

THE CARROLL RECORD.

(NON-PARTISAN.)
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Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second
Class Matter.
SATURDAY, July 21st, 1906.

All advertisements for 2nd and 3rd. pages
must be in our office not later than 10 o'clock
on the day preceding the day of publication.
Otherwise, insertion cannot be guaran-
teed until the following week.

Criticism of R. F. D. Changes.
There is no government so great or
faithless in this country that it may not,
at times, be appropriately criticised. In
fact, it is possibly the thought of criti-
cism that compels extra care on the part
of law-makers and public officers, which
in turn results in wise and beneficent
legislation; but it is true, that there is too
much liberty taken by the people in
rushing into print, and otherwise berat-
ing the actions of the various branches
of our government, who mean to do only
a very small portion of the subject they
consider themselves so able to wisely
sift.

Very much of the criticism one hears
is justifiable only on the assumption that
the officials are purposely laying out
plans to discommodate the people. The
changes in Rural Delivery routes in Car-
roll county, for instance, which simply
aim to make this county system uniform
throughout the whole country, is meet-
ing with much criticism that amounts to
next to nothing, because it is only partly
intelligent and wholly narrow and
selfish.

No great department of the govern-
ment can be conducted without uniform-
ity of system, nor can any system,
uniform or otherwise, meet the smallest
wishes of everybody; the harmony and
excellence of general results, therefore,
must be the main object, and this, we
feel, will be the outcome of the changes
now complained of by some. Even the
change from a very bad system to a
very much better one, would be likely to
please a few, but the Government is not for
the few, it is for the many and it is also
generally probable that in this change the
many will be benefited.

The chief objection to the change of
numbering grows out of the fact that
patrons and others have become accus-
tomed to the present system, and are
unwilling to learn a new one—they have
formed a habit and do not like to give
it up. It must be remembered, how-
ever, that as Carroll county was the first
in the whole country to have a complete
county R. F. D. system, it is most natu-
ral that all the plans originally adopted
were not of the best, and that experience
could demonstrate desirable
changes. It is not reasonable, there-
fore, to expect the Postoffice Department
to let Carroll have a system different
from all other counties in the United
States.

In a little while everybody will become
accustomed to the change, and will like
it better, for the plan emphasizes the
office of delivery, rather than the route
of delivery, the route being simply a di-
rection under the office, and not a num-
ber to be addressed independently of the
office. The system, too, harmonizes
with the designation of city postal sta-
tions, as "Station A," Baltimore, there
may be other offices in the state, or Bal-
timore county, designated "Station A,"
but only one attached to the Baltimore
office. The numbering of the routes
from the office at which they start, is right.

Automobile Accidents.

Whatever may be one's opinion as to
the right of automobiles to the free
use of the public roads, there can be
little difference on the question
of their causing a very high percentage
of accidents, as compared with the num-
ber in use, and it is also clearly in
evidence that these accidents are very lib-
erally sustained by their drivers and
passengers, as well as a considerable
pecuniary loss. One has only to read num-
erous papers to compile, each week,
columns of disasters, detailing personal in-
juries from bruises to death, to verify the
general dangerous character of the
machines.

It is also a fact beyond question that
reckless driving, in defiance of laws, is
quite common, for as a rule those who
indulge in machine travel, either do not
respect, or purposely ignore, restrictions.
A further reason for the large percentage
of accidents rests in the fact that the
average automobilist is ignorant of the
power he attempts to command. The
man who can start, stop, and feed his
machine, is not necessarily competent to
take it out on the roads, any more than
a man is competent to run a passenger
engine or a railroad who can start and
stop the engine.

An automobile is simply a road ma-
chine operated by one or more engines,
necessarily powerful, even though small,
and the longer the machines are run the
greater will be the danger and the need
for competent engineers, for parts will
wear and break and a greater me-
chanical and engineering knowledge be
required. The demand for cheaper
machines will also eventually cause
cheaper construction, with correspond-
ingly increased danger from operation.

What will be the result of the fact, no-
withstanding the machine travel is fixed, there
will be a frightful casualty list, and the
loss of millions of dollars to look back
over. The Philadelphia Ledger, in a re-
cent editorial on the disregard of rights
of others displayed by automobile driv-
ers, said:

"The correcting and restraining hand
of law has been substituted for private
vengeance, but who, in the face of the
constant and flagrant violations of the
law by reckless automobile drivers—has
not yearned in his heart of hearts for
the means to put a stop forever to the
plunging career of some such death-
dealing, air-polluting, terror-inspiring
engine and its occupants?"

There is, happily, no danger of a gen-
eral recourse to elemental passions and
primitive methods in dealing with this
great and growing outrage. The time
has come when something must be
done to teach the automobile scoundrel
that there are others who have rights on
the highways, and that the high dis-
regard of those rights will no longer be
tolerated.

The great mass of the legitimate users
of motor vehicles are alike sufferers with
the rest of the public, for they fall under
the universal condemnation indiscrimi-
nately applied to the whole class. For
their own protection, and in the inter-
est of a great and growing indus-
try they must join in the movement
to stamp out the spirit of arrogant sel-

fishness and recklessness which is at the
root of the evil. The criminals need
less said than that they are responsible for
turning the highways of the land into a
menace and a terror to wayfarers have
shown that they are not amenable to
law, honor or pity. They must be re-
solutely hunted down and driven from
the roads and streets, for they are no
more fit to be at large than noxious mad
dogs. When they shall be brought under
control there will be ample room for the
legitimate development of a class of
vehicles essential to modern progress,
comfort and convenience."

The Lancaster, Pa., Examiner, com-
menting on the same subject, says:
"Just at present the automobile with
it is a half bad and full of danger. It is
a disappointment in its wilfulness, and
when the people are not joking about
it they and the owners are swearing
at it. When it balks it is worse than
a horse and can discomfit a dumb one
when it tries to run over a stone wall or
a spring house by the wayside. When it
gets sick—that is, breaks down—it is
an annoyance to the public, only men
with Job's special characteristics should run
one. But in spite of its uncertainty, in-
stead of its perversity, of spirit it has not
only come to stay, but is the forerunner
of the machine or motor that will soon be
seen on our farms."

Fire Insurance Rates.

The Commercial and Financial Chroni-
cle, New York, recently commented on
the question of the propriety of raising
insurance rates as a result of the San
Francisco disaster, and we think a por-
tion of the article is of sufficient general
interest to give to our readers. The loss
is now fixed at the enormous sum of
over \$130,000,000, and how this vast loss
is to be met is of more than passing
interest, for insurance companies operat-
ing all are mere business concerns operat-
ing for the benefit of stockholders as well
as for policy-holders. The interests—the
profitable business—of the former, can-
not be jeopardized without correspond-
ing loss, or insecurity, to the latter.

A company must be sound and pros-
perous, or its promise to pay—its policy—
is of doubtful value; therefore, any
legitimate plan, on the part of the
companies, to place themselves in sound
financial condition, following this record-
breaking calamity, ought to be met by
the people in general with a spirit of
perfect fairness, even if this means in-
creased rates, for a time, to themselves.

We quote from the article, as follows:
"On the topic of rates we must frankly
admit several things. First, the burden
is heavy, beyond question; rates are
"high," but that is not the point. They
are higher than the conditions of hazard
require. Second, they are always de-
termined too high where one's property is
located, and just on the point of prop-
erty, the plan is universal that "our"
city and "our" property are overbur-
dened to make up for the deficits in
other places less favored as to hazard.
Third, although this may not be so
readily admitted as the others, while it
is most desirable to have a rate schedule
which is perfectly scientific and just as
between pieces of property and between
regions, there has never been and never
will be such a thing, for the reason
that the conditions are making it; it is
ideal, and the best which can be had is
an approximation.

Why there is usually, and why there
justifiably may be, a rise of rates after a
conflagration allows an easy answer.
First, the workings of competition and
of constant pressure to work down rates
always tend to gradually put them
down, during normal terms of loss, and
when the great stroke comes they are
put up, because that is the time when
they most easily can be. Second, each
conflagration gives a new lesson as to
the need of a conflagration reserve.
Third, the impaired surplus must be
restored, and while nobody expects to
do this in one year, the beginning of the
process should not be delayed. If a con-
flagration is interpreted by the under-
writers to mean that rates are too low, at
least in congested districts, it is not
plain that they are fallible, and not a num-
ber to be addressed independently of the
office. The system, too, harmonizes
with the designation of city postal sta-
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Vacation Making.

The summer vacation should not be
considered as an indulgence, but as a
necessity. It is the required relaxation
of the tired human mind and body. It
is an investment in good health, an in-
surance against collapse, a tonic to sup-
port the system during the remainder of
the year. Viewed in this light, the se-
lection of a vacation place should be
carefully made with reference to its
benefits. The man who has for 10 or 11
months been hustling around, communi-
cating daily and hourly with other men
about business, touching elbows with
humanity at every turn and never get-
ting out of reach of the forces that make
the world whirl, should try to change his
conditions and find a place of com-
parative isolation, where he comes in
contact with the ground and sees the
trees and the waters and the rocks, and
can, if he desires, become a hermit for
a few weeks.

Change is the great requisite, and
change means not merely a shifting of
the latitude and longitude, but a trans-
formation of all the conditions—social,
physical, atmospheric. The farmer is
more benefited in his vacation-making
if on the day before he leaves he has
two instances of the contrary policy de-
serves especial mention. The Calumet
of Chicago, which lost \$600,000, against
a surplus of \$1,000,000, will restore its
position with new capital; yet this is a
company only one year old, whose
stockholders have not drawn a dollar.
The Hartford, which has lost \$2,000,000,
against a surplus of \$4,000,000, will make
up its \$4,000,000 of capital to two
millionaires who control the surplus by
new subscriptions taken at 500.

The laws have been trying for many
years to force insurance companies into
compact bill passed the lower branch in
this state right on the heels of the blow
at San Francisco; but the law has not
yet tried to prescribe premium rates.
We shall not take space to argue that
capital cannot be successfully increased in
this business. Let it once be made to
appear that the law has added to the
material difficulties by making any un-
reasonable rate of interest impossible, and
they will promptly decline to continue
bearing the risks of extinction; or
if the situation made it difficult for a
retiring company to secure, there
would be another way open, for no
statute can possibly debar a solvent
company from going out by voluntarily
liquidating. There is not the least pros-
pect that such a case will be presented,
for the business community would pro-
cure the repeal of such a law as a
hint that it can imagine it enacted)
almost as speedily as the law to prevent
a premium on gold was wiped out,
many years ago. Legislation has its
limits which it cannot pass, and it is not
wise to come so near them in act, and
possibly nearer in talk, as we are get-
ting to doing."

Italy Prospering.

Northern Italy is prospering beyond all
precedent. The product of the silk indus-
try has doubled in the last eight years;
one-third of the silk thread used in the
world is now produced in Italy.

The cotton mills, scarcely in existence
a decade ago, now have an annual out-
put worth more than \$80,000,000. Ac-
cording to the World today textiles have
advanced almost as rapidly. The 6,000
workmen employed in iron and steel
foundries in 1881 have become 90,000,
and Italy today is exporting steel in-
stead of importing it.

Italy, however, as the French call it, or
white land, has been the chief agent in
the transformation. White coal is simply
hydraulic power. Strictly speaking, it
applies only to the power derived from
glacier streams rising in the Alps. The
analogous term, *houille verte*, or green
coal, has been adopted to designate the
energy provided by streams of humbler
source.

Call it what you please, this newly
harnessed power is revolutionizing Euro-
pean industry. It is more than a coinci-
dence that the great manufacturing coun-
tries today are those which are rich in
coal—the United States, Great Britain,
Germany and Belgium.

Now the tables are turned. By an al-
most providential compensation those
nations which are poorest in black coal
are richest in white. Austria is much
better supplied with hydraulic power
than Germany, France than England,
Switzerland than Belgium, Canada than
the United States. When it is further
considered that the white coal is subject
to neither exhaustion nor interruption
by strikes, the full richness of the promise
it offers begins to be realized.

Italy is one of the best endowed of
European nations in this regard. The
available power her rivers holds is es-
timated at between nine and ten million
horsepower, an amount equal to the
total steam power of the world today,
exclusive of that used on railways and
steamships.

Although only a beginning has been
made in utilizing this great heritage,
more power has been developed than in
any other country in Europe. Some of
the Alpine lakes, 25 miles long and 1,000
feet deep, at varying elevations above
the sea, form ideal reservoirs of energy.

Wholesale emigration, again, is re-
ducing the pressure of population; every
year half a million of Italy's children
leave her shores. In some sections, it
is true the drain has been so enormous
as to be a danger rather than a relief.
When Signor Zanardelli, the late Premier
was making an official tour through the
Basilicate, he was surprised to find a
certain village to find an arch of wel-
come, no edifice of stone, but of straw,
with a pessimistic greeting.

"I welcome you in the name of our
8,000 inhabitants, of whom 3,000 have
just left for America, and the other five
are preparing to follow."

On the whole the emigration has been
beneficial. A new Italy has sprung up
on the Plate and in Brazil, furnishing
an immense outlet for Italian exports,
while the remittances sent home from
residents in the two Americas are es-
timated at \$75,000,000 a year. Nor are
all the emigrants lost forever. The of-
ficial returns place the proportion of tem-
porary emigration at 55 per cent.—Eco-
nomic.

My Hair is Extra Long

Feed your hair; nourish it;
give it something to live on.
Then it will stop falling, and
will grow long and heavy.
Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only
genuine hair-food you can
buy. It gives new life to the
hair-bulbs. You save what
hair you have, and get more,
too. And it keeps the scalp
clean and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."
Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured by
S. S. PARSONS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

YOUNT'S

Something New and
entirely up-to-date
for Taneytown and
vicinity--in Box Pa-
per.

100 Boxes,

25c per box.
Each box comprises, 24 sheets
of paper and 24 Envelopes. Your
choice of four tints: White, Cream,
Light Gray and Alice Blue. The
paper is of extra quality. Linen
Finish, unruled. On each sheet
Taneytown, Md.

The Envelopes are made wallet
flap shape, not engraved. Put
up in neat and attractive boxes.
We feel sure that this has never
before been offered in Taneytown.
Will you try a box?
Your Choice, 25c.

Four Good Specials:

Jelly Tumblers, 2c each.
1-Pint, dated regulation cup shape
Jelly Tumblers; best tin caps. Full size
and first quality.

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and first quality.

Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, 5c.

24-In. Genuine Turkey Red Handker-
chiefs, extra cloth, fancy figured center.
Best 5c value in the country.

Fruit Jar Fillers, 4c each.

Size 4 1/2-in. top, 2-in. funnel bottom;
fits top of jar; 3 1/2-in. handle.
Very Special, 4c.

Masons' "Ball" Fruit Jars.

One Dozen Quart Jars, 45c.
C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO.,
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Our Store will be closed during
the months of July and August, on Mon-
day, Wednesday and Friday evenings,
at 7 o'clock, sharp, beginning Monday
evening, July 9, 1906.

ASK YOUR WIFE==

To stop here and
get the sort of
SOAP you like for
your bath.

Fine Assortment.

Good Soap.

Low Prices.

ROBT S. MCKINNEY,

DRUGGIST,

TANEYTOWN, MD.

THE TYRONE STORE

Always full of the right goods, at
right prices. We sell everything that
everybody needs, and under a guarantee
of perfect fairness in all transactions.
Our Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries and Shoes
meets the needs of the community, and
prices always the lowest.

Agent For—

Eureka Fertilizer Co.,

Farmers' Fertilizer Co.,

Milwaukee and Johnson

My Hair is Extra Long

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Then it will stop falling, and
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