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VOL. 31

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1925.

NO. 33

ELECTRIC COMPANY FOR CARROLL COUNTY.

Granted Right to Serve All Unoccupied Territory.

The Baltimore Sun, this Friday, gives the following article on the extension of a proposed electric service, which we understand to mean covers all unoccupied territory in Carroll County.

"Extension of service to the bulk of electric power sales territory in Carroll County will be granted the Consolidated Public Utilities Company of Westminster, by the Public Service Commission within a few days, Harold E. West, chairman of the commission, announced yesterday at the close of a hearing on the company's request.

At the hearing it developed that a fight for the county business, which has been pending for months, ended in a compromise. The companies involved were the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company, of Baltimore; the Glen Rock Power Company, a subsidiary of the Day and Zimmerman interests of New York; the Potomac-Edison Power Company, a subsidiary of the American Water Works and Power Company, of New York, and the Maryland Public Service Company, a subsidiary of W. S. Barstow interests, of New York.

Each of these companies, except the Barstow subsidiary, has entered the county for a few miles. The Barstow subsidiary soon will build a line from the Pennsylvania border to Union Mills.

Several weeks ago when the Westminster company appeared to contest the entrance of the Barstow subsidiary and asked permission to enter Woolerys election district, already occupied by the Baltimore company, a fight for the greater portion of the county was in prospect.

When the hearing opened yesterday the Westminster company filed amended petitions which eliminated any conflict in service between the companies. The petitions, filed in the name of George W. Albaugh, president of the Westminster company, requested permission to build lines to all remaining territory in the county.

These lines, according to the petition, will extend within a mile of the terminals of lines built into the county by the larger companies. Only a few hundred yards will separate the Westminster company from the Baltimore company at the Woolerys election district line, the commission was told.

In the same manner the Westminster company will approach the Barstow subsidiary within a mile at Mt. Pleasant. The Potomac-Edison, through its subsidiary, the Union Bridge company, will be a short distance from the Westminster company's terminal at Wakefield, and the Glen Rock company will be within hailing distance at Hampstead or Manchester."

Taneytown's Fire Protection.

No town ever quite appreciates the services of its volunteer firemen. Perhaps in Taneytown it is because we have been most fortunate in having but few fires—certainly not because the town has been very careful in providing against them, by not maintaining bon-fires ready to set off—and perhaps it is just because we somehow take it for granted that it is "the job" of the members of the Company to put out fires, at any time, and that they must just like to do it.

Suppose they did not volunteer? Suppose everybody thought, "let somebody else do it, for the same pay"—which is none at all? Suppose they thought of personal injury, or illness, or even death, and the ruined clothing; of getting out of bed at any time of night; of dropping their work at any time in the day, and merely took it easy, as most of us do?

Are we not very fortunate in having men who do not think this way, and ought we not show our appreciation of our good fortune? Then, make a practical demonstration of thankfulness, represented by cash, with which to at least pay for the town's new equipment—bought to better protect and save our property.

Many of our well-to-do citizens have, as yet, not contributed any considerable amount to our fire equipment. No, the "town tax" does not cover fire protection—just as much would be paid without the fire equipment. So, let everybody waken up to their fire protection advantages, and pay their proper share, at least toward our equipment.

Abraham Lincoln.

The man who gave the lifetime
Of his shortened years
In service to mankind,
And left the world in tears;

The man who had a great
And sympathetic heart,
So full of Christ-love
For the helpless in the mart;

The man who lived and labored
With ill-will toward none,
That freedom should be the right
Of every one;

The man who loved not din of war
And blood of strife,
But loved the nation more,
For which he gave his life.

—Selected.

The first prize ox at the first Smithfield Show in London was eight feet eleven inches long, six feet seven inches high, ten feet four inches in girth and weighed nearly 4,200 lbs.

THE PRINTER "THE GOAT"

New Postal Laws Will Greatly Increase Mailing Charges.

As we understand the New Postal rates now before the House, they provide that miscellaneous printed matter, when mailed to a customer, is chargeable at the rate of 1 cent an ounce, or 16 cents a pound. The present law is bad enough, which charges 8c per pound on packages under four pounds, and Parcel Post rates on packages over four pounds; but the new law, as we understand it, takes away even Parcel Post rates on the over 4 pound packages.

While this is a rank discrimination against the printer's "merchandise"—which is as much merchandise to him, and to his patrons, as are the butter and eggs of the farmer, or the Limburger cheese of the grocer—the burden of the law's increase is likely to fall on users of printed matter, as the increased rate will have to be "passed on" in increased charges.

Under the present law, a 3 pound package of printing costs 24 cents postage, while a 5 pound package costs but 9 cents when mailed in first and second zones; but hereafter, if the proposed law passes, a 5 pound package will cost 80 cents. The printer, therefore—and his mail packages—is to be the chief "goat" through which to raise the revenue with which to pay Postal employees increased salaries.

Another provision of the law adds 2c to every Parcel Post charge, and a 25 cent charge is provided for the special delivery of parcel post packages. This latter provision is not clearly understandable, but it seems as though a discrimination in parcel post packages is provided for, which may operate against the handling of packages not carrying this special 25c stamp.

Still another increase is on special Post Cards, Christmas, Easter and other like cards, which will require 2 cents, instead of 1 cent, postage.

Other increases apply to the mailing of newspapers and periodicals from office of publication, the operation of which are not as yet clear enough to us to show what effort they may have on publications such as The Carroll Record.

Taken as a whole, the new rates are placed largely on printers and publishers, and to a lesser extent on other users of the mails.

The bill was passed by the House, on Tuesday, and now goes to the Senate that had already passed practically the same bill. There is the strong possibility that a conference over the bill will not result in any important changes, though it is common understanding that the present bill may be only temporary in its rates, and that the whole subject of rates may be revised within a year or so.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, Feb. 9, 1925—Annie G. Garrett, executrix of Horace P. D. Garrett, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Anna R. Hoyt, deceased, were granted unto William A. Shaw, who received order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Alice R. Stultz, deceased, were granted unto Charles E. Heltibriddle, who received order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1925—The last will and testament of Eleanor Bush, deceased, was duly admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Edgar M. Bush and John A. D. Bush, who received warrant to appraise personal property and order to notify creditors. These executors returned inventories of personal property, debts due and current money and received order to sell the personal property.

E. Lee Erb, administrator of Catherine P. Erb, deceased, settled his first and final account and received order to transfer stocks.

The last will and testament of Melchoir Harris, deceased, was duly admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Edna B. Harris, who received warrant to appraise personal property and order to notify creditors.

Amelia M. Masenheimer, administratrix of Kenneth M. Masenheimer, deceased, settled her first and final account.

James A. C. Bond and Rudolph W. Brown, administrators w. a., of Geo. W. Brown, deceased, returned inventories of debts due and current money and additional report of sale of personal property and settled their first and final account.

The sale of real estate of Luther Kemp, deceased, was finally ratified by the Court.

Letters of administration on the estate of John E. Snyder, deceased, were granted unto Linnie E. Snyder, who received warrant to appraise personal property and order to notify creditors.

The Italian Debt to U. S.

The Italian debt to the U. S. about which but little has been said is second only to that owned by France, and with unpaid interest amounted to \$2,097,347,122, on Nov. 15—over Two Billions. The only material payments so far made on any of the debts, has been by England. This whole debt question is likely to take on a more decided "pay up" attitude, on the part of this country, before long—our people are bearing tax burdens, because of it.

LABOR FAVORS CHILD LABOR BILL.

Wisconsin Legislature Approves The Amendment.

The American Federation of Labor is backing the child labor amendment to the Constitution, likely on the grounds that the amendment would reduce the ranks of laborers, and thereby strengthen unionized labor in its control of wages. A spokesman of the Federation says the fight will be kept up indefinitely, as the amendment carries no time limit for ratification within a certain time.

The Wisconsin legislature, on Wednesday, ratified the amendment, while the Connecticut House refused to ratify it, acting in harmony with the Senate that had previously refused to ratify.

Farm organizations, as a rule, are opposing the amendment, as they see in it the danger of further reducing available help on farms.

Confiscatory Taxes.

(For the Record.)

Eighty-six percent of the profits of agricultural corporations and allied industries in 1922 was paid out for local, state and federal taxes. The statement seems hardly credible but it is made by the department of Agriculture after an investigation of the matter. It seems hardly necessary to make further inquiry as to the cause of the farmers' troubles, or for a remedy.

Distribution of the taxes is not given, but earlier researches show that State and local taxes absorb much more of the farmers' income than the Federal. There is an alarming growth of these taxes for all citizens as well as the farmers. School Paving, Electric Lights, Police and Fire Departments add heavily to the burden of the urban taxpayer. If he has to pay a great deal more than in earlier years, he is also getting more although perhaps not nearly all he pays for.

This is true for the farmer. Schools roads, courts, all add to the farmer's taxes. But local taxes are in the hands of the farmers themselves and they also have a voice in making the state expenditures. People as a whole do not realize that anything paid for from the public treasury is an expense to themselves. If a little town can get an appropriation from the Federal government for a post-office building large enough for a small city, they feel that it is a cause of congratulation. Concrete roads and other improvements, perhaps worth all they cost, are voted for without realization that the taxpayer himself pays for them.

There is also a manifest injustice in the system of taxation applied to farm lands. Taxes are levied on the assumed money value of the farm. Generally this is out of all proportion to its rent value. After the land bubble broke, and corn in Iowa was selling for about 30 cents a bushel, the farmer's crop would not pay taxes simply because the assessment was on the assumed value, while the taxes were to be paid out of what the farm produced.

A constant tinkering with the tax laws is not desirable. But it does seem as if the system of general property taxation calls for revision.

Possibly the individuals who are supposed to be hanging on to the remaining 14 percent of the farm income will be willing to see another lesson in the question of taxation. In the loud outcry against wealth, there has been a disposition to tax away the greater part of large incomes. This is no different from taxing away the farmers' income. No argument is needed to show that anything that materially reduces the farmers' income effects the business interests of the country.

It should be equally plain that taxing away other incomes is harmful because the money is kept from productive enterprise. The entire country is bound to suffer in consequence.

A Cashier's Record.

George R. Gehr, cashier of the First National Bank, of Westminster, will complete fifty years of service as cashier, this Saturday, and fifty-five years of service to the bank, having entered the bank as a clerk in 1868, and was elected cashier on Feb. 13, 1875.

The Bank has been signally successful under Mr. Gehr's administration, and he occupies a deservedly high standing among the bankers of the state, as well as among a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. He has also found time for able service within his church, and various fraternal and social activities. The Record extends its hearty congratulations to Mr. Gehr on the monument of conscientious public service that he has erected.

Marriage Licenses.

Charles Blair Taylor and Gladys Mildred Jacobs, York, Pa.

Frederick Allen Hoffman and Dorothy Margaret Patterson, Westminster.

James Edward Turner and Agnes Elizabeth Haup, Baltimore.

Earle F. Keefer and Matrona W. Leatherman, Keymar.

George Fair and Grace Margaret Helwig, Finksburg.

A SIMPLE INAUGURAL.

President Coolidge Opposes Any Big Expensive Display.

The inauguration plans, this year, will be extremely simple, following the President's demands for economy. Even the parade will not be imposing, and will largely be limited to military and naval detachments within easy reach of the Capital. About \$60,000 had been collected for a big demonstration by a special committee, but most of this will be returned.

Up to a certain point the Coolidge inaugural will follow along the lines of those held in the past. Following the administration of the oath as Vice-President to Charles G. Dawes, a function that is held in the Senate, the big show will be held on the east front of the Capitol. There the President will subscribe to the oath and deliver his inaugural address.

Also the President is convinced, according to the White House that the radio is the best means of getting inaugural sentiments to the country and because of this and the newspapers, comparatively few people would be persuaded to come to Washington for a ceremonious spectacle.

Preparedness Against Diphtheria.

The Maryland State Board of Health, after commenting on the outbreak of diphtheria in Nome, Alaska, says:

"The Maryland State Department of Health, has placed supplies of antitoxin for the treatment of diphtheria, at centers that are conveniently accessible to every local Health Officer and to every physician in the state. The Department believes in preparedness. Through this arrangement there is no place in the counties that is more than two and a half hours distant from one of these supply centers.

"The anti-toxin that was carried to Nome was used in two ways—curative and preventive. It was administered in large quantities—units, as they are called, to those already ill with the disease, to counteract the effects of the toxins or poisons generated throughout the body by the diphtheria germ. It was also used in smaller quantities as a preventive, to persons who had been in contact with the disease.

"Similar procedures are followed in Maryland whenever a case of diphtheria occurs, but we are going even a step farther. Since children are particularly susceptible to the disease, and since a way has been found by which they can be permanently immunized against diphtheria—that is protected from attacks by the diphtheria germ—we are advising parents to have their children vaccinated against the disease. The protection is secured by three treatments—one each week for three weeks. In the last five years the method has been tried among thousands of school children in all parts of the United States and its use has brought about a great reduction in the number of cases of the disease.

"A number of children in Dorchester County were immunized last year by Dr. E. A. Jones, the Deputy State Health Officer, for that County. Since the beginning of the school year Dr. J. P. Franklin, the Deputy for Queen Anne County, has immunized over 900 school children and their younger brothers and sisters in that county, and Dr. John Collison, the Deputy for Anne Arundel County has immunized 200 children in that county.

"The State Department of Health furnishes the material that is used in vaccinating children to give permanent protection against diphtheria, entirely free of charge. No children are immunized without the consent of their parents. The anti-toxin that is used in treating the disease, and in protecting persons who have been exposed to it, is supplied to physicians, by the State Department of Health, at the actual cost of the material. The price that is paid by the patient will of course include the doctor's fee for his services, in addition to the charge for the anti-toxin.

"Before the discovery of anti-toxin, one out of every three persons who contracted the disease, died. Sometimes, in severe epidemics there were two deaths for every three cases. Now the number is much less, one death for every 14 cases, in the counties of Maryland, with the possibility of a much greater reduction in both sickness and death when vaccination against the disease is generally adopted.

Use of Coffee Decreasing.

Reports of the decreased consumption of coffee, continue, but there seems to be no evidence of an organized boycott. There is complaint of the high price, and it is believed that there is merely an unorganized tendency toward economy in the use of a non-essential article of general consumption. At any rate, the Brazilians, who control the price of coffee, are not happy over the prospect.

Maryland Roads Get \$1,335,000.

The State of Maryland will get \$1,335,000 of the Federal road appropriation of \$150,000,000 just passed by Congress, the money to be paid over a period of two consecutive years beginning with June 30 this year. The share to the state will be apportioned to the counties, according to the road mileage in each.

The P. O. Department is going to save \$49,000 a year by using plain gray canvas for mail sacks, by omitting the blue stripe so long in use, which adds nothing to the serviceability of the sacks.

THE PROBLEM IN RADIO SERVICE

Secretary Hoover Gives Review of Present Situation.

Washington, Feb. 9.—In view of the very rapid changes in radio technology within the last six months and to give greater clarity to Departmental policies, it seems to me desirable to review the situation.

There can be but one point of view in the consideration of radio regulation and development. That is to assure increasing service to the listener. The radio is steadily enriching our homes. More particularly to our farmer folks it is bringing more of those contacts that the town populations have alone enjoyed up to this time. The road of progress is to stimulate the development of the art; to prevent interference with and between broadcasting stations through maintained competition; to secure greater perfection of reception, increase in the number of alternative programs and better programs.

The Situation in Broadcasting.

There are today 563 broadcasting stations either in operation or under construction. Of these 455 are Class A (of 500 watts power or less) and 108 are Class B (over 500 watts). It is generally believed that Class A stations have a radius of good practical reception of not more than 25 or 30 miles, while Class B stations with their larger and increasing power, have a much wider radius. By practical reception I do not include the reception which radio listeners are able to secure by playing radio golf, but the effective, serviceable, reliable reception of programs which must be the real purpose of radio.

The recent policy of the Department of allowing the increase in power toward a possible maximum of 5,000 watts will mean that the radius of serviceable reception will be greatly increased and the reception itself within the present radius will become very much more reliable. This is of particular importance to our agricultural people especially in summer and during daytime. The present plan in this particular is to permit advance in power use in stages of 500 watts, resting at each stage to determine what interference with other stations results. Probably 20 or 30 Class B stations are now increasing, or planning to increase their power. It is quite possible that good serviceable reception will be obtained for a radius of several hundred miles from such stations, thus increasing the alternative programs to listeners.

Wave Length Distribution.

The most difficult problem in radio regulation and development is the distribution of wave length use, so as to prevent interference between stations. There are in all 86 different wave lengths available, if we keep the stations ten kilocycles apart, and stagger the assignment of wave lengths geographically so as to prevent overlap in the area of effective reception. The recent experiment of the Department in attempting to increase the number of wave lengths by decreasing the difference to seven kilocycles, proved unsuccessful with the present development of instruments.

Class A stations (500 watts or less power) were assigned the wave length of 278 meters and below, by recommendation of the Radio conference, and there are in this area 39 possible wave lengths. Owing to their limited radius and the irregular character of their programme (large-ly churches, educational institutions, etc.) Class A stations have not presented so many difficulties in wave length assignment and interference as Class B stations although there are 455 of them.

Class B stations present a far more serious situation because of their wider radius and their regular performance. There are 47 wave lengths to be divided over a total of 108 stations now operating, or under construction. That is, there is now an average of less than one wave length for each two stations, which means that they must divide their time of operation. The Class B stations are the ones which furnish most of the regular programs, and from which the public receives its most effective service. Most of them naturally desire and need to operate continuously as the cost of overhead is much increased by dividing time.

Limitation on Number of Stations.

One of the great difficulties in the distribution of wave lengths, arises from the tendency of stations to congest in large centers of population. The worst conditions are at Chicago and New York. At Chicago five wave lengths are available for 10 operating Class B stations, and there are several others in course of construction. For New York there are six wave lengths available for 8 Class B stations, and more are under construction.

It is practically impossible to increase the number of wave lengths available to these cities because they are all in use in other communities, and because it is absolutely necessary to maintain a wide kilocycle separation between stations so close together. Otherwise they will destroy each other. Such multiplication as has already occurred in these centers gives no better service to the public, and if further division in time is forced, it will decrease the value and efficiency of the established stations.

MORE CORN NOT ADVISED.

The Smaller Feeding Demand Will Reduce Need of Corn.

Farmers are advised by the Department of Agriculture not to increase their corn acreage, this year, in spite of the fact that there was a shortage last year.

"An increase in corn acreage for this year does not appear advisable in view of the indicated reduction in the feeding demand," the report declared.

"Stocks of old corn on farms are likely to be smaller than usual in the beginning of the new crop year 1925," the department's statement went on, "but it appears that not more than an average crop will be required to supply the needs of the country for both feed and commercial purposes.

"Acreage as large as that planted in 1924, if coupled with yields as large as in recent years, except 1924, would produce a crop in excess of the probable feeding demand and other domestic requirements and result in materially lower prices to farmers who sell their corn.

"Farmers who will need corn early in the Fall should plant an early maturing variety for at least a portion of the crop to supply these needs. "Seed corn should be carefully tested and only good sound corn of a good variety, showing a high percentage of germination, should be used."

Dry Legislation for Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Ledger, of Thursday, says:

"Chances for the passage of the United Law-Enforcement Bill, which proposes an iron-bound supervision of all distilleries and breweries in Pennsylvania in the endeavor to stop the torrent of denatured alcohol which is pouring over this and adjoining States, have greatly brightened in the last thirty-six hours.

Even the wet element is on the fence, for the time being. It is willing to concede now that the bill has a fighting chance of becoming a law.

The message of Governor Pinchot to the joint assemblage of House and Senate yesterday is responsible for this revised opinion. The array of official facts disclosed by the Governor were so startling that they surprised even anti-prohibitionists.

They were from reports of enforcement officers and their supervision principals. There was every reason why these men should endeavor to minimize their findings, for it was a profession of inefficiency.

It brought home, particularly to Philadelphians, the disquieting fact that alcohol bootleggers have made Philadelphia the center of their operations in the United States.

It will require 105 votes to pass this new enforcement measure. With sentiment on the subject as it is today it would be a safe bet that it would pass tomorrow with votes to spare. What the result may be a month from now is a problem.

A Strong Draft.

One of the substantial citizens of Thurmont on Tuesday desiring a stronger draft (for his stoves) climbed to the roof of his home, with a chain tied to the end of a rope, which he intended to use as a kind of rake, or scraper, or swab, etc., to open up the chimney. He jiggled the chain down once, then again, and thought he was doing quite well; he drew up the string, and found that the thing had left the chain—where? Who can tell? "Perhaps we can burn 'er out from underneath," he says; but no draft, no burn—all smoke in the eyes. Then next, we are told, he got an iron pole and climbed to the top of the chimney; he poked down that hole with the end of the pole, and Puff! what a mess!! By jiminy!!!

After that one "Puff" which is Afro-Eskimo for the sudden expulsion of everything that was in the chimney, friend citizen was in no condition to see much of anything except where he made the mistake of poking his head over one end of a flue with a Jimmie knows what between. However, we are taking his word for it when he says that besides the soot that came up, was the log chain that had been tied to the end of the rope, and the hole he stuck down there on the end of the iron pole.—Thurmont Clarion.

Troopers Raid New Oxford Home.

Swooping down upon the home of Louise Wagaman, New Oxford, Pa., Saturday afternoon, state police uncovered thirty bottles of alleged high-powered beer and a half gallon of alleged moonshine liquor. The beer was found in the cellar, while the liquor was found in a room on the first floor of the house. Wagaman was not at home when the officers raided the place, but came in while the search was in progress. His wife and two men were in the house, when the officers presented their search warrant and seized the beverage.

Wagaman was charged with the illegal possession of intoxicating liquor, but furnished bail in the sum of \$1,000 before Justice Hill, for a preliminary hearing before that magistrate on February 21.—New Oxford Pa., Item.

Cows have been known to fall out of the steep mountain pastures in Switzerland, two having fallen to their death from a pasture on Rigi Kulm Mountain last July.

The women herring cleaners of the west coast of Scotland clean an average of twenty herring a minute.