

EVERY WEEK HAS SOMETHING YOU SHOULD KNOW, TO BE WELL POSTED.

# THE CARROLL RECORD

SALE ADVERTISING COMES NEXT. Let US HELP YOU WITH YOUR SALE.

VOL. 31

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1925.

NO. 27

## TANEYTOWN SCHOOL ARRANGEMENTS

### Rented Rooms Temporarily Take Place of Old Building.

Arrangements have been completed to carry on the various grades of the Taneytown school, in rented rooms. No part of the old brick building will be used, on account of its presumed unsafe condition. The arrangements are unsatisfactory, but the best that could be secured, and at least they will permit finishing out the school year, which is much better than no school.

Perhaps the handicaps will have the effect of causing the pupils to put forth stronger efforts, as we can usually do better work when we find that our resourcefulness, and our "best," are appealed to. We should be as willing to take our share of life's problems and emergencies, as we are to take our share of good fortune.

The following time schedule will be observed:

High School, all grades in the Opera House, regular schedule 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

5th and 6th grades in the portable building on the school ground, from 12:30 to 4:30 P. M.

7th grade in the portable building on the school ground, from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

1st and 2nd grades, second floor of the Lemmon building, at railroad from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.

3rd and 4th grades, second floor of the Lemmon building, from 12:30 to 4:30 P. M.

According to the information we have, there is no plan, nor agreement, for a new building for another year; but, there must be one, and it should be made during the next three months in order that work may commence on the new building when Spring opens. The present temporary arrangement for the schools can not be continued. It is highly objectionable, in many ways, and is not to be thought of, at all.

There must be a way found for the conflict between authorities to be compromised. The demands of the one must be made to meet the ability of the other, and arbitrariness on both sides must surrender to practical business sense. If there is either "politics" or personal antagonisms in the situation, a way must be found to override both in the interest of solving the at present unbearable condition of the Taneytown school.

As we have frequently pointed out, the Maryland school laws are so framed as to invite just such situations as the one at Taneytown; but as there is no prospect of a change in the laws, the next best thing is some form of arbitration that ought not be difficult to arrange between earnest men who are free from prejudice, and want to reach amicable agreement.

### Toys for Near East Children.

From the Island of Syra, where Miss Alice Anna Rouse, of Belair, is stationed, under auspices of the Near East Relief, comes the news to Maryland headquarters of the relief organization, that, but for the toys sent from this county, with a few others from the other parts of Maryland, the kiddies on the island, would have had no toys for Christmas this year.

These toys, with a lot of hard candies, were sent over last year for Christmas, but arrived too late for Christmas there. The candies were distributed and the toys held over until this Christmas in hopes that more would be sent. But they were not, and if it had not been for these toys, the little children, whom Miss Rouse is teaching how to play, would have had none.

Candies are needed for the children on the island, and Maryland headquarters 14 W. Franklin St. (2nd floor), Baltimore, would welcome any donations. It is asked that any charges on the donations be prepaid, to save the Near East Relief, that expense.

### Sale Register This Week.

Our annual sale register will be found in this issue. It contains all of the sales so far reported to us. All others who expect to have sale this year, and will have advertising of same done at this office, are urged to hand in their date, hour, location, goods to be sold, and the auctioneer. Do this now, and get the full benefit of the publicity. The list of sales, so far, is the smallest for many years.

### Rust Proof Wheat Found.

A new variety of wheat which will resist all attacks of rust, a species of Marquis which is said to yield from four to six bushels to the acre more than the ordinary variety, has been developed by Samuel Larcombe, a prominent grain grower of Bertie, Manitoba. The new wheat has been tried out in areas in western Canada infested with rust and came through without damage, according to Larcombe.

Larcombe has been a Manitoba farmer for 30 years and in that time has won 3,000 prizes on wheat at Canadian and American expositions. He won the world's championship for wheat at the Peoria International fair in 1917 and in 1918 the sweepstakes for wheat in the dry farming section of the International Soil Product Exposition in Kansas City.

### TELEPHONE CO. LOSES.

P. S. C. Says Present Rates are a Fair Return on Valuation.

The Public Service Commission, on Monday, handed down its decision rejecting the plea of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., for higher rates, terming them "unfair" and "needless," and would "constitute an unfair burden upon telephone users of the state." The present rates are continued for two years.

The Commission fixed the value of the Company's property in the state at \$24,350,944, instead of \$38,000,000, and says the present rates yield a fair return upon this fair valuation.

The Telephone Company denies, absolutely, the justice of the decision. The head officials have been holding conferences since, and it is highly probable that in case a rehearing of the case is not granted, the case will go regularly into the higher courts, even to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the meantime, it would seem that the rates now in force would continue.

The company lawyers claimed the old rates are "confiscatory" and unconstitutional because they violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids confiscation of property without due process of law.

### Radio in the Family Circle.

As an entertainment and educational device, the radio is far surpassing motion picture theaters, dance halls or any other form of public amusement.

A new horizon has been opened up by radio to millions of families living in the country, the town or the big city, a new means of culture.

The world in its larger centers is offering programs of good entertainment and instruction to people in their homes both day and night, the new marvel drawing families together.

Young and old, instead of wandering idly in search of diversion, can hear an orchestra, a band, a pipe organ, a religious service or a good play in their own home, be it in a city, on a farm, or miles away in mountains or desert.

There are lectures for the serious minded all the way from literature to electricity and specialists give the latest ideas in dress, dancing, gardening or the various fields of scientific progress.

As broadcasting stations are enlarged to give better service over wider areas, radio will give still greater service to the nation.—The Manufacturer.

### Sweet Corn Pack Shows Big Drop.

The sweet corn pack of Maryland for 1924, is 500,000 cases under that of last year, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The total pack this year is 1,707,000 cases as compared to 2,256,000 cases the year before, while the 1922 pack was somewhat less than two million cases, the foundation states.

The sweet corn pack in this state finds its counterpart in the national pack for the year. Total production in 1924 was over twelve million cases as compared with the fourteen million cases of the year before. This year's production, however, is about a million cases above the pack of 1922. The violent fluctuation from year to year has been characteristic of the corn industry, so that the 15,000,000 cases which were produced in 1920 dropped the very next year to scarcely half that figure. Although 14 million cases were produced as far back as 1911, two years later found that production cut into two, with the result that steady prices would be impossible but for common practice of carrying heavy stocks over from one season to the next.

The fluctuation in production is not only shown in the country as a whole, but individual states fluctuate sharply in opposite directions the same year, the figures compiled by the Foundation show. Ohio canned only about half as much corn this year as last, while Maine increased her output about one-third. Maine, New York and Minnesota were the only states to show material increases this year. Iowa, Illinois and Maryland dropping off 20 to 25 percent each while still dividing honors fairly evenly for leading place.

### Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Dec. 29, 1924.—The last will and testament of George A. Utermahlen, deceased, was duly admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Nevin W. Crouse, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors. Letters testamentary on the estate of Ezra J. Little, deceased, were granted unto John W. Little and Henry S. Little, who received order to notify creditors and who returned inventory debts due.

Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1924.—Letters of administration with the will annexed upon the estate of John Paul Smith, deceased, were granted unto Nathan H. Baile, who received order to notify creditors.

Mildred Buckingham, received order to draw funds. Maggie Rowe, received order to draw funds.

Letters of administration on the estate of Fanny M. Michael, deceased, were granted unto Bernard H. Michael who received order to notify creditors and who returned inventory debts due. Charles H. Stonesifer, acting executor of Sarah J. Stonesifer, deceased, returned inventory personal property. Elsie L. Wilson, administratrix of Frank G. Wilson, deceased, returned inventory personal property.

## THE RECORD FOR FARMERS

Readers of the Record may have noticed during the past year, in the columns of our paper, numerous articles concerning the occupation of farming, not only the articles sent out by the County Agent, but others of a more general character. We have made it our special business to secure these articles from various authentic sources, as we realize that by far the largest number of subscribers to the Record, in any one line of business, are farmers, and that it is proper for us to specialize in their direction.

We propose to continue this feature throughout the coming year. We want to make the Record "worth the money" to our home county workers, first of all, as reading for profit and information is of vastly more value than the reading of average news items, many of which are of minor importance, only for the time being.

Of course, we realize that most of our farmer readers subscribe for "farm" periodicals, but the articles that we propose to give are such as are not likely to be found in these publications, and will be of a news character, rather than have to do with occupational work and details.

If any considerable portion of our readers do not find the Record properly balanced in its make-up, we shall be glad to receive comments on the subject, as we want to try to fairly cover the needs of our larger home field.

### FARMERS AND WATER WAYS.

Want Better Market Routes, and Prevention of Overflows.

Glenn Griswold, a writer for the Philadelphia Ledger, says the farmers of the Middle West are beginning to think of improved water ways, both in the matter of better transportation to market, but in protecting river bottom farms.

This whole matter came graphically to the attention of the farmers some time ago, when the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce proposed to do something about the mud and silt that are washed down the Mississippi River. It demonstrated that there is deposited at the mouth of the Mississippi every year enough of the fine top soil of prairie farms to cover 13,500,000 acres, three inches deep. That is more soil than bottom-land farmers of the Mississippi Valley can afford to lose.

The second incident that aroused the attention of farmers' organizations was the discovery of the first effective and economical method of protecting river banks and preventing such rivers as the Missouri from wandering about the map, eating up farms and townships in a single night.

This discovery grew out of the invention by a Burlington Railroad superintendent of a concrete pile, which could be sunk to bedrock by hydraulic pressure and used as an anchor for stream retards to protect railroad bridges.

The Woods Brothers, of Lincoln, Neb., who own thousands of acres of corn land along the Western rivers, and who have seen a hundred-acre farm march down the Missouri River in a single freshet, conceived the idea of using this pile as an anchor for a stream retard to stop bank erosion.

They experimented on a thousand-acre farm that was being washed away by the Missouri River. These concrete piles were sunk into the stream bed and full-grown trees anchored to them by wire cables. This device slowed the water along the shore, precipitated the silt and quickly built a solid bank immovable against the scouring and cutting of the river.

In the last two or three years this device has been used to save cities that were threatened with destruction, and thousands of acres of farm land that otherwise would have been washed away are now secure.

All this raises in the mind of the bottom-land farmer the dream that his bank may be permanently protected, that such a river as the Missouri may be confined to a permanent and navigable channel and that water transportation will again be possible to hundreds of river communities that have not enjoyed such service in fifty years.

### Less Drunks in Frederick.

Frederick City police authorities say that drunkenness, and disorder growing out of it, is greatly less now than when the saloons were open. This is the opinion of day officer Dronenburg, and Sergeant Filly, who looks after the night cases.

Ten years ago, both officers agree, there were almost numberless arrests made by the city police on charges growing out of the use of liquor. Saturday nights, in those days, were terrible for the police officers, who were called into a saloon to quell a riot or take three or four inebriates into custody. The city's lockup, in the City Hall, where the mayor's private office is now located, was filled to capacity on Saturday nights and often times the motley crowd within would so disturb the neighborhood, that they would have to be removed to the county jail.

It is comparatively rare that an officer makes an arrest on a drunken charge now, it was said, and this is considered all the more remarkable when the fact that the city police force has been about doubled since that time is considered. It was not unusual in those days for an officer to bring in three or four drunks at one time, the veteran officers said.

Both officers, however, also agree that the drunks of today are more affected by the liquor they drink. Many of the present-day prisoners on such charges are apparently crazed for the time of their intoxication and are not responsible for their action. There is a general inclination toward over-intoxication today that did not exist in former days, say the officers, and this is attributed to the fact that prisoners usually attempt to consume a week's supply at one time.—Frederick News.

A third of the automobiles in the United States are owned by farmers. Eighty-five percent of the farmers of the Middle West own cars, while fifty percent of the Atlantic Coast farmers are owners.

### AUTO FOR EVERY 6 PERSONS.

Registration of 17,700,179 Cars in 1924 a 16.28 Percent Increase.

New York, Dec. 31.—Motor vehicle registrations in the United States for 1924 show there is one passenger car or truck for every 6.42 persons, based on an estimated population of 114,000,000.

Registrations for the year, excluding the last ten days of December, totaled 17,700,179, a gain of 16.28 percent over the total of 15,222,658 recorded in 1923.

Passenger cars increased from 13,455,073 to 15,520,663, a gain of 2,065,590, or 15.35 percent.

Commercial vehicles jumped from 1,767,585 to 2,179,516, an increase of 23.3 percent.

The amount of money invested in these vehicles is estimated at \$10,620,107,400.

### Eclipse of Sun Due on January 24.

For a few minutes on the morning of January 24, the moon will get between the earth and the sun and cut off all the light we get from that body. This eclipse will be visible in the United States, and it doubtless will be seen by more millions of people than any such occurrence in the past, according to Professor E. W. Brown, of Yale University.

An eclipse is not a rare event, one or two occur every year, but the one on January 24 is notable for the fact that it occurs in a territory from which the light of the sun has not been wholly obscured by the moon within the memory of any one living.

"If we look over the records of past eclipses," professor Brown said, "and the predictions for future eclipses we soon see that in any one place there will be a total eclipse of the sun only once in every few hundred years. The coming eclipse will produce darkness over a narrow band of territory which stretches from a point somewhat west of Duluth and after crossing northern Michigan and Wisconsin, is seen in Connecticut and then passes out to sea. The hour of the phenomenon is between nine and nine-thirty, eastern standard time."

There was an eclipse in 1919, visible in Brazil and Central West Africa, and another last September seen by the people of California and Northern Mexico.

The accuracy with which the time and position can be predicted for an eclipse is high. Professor Brown went on to say. The staff of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington is always at work calculating the positions of the heavenly bodies years in advance in order that the predictions may be useful. The northern and southern edges of the shadow band can be laid down within a mile. Hence, when the almanac predicts that the southern edge will cross the upper end of Central Park in New York City it is fairly certain that the shadow will not keep off the grass. All this knowledge, however, is not a product of the present generation. It has been slowly accumulating through many centuries. Most of it is due to the proof of the law of gravitation which was given by Isaac Newton toward the end of the 17th century.

### Send "Marked" Copies.

This office frequently receives copies of newspapers, or parts of copies, through the mails, evidently sent us for the purpose of calling attention to some article, or event. As these papers are not marked as a rule, we are left in doubt as to their purpose. Please always send "marked" copies.

### A Novel Form of Advertising.

In a small western city there is a clothing store on one side of the street, and just opposite is a hardware store, both having double display windows. The hardware man gives one window to a display of clothing and furnishing goods; and the clothing man gives a window to a hardware display. In both of these windows is a card, saying, "We do not sell these goods, but they are to be had on the opposite side of the street."

### News-Post 1925 Year Book.

We have received from The News-Post, of Frederick, a copy of its valuable year book. It will fit in nicely among our library of reference works and we expect to have frequent use for it. Thanks!

Seed does not sprout in barren ground but many fond parents expect colleges to cause ideas to sprout in minds of that kind.

### SENATOR BRUCE RAISES STORM

Says Democratic Party has Lost Public Confidence.

Senator B. K. Bruce, of Maryland, created a decided sensation in the Senate, on Monday, by declaring the Democratic party a "dead, putrid corpse." He said the people of the country have lost faith in the Democratic party because of sectional issues, and for misnaming "corporations" as trusts. The outburst was replied to by Senators Harrison and Ashurst.

The occasion for the family row was because of Senator Harrison's attack upon Gustavus Ober, Jr., of Baltimore, president of the National Fertilizer Association, calling him the head of the "fertilizer trust" which wants to let "Muscle Shoals remain idle." Bruce warmly defended Ober, then opened up against party actions generally. He also attacked Senator Wheeler for deserting his party in the Presidential campaign.

Harrison called Bruce a "so-called Democrat," while Bruce called Harrison a "narrow, contracted, small-bore partisan." The cross-fire lasted for about two hours, and the Republicans, of course, were satisfied to take no part in it.

### Corn and Soybean Prizes.

College Park, Dec. 29.—Premiums in five classes of corn and two classes of soybeans have been provided for the annual State corn show to be held at Cambridge, January 7 to 9, in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Maryland Agricultural Society.—The Maryland Farm Bureau Federation and affiliated organizations.

The corn show will be held under the auspices of the Maryland Crop Improvement Association of which Henry Rigdon Hill, is president, and J. E. Metzger, of College Park, secretary. The show in Cambridge will be the first State corn exhibit to be held on the Eastern Shore and is expected to attract considerable attention from the rapidly increasing number of good seed corn growers in that section of the State.

While the quality of corn throughout the State is said to be below the average this year as a result of the unfavorable growing season, it is predicted that there will be many exhibits of fine quality from growers who succeeded in maturing good crops despite the weather. The two classes provided for exhibitors of soybeans will hold much interest in view of the fact that Somerset County growers this year succeeded in winning first, second and three other places on soybeans at the International Grain and Hay Show in Chicago early in December. Likewise, it is announced, that the annual meeting of the Crop Improvement Association will be devoted largely to a discussion of soybean culture, and that the meeting will be preliminary to a rally of the National Soybean Growers' Association to be held at the University of Maryland, College Park next August.

The premiums offered on corn in Class I are for State and Inter-State ten-ear exhibits of Reid's Yellow Dent. In Class II the premiums are for State and Inter-State ten-ear exhibits of white dent. In Class III the premiums are for State and Inter-State ten-ear exhibits of other varieties of yellow dent and cap corn. In all three classes the premiums range from a first prize of \$10 to a seventh prize of \$2. Class IV, open to all exhibitors, is for single ears of any variety with prizes ranging from a first of \$7 to a sixth of \$2. Class V is for ten-ear exhibits by agricultural club boys with prizes ranging from a first of \$8 to a seventh of \$2. Soybean prizes are for peck exhibits of the Wilson and Virginia varieties with \$5 as the first premium and \$1 for fifth place. An association trophy is offered for the best ten ears of any variety of corn in the show.

### Reception at the White House.

Washington, Jan. 1.—Throwing open the doors of the White House to all who cared to call, President and Mrs. Coolidge received 4,000 visitors at their New Year's reception.

The Chief Executive and Mrs. Coolidge stood for four hours and a half in the Blue Room shaking hands with their callers and extending and receiving greetings. Beginning at 11 o'clock, the reception was scheduled to end at 2:30, but when that hour arrived Mr. Coolidge directed that it be continued until all who desired had opportunity to call.

The number received was no greater than in former years, but the proportion of the general public to those classed as official was larger. Moreover, there was less formality than in the more recent years, some of the older White House attaches saying it was a reversal to the New Year receptions of the pre-war days, when Washington, as a smaller city, looked more on the President and his wife as neighbors and at attendance at the reception much like a call on any of their other friends.

As customary, the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, Congress, the judiciary, high-ranking officers of members of the army and navy and patriotic organizations were received first, but this part of the reception took only an hour.

Then Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge retired for luncheon and within half an hour began receiving the general public, several hundred of whom had been waiting in line for two hours despite a damp cold.—Balto. Sun.

## FOREIGN DEBTS DUE UNITED STATES

Their Early Payment Seems to be Quite Unlikely.

One of the leading matters of public general interest is the payment of the immense debts due by various foreign countries to the United States. In some quarters, it is doubted whether anything like full payment will ever be made, and the subject in general is attended with serious probabilities, calling for the wisest handling by our public officials, and Congress.

There is at present special concern over the French debt. Both here and in France there is much talk about payment, but as yet no practical steps toward doing so. The French apparently are looking for leniencies, if not actual cancellations. They deny any thought of repudiation of contracts, but seem willing to make tense situations that may lead up to compromises, and German payments to France are important considerations.

The debt due from England enlists less concern. Two British financiers are now here on a somewhat mysterious visit, believed to have something to do with the situation, but it is denied that they are here with the sanction of their government.

The German debt due us, is a matter of keen interest to both England and France, and both countries seem disposed to arrest that they should be paid first, before the United States should receive German payments. As the whole situation now stands, this country has not, as yet, made any positive demands on any of these countries.

### About Interest on Money.

Interest when applied to money one has in bank at times is more or less mysterious to some. Yet its magical operation, especially when subjected to compounding, brings forth almost unbelievable results. In the Bank Director, Roger K. Ballard, manager of the bond department of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, Chicago, contributes an interesting article on the subject of interest, its investment and reinvestment. He puts forth one example, which he grants is a trifle bizarre, but nevertheless makes his point as to the magic of interest. It follows:

Had the famous widow's mite (which we shall suppose to have been equivalent to our penny) been invested at 5 percent semi-annual interest when it was contributed some 1900 years ago, instead of being used for current needs of the temple, it would today have amounted to a sum so large we have no words to express it—a sum tremendously greater than all the money in the world. It would have grown to \$563,100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

The man who will regularly set aside a fairly substantial amount for investment, and will keep reinvesting the interest instead of diverting it to current uses, will have an estate quite astonishing in proportion to his annual savings before he realizes it. For instance, \$50 a month placed in a saving bank at 3 percent interest (and most of them pay more) will net the saver at the end of a thirty-year period \$29,113; or if he has invested in 5 percent bonds, reinvesting the interest, he will have an estate of \$41,609 at the end of the thirty years.

### Marriage Licenses.

Lewis F. Braumbaugh, Brookville, Ohio, and Eva R. Diehl, Union Bridge, Md., were married at the residence of Clayton E. Moul and Elizabeth Schriver, Gettysburg.

James Ralph Dunkinson and Ida Mae Eldred, Hanover. Each of the world's peoples have their own standards of modesty. Chinese women wear trousers and believe the skirt immodest. Certain Mohammedan women of the Sahara region will tear off their last garment to cover their faces upon the approach of a stranger. The Breton maiden wears a close-fitting hat to prevent her hair from showing.

"In California out of thirty-five rabbis that we investigated, we found only three who were handling their wines without irregularity," said Federal Prohibition Director Sam Ruter at San Francisco.

Wm. M. Ritter, president of the Wm. M. Ritter Lumber Co., of Columbus, Ohio, gave his employees a Christmas present by distributing one fourth of the stock of the Company among them, the value of which is about \$3,000,000.

Wm. H. Anderson, former state Superintendent in Maryland and New York, of the Anti-Saloon League, who was released from Sing Sing prison on Christmas eve, was at once re-arrested on new indictments charging grand larceny and extortion, but was again released on \$5000. bail.

President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and governors of forty-eight states have been invited to visit Alaska in 1925 by Governor Scott T. Bone, of Alaska, the Alaskan Department of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce was informed last week.

"Torses must go!" is now the slogan of Chicago, except on a few specified streets where they will not interfere with traffic.