

The Carroll Record.

(NON-PARTISAN.)
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SATURDAY, MAY 4th., 1907.

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

It is knowingly asserted that when the Presidential Candidates come under the string, "Uncle Joe" Cannon will be among the leaders, if not at the head of the bunch. Stranger things than that have happened.

NOTWITHSTANDING the theory that in politics "one good turn deserves another" it looks very much as though Mayor Tinnius will have to retire to the ranks, and be a good private citizen under Mayor Mahool.

THERE are indications of a mighty interesting time in Carroll county, at the election, this Fall. Good material will be needed on both sides, for our voters are getting closer to the inside of political curves each year, and judge for themselves.

THE BREAK-DOWN of the Republican machine in Rhode Island, and the searching investigation of the State House steal in Harrisburg, are reassuring signs that all public honesty is not yet dead, and that "Principle before Party" must still be reckoned as a live motto. Happily for Maryland, the state has been free from all great scandals, for some time so far as financial honesty in public life is concerned, as both state and city governments have been conducted along high-toned lines.

Rail Road Schedules

One of our Eastern exchanges, the Eastern Star-Journalist, comments severely on the fact that the P. R. R., over there, recently changed its schedule and failed to give public notice of the fact in advance, thus causing the traveling public considerable annoyance in the way of missing trains. It further advocates the passage, by the next legislature, of a law compelling all railroads to publish their schedules in all the papers in each county through which their lines run, and requiring that such changes be announced two weeks in advance. Really, there would be considerable justification for such a law, perhaps with some modification. Of course, the proposition, coming from a newspaper, at once creates the impression that it is a matter of self-interest, but hardly any self-respecting newspaper is likely to be so selfishly inspired. It is rather nearer the truth that in such cases newspapers take the broader view of aiming to benefit their respective constituencies, through trying to secure for them publicity of schedules of information which they need to know in order that they may make their arrangements for traveling without uncertainty and loss.

Considered in its broad and proper light, the action of the railroads in ignoring newspaper publicity, and through it consideration for the convenience of the public, is an exhibition of petty arbitrariness not calculated to bring about a better public sentiment toward them.

The people, as a rule, are quick to see and resent slights, and any act or order which resembles a familiar expression of Mr. Vanderbilt—"The public be damned!" to say the least, is unpopular. Railroads may try to run their affairs without respect to what the public may think, or desire, but sooner or later they will find that the policy does not pay.

We think that newspapers should give their lowest rate for advertising schedules and that the companies should take space enough to give their patrons a sample of information, at least as to local trains and connections.

The rate should be low as a concession to the public and because of the news feature of a schedule, and the companies should regard the cost also as a concession—something due the public—as well as proper business advertising.

Our Preaching President.

President Roosevelt's very numerous letters and messages naturally call forth all sorts of comment and criticism—some favorable and some unfavorable—but the President seems very little concerned, as long as he "has his say." Perhaps it is strictly true, that there is not so much wrong with his writings, in their substance, as in their departure from examples set by a long line of predecessors. President Cleveland, for instance, permitted all sorts of stories about himself and his policies go unanswered, preferring to let the dignity of his office protect him from all charges.

Official dignity has heretofore kept the President of the United States in a more or less exclusive situation, so far as coming into contact or controversy with the general public is concerned, and there are many who would like to see this old custom continued. But, President Roosevelt is not that kind. His very strength and popularity rests in his being so accessible and so directly responsive to public sentiment; or, we may more properly say, that he has by his course created public sentiment, rather than been moulded and influenced by it, which means that he has been forward in many matters which former Presidents would have been backward in.

This has led to the opinion among many that he is too forward—that he interferes in matters which are none of his business." This is perhaps true, and yet, it is difficult to point to many mistakes of decision or advice actually made by him. He may have "interfered" unnecessarily, or unwisely, yet the text of his interference bears the stamp of truth and wisdom, his logic and conclusions are very different, indeed, to characterize in any other way.

At times, it is not wise to agree to the conclusions of his critics. A reading of the circumstances, and his letter or message itself, often places the President in a very different light than accorded to him by newspaper writers and politicians. The people do read what he has to say, and the people as a rule do agree that his course is best, and in just this it differs from most men in public life—he is popular and trusted in spite of the criticism of newspapers and great

men who have been trying for years to discredit him.

With all of his preaching, and talking out loud in school, in view of the fact that he is in a position for the whole world to criticize, he has wonderfully maintained his views and conclusions and made them popular with the masses. He has done this so successfully only because he is strictly and fearlessly honest in his convictions, and aims to do good and right, irrespective of whether Presidents before him have taken so wide a range for the exercise of their influence or not, and irrespective of mere dignity or politics. With all this, to preach a little less, and leave some of the reforming to be done by others.

Graft, but—What's the Use?

The Garrett Journal contained an editorial, last week, on the familiar old subject of excessive charges for public printing. There is scarcely a particle of use in taking up space with such exposures. The politicians will not discontinue the practice of allowing certain favored newspapers to charge "graff" prices, while the tax-payers either cannot prevent the practice, or perhaps do not care. It is not a case of paying tribute to Caesar, but of paying Caesar's bills.

The Journal calls attention to the fact that for publishing the official ballot for two weeks prior to the election, in two papers, the cost was \$657.30, while in Allegany county the cost of the same work was but \$46.50 for each paper. The charge for printing ballots was \$12.50 per 1000, while in some other counties the charge was from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per 1000, and in Baltimore city \$1.65 per 1000. These charges certainly seem to justify the Journal's comment.

The charges made by two newspapers favored by the election officials for advertising the form of the official ballot are about ten times as much as charged for smaller services elsewhere. The charge made by the official printer for printing the ballots is more than twelve times as much as charged in Baltimore city and four times the price at which a reasonable profit should be made. These charges were unanimously approved by the Supervisors of Elections, and bears the O. K. of the president of that body.

The election officials are the ones to be censured and not the publishers, who are given the orders to do the work regardless of prices or rates. For the advertising the party organs charged full legal rates, including the charge for publishing the official ballot at a line rate, which they have no right to do, and would not do under any circumstances were they in competition with other papers or printers.

THE JOURNAL asked the election officials to allow it to submit a bid for all work outside of the legal notices, and when the time came for the letting of such work we were kept in ignorance of the transaction and the president of the board in whom we had placed the utmost confidence absented himself from the whole matter was fixed by one or two officials of the board.

These outrageous expenditures, which can be verified by the bills on file in the County Commissioners' office, are contracted by the board without any regard to the saving of expenses to the taxpayer, and have been called upon for the number of years to foot these enormous bills regardless of the justice of them or the welfare of the county. There is a provision in the present election law that has served to, in part, carry out this system of graft, which provides that certain legal notices in connection with the election shall be published in papers of opposite political faith, if they shall exist in the county, and the election officials are using this provision to cover up their system of plunder in awarding all their work to the party organs and refusing to let others just as capable bid on the work.

A Clean-out Warning.

The Laurel Democrat, in its last issue, contained the following clean-out ultimatum, which might very appropriately be adopted by county papers throughout the state, except in cases in which the "organization" controls party organs, body and soul:

"Candidates for the county offices are beginning to sit up and take notice. We understand that the Democratic organization has chosen, or selected, some candidates to go on the ticket, but we think this is an error on the part of our informants and that the course of organization will keep in the background and let the people nominate. If there is to be a full, fair and open primary, we will go into it and abide by the result. If there is an attempt made by so-called managers or bosses to run the primaries or make a ticket without the consent of the people, we reserve to ourselves the right to refuse to support the ring nominees and to oppose them during the campaign. Fair play all around and no favors from the President's Jamestown Address.

"The men and the women of the Civil War did their duty bravely and well in the days that were dark and terrible and splendid. We, their descendants, who pay proud homage to their memories and glory in the feats of might of one side no less than of the other, need to keep steadily in mind that the homage which counts is the homage of heart and of hand, and not of the lips, the homage of deeds and not of words only. We, too, in our turn must prove our truth by our endeavor. We must show ourselves worthy sons of the men of the mighty days by the way in which we meet the problems of our own time. We carry our heads high because our fathers did well in the days of their tried men's souls, and we must in our turn so bear ourselves that the children who come after us may feel that we, too, have done our duty."

We cannot afford to forget the maxim upon which Washington insisted—that the surest way to avert war is to be prepared to meet it. Nevertheless the duties that are not military, but social and industrial. Each community must also dread the evils which spring up as attendant upon the very qualities which give it success. We of this mighty western republic have to grapple with the dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than anything which the world has hitherto seen. As regards the first set of dangers, it behooves us to remember that men can never escape being governed. Either they must govern themselves or they must submit to being governed by others. In lawlessness or recklessness, from folly or self-indulgence, they refuse to govern themselves, and in the end they will have to be governed from the outside. They can prevent the need of government from without only by their failures; a sovereign must accept the responsibility for the exercise of the power that inheres in him; and where, as is true in our republic, the people are sovereign, then the people must show sober understanding and a sane and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must rest. In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to try to cut out these evils while at the same time destroying our wellbeing itself. This is an era of combination alike in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good, and yet each, however powerful, must be opposed when it does ill. At the moment the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will insure its being used against the interest of the public, while yet permit-

ing such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past.

We base our regard for each man on the essentials and not the accidents. We judge him not by his profession, but by his deeds; by his conduct, not by what he has acquired of this world's goods. Other republics have fallen, because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole; for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who plundered the rich, or the rich who exploited the poor; in either event the end of the republic was at hand. We are resolute in our purpose not to fall into such a pit. This great republic of ours shall never become the government of a plutocracy, and it shall never become the government of the nobly God willing, it shall remain what our fathers who founded it meant it to be—a government in which each man stands on his worth as a man, where each is given the largest personal liberty consistent with securing the well-being of the whole, and where, so far as in us lies, we strive continually to secure for each man such equality of opportunity that in the strife of life he may have a fair chance to show the stuff that is in him.

We are proud of our schools and of the trained intelligence they give our children the opportunity to acquire. Even what we care for most is the character of the average man; for we believe that if the average of character in the individual citizen is sufficiently high, he possesses those qualities which make him worthy of respect in his family life and in his work outside, as well as the qualities which fit him for success in the hard struggle of actual existence—that if such is the character of our individual citizenship, there is literally no height of triumph that is attainable in this vast experiment of government by, of and for a free people."

Maryland at Jamestown.

The people of Maryland have reason to feel great pride and satisfaction in the part that their State has been taking in the opening days of the Jamestown Exposition. It is the historic note that characterizes that Exposition, and Maryland's participation has been fully in keeping with that note. The State building is of a beautiful colonial design, being modeled after a house built by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and the main hall in it is a replica of the Senate chamber in the State House at Annapolis, in which Washington resigned his commission to the Congress of the United States then assembled in that chamber. In this hall have been collected a remarkable group of historical documents and portraits, of great patriotic and historic interest, among them is included, as the Captain Nelson stated in his address of presentation to the Governor, the letter written by Governor Washington to the Governor of Maryland announcing the surrender at Yorktown.

Governor Warfield, in his speech accepting the building, did well to recall to memory the remarkable and pregnant history of the relations between Maryland and Virginia, and especially of the transactions between that at the close of the Revolutionary War, which may well claim to have been the germ of the Constitution of the United States, and thus to have been a vital cause of the transformation of a mere confederation of States into a national Union. Such historic memories are an ever-living fountain of true patriotism. The Governor, in his speech, did not fail to pay a graceful and well-deserved tribute to the ladies to whose energetic and well-directed efforts the character of the Maryland Building, as to its interior, is mainly due. That Maryland would show up at Jamestown as she should was to be expected, but it is a pleasure to realize that in this case the expected has happened.—Balt. News.

Canal in Eight Years.

Cincinnati, April 29.—"If the Panama canal is not completed within eight years, I shall be greatly disappointed. It is completed in less time than that I shall not be greatly surprised."

This statement, which was made tonight by Secretary of War Taft before the Business Men's Club brought forth uproarious cheers, the 600 members of the club who were gathered inside the banquet hall rising and cheering the statement and the speaker with tremendous enthusiasm.

Secretary Taft announced at the commencement of his address that he should speak on "The Panama Canal" and particularly upon the improvements that had been made and the strides toward the completion of the work that had been accomplished since the occasion of his visit to the Isthmus preceding the one just completed.

"It is only by a comparison of the conditions existing at the time of these visits," said the Secretary, "that I am able to give an adequate idea of the work that has been accomplished and of the present condition of the work. I do not think the preparatory work of the last two years has been productive of anything but the most beneficial results. 'My visit this year was to settle the question of the location of the locks, the completion of which will, in my opinion, mark the completion of the canal. It is possible, however, that the finish of the work in the Culebra cut will be the end of our labors. In this cut there are yet to be excavated 52,000,000 cubic yards of earth, exclusive of the digging to be done on the approaches to the canal proper. In the nine miles of the cut there are now 58 steam shovels at work, and they will take out on the average 1,000,000 cubic yards a month. This rate may be increased until we have 90 shovels at work, and then it will gradually decline until it will probably be somewhat below 1,000,000 cubic yards a month. We will not be able to work as many shovels as we get lower down in the cut, where the space is more narrow. I can safely say, however, that he will see something that begins to look like a canal, and it will look more like one every day from now on."

"I wish to pay a high compliment to Chief Engineer Stevens for his work in connection with the canal, and also for his efforts to transfer to the Government the entire organization on the Isthmus which he had perfected at such great labor. No resignations have so far come from the force which he organized and placed in operation."

"When we took charge," he said, "we promised to stay only 'till tranquility had been restored and a firm government established.' That was in the proclamation and that was the basis for intervention. It may be all right to talk about annexation and a protectorate, but we made a solemn promise, and we cannot afford not to carry it out, if I know the American people."

Enumerating the steps necessary for the carrying out of the plans adopted, he estimated that it would require all the time until a year from next September for again allowing the Cubans to

Does Your Heart Beat

Yes, 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Pimples and rashes are then absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pile.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of HAIR VIGOR, AGUE CURE, CHERRY PECTORAL.

We have no secret! We publish the formulae of all our medicines.

show whether they can carry on a stable government.

"It will be then necessary to give them time before we can learn whether the conditions are complied with. The island is prosperous and can be made the garden spot of the world. We are under obligations, entered into before the Spanish War, to give the people an independent government, and we have no right to take it away from them until they show that they cannot keep a government firm. All talk of annexation and a protectorate utterly ignores the fact that we would have war for years under such conditions. It is vastly better, and the only honorable course, to give them a fair trial to maintain a stable government, which for a time they seemed unable to do."

ROBT S. MCKINNEY.

DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, - - MD.

YOUNT'S

A Small List of Fancy Groceries not found in every Store.

Prepared Shaker Salt, 10c.

Lyle's Golden Syrup, 10c.

Apollo Brand SUCCOTASH, 2 Cans for 25c.

Carnation Brand Yellow Free Peaches, 2 Cans for 25c.

Alaska Pink Salmon, 10c.

Vermont Maple Syrup, 25c.

Atmore's Plum Pudding, 10c.

Egg-O-See Company's Corn Flaked & Toasted, 10c.

Condensed Horse Radish, 15c.

Salad Dressing, 15c.

SKAT.

The best hand soap known. A valuable preparation, having a most magical effect upon all kinds of dirt, mud, grease, paint, printers' ink, stains, etc., and may be used with any kind of water with good results.

Per Can, 10c.

Old Dutch Cleanser.

Chases dirt, makes everything "spick and span." Old Dutch Cleanser is more economical and convenient than scouring bricks.

Per Can, 10c.

C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO.,

Taneytown, Md.

THE

New Deere No. 9 Corn Planter

Stoves and Ranges!

I take this method to inform my patrons and the public generally, that I have on hand, and for sale at my new store-room on Baltimore St., a full line of Cook Stoves and Ranges of the

Red Cross, Penn Esther and the Jewel Steel Range

styles and patterns. Also a lot of Tinware, Buckets, Coffee Pots, Dippers, Tincups, and many other articles that will be sold at Reduced Rates.

Thankful for past favors, and hoping for a continuance of the same, I remain:

J. H. KOONS,

3-2-20 TANEYTOWN, MD.

The 1900 Roller Bearing Gravity

WASHING MACHINE

Put out on Trial Free of Charge. Invites Competition. Easiest Running Washing Machine on the Market.

Agents Wanted.

L. K. BIRELY, General Agent.

C. P. Telephone. Middleburg, Md.

9-15-17

EVERYTHING FOR PICTURE MAKING

IN THE

Kodak Box

A No. 2 Brownie Camera for taking 2 1/4 x 3 1/4 pictures, a Brownie Developing Box for developing the negatives in daylight, Film, Velox paper, Chemicals, Trays, Mounts. Everything needed for making pictures is included in this complete little outfit.

And the working of it is so simple that anybody can get good results from the start. No dark-room is needed and every step is explained in the illustrated instruction book that accompanies every outfit.

Made by Kodak workmen in the Kodak factory—that tells the story of the quality.

THE KODAK BOX NO. 2, CONTAINING:

1 No. 2 Brownie Camera, \$2.00

1 Brownie Developing Box, .50

1 Roll No. 2 Brownie Film, 6 exp., .25

2 Brownie Developing Trays, .15

1 Pkg. Kodak Acid Fixing Powder, .15

1 Four-oz. Graduate, .05

1 Stopping Rod, .05

1 Instruction Book, .10

\$4.00 Price, Complete \$4.00

At all Kodak Dealers.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Write for Booklet "The Kodak Box" of the Kodak Co.

Rochester, N. Y., The Kodak City.

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