

THE CARROLL RECORD. (NON-PARTISAN.)

Published every Saturday at Taneytown, Md., by P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th., 1906.

All advertisements for rent, and ad, space must be in our office on Tuesday morning, week otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Cuba a Political Issue.

Already there are signs that the Cuban question will not be settled on its merits, by Congress, but that it will be made a question of partisan politics, which will drive independent thinkers to take position back of party lines.

The tariff issue would never have been a party question but for this sort of action. Government for the whole people is subordinated to securing hoped-for party strength. The "outs" are always opposed to whatever policies may be endorsed by the "ins," thereby taking the ridiculous position that the "ins" are always wrong.

Nothing whatever to do with original party differences is done or done by some hook or crook made to do party service, and very frequently the best interests of the country and people suffer as a consequence.

Before anything like a clear view can be taken of conditions in Cuba, and before any definite future policy on the part of the administration is known, there are those who are already violently opposing the annexation of Cuba, and those as strenuously urging it.

The result is that administration policies, whether right or wrong, are forced through, simply because the minority will not give majority members the chance to split up, without at the same time injuring their party.

Senator Whyte Sounds Warning. Senator Whyte, in an interview, last Friday, as published in the Sun, sounded a note of warning to Democracy, calling particular attention to the dangerous lessons contained in the New York convention, and to the strong tendency toward railroad ownership, socialism and centralization, his whole plea being addressed especially to the south.

Turning aside from the great State of New York, whose main line of support is in our effort to retrace our steps and get back to the ancient landmarks of true republican government? It is to the South, where the idea of constitutional liberty have not yet died out, that the Democracy must look for a revival of the time-honored Democratic ritual.

He then quoted that portion of Mr. Bryan's Madison Square garden, N. Y., address relating to government ownership of railroads, and commented on it as follows: "Were these the sayings of some stanzhanger on the stump of the Democratic party we might laugh into scorn and rest in the confidence that it was 'rainbow chasing' and not likely to appear in the Democratic National Convention in 1908; but it fell from the lips of the only visible candidate of the Democratic party for President whose name will be presented for nomination at that convention, and it will not do. Mr. Bryan is a politician who learns nothing from the logic of events and has no moral aptitude of having things his own way.

"It is not worth while to refer to the fact that 215,290 miles of railroads have been built in this country by private enterprise, at prices ranging from \$25,000 a mile and upward, involving an individual investment of \$100,000,000,000, including, of course, a moderate quantity of water. To wrest from the people the right to own this vast property, would the Government confiscate, condemn or buy it for the benefit of the people of the United States?"

"A great politician once defined patriotism as being founded upon a substratum of selfishness, and this loyalty to the Government would mean that at that standard. You may talk about the bosses and the rings, but they would be pignoles compared with the political road crocodiles. But, again, the record of the slaughter of employees, passengers and wayfarers by the negligent operators of railroads shows a marvellous and pitiless loss of human life. Now, then, let me ask how will the poor widows and helpless children of the deceased be indemnified for the loss of their husbands and fathers? You cannot sue the United States in cases sounding in tort, and the weeping widows and orphaned children to give them relief. God help them!"

"Mr. Bryan is a rhetorician with remarkable oratorical gifts, but he is evidently not a master of details; and if he has ever studied the subject at all he should have answered these questions and pointed the way to the high ground, and not have left his audience to fall in to the ditch. The issue must be met by

the Democracy in 1908, and the sooner the electors are brought to face its realities the better for the country. It is a larger question than any which has confronted us since the Civil War. Two years is not too long a time to handle such a proposition. It is no child's play to spread a political truth or condemn a political mistake over an area of more than 3,000,000 square miles and to reach a population of 50,000,000 souls. There never was a time when Democracy principles and policies called so actively on their devotees to defend them from the heresies of professors of Democracy than in the present hour. Unless a noble effort is made for their preservation they will be relegated to the rear upon which the National Democratic Convention will have to pass.

Not for Government Ownership.

President Roosevelt, in his address, last Thursday, at the dedication of the Pennsylvania state capitol, made clear his views with reference to government ownership of railroads. There never was any real doubt as to his position, but as Mr. Bryan and his champions have recently been extolling the former's pronouncement in favor of government ownership, on the ground that the President practically held the same views, the clear-cut statements contained in the address leave no ground on which to impudently claim that the President's views which are not held, or intorsed by the majority in either the Democratic or Republican party. His reference to the subject is contained in the following paragraphs, which are clear and conclusive:

"The extraordinary industrial changes have developed new conditions, under which new evils demand new remedies. Some can be grappled with by private effort, but many require governmental action. In some cases action must be executed by the individual states; in others we need to increase the power of the federal government. If we fail thus to increase our own resources, the means of those ingenious legal advisers of the holders of vast corporate wealth, who, to serve the ends of their greed, are ever ready to find legal devices for the confounding of their rivals, and at another time strive for the nullification of the law.

"Efficient national supervision over the common carriers prevents serious consideration of federal ownership of railroads, which ownership would be evil from every point of view. The national government should have complete power to deal with all the wealth which in any way comes into commerce between the states—and practically all of it is so employed, in the great corporations does this go in. The government ought not to conduct the business of the country, but it ought to regulate it so that it shall be conducted in the interest of the public. The reactionary is bitter against those who have deprived him of that portion of his power which he mistakes for the public trust; the agitator is angered for various reasons, including, among others, the fact that by remedying the abuses we have deprived him of the fulcrum of real grievances, which he renders the lever of irrational agitation formidable."

Price of Citizenship.

The price of citizenship in the United States has gone up. Yesterday it cost \$3; to-day it is \$5. Well, it's worth that much and a lot more to become a stockholder in the most prosperous nation on earth. Instead of leaving foreigners away from our shores, the new naturalization law that went into effect Sept. 27 will tend to attract a more desirable class of immigrants, and there is always room for that kind of people over here. Where they had only a few acres to till in the old country and were forced to give up the bulk of their profit to grasping landlords, our great Southwest looks up before them as a veritable promised land.

As a sample of what is in store for homeseekers, President Roosevelt has just issued a proclamation ordering the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian lands in Oklahoma opened for settlement. These reservations comprise 505,000 acres and the date for the reception of bids from homesteaders will soon be announced by the Interior Department. Although there has been a great exodus, not only of farmers but of all classes, to the Southwest in the last few years, there are still thousands of fertile acres awaiting settlement. Naturally, agriculture is the chief industry in this new country and some remarkable results have been achieved. At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, the government reported only 83,589 acres of entry land still unclaimed in Oklahoma. But, as the President's proclamation shows, there is lots more where that came from and there will be sufficient land to provide farms for unlimited numbers of desirable citizens for years to come.

In addition to raising the price of citizenship, the new naturalization law has many other good points, not the least being the clause which provides that naturalization papers cannot be issued within thirty days preceding a general election. The effect of this ruling will be felt most in the large cities, where the wholesale naturalization proceedings which have heretofore accompanied ante-election days, will be stopped. The new law also provides that the applicant must make formal written petition in his own handwriting, and present it to the circuit court before naturalization papers will be issued. Then a hearing, at which witnesses may be summoned and examined, will be fixed, when the applicant must prove some of the essential facts relating to his antecedents. It will also be necessary, unless the applicant is a homesteader, that he be able to read and write the English language.

Still another feature which is expected many aliens will take advantage of, is the provision that foreigners with unpronounceable names can have them shortened so that the average man can say them without twisting his tongue out of shape. In his "declaration of intentions" the applicant must swear that he is not an anarchist, polygamist, nor a believer in polygamy and that it is his intention to go forth to become a citizen of the United States. To become a citizen, \$1 must be deposited when the "declaration of intentions" is made, \$2 when the petition for naturalization is filed and another \$2 when the final papers are taken out. Half of this amount goes to the clerk as fees and half to the federal government.—Journal of Agriculture.

Cause of Cuban Trouble.

The ostensible cause of the present revolution is the abuse of power by the Moderate party at the polls at the last election, which reelected Palma in the Presidential chair and legally—it is asserted—deprived the people of the franchise, to the extent that Gomez, of the Liberal Presidential campaign, was defeated. This was the first national election to be held in Cuba without the quieting effect of the United States Army. Although there was no political issue to arouse rancor, the campaign was an acrimonious one, and was waged about the personalities of the candidates rather than the principles for which they stood.

At the head of the Moderate ticket stood Tomas Estrada Palma, who had remained in the United States during the war with Spain, and who was not personally close to the people. During his first term as President he had proved himself rigidly honest, but unable to check the growing intemperance of his following, and, moreover, had, by his selfishness and stubbornness, driven from himself the hearty support of the strong interests in the island. Nearly every official of the Moderate party had waxed wealthy during his term, public improvements, bravely begun, had finally almost ceased, and large appropriations had so been handled as to excite the covetousness of the politicians. On the other side stood Jose Miguel Gomez, a man of the people, personally known to them, magnetic and winning, with the great prestige of his own service in the field as a successful guerrilla general in the last war. An issue was manufactured out of the Platt Amendment, the Liberals following the jingo policy of declaring themselves in favor of the immediate abrogation of that appendix to the Cuban Constitution. The Moderates took a more conservative ground and declared that, while the Platt Amendment placed the island in the uneenviable position of being practically under the thumb of the United States, the friendship of this great country was necessary for the time being, and that, moreover, the time for abrogation was at a later date. Both parties knew perfectly well that, without the active protection of the United States, Cuba's position is absolutely defenseless, and neither of them would seriously suggest any step which would antagonize this country.

The election which was held last fall was really a farce and a sham. To strengthen the Moderate ticket, Mendez Capote, a prominent lawyer of Havana, was induced to make the canvass for the Vice-Presidency, with the distinct understanding that he might resign, if he assumed the duties of his office. Freyre Andrade, prosecuting attorney, was brought into the cabinet as secretary of Government, to handle the elections. Bribery, intimidation, illegal voting, wholesale arrests and incarcerations, and the guarding of the polls by the rural guard, to prevent any but Moderates from voting, were the flagrant methods used, and beyond a doubt used, so successfully that, before the day was ended, word was passed to the Liberals to refrain from further voting. Under these circumstances, President Palma was returned to power and was inaugurated in May last.—Review of Reviews for October.

The November Delineator.

The November Delineator treats of the established styles for Autumn both in dress and millinery, and also devotes much space to the accessories of dress which women find so alluring. The spirit of Thanksgiving season is preserved in a poem by Theodosia Garrison, a foot ball story by Violet Coen, and an old-fashioned Thanksgiving story by Harriet Prescott Spofford; and the Kitchen department is stocked with suggestions for a variety of Thanksgiving feasts ranging from "A Rational Thanksgiving Dinner" to "A Vegetarian Thanksgiving Dinner." For the feminine fancies that grow so busy preparing Christmas gifts between November's and December's great feast days, there are numerous suggestions for practical and ornamental gifts in the needlework department. In the children's department "The Doll's Dressmaker" will help educate the little mothers in the fashioning of garments for their dollies.

Besides the fiction mentioned, the three serial stories, "Franklin Schmidt and Mrs. Anstruther" by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," "The Diary of a Baby" by Barry Pain, and "The Chauffeur and the Chaperon" by the Williamses, continue to hold the interest displayed in them from the start. Stories by Anne Warner and Louis Macke, and several bright sketches in the department of "Miscellaneous." The children will be pleased at the appearance of a "Bunny Rabbit" story by Grace McTowan Cooke and the conclusion of Florence Wilkinson's fairy story, "The Princess who came into fashion again."

Lida A. Churchill in her Department of Real Life discourses on "Playing to the Upper Audience," George William Jordan gives good advice for "When we are Face to Face with Trouble," and the fourth part of "Little Problems of Married Life" treats of "Making Marriage a Success."

Keep the bowels open when you have a cold and use a good remedy to allay inflammation of the mucous membranes. The best is Kennedy's Laxative Mover and Tar. It contains no opiates, moves the bowels, drives out the cold, is reliable and tastes good. Sold by J. McKelip, Druggist, Taneytown, Md.

Denatured Alcohol.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to-day issued the departmental regulations controlling the making of denatured alcohol, the handling of the same and its uses. These regulations render effective a law enacted by the Congress at its last session, and which provides for the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when it is denatured unfit for beverage or medicinal uses by the admixture of suitable denaturing materials, and for the use of the denatured article in the arts and industries, and for fuel, light and power.

The law becomes effective January 1, 1907. This legislation is in harmony with similar enactments adopted by nearly all foreign countries. Great Britain in 1855 legislated on this subject along the same lines of our own law. France, Germany, Austria, and virtually all the Continent, have laws which furnish their subjects alcohol free of tax for the uses above stated. In discussing the new regulations to-day Mr. Yerkes said: "The prime object to be attained by this type of legislation is to furnish, for purely domestic uses, and also for what might be called industrial domestic purposes, heat, light and power, cheap alcohol with the hope thereby there will be a reduction of expenses in these departments."

"This denatured alcohol will be a competitor with illuminating oils, gasoline and coal. It will also furnish to manufacturers, who use alcohol in the products of their factories, alcohol free of the heavy internal revenue tax now levied on same. This tax amounts to about \$2 per wine gallon on alcohol at 180° proof."

"Under the regulations now issued alcohol of 180° proof is freed from the tax of \$1.08 per wine gallon after being denatured by the use of either some general denaturing material or some specific material adapted especially to the uses of certain manufacturing interests. There will, therefore, be two classes of denatured alcohol: First, that styled 'completely denatured,' which will pass into general use for general consumption, can be purchased at the stores without limiting regulations, and against the private consumer, and, second, 'specially denatured,' in which the material demanded by the needs of manufacturing interest will be regarded, and with limitations as to the use of this class, confining it to the special manufacturing industry for which it is prepared."

"This specially denatured alcohol will be kept under strict surveillance and Governmental supervision. "For the completely denatured article 10 parts of wood or methyl alcohol and one-half part of benzine will be added to every 100 gallons of ethyl alcohol which is to be added 10 gallons of wood alcohol and one-half gallon of benzine. Mr. Yerkes said he believed the commercial alcohol could be sold as cheaply as 35 cents a gallon.

My Hair Ran Away. You will find NEW ADDITION TO THE DOLLY MADISON LINE CALLED TAILOR MADE. Sold by C. EDGAR YOUNT & CO., Taneytown.

The Birnie Trust Co., TANEYTOWN, MD. Has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after September 9th. Total Assets, \$506,707.01. Note the Progress of this Bank in the last 5 Years.

Table with 2 columns: TOTAL DEPOSITS and TOTAL LOANS. Rows show data for various dates from Feb. 9, 1902 to Aug. 9, 1906.

When you want the Latest in Shoes, Hats, and Gents' Furnishings at the lowest possible prices. Call on W. M. C. DEVILBISS, 22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.

ELLIS & STOLL, Baltimore - Brooklyn - Westminster. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF Onions, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Poultry, EGGS, and Country Produce in General.

If You Could Make a Cream Separator Ever See An EMPIRE? The Empire Improved Frictionless Cream Separator is just such a machine. It is not a jaw separation separator, but a true separator.

THE GREAT Frederick Fair. AT FREDERICK, MD., OCTOBER 16-17-18-19, 1906. BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER. Exciting Races Daily. \$25,000 in Purses and Premiums.

Are You Looking For Trouble? We are sure we are not and what's more we want to make as little for you as possible. To that end we make it a rule to sell Drugs and Chemicals that are the purest obtainable at the fairest prices.

Drugs, Druggist's Sundries, Cigars. ROBT S. MCKINNEY, DRUGGIST, TANEYTOWN, MD.

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Hesson's Department Store. House Cleaning Time Has Again Come and we have never been in better shape to furnish you with Mattings, Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloth, Linoleum, Lace Curtains and Window Shades.

Felt Shades on Spring Rollers, at 9c. Oil Shades on Spring Rollers, at 20c and up. 5-4 Table Oilcloth, at 10c yard. Heavy Oilcloth in 4, 6 and 8 quarter, at 25c square yard. Linoleum in 4, 6 and 8 quarters, at 42c square yard. Good Rag Carpet, at 25c. Good Jute and Hemp Carpet, at 25c. 3/4 or 1/2 Wool Carpet, at 45c. All-wool Carpets, at 58c. Brussels Carpet, at 40c and up. Rugs, at 90c to \$3.50. Lace Curtains, at 50c to \$3.50 pair.

Our Millinery Department is now open and ready for inspection. All are cordially invited. D. J. HESSON.

Bakers Who appreciate good Flour, insist upon having WHITE DOVE. If you, Mr. Dealer, want the Flour trade in your neighborhood, there is a sure way of getting it—BUY—White Dove FLOUR.

J. H. Allender, YORK ROAD, MD. Specials at J. T. Koontz's. A few values well worth your consideration: 1-doz. Decorated Cans and Saucers, 55c. 1-doz. Decorated Dinner Plates, 55c. Extra Large Meat Platter, 15c.

J. T. KOONTZ. Yours to Serve. Littlestown Carriage Works. S. D. MEHRING, MANUFACTURER OF FINE Carriages Buggies. PHAETONS, TRAPS, CARTS, CUTTERS, &c.

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