

The Weekly Chronicle.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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NO. 48

VANDALISM AT GETTYSBURG

SCULPTURE SMASHED

Eight Battlefield Monuments Ruined

MISCREANT WORKS AT NIGHT

Memorials to Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Wisconsin and Massachusetts Patriots Ruthlessly Knocked to Pieces.

Eight monuments on the Gettysburg Battlefield were badly damaged Tuesday night by a vandal, who evidently used a heavy hammer for his destructive work. The monuments which suffered were the Fifth Corps Headquarters, Forty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania, Fortieth New York, Grant's Vermont Brigade, Sixth Maine, Fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts. Large pieces of granite were chipped off prominent parts of all the memorials, while on the Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania and Fortieth New York statues of soldiers parts of the faces were knocked off, guns mashed and portions of the bodies broken. On the Grant Vermont Brigade memorial a large granite lion was defaced by the breaking off of the lower jaw.

That the destruction was the result of malice, and not of a craze of a relic-hunter, is evident from the fact that the broken pieces were not carried away, but litter the ground. Portions of stone, gun barrels, fragments of stone shoes and peaks of the stone caps that covered the heads of the stone figures, as well as stone noses and ears and portions of stone hands, are scattered about the bases of the statues. The destructive work, so far as inspection has revealed, is confined almost entirely to the part of the National Park lying near Little Round Top, the start of it being on Sykes avenue, which leads out to the place mentioned and past Devil's Den. The first object of the vandal's hand was a large stone cross which marks the position of the Fifth Army Corps on the second day of the battle. The upright of the cross was capped by a handsome granite cone, the whole design having presented a beautiful appearance as it fronted Sykes avenue from its position in a small boulder-strewn tract of woodland. To-day the cone lies in fragments on the ground, and jagged pieces of splintered rock protrude from where it was on the top of the upright of the cross, while the cross itself has been chipped at every corner except in front, and the pieces of granite lie at its base. The monument itself is ruined, and it stands there a sort of parody on the subject it was erected to commemorate.

A strange thing about the systematic mutilation of the monument is the fact that none of the inscriptions on the faces of the granite nor on the bronze tablets have been disturbed.

The destroying hand evidently proceeded deliberately and with the intention of mutilating every granite figure within reach. After ruining the Ninety-sixth Regiment memorial, facing the Devil's Den, he turned to the left, departing from the road, passed over a piece of open ground for almost 60 feet, and crossed Plum Run, which flows down to the base of Little Round Top.

There is no plausible theory on the part of any one in Gettysburg that can account for such a thing. Never in the history of Gettysburg, from the day when the National Cemetery was dedicated by the memorable address of Abraham Lincoln, had such an act been known down to this hour. The notion of some that it was done by a drunken roisterer is scouted by those who carefully followed the trail of the miscreant and noticed the systematic manner in which he cut across lots and streams out by Little Round Top in order to reach the particular statues and memorials easy to deface.

Habit Statistics of Yale Seniors.

Votes of Yale seniors show that the class has more total abstainers than drinkers. There are 155 who maintain total abstinence to 128 who use liquor. Beer is the favorite drink, obtaining 55 votes to 22 for a Tom Collins and 6 for ale. There are 168 smokers and 114 abstainers from tobacco. The pipe and cigarettes are tied, with 60 votes each as the favorite smoke, while cigars claim only 10 votes.

The class has 258 members and 11 assert that they are Republicans, 74 Democrats, 27 Progressives, 25 Independents 3 Canadian Liberal, and 2 Socialists with the rest undecided.

There are 13 engaged and 2 married men in the class.

Pittsburg is asking for a new and more adequate post office building.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD HAS BIGGEST YEAR OF ITS HISTORY

With 11,556 Miles in Operation, Earnings Were \$174,600,202.—A Great Gain Over 1911.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's sixty-sixth annual report just issued shows the biggest business in the company's history. Operating a system of 11,556 miles, the company earned \$174,607,578,202 came from the freight department. Compared with 1911, the past year showed a gain of \$17,120,185. The operating expenses were likewise the greatest in the history of the company, showing an increase for the year of \$13,409,000 or nearly 12 per cent., but this was caused principally by the increased traffic, which necessitated not only greater outlays for transportation expenses, but also for repairs and renewals of roadbed, bridges and buildings. The expenses were further increased by the severe weather in January and February, 1912, and by the wage advances, the extra-crew law and the higher cost of fuel.

The operating income amounted to \$39,693,000, which was increased by \$19,289,000 from other income. Deductions from the gross income amounted to \$16,828,000, leaving net income of \$42,153,000. After allowing for appropriations for sinking and other reserve funds there remained a balance equivalent to 8.3 per cent. on the company's \$454,000,000 of stock. Cash dividends paid amounted to \$27,198,000, and \$2,365,000 was spent for additions and betterments, for which account an additional \$6,000,000 of the surplus was held in reserve. The balance transferred to the profit and loss surplus, after these charges, was \$1,661,000.

TWO CABINET MEMBERS WHO CAN NEVER BECOME PRESIDENT

Lane and Wilson Are Constitutionally Barred From Succeeding To Nation's Head.

Two members of President Wilson's Cabinet are constitutionally barred from being President of the United States, and therefore cannot figure in the succession to the Presidency provided by an act of Congress in the event of the death or disability of the President and Vice President.

The two members who labor under the disability of being ineligible for the Presidency are Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor. Mr. Lane was born in Canada, and was brought to this country by his parents when he was two years old. Mr. Wilson was born in Scotland, and came here with his parents as a boy about eight years old.

The other members of the Cabinet are native born. Under the present law succession to the Presidency after the death or incapacity of both President and Vice President begins with the Secretary of State and goes down the line of the heads of the ten executive departments in the order of their creation.

Dead Lay Forgotten.

For nearly 24 hours the body of an unidentified laborer, who was found beside the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Lorey Station, lay amid the hustle and bustle of the pre-inaugural preparations in the baggage room at Camden Station, Baltimore.

The man was discovered about 10.30 o'clock Monday night by the crew of train 511. His right leg was cut off and there were bruises on the body. He was put aboard the train and taken to Camden Station, being placed in the baggage room, the authorities at the station evidently intending to notify the police. In the confusion attendant upon the handling of unusual traffic because of the inauguration the man was forgotten.

Nothing was done until 9.30 o'clock Tuesday night, when some one remembered that the body still lay in the baggage room. The police were notified and the body removed to the morgue.

Is Wilson 27th or 28th President?

Is Woodrow Wilson the twenty-seventh or twenty-eighth president of the United States?

If Grover Cleveland is counted as two presidents, because Benjamin Harrison's term intervened between the two Cleveland administrations, then President Wilson is the twenty-eighth. If one man cannot be two presidents, then Mr. Wilson is the twenty-seventh president. One man can hold the presidency twice, but can one man be two presidents?

Work has begun on the laying of tracks by the Cockeysville Electric Railway.

President Taft signed the bill creating the Department of Labor.



Friday.

The Webb Liquor Bill, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" states, was repassed in the Senate over President Taft's veto within two hours from the time the President's message of disapproval had been laid before that body. A short debate, in which the advocates of the bill voted down a motion to postpone action and in which they reaffirmed their belief that the measure is constitutional, ended with the repassage of the bill by the large majority of 63 to 21. The Webb bill passed both houses of Congress and went to the President 10 days ago. Basing his decision upon the Attorney General's findings, the President expressed the belief that the measure was clearly unconstitutional, because it gave the states the right to interfere with interstate commerce.

Seventeen of the indicted defendants in the Detroit trial of the so-called bath tub trust paid fines ranging from \$1 to \$1,000, aggregating \$45,503, and Attorney General Wickersham quashed impending indictments in the case.

George C. Grutz, of New York, a fire insurance adjuster and broker, high in the councils of the so-called "arsenal trust," was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for a maximum term of 22 years and six months. He was convicted of causing tenement-houses on the East Side to be set afire.

Being assured by his friends that he could not be elected, Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, minority leader of the Senate, withdrew from the race for caucus chairman of the Democrats in the new Senate. Had he been re-elected, Mr. Martin would have been the majority leader in the new Senate. His withdrawal from the race assures the selection of Senator John W. Kern.

Stray shots which were said to have come from the United States warships Vermont, Nebraska, and Georgia, at target practice in the Gulf, killed a man on shore and wounded three fishermen, at Vera Cruz, Mexico and great excitement resulted there and at neighboring places. The citizens jumped to the conclusion that the entire port was menaced, and for a while it looked as if the alarm would swell to panic. Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American battleship squadron wirelessly an emphatic denial of the story.

Mrs. Frieda Trost, who was recently convicted of murder in the first degree in connection with the death of her husband, about 10 days after their marriage, last August, was refused a new trial today and was sentenced to be hanged. The date of the execution rests with the Governor. No woman has been hanged in Pennsylvania in many years. Mrs. Edwards, who was sentenced to death in 1901 for the murder of her husband, is still in the Berks county jail at Reading. Governors Stone, Pennypacker and Stuart not having issued a final death warrant and Governor Tener having also failed to sign one up to this time.

The garment-workers' strike, in progress in New York since early January, involving at its height 150,000 or more workers, was officially declared off. The workers accepted the manufacturers' terms, which included a raise in pay, revision of certain working conditions, arbitration as to hours and the open-shop principle.

Probably 20 persons lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the Dewey Hotel, an old hostelry, in Omaha, Nebraska, at an early hour. The hotel register was burned, so that the exact number of guests cannot be told.

The rejoinder of the British government to the last American note regarding the Panama Canal zone tolls question, was delivered to Secretary Knox by Ambassador Bryce.

Saturday.

Four million glistening new nickels with an Indian head on the face and the figure of a buffalo on the reverse, to supplant the time-honored 5-cent piece with the Goddess of Liberty as its characteristic, were put in circulation at Washington.

James Fielder, Senator from Hudson county, became acting Governor of New Jersey for the year of President Wilson's unexpired term.

Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company—an alleged starch, glucose and syrup "trust"—was sought by the Federal Government in a civil anti-

trust suit filed in New York charging the \$80,000,000 combination with entering into conspiracies and contracts to destroy competition in violation of the Sherman law.

Sunday.

The American colony in Mexico City adopted a resolution suggesting that President-elect Wilson retain the ambassador in his present position pending settlement of difficulties.

Olaf A. Tviemoe and Eugene A. Clancy, both of San Francisco, two of the labor leaders convicted at Indianapolis last December on charges by the government of conspiring in the illegal transportation of explosives, were released on bonds from the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

Mrs. Mabel Mills, wife of a wealthy San Antonio, Tex., landowner, was beaten and robbed of \$43,500, while on a visit to friends in Evanston, Ill.

Thomas Ewing Steele, formerly a lawyer at Columbus, Ohio, who was sentenced to thirteen months in prison for a crime committed ten years ago, was released from custody by President Taft.

President Taft commuted the sentence of Charles R. Heike, former Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, who was convicted of complicity in the underweighing frauds affecting that concern. Heike was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months and to pay a fine of \$5,000 and costs. The sentence is commuted to the payment of the fine and costs.

Monday.

William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port and former Secretary to President Roosevelt, forwarded to Washington his resignation.

Several hundred Arabs attacked an Italian post, but were repulsed with heavy losses. They left 35 dead, and carried off others in addition to the wounded. On the Italian side two native soldiers were killed and an officer was wounded.

Israel Kessler, who confessed to having set fire to 105 houses in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Chicago, was sentenced to serve not less than six or more than 13 years in Sing Sing prison.

President Taft dismissed from office R. H. Chamberlain and T. S. Sharretts members of the Board of United States General Appraisers at New York. This action was recommended by the commission which investigated the operations and methods of the board.

Private Citizen Woodrow Wilson, ex-president of Princeton University, ex-governor of New Jersey, bade farewell to his fellow townsmen in Princeton today.

The engine of a special train carrying the Second Corps of Cadets of Massachusetts to the inauguration at Washington exploded while the train was running southward near Rahway, N. J. Engineer Finnegan and Fireman N. J. were very seriously hurt. All of the cars remained on the rails and none of the passengers was hurt.

Tuesday.

Henry P. Fletcher, United States minister to Chile, emphatically denied to Santiago the report published that he had refused to resign, as is the custom when the presidency changes hands.

The French aviator, Gillaux, of Paris, made a flight from Savigny-Sur-Braye to Paris in one hour. The distance is 190 kilometers (118 miles.)

The Mexican congress today dismissed the amnesty bill introduced by Provisional President Huerta.

Members of Congress literally received the "blue envelope" of discharge today. Long indigo envelopes were distributed, containing final salary checks from the House Sergeant-at-Arms. For many out-going members the blue parcels marked their separation from the payroll.

The New York Central Railroad was fined \$30,000, at Buffalo, N. Y., for failing to observe published rates of demurrage.

Two thousand houses, almost the entire town of Mumadzu, to the south of Tokyo, burned today. The loss is estimated at \$3,500,000.

Departure of the members of the Madero family from Cuba for the United States (Continued on page 2.)

JOSEPH A. BOLGIANO BALTIMORE MERCHANT DEAD

Was Director in Fidelity and Deposit Company.—Active in Y. M. C. A. and Church Work.

Joseph Ault Bolgiano retired head of the well-known seed firm of J. Bolgiano & Son, director of several large financial institutions, the second president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore and a most prominent Methodist, died at the home of his only daughter, Mrs. J. Burch Joyce, 1800 West North Avenue, Baltimore. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Mr. Bolgiano was 77 years old having been born in Baltimore on December 6, 1835. He was the son of John and Hannah Ault Bolgiano. Having finished his education in the public school, Mr. Bolgiano entered the seed establishment founded by his father. Mr. Bolgiano retired from active business about 15 years ago, turning it over to two sons, who now conduct it.

Mr. Bolgiano is survived by a daughter, Mrs. J. Burch Joyce and five sons, John and Frank W.; Dr. Walton, Roland and Charles J. Bolgiano. A sister, Mrs. Charles J. Taylor, also survives. The funeral took place Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock from the home of his daughter, Rev. Dr. Frank Porter of Woodberry Methodist Episcopal Church and Rev. William Bird, who were closely connected with Mr. Bolgiano for many years conducted the services. Interment in Greenmount Cemetery.

COMPLAIN OF TREATMENT DURING SUFFRAGE PAGEANT

Those in the Parade Were Subject to Rough Treatment by Mob, Which Police Failed to Handle.

Bitter complaint was heard on every hand because of the lack of protection given to the women marchers by the police during the suffrage pageant and procession in Washington on Monday. Congress had passed a special resolution directing that Pennsylvania Avenue be kept clear for the demonstration. The avenue was roped, but because of the inadequate police protection crowds broke through the barriers and formed a solid mass from the Treasury to the Capitol Building for the full width of the avenue. At times fighting its way, the suffrage procession passed through a narrow channel with walls of spectators on either side. The effect of the parade was spoiled, the marchers were greatly inconvenienced, and at times were subjected to insult and indignity. Many persons were injured. The leaders of the suffragists are very indignant, and their sentiments are shared by many members of Congress. Many men who do not believe in the suffrage cause say that the treatment given to those who marched Monday was an insult to American womanhood and a disgrace to the Capital City of the Nation.

Congress is investigating the charges against the police.

Phone Rates Attacked.

The Frederick Farmers' Association at a meeting Saturday afternoon decided to ask the Public Service Commission to readjust rates of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in this county.

The complaint will be based upon the service extended to rural territory. In most of the county towns patrons' service, without extra charge, is limited to three towns, including Frederick. Farmers claim this is a discrimination and will ask for a free service all over the county.

A motion, offered by Cyrus F. Flook, of Myersville, was passed authorizing the president to appoint a committee to draft an economy bill for Frederick county for the next Legislature.

The following new officers were elected: President B. King, Mount Airy; secretary, Noah E. Cramer, Frederick; treasurer, Lewis F. Kefauver, Middletown, and executive committee, Oliver Wren, Charles Wertheimer, George R. Dennis and Thomas B. Hayward, Frederick; Philip F. Lee, Burkittsville; William J. Grove, Limekiln, and G. A. T. Snauffer, Buckeystown.

Breaking Up Precedents.

Two precedents looking toward a closer co-operation between the executive and legislative branches of the national Government may be established under the administration of President Woodrow Wilson. The one would permit the Vice President of the United States to sit for the first time in the Cabinet councils of the President, and the other would find the chief executive frequently at the Capitol building physically in closer touch with members of the House and Senate.

It was announced that Yale next year would have a course in socialism given by Prof. Henry Crosby Emery.

NOTES ON THE INAUGURAL

BY AN EMMITSBURGIAN

Passing Comment on the Great Procession

REPRESENTATIVE STATE TROOPS

Governors of Various States Get Their Share of Applause.—Many Students in Line.—Orderly Through Lined the Avenue.

A group of Emmitsburgians occupied a balcony de luxe on the imposing structure of the firm of Galt & Bro., opposite the Postoffice in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Galt were the hosts of the occasion and had very generously made in advance every preparation possible for the comfort and pleasure of the party. The party was small in number, but big in cheerfulness and enthusiasm. They were all Marylanders and Virginians and accepted it as a fact that the South was again in the saddle.

No notable in the inaugural procession was allowed to pass without having his attention directed to this quarter. A tremendous whoop, accompanied by the waving of Maryland flags, greeted Gov. Goldsborough. The Governor, who sits a horse like a centaur, wheeled, paused a moment and saluted, eyeing closely his fellow citizens, and seemed a bit non-plussed that he didn't recognize among them some of his ardent supporters. As a matter of fact all but one were Democrats or Independents, but how they whooped for the first citizen of Maryland!

President Wilson also turned in our direction and wafted his most gracious smile of recognition, and that's doing something, as it doesn't appear from the President's countenance that he is as accustomed as Mr. Taft to indulge often in such relaxations.

"There goes Bryan," shouted an observer as Mr. Bryan's coupe car passed. The fore part of the car was closed so that the occupant could not be recognized in advance. A mighty cheer followed him along the route. With regard to the other notables, as soon as they were sighted a block away the cheering began and continued until they had disappeared.

Gov. Mann, of Virginia, and Gov. Sulzer, of New York, divided the honors of popular applause. The former had on, or off for the most part, the regulation silk hat; the latter a slouch hat that he has carried through all his political triumphs. The "Old Dominion" certainly won the palm with the gorgeous display of the "Richmond Blues," an old and select military organization of Richmond.

The "kiddies" from St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, got a whooping welcome. Arrayed in nifty sailor suits, they seemed much smaller and younger than they really are. They only succeeded in getting as far as the first bar of "Maryland My Maryland" or "Dixie" when the noise of the ecstatic crowd drowned the rest of the music.

It was the consensus of opinion the New Jersey militia existed in general appearance of build and robust health, while Massachusetts and Pennsylvania detachments were superior in drill and training. In fact the detachments from the various States were so representative in every respect that it would require an expert to distinguish between the regulars and the militia.

Among the civilians, the Tammany delegation led by big chiefs of Indian reservations made an imposing display. Four bands in relays, kept up the air of "Tammany." The spick and span, pink-checked politicians from New (Continued on page 2.)

C. O. D. Parcel Post Next.

On July 1 next the collect-on-delivery feature will be added to the parcel post department of the postal service of the country. An order putting this into effect has been signed by Postmaster General Hitchcock.

Under the approved regulations, a parcel bearing the required amount of parcel post stamps may be sent anywhere in the country, and the amount due from the purchaser collected and remitted by the Post-office Department. The regulations provide that the parcel must bear the amount due from the addressee, and the collection will be made, provided the amount is not in excess of \$100. The fee will be ten cents, post stamps. This also will insure the parcel to be affixed by the sender in parcel to an amount not to exceed \$50.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Frederick county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the estate of

ANNA C. STANSBURY

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of August, 1913; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1913.

N. PHILLIP STANSBURY, Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Frederick county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the estate of

JAMES W. EICHELBERGER

late of Frederick county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 4th day of October, 1913; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Those indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of March, 1913.

SARAH M. EICHELBERGER, Administratrix.

VAST CROWD SEES WILSON TAKE OFFICE

New President Is Wildly Cheered.

MARSHAL TAKES OATH

Chief Magistrate Pledges Program of "Building Up."

REVIEWS 30,000 MARCHERS

Pomp and Glitter Mark Return of Democrats to Power.

Woodrow Wilson, former governor of New Jersey, was inaugurated on Tuesday afternoon as the twenty-eighth president of the United States, the eighth son of Virginia to rise to that office and the first Democrat, since the second election of Grover Cleveland, twenty years ago, to receive the highest office in the gift of the American people.

Just one hour before the oath of office as vice president had been administered to Thomas Riley Marshall, former governor of Indiana.

Thus for the first time in sixteen years the Democratic party came into control of the government again, amid scenes of stirring animation and with impressive ceremonies, marked in the main by simplicity, and yet retaining that degree of dignity, with some of the pomp and spectacular display that inevitably attaches to the induction of a new chief executive of the nation.

The elaborate ceremonies followed a fixed program covering over five hours. It began in the morning with the drive of William Howard Taft, the retiring president, the president-elect and the vice president-elect from the White House to the capitol, where until noon Mr. Taft was occupied with the measures passed in the closing hours of the Sixty-second congress.

The inauguration of Vice President Marshall was practically coincident with the assembling of the new senate and the swearing in of the new senators. Following this, came the chief ceremony of the day, the inauguration of President Wilson, before a crowd of many thousands at the east front of the capitol. Then came the return of the presidential party to the White House and the review of the inaugural parade of 30,000 or more marchers, military and civic.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall had remained with their families at their hotels through the night. As the hour approached for opening the ceremonies they were joined by the inaugural committee of congress, made up of Senators Crane, Bacon and Overman and Representatives Rucker, Garrett and McKinley. To this committee was assigned the first function of importance in the proceedings, that of conducting the new president and vice president to the White House for formal greetings with President Taft, followed by the drive of the presidential party to the capitol.

The Ride to the Capitol.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson occupied carriages with the members of the inaugural committee; Mr. Marshall and Senator Gallinger, president pro tem. of the senate, following immediately in another carriage with other members of the committee; more carriages following with members of the retiring cabinet.

Pennsylvania avenue and the main thoroughfares converging at the capitol were packed to witness this move of the presidential party to the capitol. From the White House to the capitol steel cables strung along the curb held back the spectators and all traffic was suspended.

At the capitol the committee of arrangements was ready to conduct the president and President-elect Wilson to the marble chamber known as the president's room, just off the lobby leading to the senate chamber. Others of the committee were at hand to conduct Mr. Marshall and Senator Gallinger to the vice president's room, at the opposite end of the senate lobby.

The arrival of the presidential party was a full hour before the time set for the inauguration ceremony. This was to give sufficient time to Mr. Taft to sign or veto bills being passed in the last hour of the expiring Sixty-second congress. The cabinet of the outgoing president accompanied him, to inspect bills pertaining to their departments and to advise the president as to his signature or veto.

Meantime other thousands filled the seats in the big amphitheater surrounding the platform at the east front of the capitol, where the new president later took oath of office and delivered his inaugural address.

The justices of the supreme court were scheduled to be the first to enter, but owing to the delay in proceedings, they were preceded by the diplomatic corps, as the diplomats were ushered into the senate chamber while all of those assembled rose. The justices of the supreme court, headed by Chief

Justice White, in their somber robes of office, presenting a marked contrast to the brilliantly garbed diplomats, followed.

The representatives of foreign nations were headed by Ambassador Jusserand, of France, dean of the diplomatic corps in the absence of the venerable Baron Hengelmueller, the ambassador of Austria, who is absent from his post on leave and is not to return.

Then, escorted by the president pro tem of the senate, and a committee, the incoming vice president entered the chamber and took his seat prepared to be called to the rostrum to take his oath.

Three minutes later President-elect Wilson, with President Taft walking by his side, and followed by members of the retiring cabinet and the members of the committee on arrangements, was escorted into the chamber. The retiring and incoming president occupied chairs immediately in front of the vice president's rostrum.

Marshall Takes the Oath.

First in the order of the proceedings was the administering of the oath of office to Vice President Marshall. Arising from his seat among the senators, the new vice president was escorted to the senate rostrum, to the right of the presiding officer. The office of vice president being vacant by reason of the death of James S. Sherman, the administration of the oath to the new vice president fell to the lot of Senator Gallinger.

This brief ceremony was followed with impressive silence as the oath was slowly repeated by the new official, standing with upraised hand.

Vice President Marshall had now been formally installed as the presiding officer of the senate. This much accomplished, the senate of the Sixty-second congress adjourned sine die to reorganize immediately as the new senate of the Sixty-third congress, with its new presiding officer directing its affairs.

A prayer by the chaplain of the senate was the first formal action of the newly organized senate. With this solemn function over, Vice President Marshall delivered his inaugural address.

At this point the inaugural ceremonies passed from the state of quiet and solemnity in the senate chamber to one full of color and animation as the outdoor exercises of administering the oath to the new president began at the east front of the capitol. In the shadow of the great dome an immense stand to hold thousands had been erected.

At the front and center of this vast stage were the seats for President Taft and President-elect Wilson. Chief Justice White, about to administer the oath of office, was seated at the right of the president-elect. Flanking this central group were the associate justices of the supreme court, the vice president, senators and former senators. Back of them, ranged in order, those who had come from the senate chamber.

In groups here and there were governors of states, many of them with their shofly staffs of military and civil officials.

Facing the inaugural platform was a dense crowd of spectators, many of whom had come hundreds of miles to see the Democratic party enthroned once more, which packed the wide plaza and struggled for vantage point, while further back the long lines of military and civic organizations took position to await the formation of the parade.

New President Cheered.

The appearance of the incoming president upon the portico was the signal for round after round of cheers arising from the throats of these thousands who had stood in the broad plaza in front of the capitol for many hours. The shouts continued while the inaugural party was taking seats on the platform.

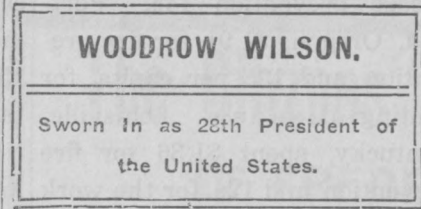
Applause came from the crowds near the entrance of the capitol door or former Speaker Cannon emerged. It swelled into a larger volume as William J. Bryan came forward with the other guests comprising the membership of President Wilson's cabinet. Governor Fielder, successor to President-elect Wilson as governor of New Jersey, came out to stand with Senator Martine.

Mr. Bryan, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. Redfield, Mr. Burleson, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Lane, Mr. Wilson, Professor Houston and the others of the new cabinet were escorted to seats as the crowd voiced its approval by cheers.

Mrs. Wilson and her daughters took seats close to the square platform at the left. At Mrs. Wilson's request Mrs. Marshall took a seat beside her. The two women walked forward to the rail to look at the crowd. The Misses Wilson joined them.

With the setting of animation all attention was directed to the two central figures of the assemblage—the president-elect about to take the oath of office and the chief justice of the supreme court, ready to administer the oath.

Then there came a hush as these two, rising from their seats, stood together at the center of the platform, the chief justice with the Bible open in his hands—the same Bible on which Mr. Wilson took the oath as governor of New Jersey—the president-elect with uplifted hand.



Slowly the chief justice repeated the oath as it is prescribed by the constitution:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Word for word, in the same slow measure set by the solemn chief justice, the oath was repeated by Woodrow Wilson.

This was the transition from president-elect to president. The nation now had a new chief executive and the government had passed from Republican to Democrat.

With the closing words of the oath a presidential salute of twenty-one guns boomed out the news that a new chief executive had been inaugurated.

President Wilson at once began his inaugural address, again being roundly cheered as he stepped slightly forward to speak.

The presidential party were then escorted to the White House, where luncheon was served, shortly after which Mr. Taft said goodbye to Mr. Wilson and left with Mrs. Taft for Augusta, Ga.

President Wilson Reviews Parade.

The army of inauguration, 30,000 strong, swinging with measured tread to the blare of a brigade of bands, marched in review from the capitol to the White House, a magnificent tribute of welcome to the administration of Woodrow Wilson.

High on either side of the avenue, its buildings and reviewing stands were packed with humanity, rising from the solid masses along the curbs to the dense throngs in balconies, windows and store tops. And through this valley of humanity and color a martial host undulated and rolled along with the steady sweep of a great river.

As the procession took up the march, the noted Essex troop, of New Jersey, swung in behind the carriage in which President Wilson and former President Taft rode. Then came Vice President Marshall's carriage and behind that the Black Horse troop, of Culver Military academy, prancing and bowing to the lively music. A roar of welcome opened up before this whole party as it started and swept along behind it.

Then came Major General Wood, chief of staff of the army, and grand marshal of the military bodies. Then the army contingent, headed by the West Point cadets; long straight lines of gray lacing the avenue, each line stepping as one man, heads up, chests high, plumes aflutter, rifle barrels glistening. An ovation greeted them.

Tramping close behind came the First Battalion of Army Engineers, the Seventeenth United States Infantry and band from Fort McPherson, Ga., and a regiment of coast artillery from Fort Monroe. The crack Seventeenth, in full marching order, a solid column of full dress service blue, swinging easily to the lively music of their band, made a splendid appearance.

Commanding no less interest than the West Point cadets came the midshipmen from Annapolis. In their regulation short navy blue jackets and tan leggings, the young sailors were received with waves of cheers.

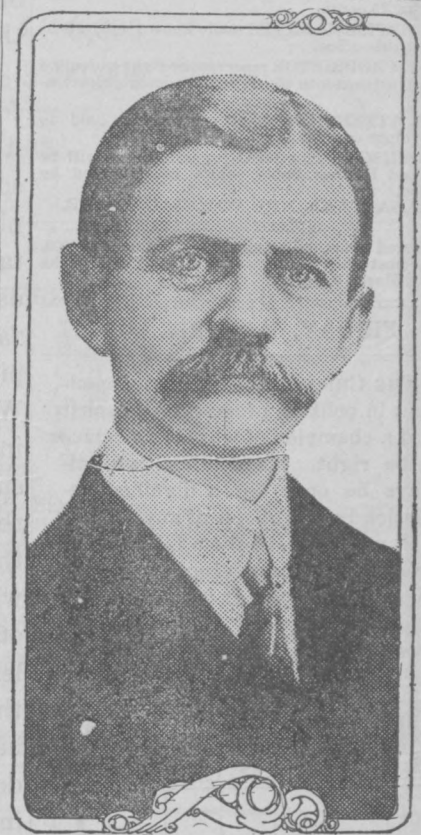
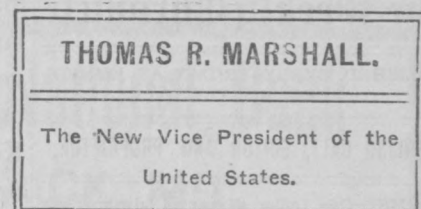
Then marched the second division, made up of national guard details. Delaware's troops led, headed by the governor and his staff. New Jersey—President Wilson's own state—sent its entire organized militia establishment, including its battalion of naval reserves.

In line came the state troops of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Maine, Michigan, Ohio and other states.

Indians a Striking Feature.

Cadets from the Carlisle Indian school in their uniforms of cadet blue, were a subject of remark in contrast with the remnant of their ancestors, who arched wrapped in multi-colored blankets and in full feathers and war paint.

Cadet battalions from the Virginia



Military institute and Culver Military academy brought up the rear of that section.

The third division, made up of veteran and patriotic organizations, was suggestive of the fast diminishing ranks of the veterans of the north and south. Both sections were represented, the nearby northern states and the District of Columbia furnishing the larger number of men in blue, with here and there the men in gray mingling with their former adversaries.

The fourth grand division, composed of civic bodies, was probably the most diverse of all. Two hundred cowboys and Indians from Maricopa county, Arizona, performed a perfect wild west show along the line of march, throwing lariats, giving exhibitions of trick riding and broncho busting.

Tammany Hall, 1500 strong, headed by two bands, each "brave" topped with a pure white silk beaver, and carrying a red, white and blue umbrella, accompanied by thirty-five "real" Indians in full tribal regalia, was marching at the inauguration of the first Democratic president in twenty years.

BRYAN HEADS CABINET

Nominations Sent to Senate and Are Promptly Confirmed.

President Wilson sent his cabinet nominations to the senate and they were promptly confirmed. Following is the list:

- For secretary of state—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.
- For secretary of the treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York.
- For secretary of war—Lindley Murray Garrison, of New Jersey.
- For attorney general—James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee.
- For Postmaster General — Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas.
- For secretary of the navy—Joseph Daniels, of North Carolina.
- For secretary of the interior—Franklin Knight Lane, of California.
- For secretary of agriculture—David Franklin Houston, of Missouri.
- For secretary of commerce—William Cox Redfield, of New York.
- For secretary of labor — William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

To say that these selections as a whole gave the politicians and statesmen a new thrill in the shape of a surprise would not adequately convey the fact. Even William Jennings Bryan, who has the most important place in the new cabinet, admitted the sensation when he asked about the personalities of three or four of the men. His interest justified the inference that he had not been consulted by President-elect Wilson in selecting all the members of the cabinet.

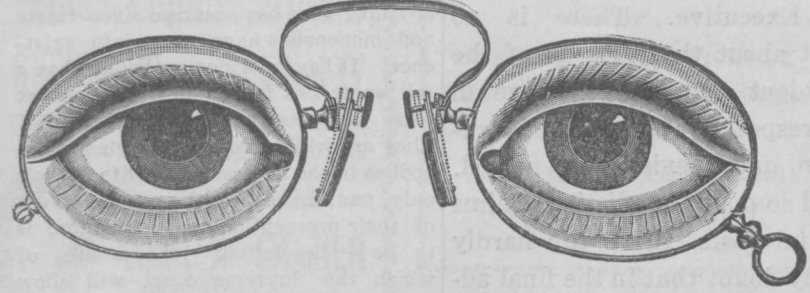
The names of three of the men in the list were not even heard of in connection with cabinet places until Monday. These were Franklin K. Lane, a commissioner of interstate commerce; David F. Houston, an agricultural college president, of Missouri, and Lindley M. Garrison, vice chancellor of the New Jersey judiciary.

Bryan was not alone in seeking information concerning the identities of all three men. Every member of congress and politicians at the national capital sought light of the same sort. It developed that the three men have been on the mental slate of the president-elect for two weeks and that not even his most intimate friends knew of it.

Lane seems to have attracted the attention of the president by his work in the interstate commerce commission in handling railway problems. Lane has never been conspicuous in partisan politics, though he is a Democrat.

Vice Chancellor Garrison ranks high in the judicial organization of the home state of the president. He is a personal friend of Mr. Wilson, who holds him in the highest regard. Mr. Wilson had "pegged" Vice Chancellor Garrison for the place of attorney general. He finally prevailed on him to take the place of war secretary.

DR. C. L. KEFAUVER, OPTOMETRIST FREDERICK, MD.



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Entered as second-class matter January 1, 1909, at the post office at Emmitsburg, Md., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913.

THE CHRONICLE will be independent in politics, progressive in spirit and a champion of what it conceives to be right. Its columns will always be open for a dignified discussion by the people of any subject that may seem to them interesting, or that may in anywise be a benefit to the community at large.

[Editorial from The Chronicle, June 8, 1906.]

1913 MARCH 1913 calendar grid showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 29.

Communications intended for publication in this paper, letters of a business nature in relation to the Chronicle, and all orders for Job Printing to be done at this office should be addressed to THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Frederick is next to the largest of the counties of Maryland. In population and wealth it ranks next to Baltimore county. In the fertility and productiveness of its lands it ranks among the first in the Union, and especially in the production of wheat. The area of this great county is 633 square miles. The great body of the people are of German, English and Scotch-Irish descent, the progeny mostly of the early settlers. The land is mostly of fine limestone quality, and the greater part of the county is a valley of rolling lands lying between the Linganore Hills and the Catocin Mountain. This splendid valley is drained by the Monocacy river, and is one of the best farmed and most highly improved and productive areas of the Union. The great crops are wheat and corn.—Maryland Manual issued by Board of Public Works.

DREAD WAR IS AT OUR GATES, BUT NOT THAT OF ARMIES.

Everywhere in our land the war between life and the almighty dollar is going on. Our Legislatures pass laws to protect the property of the citizen, yet give but a half-hearted support to Boards of Health to enable their officers to carry on a successful battle against disease and death.

We are led to elaborate the ideas that come to us on the subject of the contest that should be carried on for health preservation, by the fact that last week there was on the tracks of the Emmitsburg Railroad a white car, which was the first invasion in this section of the brave and unconquerable fighters of the great White Plague. But will these champions of the conflict find aid and support? Lately in New York City a Board of Estimate being appealed to by the Department of Health, asking an appropriation for the Department, the Board of Estimate cut down the amount asked for to one million dollars less than the sum required.

Here are figures to show how the army of the almighty dollar is well equipped, while that which is making heroic efforts against disease can scarcely rally a corporal's guard under its banners. Minneapolis spent for fire prevention \$1.67 per capita, for

disease prevention 14c. Portland, Oregon, \$1.91 for fire prevention and 13c per capita for fighting disease. Louisville, Kentucky, spent \$1.36 for fire prevention and 12c for the work of the Board of Health, and so on through the entire list.

When New York City asked for two hundred food inspectors, it was allowed but thirty men to supervise twenty-seven thousand places which supply its inhabitants with food. And here in our very neighborhood, from the farms that are engaged in shipping milk to supply the tables of Washington City, there are milk inspectors that are well paid to supervise the stables, the water, the cans, the health of the cows, the cleanliness of the milkers; while the residents about the other farms not so inspected, are left in ignorance as to whether the milk they give to their babes has not been tampered with or does not convey the death-dealing microbe any more than they know whether the butter which is indispensable to the enjoyment of their breakfast does not carry within itself the germs of deadly disease.

Years ago in New Orleans when ships coming from yellow fever regions were held at quarantine until the health officers had fumigated the goods and ship thoroughly, the merchants of that city were clamoring against a system which they held gave a bad reputation to the city for health, and the army of the almighty dollar came near winning. So in San Francisco, when bubonic plague broke out in that city, the protective measure set on foot by the Marine Hospital were denied on the same plea. Here the army of the almighty dollar won, for through the Governor of the State and other influences, the Secretary of the Treasury was induced to remove the embargo put against the invasion of the plague, it was but some time subsequent that after a proper investigation the action of the physicians of the Marine Hospital was upheld and the entire country saved from a terrific scourge.

In this fight between the almighty dollar and disease, there is but one hope, a better education of the people, who must be made to understand the cruelty of their acts when they send Legislators to represent them and who stand for the almighty dollar, as occurred in Ohio some time ago when \$25,000 were appropriated by the Legislature of that state for the laboratory to produce serum for the protection of the hogs of the Buckeye farmers against cholera, but an application for appropriation of money to produce serum to protect the children of these farmers against diphtheria, was turned down.

The hour has come when we must spend less on salaries of public officers and public buildings and more on the preservation of health. The average life, which is about forty-four years now, ought to reach a patriarchal span when ample protection against invasion of disease, everything else being equal, man may preserve his maximum usefulness beyond his fiftieth year.

A public health commission appointed by the New York Legislature reports that since 1902 the urban death rate in that city had fallen from 1771.5 per 100,000 to 1466.0 in 1912. While in the

same period the rural rate of mortality rose from 1404.7 to 1521.1. The conclusion is inevitable; the urban health authorities have attended to their work and did so effectively while the rural authorities, as says the New York Sun, from which we borrow these facts—"have been asleep." We should like to know the proportion of the city death rate of Baltimore as compared to the rural death rate.

We have a federal law protecting food articles of interstate commerce, but we have no state law protecting the production and purity of foodstuffs manufactured and sold within the state. Until this much desired end has been reached we must consider that we are tolerating all too indifferently the action of Legislators that put the almighty dollar above the value of health and life.

THE PRICE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Senator Obadiah Gardner has made public a letter in which he sets forth his views regarding the solution of the economic problem as to how farm products may be distributed with the maximum compensation to the farmer and minimum cost to the final purchaser, or consumer.

The necessity of a reform in our distributing processes will be evident when it is borne in mind that in 1910 the value of farm products reached the enormous sum of \$9,000,000,000, from which one third, or \$3,000,000,000, is deducted as representing what the farmers kept for home production. For the remainder possessing a value of \$6,000,000,000, including sales at home and abroad, the consumer paid \$13,000,000,000; or, in other words, the increase in cost of more than one half the original value of these products was due to the expense and profit incident upon transferring the foodstuffs from the farm to the consumer. The farmer accordingly comes in for the short end of the bargain.

It is generally conceded that considering the amount of money invested in farm lands and property and the long hours of labor, the farmers are the poorest paid of any class of people. Moreover there is a large quantity of produce wasted upon farms in the United States because there is no means to place them at a profit or even at cost on the market. Surely if there is any class of men who deserve an adequate reward for their labors it is those who produce this colossal amount of wealth without wasting or exhausting the resources of the nation.

Our inefficient system of distribution therefore must be at fault. It is not the railroads, for they receive only five per cent. of the sum for their services, which is trifling enough; it is the complicated machinery whereby goods are collected and distributed that is responsible, as is evident from the following statement:

"Nearly all the vital necessities begin in small or retail quantities on the farm, but under our system go to the selling agent, who converts them into wholesale quantities or large quantities for the wholesale market, which passes them on in wholesale units to the retail markets, where they are again reconverted into retail quantities and then passed on to the consumer, who is about the fourth or fifth buyer, at a price which is at least about double that paid by the first buyer to the farmer. Why should not the retail purchaser have the same privilege of buying from the retail producer which the manufacturer has to buy from the wholesale producer? He has and would, but he lacks the transportation facilities to bring

him his retail purchase. Do the facilities exist? Yes, they are all here, and he is paying now for their maintenance and service. They are the rural delivery, which reaches the farm; the express delivery, which reaches the city kitchen; the railway necessary between both. The trouble is they are disconnected and must be linked together.

"The fourth buyer, the consumer, becomes the first buyer now when the farmer brings his supplies to town and sells from the street. But this method of distribution entails such waste of effort and transportation and such mal-economy for the farmer that the price to the consumer is little if any better than the cumulative commercial one. At the same time the mere cost of transportation if it were direct, like that of the letter from the sender to the addressee, would be inconsiderable."

The aim of legislation hitherto has been to encourage increased production, but such a result without a corresponding improvement in the distributing agencies will not remedy the trouble. What is imperatively required, therefore, is a system that will eliminate at least some of the costly factors along the route of traffic, thus doing away with the expenses and profits of two or three go-betweens and bringing the farmer and consumer into personal contact so that the latter can buy by phone or letter have articles sent him direct at their first price, or approximately so, and fresher in the bargain. The farmer then would sell his wares at a price lower indeed than the present retail price in cities, but much higher than he gets, say, from the huckster, and the sum thus accruing, estimated at \$1,000,000,000, by a reliable economist, would help to establish "farm life as the most pleasant and healthy occupation in existence and enable the farmers to employ help at as good or better wages than other industries are enabled to pay."

The supporters of the Parcel Post law, whose labors might be said to have only begun, desire the government to undertake the retail transportation system, as its service reaches all parts of the country, even the most remote, while the express companies, for the most part following the railroad lines, cannot possibly meet this situation. Moreover, it is confidently expected that the weight limit of articles will be extended to one hundred pounds, which is the minimum weight limit of railroads, and thus there would be furnished a direct, cheap and safe transportation from the farmers to the consumers.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The new administration under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson is face to face with many grave and important problems, for the satisfactory and equitable solution of which the ripest talents of statesmanship will be required. First of all, the Mexican situation demands—and according to present outlook will demand for some time to come—the exercise of rare patience, tact and prudence. The danger of war between the neighboring countries hangs in the balance. An invasion of Mexico by United States troops for whatever reason will be met with a united Mexico in arms. "War is hell and you cannot refine it," is true to-day but more intensely than when it was uttered during our civil war. We are sure that the deliberate, scholarly President will think long and profoundly before embarking upon an enterprise that will inevitably be fraught with much suffering and loss of life.

The reform of currency and banking system will also be discussed and legislated. A com-

mittee of Congress has been long at work in the effort to collect data upon which to base needed legislation. Even the representatives of large financial institutions have expressed grave fear regarding the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few bankers, and our insecure financial system is frequently blamed for the economic ills that so frequently harass our commercial and industrial prosperity.

Finally, not to mention others, the tariff question will be the first in order to receive the attention of our Federal legislators and Executive. There is no doubt about the attitude of the President and his followers in this respect. There will be a revision, and a revision downward. Amid so many conflicting claims and interests, there can hardly be any doubt that in the final adjustment some will suffer, but we may be sure that the interests of the vast majority of our country, the consumers, will be amply safeguarded. As for the others, they have had their innings, but even for them there is no danger of unjust or harassing legislation. President Wilson has a rare opportunity for the display of statesmanship of a high order, and now that he is the chosen head of the whole country, irrespective of political or factional divisions, all unite in the fervent hope and prayer that he will acquit himself of his responsible and solemn duties with the greatest credit and honor.

By certain persons and periodicals Hopkinson Smith, one of the cleanest writers who ever held a pen, has been taken to task for saying that "Uncle Tom's Cabin has done more harm to the world than any other book ever written."

Mr. Smith's criticism may be a little too sweeping, but nevertheless on his side there are thousands of calm, level-headed and non-partisan persons who are willing to affirm that Harriet Beecher Stowe's all too vivid imagination overstepped the facts and took the form of a hysterical misrepresentation that has helped to obscure the real truth concerning the War and particularly the Reconstruction period.

A KANSAS CITY attorney claims that "lilium" is the real name of the onion. Nevertheless, like the rose, its odor may still be detected by a keen Sherlock Holmes in a room two by four. And list! Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in the world, attributes her health and wealth to a daily lunch of onions. So who dare chide the lover of the "lilium?"

BALTIMORE "strap-hangers" ought to agitate the passing of a "no-seat-no-fare" ordinance similar to the ordinance now being enforced in Chicago. In the fight for adequate service on street car lines Washington traction companies have been compelled to add additional cars on all lines during rush hours.

If true, what solace there should be to the sex in Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's conclusion that "the happiest girls are poor."

In his annual report to the New York legislature the superintendent of prisons says that the net earnings of the prison industries for the year were \$192,286, an increase over the previous year of \$55,335. The total shipments since the institution of the industrial department in 1897 have amounted to \$10,548,401.

Editorials From Maryland Exchanges.

"Guilt is Personal."

For a change, the same kind of justice that is meted out to poor men, was meted out to the rich, when Federal Judge Hollister, of Ohio, recently sentenced twenty-nine officials of the Cash Register trust to terms in jail, sustaining the view long taken by Democrats that "guilt is personal," and making the first official response to the will of the people that was expressed in the election of Woodrow Wilson. Now that sufficient time has elapsed for members of Congress to consider the effect of the judgment of the Ohio court, the consensus of opinion among lawmakers at the national capitol is that the jail sentences will do more to cause millionaire trust magnates to respect the Sherman anti-trust law than anything that has occurred since trusts and monopolies have come into existence. It has been demonstrated that a jail sentence is the only thing that trust magnates have any respect for. They are willing to build up giant monopolies in the necessities of life if their only punishment, in the remote event of their prosecution and conviction, is to be "dissolution," the details of which the Supreme court will allow their attorneys to attend, to the end that their stocks will double in value. Trust magnates care nothing about fines. Fines are considered simply on a business basis. The trust heads have no objection to occasionally paying a \$5,000 or \$10,000 fine, having made millions in cornered markets and in monopolies of the necessities of life. With President Wilson in the White House the aforesaid heads are going to have trouble to carry on their practise.—Denton Journal.

The Law Supreme.

In striking contrast to the scenes south of our border land the most important class of industrial workers in this country, the men who control through the railroads the movements of 50,000,000 people in this country have agreed to settle their differences with their employers through arbitration instead of through a strike with all its attendant disorder and financial loss. There is no tribute of respect for law so deep as that paid by a people who lay aside their passions as being secondary to their duty to society.

There are those who in a pessimistic view see the world growing daily worse as proven by the evils of the hour; but to us this is convincing proof of the onward and upward movement of society. Discovery of wrong doing follows a searching after that which is higher and better, and its very disclosure, while provoking a tear from the philanthropist, leads to its overthrow and the planting of a higher order of civilization. It is this respect for law, this seeking after truth, this reaching after higher ideals which rules the American mind where the passions of the hour would have full sway in other lands, and it makes ours the ideal nation of the earth. While a no less active demand for woman suffrage exists here than does in Great Britain, our people are being convinced of its justice and wisdom by a campaign of education while those of Great Britain are being pounded into submission by deeds of violence which would do credit to heathen and to savage men.

As long as the reins of government are in the hands of men, so long will be at times become disgusted at their failures and mistakes, but no other people passing through the purifying fire which prepared our people for self government during our Revolutionary war and its fruits will become more and more valuable as centuries multiply.—Bel Air Times.

Baltimore and the Liquor Question.

There are 16,000 saloons in Baltimore for a population of 600,000, and yet when the Liquor License Commissioners proposed to reduce them by half, the Baltimore "American," under a scare-head article, publishes this statement:

"Such an act would mean that the city would face a deficit of over half a million dollars, and necessitate the raising of next year's tax rate by about 16 cents. This would mean an untold hardship on thousands of small property owners."

Is it necessary to license places to debauch the citizenship of a municipality, and bring ruin, shame and suffering to thousands of homes therein, in order to raise revenue to keep the city going? If so, God help such cities. Every intelligent citizen of Baltimore knows, or should know, that the product of the saloon is crime, and crime besides breaking up homes, fills jails and penitentiaries and raises taxes continually and persistently.

A few years ago we were told that the high license law would solve the liquor problem for Baltimore. But what does the saloonkeeper care for a high license? He can pay any sum to sell that which has so enslaved human beings that they must drink his vile concoction. What has Baltimore's \$1,000 high license fee amounted to when there are still 16,000 rum holes doing business there? Nothing short of total prohibition will solve the question.—Middletown Valley Register.

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CURRENT COMMENT FROM LEADING JOURNALS.

Disturbing the Butterflies.
Whatever Woodrow Wilson may be
able to do to the political morass, he has
already put several wide dents in the
social firmament. He began by veto-
ing the inaugural ball, and urging that
his family be spared the physical pres-
sure of some thousands of hands at a
reception. He took the admirable
ground that his inauguration was not
primarily a society function or a mere
display of his family. We believe the
country supports his position. But his
later ultimatums have sent both a
thrill and a chill down the polite spines
of Washington social leaders.

He has refused to become a member
of the Chevy Chase Club. He has no
time, if reports of his reasons are ac-
curate, to devote posing in a pink
coat, or pursuing the elusive golf ball
over the links. He has already hung
out the sign: "Strictly business" on
the White House door. Mrs. Wilson,
too, has done her share to indicate
that there will in a literal sense be a
new regime in the presidential man-
sion. She has shocked the peacocks
of diplomatic and political life with
the statement that she expects to dress
on \$1,000 a year. To some good spend-
ers at Washington this seems as shock-
ing as if she had declared she were
going to wear calico wrappers and a
sunbonnet. They cannot conceive of
a First Lady of the land who does not
go in for gowns and millinery. What
glory is there in being of the elite un-
less you spend enough on costuming
your position to support an average
American family in comfort, and al-
most in luxury?

We do not believe that the almost
brusque refusal of the next President
to become a member of Chevy Chase
is an incident. His whole course sug-
gests some well-formulated principle
of simplicity and democracy in his of-
ficial and social life. He would not run
the risk of offending many charming
people unless he had decided on a
consistent policy for such problems.
He cannot even be blind to the fact
that the ordinary American citizen ex-
pects a certain amount of spectacular
display in his public servants. The com-
mon folks enjoy parades more than
principles every day in the week. A
sombre, business administration will
make little appeal to popular fancy,
unless it has other elements that win
the heart. Perhaps the democratic and
Spartan simplicity suggested by the
Wilson will supply this need. Instead
of enjoying a vicarious splendor in the
adventures of the President, the na-
tion may find relief in its domestic at-
mosphere. The Wilsons will be just
like home folks, and so may play good
politics after all.

We think, however, that in justice
to the curiosity of the country, Presi-
dent Wilson might write a little non-
official message, explaining his attitude
toward society and the lighter aspects
of being a great man. He would run
less risk of being misunderstood and
becoming unpopular.—*Richmond*
Times-Dispatch.

Really Self-Defense.
The plea of self-defense is often
made, and often serves to gain acquit-
tal from an easy going jury when the
defendant is guilty of murder. It
seems appropriate to say something in
behalf of "Ben" Beach, a boy whose
timely interference in a family fracas
cost the life of Gilbert Le Hue, his
brother-in-law, but probably saved the
lives of several persons in the house
in which Le Hue had run amuck.
Le Hue seems to have been almost
a giant. Under the influence of whiskey
he had become decidedly dangerous.
He threatened to "fix" several persons
including his wife and his mother-in-
law. He was proceeding toward the
accomplishment of the object an-
nounced when Beach, who is 19 years
old came to the rescue with a pistol and
shot him.
Between the murderer who pleads
self-defense and gets off through the
leniency of a lawless jury, and the
man who stops with a bullet a drunk-
en man who has run amuck and is threat-
ening to exterminate a family, there
is a difference that is not shown by
similar verdicts in the two cases.
"Ben" Beach seems to have done
nothing more than was necessary in
the circumstances. Doubtless he re-
gretted the necessity, and regrets the
tragedy. To have to kill a man is a
serious misfortune to a law-abiding
man, even when there is no time to
deliberate before the act, and no rea-
son to feel, after the killing, that an-
other course might have been pursued.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Censorship For Prayers.
Because a clergyman, in opening the
Indiana Senate with prayer, asked God
to "dissolve the partnership between
the state and criminals" in the sale of
liquor, the prayer is said to have been
brought to a sudden stop by a whack
from the lieutenant governor's gavel
and a reminder to the clergyman that
he was not expected to make a political
speech. Only recently, in one of the
state legislatures, an attempt was made
to pass a bill forbidding the chaplain to
pray for or against pending legislation.
The attempt failed, if memory serves
aright; but the evident disposition
among some legislators to establish a

censorship over the prayers of the
chaplain seems to indicate a wide dif-
ference of opinion between those legis-
lators and the chaplain as to what con-
stitutes the function of the latter of-
ficial. The situation reminds one of the
citizen who took his young son to visit
the United States Senate when the ven-
erable Edward Everett Hale, was the
chaplain of that body. Having been
duly impressed with the accomplish-
ments and fame of the chaplain, the
boy asked, "And does he pray for the
senators?" "No, my son," was the re-
ply "he looks around at the senators
and then prays for the country."
—*Manchester Union.*

Debasing the Post Office.
The Post Office is for all the people.
Not even felons are forbidden to use
the mails for proper purposes. The
test of mailability is the character of
what is mailed, not the character of
the person using the mails. It is for
the interest of the humblest and proudest
that this immemorial privilege shall
not be impaired by any sort of espionage
such as is hateful when practiced
by absolute rulers for reasons inconsis-
tent with free government. There
is no person in the United States who
would not feel outraged by the suspi-
cion that what he received or sent in
the mails was liable to be inspected for
any reason whatever. No excellence
of intention would excuse the fact that
the exercise of power to inspect the
mails would lessen the security of every-
thing intrusted to the Post Office. A
sealed communication may contain what
would not be whispered and which it
would be sacrilege to expose to the
chance of inspection by a public official.
Yet the most conspicuous of recommen-
dations of the Pujo Committee is practi-
cally that dictographs shall be installed
in the Post Offices and that "listening
boards" shall be attached to every
telephone exchange or telegraph instru-
ment.

Assuming everything that is alleged
against the "money trust" and the
various corporations through which it
works, we do not think that this method
of checking its activities will be ap-
proved by the people. The threat to
the security of private communications
of everybody is greater than any con-
ceivable good to be accomplished through
the harm done to the capitalists. To
exclude from the mails the good, the
bad, and the indifferent mail matter of
Clearing Houses and Stock Exchanges
is a blundering method of procedure,
and yet it is the only way to proceed
unless some official is to have power to
admit or to exclude from the mails at
discretion after inspection.

Shocking as this proposal is in itself,
it is worse when it is considered that
it may lead to unsuspected invasions
of other rights than that to use the
mails. The power to tax has been
called the power to destroy, and it has
destroyed activities otherwise lawful
and which it was not imagined that
taxation could be used to attack. The
proposal to exclude Stock Exchanges
from access to the mails and the tele-
graph and telephones, if exercised with-
out challenge, will carry with it the
right to regulate and destroy many
other lawful activities. This first step
toward making the use of the mails a
qualified right, subject to exercise at
the discretion of any sort of censor-
ship for any other reason than the pres-
ervation of the mails themselves,
should be challenged without regard to
the desirability of curbing capital.—
New York Times.

The New Nickel.
The new "nickel" is a striking ex-
ample of what a coin intended for wide
circulation as small change should not
be. It bears on one side the too deeply
stamped counterfeit presentment of a
bison, on the other the head of an un-
commonly unprepossessing Indian, and
as art neither side is remarkable. The
overcrowding of the small circles by
large designs is a grave defect. The
lettering is so small that it can only be
deciphered by strong eyes in a bright
light. The aim of the designer seems
to have been to make an odd-looking
thing, as unlike other coins as possible.
It may be true that some of the first
of these coins issued from the Sub-
Treasury Saturday were sold in the
streets for 10 or 15 cents each, but there
will be no great eagerness to get them
hereafter in preference to the old five-
cent coins. The most conspicuous thing
on a coin should be the mark of its
value. The big V on the old nickel
with the words "cents" plainly stamped
below it exactly served the purpose.
Strangers will often be at loss to de-
termine the value of the new coin. It may
be said that we do not make coins with
a view to serving foreigners, but it is
difficult to comprehend the idea that
prevails in the Mint.

The latest atrocities in coinage, until
the new nickel appeared, were \$20, \$10,
and \$5 gold pieces. These are bad
coins, in design and execution. Of course
they have escaped much of the popular
derision the new nickels will arouse, be-
cause there are not many gold pieces in
circulation. The car-fare coin is always
in use. It is to be hoped that the old
nickels will be kept in circulation, and
not crowded out by this new thing with
deeply indented surfaces, which is not
pleasing to look at while new and shiny,
and will be an abomination when it
is old and dull.—*New York Times.*

The Citizens' National Bank
OF FREDERICK, MD.
CAPITAL \$100,000
SURPLUS \$300,000

OFFICERS.
J. D. BAKER - President.
WM. G. BAKER - Vice President.
H. D. BAKER - Vice President.
WM. G. ZIMMERMAN - Cashier.
SAMUEL G. DUVAL - Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
GEO. WM. SMITH, THOS. H. HALLER,
JOHN S. RAMSBURG, DANIEL BAKER,
WM. G. BAKER, C. H. CONLEY, M. D.,
C. M. THOMAS, C. E. CLINE,
D. E. KEFAUVER, P. L. HARGETT,
JUDGE J. C. MOTTER, J. D. BAKER.

NOTICE.
On November the 1st, 1909, this Bank increased its interest rate
to Four (4%) per cent. per annum on all its special interest bearing de-
posits, said deposits to remain in all other respects subject to the provi-
sions of the contracts under which they were made.
Referring to the above notice, it is not necessary for any depositor
to present his or her book to have any change made. The 4% rate, will,
of course, also be paid on new deposits made of the same class.
This bank offers first-class facilities for the transacting of your
general banking business.
July 1, '10-17

OUR FALL SUITS
are here and such Suits as will give pleasure and satisfac-
tion to every wearer. The new graceful lines, the
varied materials, the exquisite Tailoring and stunning
effects have already proven their claim to Modish Cor-
rectness. The duplicating tells the story.
Black, Blue, Brown and Mannish Mixtures offer a
range in fabrics to please every notion—and the small
figure, and the stout figure are generously provided for.
The Prices Begin At \$10 And Go To \$37.50
and we promise you the best value for your money that
you ever bought.
The new coats are also here, almost every conceivable
style opinion represented in forty or more models in the
different lengths.
NEW DRESS GOODS, SILKS, CLOAKINGS AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS
Don't forget the New Models in W. B., Royal Wor-
cester and Gossard Corsets are here.
THOS. H. HALLER,
Central Dry Goods House
17 and 19 North Market Street - FREDERICK, MARYLAND
march 27-17

SHOE STORE
NEW LOT OF
Spring and Summer Shoes
—IN—
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Men's, Boys' and Youths'
1913-Spring and Summer-1913
M. FRANK ROWE,
EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

The Radiance of Spring Holds Sway Here.
Your Spring Clothes
will meet every requirement of fit, style and service value,
if you give us the privilege of making them to
Your Individual Measure
Our line of Spring Fabrics represent the very Newest
Weaves and designs.
J. D. LIPPY, Tailor,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Mch. 8-17.

Peoples Fire Insurance Company of Maryland
H. M. WARRENFELTZ, Agent, EMMITSBURG, MD.
HOME OFFICE, FREDERICK, MARYLAND
A STOCK COMPANY
E. E. ZIMMERMAN, Local Director.
Jan. 1-11

PERSONALS.

It is the aim of THE CHRONICLE to publish as many personal and social items as possible...

Mrs. William Sellers spent Saturday and Sunday in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Topper spent several days in Washington.

News From County Seat.

Mr. Percy V. Putman, aged 27, of near Lewistown, and Miss Belva L. Numerick, aged 24, of near Lewistown.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Edward S. Hargett, deceased filed.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mary A. Staley, deceased, filed.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Luke T. Brien, deceased, filed.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Frank C. Norwood, real estate in county, \$10, etc.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Stella C. Keefer, trustee, to Jacob M. Newman, real estate in city, \$550.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Caroline Miller et al, to Willie L. Miller, real estate, \$5.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Jennie I. Biser, executor, to Louisa E. Thomas, real estate in city, \$1,645.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Charles E. Radley and wife to Marion A. Norris and wife, real estate in county, \$275.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Louis Pearl Thomas and husband to Levi C. Waskey, real estate in county, \$10, etc.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of John H. Leopold and wife to John W. Leopold, real estate in county, \$40.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of John C. Koons, superintendent of the Division of Salaries and Allowance of the Postoffice Department, delivered before the Frederick County Farmers' Association Saturday afternoon the first of a series of addresses to be delivered throughout the United States on the parcel post.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons paid a tribute to Congressman Lewis, giving him credit for the introduction of the service. It was the first time in the history of any country, he said, that so vast an undertaking had been attempted.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons during the first months of the service 40,000,000 parcels were handled, a number almost twice as great as the pieces of fourth-class mail matter heretofore handled.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons disposed of without congesting other classes of mail matter or delaying the regular service, he said, will be modified and improved from time to time.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons He said the Postmaster-General had already recommended reduction of rates and increase in weight of shipment consigned to nearby zones.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons means much to the farmers of every community. He said the increase might be to 25 or 50 pounds, with a corresponding decrease in rates.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons Heretofore, he said, out of \$13,000,000 worth of products of farmers the farmers received but \$6,000,000,000 for their share.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons the parcel post the producer now receives from 33 to 69 per cent. more.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons THE RELIEF OF EYESTRAIN

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons Is our specialty. You should inquire as carefully into the qualifications of your Optometrist as of your physician.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons Our ever increasing number of satisfied patients who have been so much interested in our methods to tell others, is sufficient guarantee of our reliability, and for us bespeaks success.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons If in need of eye relief, consult our Optometrist who gives his personal attention to every case.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons Examinations are exact and thorough in every detail of both objective and subjective methods. Our equipment, facilities and years of experience enable us to guarantee results.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons Dr. O. W. Hines will be at Emmitt House, Emmitsburg, Md., March 12th, 1913.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons Respectfully yours, CAPITAL OPTICAL CO.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons 614-9th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons Thurmont, Md., Miller House, March 13, 1913.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons Wait Paint

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons There are painters and waiters. Which am I going to do? Paint or wait? Which is better?

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons How much am I worth with my property waiting? How much if I paint? Will my house be worth more or less if I paint?

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons Say it costs \$2 a gallon Devoe—I wouldn't paint any other—and \$3 or \$4 more for putting it on. That's \$50 or \$60 a 10-gallon job.

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons The money is gone. Is it in the house? Is it all in the house? Suppose I were selling; what should I get for that house fresh-painted and what should I get for it needing paint? I wonder why men paint before selling!

Inventory of personal property in the estate of Mr. Koons DEVOE J. THOS. GELWICKS sells it.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Readings from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer for week ending Friday, March 7, 1913.

Table with 4 columns: Day, 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. Rows for Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

Readings from THE CHRONICLE Standard Thermometer for week ending Friday, Mar. 8, 1912.

Table with 4 columns: Day, 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. Rows for Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

Mr. Philip Lawrence has had a new tin roof on his barn at the rear of his property.

Mrs. James Currey returned from the Frederick City Hospital on Sunday.

The Maryland State Tubercular Society had a large white car on exhibition at the depot on the last three days of last week.

The Mite Society of the Presbyterian church held a meeting at the Manse on Tuesday.

All of the automobiles of the Emmitsburg Motor Car Company have been completely overhauled at the garage on Frederick street.

Mr. Roy Wagerman who has been working with the firm of J. T. Hays and son for sometime will take up the blacksmith trade at Zora, Pa., in a short time.

Mr. George Wantz has a severe attack of pneumonia at present. This young man is a clerk in the store of Annan Bros. Dr. B. I. Jamison is the attending physician.

Four young men were brought before Mayor E. H. Rowe on Tuesday. The charge was of using profane language in the corporation and insulting Officer Dukehart. Fines were imposed.

A cold wave passed over Emmitsburg on Thursday. Snow fell in the morning but melted as fast as it touched the earth. Immediately after the thermometer began to fall.

Mr. Harry A. Hopp was taken to the Frederick City Hospital on Tuesday night by Dr. D. E. Stone, where he was operated upon. As the operation was not a serious one he has returned home very much improved.

Mr. Joseph Marshall, of Thurmont, has moved into the tenant house belonging to Mrs. Catherine Welty.

Mr. Clarence McCarren has had the mountain water connected with his new barn.

Woman Is Accused of Shooting. On a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Robert Mitchell, charging that her neighbor attempted to shoot her with a revolver, Mrs. C. Ridge was arrested and hailed before Justice of the Peace, M. F. Shuff on Saturday, as the result of a quarrel between the two, growing out of childish differences between the offspring of the Ridge and Mitchell families.

Both mother's became interested in the disputes of their children and took up the quarrels. When neighborly relations were virtually suspended it is claimed by Mrs. Mitchell that Mrs. Ridge fired a shot from a revolver at her, but missed her.

Mrs. Ridge was placed under arrest by Deputy Sheriff E. H. Rowe and brought before the Justice of the Peace who, after hearing the case held her at the sum of \$300 bail for the action of the grand jury.

HOTEL LEASE, ETC., FOR SALE. Will sell at private sale the leases, furniture and fixtures to Hotel Slagle, Emmitsburg, Md., (including annex) and the livery business connected therewith, including horses, vehicles, harness, etc. Apply to d-27-tf LAURENCE L. MONDORFF.

The Hotel Property is also for sale or rent. For further particulars inquire on premises.

THE BEST WALL PAPER. Before you order yours—and now is the time for papering—be sure to inspect samples of the handsome line sold by JAMES M. KERRIGAN. 11-1-tf

FACTORY HELP WANTED. Ten girls of good character to operate machines. H. F. FINNEYFROCK, 1t* Manager.

STATE MISCELLANY

Bits of News About People and Events Throughout The State.

Frank W. Mish, president of the First National Bank, of Hagerstown, entertained the directors of the bank and the cashier and assistant cashier at his home, Prospect street.

In the auditor's report in the chancery case of Burney vs. Burnite, filed in the Circuit Court for Cecil County, the sum of \$241.20 is distributed among 67 persons, descendants of the Burnite family of Cecil county, now scattered all over the United States.

W. T. Elliot, of the Seventh district, has announced himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff. For the nomination for State Senator the names of Harvey L. Cooper, president of the Denton National Bank; Col. Albert W. Sisk, of Preston, a Wilson and Marshall elector; George T. Redden of Denton, and Thomas L. Day, of Ridgely, former clerk of the Circuit Court, are mentioned. Edward E. Goslin, the present Senator, is expected to figure in the contest as a close friend of Marbury and Lee.

The School of Horticulture of the Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station, which is conducting pruning and spraying demonstrations throughout the State, has made engagements for demonstrations at the following orchards: W. W. Cobey's Grayton, March 6; D. S. Wilhelm's Monkton, March 8; Thomas S. Iglehart's Harwood, March 7; James A. Gray's Port Tobacco, March 10; Dr. L. C. Carrico's Bryantown, March 11; J. B. Fassit's Rising Sun, March 11; William A. Walker's Mount Airy, March 15; H. G. Myers, Cherry Grove, March 17; Mrs. N. A. Woodson's, Silver Spring, March 19.

Randolph Niblett, of Crisfield, aged 23 years, was drowned while dredging near Denton, Md., Monday afternoon. Niblett, who was mate on the schooner Mary E., in attempting to throw the dredge caught his foot and was thrown into the water, and becoming entangled in the dredge lines was pulled under. He leaves a widow and several small children.

Rev. Richard B. Frampton, aged 81 years, died at his home, near Royal Oak, February 25 from the infirmities of age. In early manhood Mr. Frampton taught school in several of the counties of this State and also in Virginia. Later he was licensed to preach and joined the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. After serving four years as a minister, he returned to this county and engaged in farming, which he followed until several years ago. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Mary E. Frampton, and five daughters, Mrs. James T. Bartlett, of Oxford; Mrs. E. P. Read, Misses Ida and Hester Frampton, of Royal Oak, and Miss Clara Frampton, of Baltimore.

The funeral of Francis V. King, of Leonardtown, took place Monday. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated at St. Aloysius' Catholic Church. Mr. King who had been editor of St. Mary's Beacon for many years, died Friday. He was twice elected to the Maryland House of Delegates and was a candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the United Confederate Veterans, being at the time of his death adjutant-general of Camp Bradley T. Johnson. He also was a director of the First National Bank.

The Earth Products Company has been formed to mine feldspar on the Thompson farm, near Burtonsville, where a five-story mill will be erected and equipped with machinery of 20-ton-a-day capacity. The company which is capitalized at \$50,000, will have an office in Baltimore.

Fire destroyed the power-house of the Maryland and George Creek Mining Company, at Montell, near Mount Savage last Thursday night. The blaze started in the dressing-room of the boiler-house and the loss will amount to \$5,000, covered by insurance. As a result of the damage the mine will not be in operation for several days.

Reports are coming from the county that considerable damage was done by the wind storm of Saturday and Sunday. Large trees were blown across the county roads.

Uriah Glessner, 50 years old, a wealthy farmer, near Rockwood, committed suicide Monday by cutting his throat while lying in the hayloft of his barn. He died a few minutes after Dr. C. C. Saylor had been summoned from Rockwood. He had been under the surveillance of his family.

Mrs. Cordelia Grove, wife of Joseph T. Grove, a former member of the House of Delegates from Cecil county, died at her home, near Calvert, after a short illness, aged 65 years. She was a daughter of the late Absalom McVey. She is survived by her husband and one daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Miller.

Benjamin F. Hoover, aged 79 years, a retired farmer and former resident of Keedysville, Md., died Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Francis Renner, from heart disease. Three children survive.

DIED

Regular death notices published one time free of charge. Ordinary poetry and resolution charged for at the rate of five cents a line.

MILLER.—On March 4th, 1913, at 9 a. m., Mary Marguerite Miller, of near Rocky Ridge, aged 19 years, 3 months. Funeral services this morning at 9 o'clock; interment in Keysville Cemetery.

SHARRER.—On Wednesday Mar. 5, 1913, John Wilson Sharrer, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sharrer, of Motters. Funeral from the house today.

SANDERS.—On Thursday, February 27, 1913, Margaret Elizabeth Sanders, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sanders. The funeral was held last Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from St. Joseph's Catholic Church; interment in cemetery adjoining the Church.

MILLER.—On Thursday, March 6, 1913, at the home of her parents near Rocky Ridge, Thelma F. Miller, daughter of William and Elizabeth Miller, aged 3 years, 2 months and 29 days. Funeral services at the home today, Revs. Poffenberger, of Woodsboro, and T. J. Kolb, of Detour, officiating. Interment in Keysville cemetery.

Juniors Win Game.

In the annual basketball game on Saturday between the Juniors and Ex-Juniors of Mt. St. Mary's preparatory department, the Juniors came out victorious, 8 to 4. The game was hotly contested throughout, with a lot of enthusiasm displayed by the college students, who were interested spectators.

For young boys, some good passing was done and they showed plenty of speed during the 10-minute periods. The line-up is as follows: Juniors Position Ex-Juniors Crouen.....Forward.....Morgan Kearney

Hagerty.....Forward.....Brennig Lally.....Centre.....Jennings Crilly.....Guard.....Rogers Osbourn.....Guard.....Wheatle Hickey

Goals from floor—Hagerty, Lally, Crilly, Osbourn, Brennig, Wheatle. Referee—Breslin. Time—Two 10-minute periods.

Lieutenant Brabant, army aviator, flew 31 miles to carry a bouquet to his sweetheart.

CANDIDATES' CARDS

TO THE VOTERS OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

Upon the earnest requests of my many friends I hereby respectfully announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries, and sincerely ask your support during the primary campaign and election.

JOHN M. POWELL, Mechanicstown District, No. 15.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner of Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary.

THOMAS N. MOHLER, Buckeystown District.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Commissioner of Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary.

CALVIN L. PUTMAN, Lewistown, Md.

TO THE PUBLIC. I hereby respectfully announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Frederick county, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary.

JOHN H. FRAZIER.

FOR SHERIFF. I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Frederick county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary.

I will be very grateful to any and all Democrats who give me their support and I respectfully solicit their consideration.

JOHN D. CONARD, JR. Frederick District No. 2.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for County Treasurer of Frederick County, subject to the decision of the Democratic voters of the Primary Election of 1913, and sincerely ask the support of every Democratic voter in trying to secure for me this nomination, promising that if successful in securing the position of County Treasurer, that I will not aspire to succeed myself for another term of office at the expiration of the same, believing in a one term of office, giving other men the opportunity to aspire for the office, if they so desire.

Very truly yours, ABRAM J. EICHELBERGER

WATCH YOUR SONG HIT

WALTZ SONG Having the largest sale of any song written. 11c. per copy. Everyone's singing it. GEORGE J. BECKER, Box 168, Prince Bay, P. O. Jan 17-13 NEW YORK.

Medals and Decorations are not awarded to inferior exhibits. They are given

For Merit Only.

There are two awards on exhibition at

HARRY HOPP'S that were won by the

Hagerstown Brewing Co's

Export Pilsner

Ask to see them, and be sure to order a case of

This Exceptionally Fine Beer.

ov. 15, '12-1yr

John H. Matthews

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Office at Matthews Bros. 606 1/2 W. MAIN ST.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

HAVE your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by George T. Eyster who warrants the same and has always on hand a large stock of watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware.

The New City Hotel, Frederick, Maryland, is known to and patronized by Tourists from all parts of the country. This hotel makes a Specialty of Serving Delicious Meals to Auto Parties.

Comfort, Cleanliness and Good Service, and Considerate Attention to all guests are the characteristics of the

New City Hotel. C. B. COX, Manager.

COMING!

H. K. Nelson, with his Five Reel Show Entitled

"Dante's Inferno"

The Masterpiece of Moving Pictures \$100,000.00 Production.

Admission, Adults 20c. Children 10c. Tuesday, Mar. 11th

Sept. 27-12

George S. Eyster

LIVERYMAN AT THE ROWE STABLES

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

Fine teams for all occasions. Teams for salesmen and pleasure parties a specialty.

Have Your Linen Laundered Properly IN THE VERY BEST MANNER

BY THE TROY LAUNDRY COMPANY

GOOD FURNITURE

Is Always in Demand.

I sell nothing but Good Furniture.

If there is anything you need in Furniture no matter what it is, whether inexpensive or costly, I can furnish it.

E. E. Zimmerman

Furniture Dealer ON THE SQUARE

Annan Brothers.

Men's and Boys' Lion Brand Shoes

The practical, serviceable, long-wearing kind.

EVERY PAIR ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

Also the Celebrated "BALL BAND" BRAND

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Including Light and Heavy Rubbers & Arctics, Shoes, Boots and Felt Boots.

EVERY PAIR ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

Annan Brothers, EMMITSBURG.

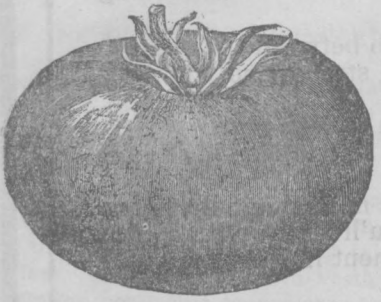
aug 30-'12-1yr

SOLID SILVER AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES WARRANTED TWO YEARS ONLY \$6.00

G. T. EYSTER. - EMMITSBURG, MD. GUY K. MOTTER ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

Will be in Emmitsburg Tuesday of each week from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Office at Public Library Room. Frederick office telephone number 30. June 3-10-11

Large New Seed Catalogue Free SEND A POSTAL FOR IT GOOD SEEDS FOR 1913



'MY MARYLAND' TOMATO. It may interest you to know 'My Maryland' Tomato Seed purchased from you last season produced 400 bushels to the acre...

PRICE PREPAID TO YOUR ADDRESS Oz 25c. 1-4 lb. 75c. 1-2 lb. \$1.25. 1 lb. \$2.50

'GREATER BALTIMORE' TOMATO The Best 'Canner' That Grows.

'This is to inform you that we have planted out 200 acres at Norfolk, Va., of Bolgiano's 'Greater Baltimore' Tomato Seed obtained from you, and the wonderful production of this finest quality of Canning Tomatoes produced by this variety is a great amazement to all Truck Growers in that section...

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Your local merchant can secure Bolgiano's High Bred Natural Saved Tomato Seed from us. Under no circumstances accept a substitute. If he cannot supply you, we will tell where you can secure it.

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Apr. 2-09

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\$2.50 \$3.50 Values 'SAVE-A-DOLLAR' Newark STYLE BOOK

Is yours for the asking. Write for a copy! It contains 150 illustrations and descriptions of Leading Spring Styles in Men's, Ladies' and Boy's Shoes.

It tells HOW Our 'Factory to Wearer' method of selling shoes enables us to offer a \$3.50 Value for \$2.50, and WHY You 'Save A Dollar.' Write to-day for Style Book No. 13 Address—Newark Shoe Co. Baltimore, Md.

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If so, consult us. We can give you quick, accurate, and expert service.

DO YOU HAVE HEADACHES? They may be caused by defective eyes. A properly fitted pair of glasses will give permanent relief. Come to us and have your eyes examined.

KRYPTOK LENSES, the last word in lens making. A distance and a reading lens ground together so as to form but one lens, and better in every way than the old cemented lens.

CAMERAS, PRINTING and DEVELOPING You can get anything photographic here. We are equipped with the most modern devices for printing and developing. Lowest prices.

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The longer the drouth the more rain is required to water the earth. The longer a building goes without painting the dryer it gets and more paint is required to keep water out.

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DEVOE'S J. Thos. Gelwicks, Agt. apr12-17

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia or Headache that Solage Fails to Remove

SOLAGE REMEDY is a recent medical discovery of three German Scientists that dissolves Uric Acid Crystals and purifies the blood. It is easy to take and will not affect the weakest stomach.

It is guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Law to be absolutely free from opiates or harmful drugs of any description.

SOLAGE is a pure specific in every way, and has proved beyond question to be the surest and quickest remedy for Uric Acid Troubles known to medical science, no matter how long standing. It reaches and removes the root of the trouble (Uric Acid) and purifies the blood.

THE SOLAGE CO. of Battle Creek are the sole U. S. Agents and have thousands of voluntary testimonial letters which have been received from grateful people SOLAGE has restored to health. Testimonial letters, literature and FREE BOX sent upon request.

R. Lee Morris, President of the First National bank of Chicago, Texas, wrote the Solage Company as follows: 'I want you to send a box of Solage to my father in Memphis, Tenn., for which I enclose \$1. This remedy has been used by some friends of mine here and I must say its action was wonderful.'

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SALE NOTICES.

- March 8, at 12 o'clock, Peter Bollinger, at his residence on West Main street, Household Goods.
March 8, at 10 o'clock, George McCleaf, on Fry farm, near McKee's Hill, Live Stock and Personal Property.
March 10, M. L. Harbaugh, on the Keysville road, about one mile east of Emmitsburg, live stock and farming implements.
March 10, at 10 o'clock, George Sharer, Graceham, near Hoover's Mill, Live Stock and Farming Implements.
March 11, at 9 o'clock, Ross Baker, Freedom township, Live Stock and Personal Property.
March 13, at 10 o'clock, Harry Maxell, Maxell's Mill, Live Stock and Personal Property.
March 14, at 9 o'clock John H. Brown, Gilson farm, Live Stock and Personal Property.
March 15, at 12 o'clock, Wm. Maxell, Zora, Live Stock and Personal Property.
March 18, at 10 o'clock, Ed. Smith, near Emmitsburg and Taneytown Roads, Live Stock and Personal Property.
March 19, at 10 o'clock, Chas. Shriner, Greenville, near Taneytown, on Gettysburg Road, Live Stock and Personal Property.
March 20, at 10 o'clock, Edgar Stansbury, et al, between Motter's Station and Maxell's Mill, Live Stock and Personal Property.
March 22, at 12 o'clock, Pius Harner, Littlestown Road, near Harney, Live Stock and Personal Property.
March 24, at 11 o'clock, E. G. Starner, 1 mile south of Harney, Live Stock and Farming Implements.

Fine Head Lettuce may be obtained at a very reasonable price from ROBERT E. CREAGER, Thurmont. Cheap shipment by Parcel Post. 2-14-17

TWO GOOD STYLES

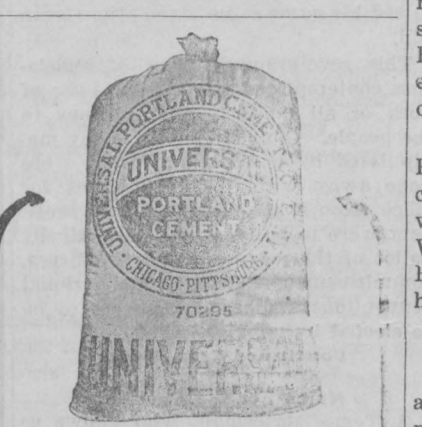


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FOR SALE BY E. L. FRIZELL Emmitsburg, Md.

Apr. 30-09 1 ft.

ACROSS THE LINE

Gettysburg.—Prof. W. A. Burgoon attended an educators meeting in Philadelphia last week.

Rev. Stanley Billheimer and daughter, of Norwood, are spending some time at the home of Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Billheimer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. McPherson spent several days last week in New York.

Rev. J. R. Hutchinson returned home after a visit of several days in Waynesboro.

'Eddie' Plank left last Monday for Harrisburg where he joined the Athletics en route to San Antonio, Texas, for spring training.

Mrs. John Brehm is visiting her parents in Chambersburg.

Mrs. T. J. Stables, of Baltimore St. is visiting in the home of Rev. C. W. Baker, New Oxford.

Mrs. Ruth Tatum, was a recent guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Tate North Washington street.

Miss Onida Duttera, is spending several days in Baltimore.

Mrs. Milton Valentine has returned to her home on Springs avenue after visiting in Lebanon and Columbia.

A variety shower was given Miss Elma Sheely at her home near town, Thursday evening, Miss Edna Reynolds, of Hanover, was one of the guests.

Miss Viola Tawney is spending some time with friends in Hanover.

Mrs. David Plank, of near town, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anthony, at Hanover.

Donald Coover, of Seminary ridge, attended a fraternity convention in Harrisburg last week.

Mrs. Norman S. Heindel is visiting friends in Baltimore.

Dr. J. McCreia Dickson, of Philadelphia, is visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Dickson, W. Middle street.

John Shelley, of Harrisburg, is spending several days with friends in town.

Thomas Tawney and Fred Tawney are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Thomas McKinney in Hanover.

Mrs. Emma Kuhn, has gone to Baltimore and Philadelphia on business.

Fairfield.—Ephraim Sanders died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Carroll Martin, at 1 o'clock last Wednesday morning, of cancer of the stomach, at the age of 67 years, 1 month and 26 days.

He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Carroll Martin, of Hamiltonban township, and also by five brothers, John Sanders, near Waynesboro, Ambrose, James and Howard, of Hamiltonban township, Harry, of Liberty township, one sister, Mrs. Charles McIntire, of Hamiltonban township.

The funeral was held on Saturday at 12 o'clock, noon, Services in the Methodist Church, at Fountaindale, Rev. H. H. Lippincott officiating. Interment in Union Cemetery, Fairfield. The pall-bearers were the five brothers and the brother-in-law of the deceased.

Rev. H. H. Lippincott will preach the last of a series of sermons in the Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, on the subject, 'What shall I do to inherit Eternal Life?' All are cordially invited.

Lloyd Sites and Dennis Sanders left last week for Franklin Grove, Illinois.

Ross Woods and daughter, of Hagerstown, visited his mother, Mrs. Anna Woods last week.

Oliver G. Sanders moved to town last Thursday, from one of his father's farms.

Mr. and Mrs. William Martin and two sons, Charles and Elmer, spent Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Hoffman.

Quite a number of people from here attended the funeral of Mrs. Margie Renner at Rocky Ridge on Tuesday of last week.

Mrs. Elsie Wastler and son, of Rocky Ridge, spent Wednesday with her father, Mr. Joseph Stemer.

Harvey Pittenger was in Rocky Ridge on Wednesday.

Mrs. Lewis M. Smith spent a day with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stimmel.

Miss Nettie Lidie spent Sunday with Miss Carrie Striner and sisters, of Rocky Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Long spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Joshua I. Gruber, of Rocky Hill.

WILSON'S VIEWS GIVEN TO NATION

Inaugural Address of the New President.

DEFINES PEOPLE'S DUTY.

First Obligation of Law Is to Keep Society Sound by Sanitary and Pure Food Statutes and Measures Determining Conditions of Labor—Task Not Merely One of Politics.

Washington, March 4.—The inaugural address of President Woodrow Wilson is as follows:

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today.

That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises and shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to assume the aspect of things long believed in and familiar, stuff of our own convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life.

Our Model Government.

We see that in many things life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking forms the beauty and the energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long age as in many respects a model for those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing and contains it in rich abundance.

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat. With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

Duty of Americans Outlined.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and to be great. Our thought has been, 'Let every man look out for himself; let every generation look out for itself.' While we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride.

Task Not Merely One of Politics.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred—stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heartstrings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here must not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fall to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fall them if they will but counsel and sustain me.

HORSE ENDANGERS WILSON

Rears and Plunges Toward President's Carriage on Return to White House.

One startling incident took place on President Wilson's return to the White House on Tuesday.

A cavalryman's horse reared toward the president's carriage, and at one time it looked as if he would plant his forefeet in it.

A dozen troopers frantically rushed to grasp the bridle, while President Wilson calmly leaned out of the carriage and patted the frightened horse on the neck.

But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

Things to Be Accomplished.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered, and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water-courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as statesmen or as individuals.

Society's Duty to Itself.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do and not leave the others undone, the old fashioned, never to be neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: To lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearth fire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon, and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

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And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred—stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heartstrings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

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Feb. 10-11 1y.

WOODROW WILSON

The Story of His Life
From the Cradle to
the White House

By WILLIAM BAYARD HALE

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& Co.

Continued from Last Week.

One incident of the campaign was the candidate's reply to a list of questions, presumed to be embarrassing, asked him in an open letter by a Progressive Republican, Mr. George L. Record. Mr. Record put into careful form nineteen queries, requiring Mr. Wilson to declare himself on such subjects as a public service commission with power to fix rates, the physical valuation of public service corporation properties, direct primaries, popular election of United States senators, ballot reform, corrupt practices legislation, employers' liability for workmen's injuries and finally his own opinion of the Democratic bosses—namely, Smith, Nugent and Davis.

With instant readiness, with audacious glee, Mr. Wilson gave his answers. He accepted the whole Progressive Republican program and asked for more; no Republican could satisfy a progressive Democrat's appetite for reform. As for Smith, Nugent and Davis, he would join anybody in denouncing them; they differed from Baird, Kean, Stokes and Murphy in this—that the latter "are in control of the government of the state, while the others are not and cannot be if the present Democratic ticket is elected." Mr. Wilson went further. He asked himself a twentieth question which Mr. Record had been too polite to ask—What would be his relations with those men if elected governor? "I shall always welcome advice and suggestions from any citizen, whether boss, leader, organization man or plain citizen, but all suggestions and advice will be considered on their merits. I should deem myself forever disgraced should I, in even the slightest degree, co-operate in any such system or any such transactions as 'the boss system' describes."

Election day was Nov. 8. On that day the people of New Jersey, for many years a Republican state, chose Woodrow Wilson for governor by a plurality of 49,150. Two years before Taft had carried the state by a plurality of 82,000. Wilson had changed the political mind of 66,000 out of 433,000 voters.

On the same day the majority of those Democrats who took the trouble to mark their ballots in this particular selected James E. Martine as their choice for United States senator. The total Democratic vote for senator was only 73,000. Martine received 54,000. Nobody voted for James Smith, Jr.

James E. Martine was an honest and faithful Democrat with radical views, as genial and good hearted a man as ever breathed, but scarcely a man that would have been chosen deliberately for the dignities of membership in the august body that sits in the northern end of the national capitol. Regularly for years he had been put up as candidate for any old office to which there was no hope of election. It was a well established rule that Martine was always to run—never to reach anything.

Ten days after the election James Smith, Jr., called on Governor Elect Wilson at his home in Princeton. The ex-senator is a gentleman of taste, of the Chesterfieldian manner and delightful conversation, and his congratulations, we may depend upon it, were gracefully phrased. Equally graceful was his modest confession that he found his health now greatly bettered and his intimation that he now indeed felt justified in taking into serious consideration the idea of asking re-election to the United States senate.

Governor Elect Wilson, when he had satisfied himself that he had heard aright, expressed the very great astonishment which he felt. He then said to Mr. Smith that he regarded the idea as impossible, and he begged him to abandon it forthwith. The ex-senator turned the talk on Martine's qualifications or lack of them, which Mr. Wilson refused to discuss. The issue was not Martine, but the party's faith. The primary had elected Martine, and there was nothing for the legislature to do but ratify that election.

"The primary was a joke," said Smith.

"It was very far from a joke," rejoined the governor elect. "But assume that it was; then the way to save it from being a joke hereafter is to take it seriously now. It is going to be taken seriously, and there will be no more jokes. The question who is to enjoy one term in the senate is of small consequence compared with the question whether the people of New Jersey are to gain the right to choose their own senators forever."

Smith's candidacy was now made publicly known, and the party sharply divided, the organization declaring its

purpose and its ability to carry the legislature for him and the decent rank and file denouncing the attempt to steal a senatorship for a discredited politician who dared not run in the primary.

As a last effort to save Mr. Smith from the humiliation he was determined should overtake him if he persisted Mr. Wilson called on Mr. Smith by appointment at his house in Newark. It was in the late afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 6. The governor elect said he had come to say that, although he had as yet taken no public stand, it was his intention unless Mr. Smith withdrew from the senatorial contest to announce his opposition to him.

"Will you be content in having thus publicly announced your opposition?" asked the aspirant.

"No. I shall actively oppose you with every honorable means in my power," replied the governor elect.

"Does that mean that you will employ the state patronage against me?" inquired Mr. Smith.

"No," answered Wilson. "I should not regard that as an honorable means. Besides, that will not be necessary."

The governor elect then laid down this ultimatum:

"Unless I hear from you by or before the last mail delivery on Thursday night that you abandon this ambition I shall announce my opposition to you on Friday morning."

The last mail Thursday night brought no message from Smith, and Mr. Wilson by telegraph released to the morning newspapers a statement he had prepared denouncing the Smith candidacy.

It was a bitter fight. The governor did not wait for the assembling of the legislature. He appeared before large audiences in the chief cities and, making a clear statement of the case, asked the people to see to it that their representatives voted right. Among the legislators there was panic. None of them had ever heard of such a thing as this smiling defiance by a mere novice in the political field of a boss who had ruled twenty years. Not all of them had instant faith in the outcome. But there never was any doubt about the result. As Governor Wilson afterward told the story, he brought no pressure to bear upon the wavering members of the legislature. He merely told them to follow their consciences and tried to assure them that they would suffer no harm if they did so. He said to them:

Do not allow yourselves to be dismayed. You see where the machine is entrenched and it looks like a real fortress. It looks as if real men were inside, as if they had real guns. Go and touch it. It is a house of cards. Those are playthings that look like guns. Go and put your shoulder against the thing and it collapses.

They took heart and put their shoulders against it, and it collapsed.

On Jan. 28 the New Jersey legislature elected James E. Martine to the United



Photo © by American Press Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in Their Garden. He and Mrs. Wilson in their garden, giving him forty votes. The organization mustered four for Smith.

Such is the tale of Woodrow Wilson's "ingratitude."

The most moderate and charitable account of the matter that any way reaches its pith is that which Wilson himself once gave:

"They did not believe that I meant what I said, and I did believe that they meant what they said."

CHAPTER XI.

One Year of a Progressive Governor.

THE platform upon which Governor Wilson had been elected had promised four principal things, which probably not a man in the convention that adopted it expected to see realized—the direct primary, a corrupt practices election law, a public service commission with power to fix rates and an employers' liability and workmen's compensation law. The governor's inaugural address—a remarkable document, vibrant with the spirit and the consciousness of a new age, new alike in politics and in the very elements of social and industrial life—made it clear that he regarded the platform promises as binding.

The new governor of New Jersey had little respect for the doctrine of "the three co-ordinate branches, as it had been pedantically exaggerated in practice."

It is not necessary here to go further into Mr. Wilson's ideas of responsible government (he believes that the American plan is capable of

natural improvement), except to remark that he attributes the upgrowth of the boss system, with its extra legal (extra official) leaders, largely to the absence of constitutional provision for official leaders and to add that he had determined to be, as governor, an official leader—the chief of his party in the state, the party put into power by an overwhelming vote of the people—the leader, therefore, responsible not only for administering the routine business of the governor's office, but for seeing that the policies indorsed in the party platform on which he had been elected were embodied in legislation. During the campaign he had explicitly requested that no man vote for him who did not want him to be the party leader. He had warned the electorate of the state that if elected he meant to be an "unconstitutional governor," as the constitution was instantly interpreted to forbid his taking part in legislation.

What was the situation that confronted this hopeful governor?

His party had a majority on joint ballot of the legislature, but the senate, without whose concurrence no bill could become law, stood Republican 12 to 9. Democrats were in a majority of 42 to 18 in the assembly, but many of the party's representatives were connected with the old organization and resentful of the college president's advent into politics. The governor's triumph in seating Mr. Martine in the United States senate over ex-Senator Smith's candidacy had not ended the war between him and the old organization. It had given him prestige, it had heartened the friends of good government, but it had even more savagely embittered the old leaders and engendered sullenness among their still faithful followers. "We gave him the senatorship," they said among themselves, "but that is the end. We've done enough. If he asks for more he'll find out who is running the state of New Jersey." The state of New Jersey had been "run" for years by the allied corporation interests.

The way in which a situation so discouraging was forced to yield the surprising results it did yield is full of promise to men of hope.

Governor Wilson relied from the start on the merits of the bills, on public sentiment in favor of them and on his power to force the open discussion of them. He would not permit them to be done for in secret conferences; there should be public debate. He would make his own arguments for the bills so that all the state should hear him, and he would compel the opponents to give the reasons of their opposition publicly. The doors of his office stood always open, and he encouraged senators and assemblymen to make it a habit to come to see him and talk things over—familiarily, but never secretly. Those who did not come he sent for on one pretext or another, and the matter of the bills naturally came up. He told them that he had no patronage to dispose of, no promises to make and no warnings to issue, but he should like to have them consider the bills on their merits and let him know where they stood.

Heretofore Republican governors had consulted Republican members, and Democratic governors had consulted Democratic members. Wilson consulted members of both parties. He talked to them all alike of the good of the commonwealth. To Democrats he added arguments based on the platform promises. He made it clear that he considered himself chosen party leader, but he gave no orders—he would not be a boss. The nearest that he ever came to a threat was in the suggestion to a few stubborn opponents that they debate the question with him in public in their own districts. From time to time the governor issued public statements regarding his measures. In one he expressed the fear that he might have to name the men who were preparing to be faithless to the platform promises and to betray the people.

On the opening of the legislature, Jan. 10, 1911, it was with difficulty that sponsors could be found to introduce the governor's bills. Few believed that a single one of them could be forced through before the end of the session. "Very well, then; we shall have to have a special session to do it," was Governor Wilson's undismayed reply. "However, let us hope that won't be necessary."

First in order came up the primary elections bill, to which an assemblyman from Monmouth county had allowed his name to be given—the Geran bill.

This revolutionary piece of legislation contemplated the turning over of both or all political organizations to the people. Conventions, so easily manipulated by nominating bosses, were done away with. All candidates for office from that of constable to president were to be nominated directly by ballot of the people; all party officers, committeemen, delegates to national conventions, and the like, were to be so elected by popular ballot.

Continued Next Week.

Name For the Species.

A Texas statesman, who knows as much about poker as he does about politics and as much about politics as he does about poker, sat in a little game in New York one evening and became extremely annoyed, not to say peeved, by the lamentations of a man who was losing. Finally one of the other players, also irritated by the constant wall, told the loser:

"You are one of the greatest monologists I ever listened to outside of a theater."

"He's not a monologist," said the Texan tartly. "He's a moan-ologist."—Popular Magazine.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PUT IN AN "AD"

BY RUSSEL E. SMITH.

IF YOUR business doesn't "go," and the sales are mighty low,

And things begin to look a trifle bad;
While the things that looked "immense" now resemble "thirty cents"

Just try the "stunt" of putting in an "ad."
You will find that it will pay, you can see it every day—

And you'll admit it was the proper caper.
So get a pad and chalk, work out a line of talk.
And put an advertisement in the paper.

PUT it to 'em good and hard, whether selling gems or lard,

And try and hit 'em plumb between the eyes;
Make your "copy" good and strong, and you'll see 'fore very long

That it really pays for you to advertise.
Play your main points up in style—then hustle for a while,

And you'll find this talk is more than idle vapor.
The orders will flow in and you'll always wear a grin.
If you put your advertisement in the paper.

SUCCESSFUL men to-day will endorse all that I say,

"That much is truth and all the rest is lies"—
You will not sell goods and you'd best take to the woods

Unless you hurry up and advertise.
It simply can't be done and the race will soon be run—

Whether you be banker, cook or draper—
Till you find out what it means to dig down in your jeans

And put an advertisement in the paper.

MEN'S SHOES!

We'll make it well worth your while to come here for your Spring Shoes, Sir.

We're Men's Shoe Specialists and we offer our trade shoes of character, built by the Best Men's Shoe Makers in the country.

We've High and Low Cut Shoes in every correct style. We've the very smart models for extreme tastes and the dignified styles for the more moderate preferences. There are bright leathers, dull leathers and the new and attractive tans. The new Orfords are handsome and comfortable—they'll win your admiration on sight.

MAY WE SHOW YOU.

We always like to show our Shoes, and we'll just add that, while our shoe price may have a familiar sound, you'll travel a long journey if you try to match our shoes elsewhere at our prices.

Harry G. Dorsey & Co.

Popular Price Outfitters

12 N. Market Street, FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

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buy or sell clover
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