation of being  
a witch and of throwing spells over  
people's children, stock and crops. No  
one would go near her or let her have  
food or clothing, and she nearly  
starved to death.

The cold, legal atmosphere of the  
courts would be thought inhospitable  
to belief in witchcraft, and yet a fam-  
ously no means an ignorant man—  
stood up the other day in Norfolk  
court and informed the bench that  
someone had bewitched his cows. He  
cured the evil spell by thrusting a red  
hot poker into his chum, when the  
evil spirit vanished in a bright flame.

Years ago any old crow who was  
cross grained with the neighbors stood  
a good chance of being ripped (and  
burnt) for witchcraft. Ancient cases are  
even known where animals were so-  
lemnly brought into court and tried on  
a similar charge.

A tough old cock at Basle, in Switz-  
erland, was accused of laying eggs—  
a most serious offense, as such eggs  
were used only for making witch's  
ointment. The unhappy bird was haled  
before the justices, and one of the  
eggs produced as proof of guilt. In  
the face of such evidence the rooster's  
case was hopeless. He was convicted  
and his miraculous eggs solemnly  
burnt, at the stake in the town  
square.

A sow and six young pigs were ac-  
cused of witchcraft towards a child,  
and were brought, protesting loudly  
before the "bench." Amid great sensa-  
tion, the sow was found guilty and  
publicly executed, but the porkers  
were acquitted on the ground of ex-  
treme youth. As late as 1740, a cow  
was accused of possessing a "devil,"  
and after a long hearing was found