

THE CARROLL RECORD.

(NON-PARTISAN.)
Published every Saturday, at Taneytown,
Md., by The Carroll Record Printing
and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
DR. C. BIRNIE, Pres.
G. A. ARNOLD,
GEO. H. BIRNIE, V. Pres.
F. H. REISS, Sec. & Treas.
J. R. ENGLAR,
E. E. REINDOLLAR.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum in advance.
Six months, 50c. Trial subscriptions, Three
months, 25c. Please do not receive this paper
after your subscription has expired, unless
you mean to pay for it. The label on paper
contains date to which the subscription has
been paid.
ADVERTISING rates will be given on ap-
plication, after the character of the business
has been definitely stated, together with in-
formation as to space, position, and length of
contract. The publisher reserves the privi-
lege of declining all offers for space.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1907.

All advertisements for 2nd and 3rd pages
must be in our office by Tuesday noon, each
week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guar-
anteed until the following week.

STATE SENATOR GOELMAN seems to have
shifted his banner into the ring and
challenged the independent. Democrats to
mortal combat. Has his father's
mantle fallen on him? If it has, the
result is not doubtful. Whatever politi-
cians may say of him, Governor War-
field has been a dignified, honest and
conscientious executive, and one of
which every Marylander can feel proud.
Whether it will aid him in his future
political aspirations or not, remains to
be proved.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has met with
the fate that falls to the lot of all public
men who have ideas of their own, and
know how to express them in terse vig-
orous English. He is meeting with op-
position and some decidedly harsh criti-
cism. This is especially true in the
Senate, where the ruling spirits are old
men, and necessarily conservative. It is
right that the public acts of every officer
of the Government, from the President
down, should be rigidly scrutinized and
investigated, and it ought to be easy to
do this in Mr. Roosevelt's case, for he
does nothing "behind the bush," and is
one of the most popular Presidents that
ever occupied the chair.

Be Not Deceived.

This is not the first time we have at-
tempted to sound a warning against the
efforts made by unscrupulous promoters
of mining stocks to "fatten their pockets"
at the expense of easily duped people,
hastening to become rich.

For some time past the country has
been flooded with circulars, "confiden-
tial" letters and prospectuses of mines
and mining properties, investment in
which, will pay enormous dividends,
and in a few years make the investor
independently wealthy. So tempting is
the "bait," so alluring the prospect, so
seemingly reliable and authoritative the
glowing account of "success" and "hold-
ings" that many an honest dollar—the
savings of hard working and self-sacri-
ficing men and women who are seeking
to provide a competency for later days—
goes into the pockets of dishonest
mining promoters. Be not deceived!

That there are good mines, no one can
deny. That there are fortunes to be
made from mining investments are ex-
tremely probable; but the chance for
such fortune is about one in three hun-
dred. A no less authority than the
President of the American Smelting and
Refining Company said some while
since, "Even where there are undoubt-
edly surface indications of ore values, it
should be borne in mind that one in
three hundred is a conservative estimate
of the proportion of prospects that
eventually fulfill their promise. The two
hundred and ninety-nine failures are
forgotten in the one success, and that
one is made the bait with which the
public is tempted to throw away their
money." A mining engineer of repute
and a recognized expert says, "There
are just two classes of enterprises:
(1) The practical miner who makes
mining his life business; and (2) the
rich capitalist who can afford to take
extraordinary risks. For everybody
else, mining is a perilous gamble."

We do not speak from the standpoint
of a "victim," or from either a practical
or theoretical knowledge of the mining
business, but we have always considered
such investments gambles of the most
insidious kind.

To the best of our knowledge Govern-
or Pardee, of California, is the first to
take steps to make it a felony to publish
in a book, prospectus, notice or report
any statement false or wilfully exagger-
ated and tending to give an untrue view
to properties or securities. A recent
mining convention in Colorado endorsed
the belief of California's chief executive,
that the business of mining is corrupted
and degraded by the fraudulent practices
of unprincipled promoters.

In the current number of one of our
trustworthy and influential monthlies, in
an article along this same line, a num-
ber of reasons are advanced why the
public, or at any rate that part of the
public which has only small savings to
invest should not under any circum-
stances purchase mining stocks. These
reasons are the result of a careful study
of conditions of and we are glad to give
general them this more extended circula-
tion.

"Out of every hundred mining stocks
that are advertised for sale, not more
than five represent mines which are
actually producing gold, silver or cop-
per; and out of these five, not more than
one or two will ever produce enough to
pay dividends or give any permanent
value to those stocks. The laws of the
states in which 99 per cent of these com-
panies operate are not sufficiently strict against
actual fraud, against the issue of stocks
on alleged mines which do not exist at
all. If you buy a prospect which turns
out well, the chances are still against
your ever enjoying the fruit of this suc-
cess. In a large majority of cases, the
people whose money first opened up the
great successful mines of Montana,
Arizona and Colorado were 'shaken out'
as soon as possible after the promoters
were really rich in copper, gold or silver.
You, as a small stock holder, cannot
know whether the mine be successful
except as the officers are willing to tell
you. The information contained in the
prospectus of a mining company is gen-
erally all the information you will ever
get."

Railroad Collisions.

The year 1906, in spite of the fact that
it was a year of unusual prosperity, has
left a record of disaster. Volcanic erup-
tions, earthquakes and floods have be-
yond human power to prevent, but the
past year has also left a record of loss of
life and property, which is almost un-
preventable. The coroners jury which
investigated the wreck on the B. & O.
railroad, near Washington seems to have
made quite a thorough investigation, and

made a sweeping decision, it blamed
engineers, conductors, brakemen, tele-
graph operators, the train dispatcher,
the superintendent and the general
management of the road.

It is all right to arrest railroad opera-
tives who are careless or negligent or
disobedient, but part of the blame rests
higher. The railroad company that al-
lows, encourages or winks at its em-
ployees for running at reckless speed or
disregarding signals in order to make up
lost time, that makes the working time
so long that men cannot stand the strain
that compels its telegraph operators to
act as ticket agents, freight agents and
express agents, that closes its signal
towers during any part of the day or
night, on roads where trains are running
is partly responsible, and should be held
to strict account.

Every railroad accident where human
lives are lost, should be strictly investi-
gated by legal authority and this seem-
to be done now in most places except
Carroll County. This will finally lead to
the enactment of laws that will protect
the people. Corporations complain of
laws that injure them and drive away
capital, there is danger that in their ex-
citement and indignation lawmakers will
enact such laws, but that does not alter
the fact that the people demand and will
have a strict regulation of these corpora-
tions. These days everybody travels and
all are equally interested in having it as
safe as it can be made.

The mad desire for speed is partly
responsible also. Many now living can
remember the time when we left Taney-
town early in the morning on the stage,
and were very well satisfied if we got to
Baltimore by six o'clock in the evening.
Now if it takes more than 2 hours we
grumble. No one would like to return
to those days, but when safety is sacri-
ficed to speed, and no one can be certain
that when he starts via a journey, it will
not be his last, it is time to call a halt.

The Assassin's Harvest in Russia.

While there are no large bodies of
revolutionists in Russia making war up-
on the Government, there is abundant
evidence, in the assassinations of officials
of high rank, that the extremists are
elements are still active. Men of the
type of Ignatieff, Von Lannitz and
Pavloff distinguished themselves by the
rigor with which they suppressed man-
ifestations of popular discontent, creating
a "reign of terror" among the masses.
The most desperate among the revolution-
ists have attempted in turn to estab-
lish a "reign of terror" among the
Czar's officials, and within a very short
period they have put to death several
Assassination has, indeed, become so
common in Russia that scarcely a week
passes in which the revolutionists do not
kill an officer of the army or a Govern-
ment official.

It must not be supposed, however,
that the Government is inactive or that
it has yet been terrorized to such an ex-
tent that it cannot retaliate. The hang-
man is reaping a rich harvest in Russia,
but the world hears little of it. Courts-
martial are busy sentencing revolution-
ists to death. The police of St. Peters-
burg are constantly making arrests. The
strictest surveillance is maintained over
all suspected persons—and nearly every-
body who is not known to be loyal to
the Czar is under espionage. Thus there
are two "reigns of terror" in Russia.
The masses of the people are terrorized,
because they do not know when the
dreaded secret police may make a de-
scent upon them. On the other hand,
the activities of the secret revolutionary
organizations are playing havoc with the
nerves of officialdom. No man holding
official position is safe, it seems, from
the pistol or bomb of the assassin. Men
who thought themselves secure because
of the precautions which had been taken
to protect them have fallen victims to
the cunning and desperation of assassins.

The Czar has promised to give his
subjects another chance. To form a
national legislature, but it is understood
that the elections will be conducted un-
der such restrictions that the assembly
will be more representative of the auto-
cracy than of the people. There is famine
in parts of the empire, and the Govern-
ment has been compelled to feed the peo-
ple. The real condition of affairs in the
empire is not known fully to the outside
world, but it is clear that the Govern-
ment has not been able to suppress the
anarchistic branch of the revolutionary
organization, while the bomb-throwers
have not yet succeeded in tempering
absolutism by assassination. It is a
horrible condition of affairs for a civil-
ized country. How long can Russia
stand it?—Sun.

The Japanese Question.

That there is a strong anti-Japanese
feeling throughout the West, and practi-
cally on the Pacific Slope, is clearly evi-
dent to all conversant with this section.
The school question in San Francisco is
but one manifestation of that feeling.
Back of it lies the real question, shall
Japanese be given equal rights and privi-
leges with other nationalities in America?
Not being able to charge any gross in-
tellectual or moral fault to the Japanese
those favoring a policy of exclusion con-
stantly assert that his standard of living
is so low as to make his presence a bur-
den and enable him to drive American
labor out of the field. Many mistaken
notions prevail about Japanese stand-
ards of life, and it may allay the fears of
some to know just what those standards
are. I write after having lived in Japan
twenty years, and from an intimate ac-
quaintance with the language and life
of the people.

That life in Japan is simpler and less
expensive than ours is very true, but their
standards are not nearly so low as
they are often represented. We are
sometimes told that Japanese houses
are mere shanties, costing next to nothing;
but in superintending the erection
of several houses I found that the differ-
ence in cost between a building in
native and one in foreign style is quite
small. It is often asserted that Japan-
ese spend very little for their clothes;
and yet the American who buys his wife
a native costume does not show her friends
that her returns home has to pay from
twenty-five to one hundred dollars for a
decent one. The average woman may
not display her clothes as much as her
American sister, but she generally pos-
sesses several very nice silk robes of
considerable value. The man, too, who
does not possess a silk kimono is the ex-
ception. The charge that these people
live on rice and tea, and that many of
them cannot afford even that, is also
erroneous. That many have been be-
cause fifty years ago, but our modern
Japanese takes regularly with his rice
such things as beef, pork, fish, fruits,
eggs, game, milk, vegetables, and gen-
erally more. He is not starving himself by
any means.

The mission boards doing business in
Japan pay both missionaries and native
workers there much higher salaries than

those in other fields, because the com-
paratively high standard of living ren-
ders it necessary.

I have closely observed the life of the
Japanese here in America, and I find
them maintaining good standards for
their class. The majority of them are
day-laborers, and their food, clothing,
and homes will compare favorably with
those of the American laborer. Our
grocers tell me that they buy a good
quality of meats and groceries. It is
not true that they work for a mean and
niggardly wage. The laborers get two
dollars per day, house-cleaners twenty-
five cents per hour, and servants from
five to ten dollars per week. I some-
times conduct their funerals here in
Denver, and they generally employ good
undertakers and bury in our best cem-
eteries. The admission of Japanese la-
borers does not materially alter the
standard of living among the working-
men of the West, but it does interfere with
the exorbitant monopoly of labor main-
tained by the unions—and this is the
real crux of the situation. The labor
element is responsible for the anti-
Japanese sentiment. Employers like
them, not because they are cheap, but
because they are quiet, industrious, and
comparatively honest.

The true and safe policy for America
is to treat these Oriental people just
as we treat other foreigners. So long
as other races are indiscriminately wel-
comed and naturalized, they should be
too. I believe the time has come for
restricting immigration. America should
no longer be the dumping-ground for
all the cranks and refuse of the world.
Such restriction, however, should not be
based on nationality, but on some proper
and just test that would apply to all
races alike. I confess my inability to
to appreciate the position of a man who
thinks the poor people now coming to
this country are such numbers from southern
Europe more worthy of welcome in
America than the intelligent, polite, law-
abiding and industrious Japanese.

Here in the West it is argued against
the admission of Japanese that Euro-
peans and Asiatics cannot mix without
race deterioration. But two thousand
years ago there was no such prejudice
against Asiatics, and the frequent mix-
ing did not bring about great harm.
Some of the leading Americans and
Englishmen in Japan are not afraid to
intermarry with them. Capt. Brinkley,
a retired British army officer, for some
thirty-five years a resident of Japan, and
editor of the "Japan Mail," married a
Japanese lady, and has raised a family
by her. Prof. John Milne, the world's
leading seismologist, on returning from
a long connection with the Imperial
University of Tokyo, took a Japanese
bride with him back to England. Sir
Edwin Arnold, a commissioner in India,
initially, chose a Japanese belle for his wife
and raised her to the British peerage.
Whether such intermarriage be wise or
not, some prominent people are not
afraid of it.

The whole West is greatly in need of
more capable labor. The cry from the
mines, farms, fruit gardens, and homes
is for more workmen. There are not
enough whites to meet the demand, and
without Japanese labor this whole sec-
tion would suffer and her development
retarded. These people give us a host
of return for all the money they get,
and America would do herself injury
should she close her gates to them.

As for the school question, I consider
that President Roosevelt and Secretary
McClaff have analyzed it aright, and that
Japanese children should be freely ad-
mitted to all our schools. I know of no
standard by which they could be justly
excluded. If the children of other fore-
igners were also segregated it would be
a different question; but when the dis-
crimination is made, not on the ground
of their being foreign, but being Asiatic,
it is to be wondered at that a proud,
capable, and distinguished race like the
Japanese should resent it? Where the Ja-
panese pupils are too filthy for Ameri-
can children to associate with we might
reason exclude them, but any one ac-
quainted with them knows that they are
as clean as the average American child,
and far more so than some of our school-
pupils of foreign descent. Were they
likely to contaminate the morals of our
children it would be different; but cer-
tainly in manners, cleanliness of speech,
etc., they are as good as the rank and
file of our schools. Were they so stupid
as to impede the progress of the classes
there would be reason for the outcry
against them; but our teachers and pro-
fessors pronounce them well up to the
average intellectually. It is charged
that the Japanese students are grown
men, and that our schools are for chil-
dren. But if they are really being ex-
cluded for this reason then why bring
up the race issue, which is sure to make
trouble? Why not legislate that no men
above a certain age—white, brown or
black—shall be admitted to these gram-
mar schools? This would remove the
difficulty and not offend a proud and
friendly nation. A city which admits
the lowest Italians and negroes to its
public schools and shuts out the intel-
ligent, artistic and polite Japanese is
straining at gnats while swallowing
camels.—By REV. R. B. PERRY, Ph. D.,
in Lutheran Observer.

Keep That Boy in School.

It is well enough for a boy to know
the advantages of an education. The
man in the future without an education
is handicapped. The average man with
an education gets \$1,000 a year; the
average man without an education gets
\$150 per day. In 40 years the former
will earn \$40,000 while the latter has
earned \$18,000. The man with an edu-
cation is \$22,000 better off than the other
man. It pays to think and to know how
to do certain things. Every day in
school is worth a good deal to the aver-
age boy. But they can't go here, the
masters want them in the shops and
factories.

Labor has but four weapons of de-
fense in the interminable struggle for
existence. Its productive energy, its pur-
suing power, the ballot and last, but
by no means least, the character of its
members. Great effort has been made
to utilize labor's productive power as a
means of defense against the aggressions
of other classes, and some attention has
been given to the use of its purchasing
capacity; but until very recently the bal-
lot has been left to rust in the armory,
if used at all, used to further the ends
of those unfriendly to labor. The last
and we think, the most effective weapon,
cultivation of our people—has been left
tired to chance. It is high time for put-
ting on the whole armor for a universal
onward move.—Ex.

It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral is so valua-
ble in consumption. It stops
the wear and tear of useless
coughing. But it does more
—it controls the inflammation,
quiets the fever, soothes the heals.
Ask your doctor about this.

"The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over thirty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS FOR
BILIOUSNESS,
HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish
the formula of all our medicines.

Hasten recovery by keeping the
bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

The National Government and
Child Labor.

In November Senator Beveridge an-
nounced that he would introduce a bill
in Congress which would have the
effect of regulating the employment of
children through an application of the
interstate commerce power. The sug-
gestion was rather startling in its novelty,
and at first many of the leading mem-
bers of the National Child Labor Com-
mittee were inclined to oppose the Be-
veridge bill as lacking feasibility. They
soon came around, however, to a unani-
mous adoption of the measure, and
thus, however Congress may decide, the
Englishmen in Japan are not afraid to
intermarry with them. Capt. Brinkley,
a retired British army officer, for some
thirty-five years a resident of Japan, and
editor of the "Japan Mail," married a
Japanese lady, and has raised a family
by her. Prof. John Milne, the world's
leading seismologist, on returning from
a long connection with the Imperial
University of Tokyo, took a Japanese
bride with him back to England. Sir
Edwin Arnold, a commissioner in India,
initially, chose a Japanese belle for his wife
and raised her to the British peerage.
Whether such intermarriage be wise or
not, some prominent people are not
afraid of it.

The passage of such a national mea-
sure would not relieve the States of an
imperative duty as respects the em-
ployment of children. It is the duty of
the States to regulate the employment of
children which have no relation to
interstate commerce. But if the nation
standardizes the 14-year limit and at one
stroke takes the children out of the
great mills and factories, it would seem
probable that the States would be much
more likely to adopt the standard and
apply it for local purposes than if the
general Government had not exercised
its own power. The subject is likely to
be discussed both in Congress and else-
where, and the States will be urged to
stand right and oppose the extension of
national functions. In a general way
the education and protection of child
life must continue to belong to the
States. There is no danger that they
will have left to them a sufficient
authority to do far more than they are
at present wise enough to attempt for
the welfare of the rising generation.—
From "The Progress of the World," in
the American Monthly Review of Re-
views for January.

Nearly every person who is subject to
attacks from the stomach suffers from a
morbid dread of a dietetic treatment for
relief, that is three-fourths starvation,
and one-fourth toast and milk. On the
other hand you can eat as you please
and digest the food by the aid of a good
digestant, thus giving the tired stomach
equally as much rest. Eat what you
please and take a little Kodol for indigestion
after your meals. It digests what
you eat. Sold by J. McKellip, Druggist,
Taneytown, Md.

Trustee's Sale

Desirable House and Lot,
Situate in Double Pine Creek, Carroll
County, Maryland.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court
for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of
Equity, passed in Cause No. 423 Equity,
in said court, wherein Emily R. Thompson et al
are plaintiffs and Henry C. Carroll et al are
defendants, the undersigned as trustee, named
and decreed, will sell at public sale, on the
premises,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1907,
at 2 o'clock P. M., all or part of one lot of
land and premises, situate on Main street in
the village of Double Pine Creek, Carroll
County, Maryland, between the lands of Mrs.
J. W. Weant and Samuel Weybright, con-
taining

ONE THIRTIETH ACRE, MORE OR LESS.
The improvements thereon consist of a new
Weather-boarded DWELLING
HOUSE, Stable, Hog Pen, and
other outbuildings, and a well of water at the door of dwelling.
This is a most desirable property, being
located in the center of the said village, and
convenient to school house and other public
buildings. It being the same property that was conveyed
to Hezekiah Kell and Emily E. Fox as wife by deed
dated December 6th, A. D. 1898, and recorded
in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court
in Liber D. P. S. No. 105, folio 91, etc.

One-third cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or on ratification of the
same by the Court, balance of purchase mon-
ey in two equal payments of one and two
years, deferred payments to be secured by
the notes of the purchaser with approved se-
curity, bearing interest from the day of sale;
or all cash at the option of the purchaser.
EDWARD O. WEANT, Trustee.

T. J. KOLA, Auctioneer, 1-12-41

J. T. KOONTZ'S

Annual 10 Per Cent. Reduction Sale

We begin our Annual 10% Reduction
Sale January 1, on all Queens-
ware, including
Dinner Sets, Berry Sets,
Toilet Sets, Etc.

We also have a few Decorated
Parlor Lamps which can be bought
cheap at this big reduction.
Square Mantle Clocks, cathedral
glass, strikes hour and half hour; the
\$4.50 kind, for \$4.00.

PICTURES.

We have a large assortment which
we sold very low, and which will al-
so come under the cut price.

A few Holiday Goods, which we will
close out at your own price, as we do
not want to carry any goods over
until next year; cost not taken into
consideration.

If in need of anything in our line,
call and see us. We do all that we
advertise and often sell some articles
to close out, cheaper than what is
advertised.

We wish you all a Happy New Year.

J. T. KOONTZ.

Our Sale Bills are attractive,
Good white paper, with red border,
and printing properly arranged. None bet-
ter anywhere.

YOUNT'S Specials:

Men's Suspenders, 19c

Men's Police Suspenders, extra fine
quality, fancy stripe-truss web, cushion
back, strong leather trimming, snap
button east off. Regular price, 25c.
Reduced to 19c.

Painted Chamber

Pails, 29c.

Tin Chamber Pail, painted in assorted
colors, inside and out, wire bail handle.
Regular price, 40c.
Reduced to 29c.

Ladies' Felt Boots, \$1.49

Ladies' Felt Boots, first quality overs,
gray and black felt; an exceptional bar-
gain.

Brooms, 22c Each.

Extra good grade corn, sewed six
times.
Regular Price, 25c.

Surprise Egg Beater, 8c

Surprise Egg Beater, made of heavy
strong wire; can be used for mixing
cake; will last a long time.
Regular Price, 10c.

Old Dutch Cleanser,

9c Can.

Cleans dirt, makes everything spark-
le and bright. Old Dutch Cleanser is more
economical and convenient than scour-
ing brick. Powder form, in tin can.
Special Price, 9c.

Maple Syrup,

Per Bottle, 9c.

Walnut Candy,

15c Per Pound.

Pettijohn's

Breakfast Food,

Reduced to 12c.

G. Edgar Yount & Co.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY,

DRUGGIST,

TANEYTOWN, - - MD.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO

January Overcoat

and Suit Buyers.

No matter what you want in
Men's or Boy's Clothing this month
you can save money by buying at
the Big Clothing Store of

Sharrer & Gorsuch,

Westminster, Md.

Remember our reductions are
genuine reductions.

No goods marked up to mark
down.

No matter what others advertise,
don't buy until you look here.

Special Bargain reduction on fine
\$15 to \$20 Suits and Overcoats.

A lot of Boys' nobby Overcoats,
4 to 9 year sizes, less than cost.

Everybody comes here for best
Cord Pants.

Brick.

I am ready to fill
all orders for

Pressed,

Paving and

Common Brick,

at low prices. Write
for quotations.

H. E. WEANT, Mir.,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Farmers,

Butchers, Merchants and others
will please remember that we pay
HIGHEST CASH PRICES for

Beef Hides

Prompt returns.
Quotations promptly furnished.

Geo. K. Birely & Sons

Tanners and Curriers,
FREDERICK, MD.

Have good lot of Sole and Har-
ness Leather in stock.

Notice to Creditors

