

Emmitsburg Chronicle.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

TERMS—\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXIX

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1908

NO. 42

STATE FORESTS

Culture Of Trees In Maryland

NEED OF MANAGEMENT

What Maryland Will Do For Owners of Woodland

KIND OF ASSISTANCE OFFERED

Practical Aid For Any Land Owner Given Upon Application.—No Charge For Service of Forester Except Travelling Expenses and Keep.

An act was passed by the Legislature (Acts of 1906, Chapter 294) "To establish a State Board of Forestry and to promote forest interests and arboriculture in the State. This Act provides, in Section 4, that the State Forester shall, upon request, and whenever it seems advisable, co-operate with the owners of woodlands and those wishing to plant forest trees, by the suggestion and preparation of plans for forest management and protection.

It is estimated that about 40 per cent. of the land area of the State is in woodland or brush. An area sufficient not only to furnish all the timber and wood we need, but to leave some for export. As it is we have cut nearly all of the first growth and because of neglect and unwise management, our forests are unable to supply our needs and we are obliged to import at high prices the lumber for our buildings, and that, too, in a wooded country.

The farmers of the State own by far the largest share of the woodlands, so it is with them that our forestry problems largely rest. On almost every farm is a woodlot, varying in the size from a few acres to a hundred or more. It is almost invariably the case that the woodlands are too stony, hilly, sterile or swampy for anything but trees, and for that reason this part of the farm is largely neglected.

In our farm management we study and plan how we can make every acre, yes, every rod, of the plow lands produce the best results, and we are constantly getting better results. Unfortunately, the planning usually stops at the edge of the woods. Every farmer must have fuel, fence posts, construction material, and it helps the farm finances materially to have saw-logs, ties and poles for the market—a market that is constantly making greater demands and better prices. Can this be done with an abused woodlot on poor land? Yes, and with far less trouble than an equal area of cultivated land demands, only the same standards must be maintained in each case. The extent of the past abuse will largely determine the length of time that will be required to bring the woodlands back to their highest capacity of yield, and a well-planned system must be followed consistently to get the best results.

Any land owner of the State may apply to the State Forester for an examination of his woodlands, with a view to introducing improved forest management. At the first opportunity the State Forester will make the examination, having previously arranged with

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MINE SAFEGUARDS DEFICIENT

French Investigator So Reports Concerning American Mines.—Visited Monongah, W. V.

Returning from the United States where he was sent by the Government to investigate the numerous coal mining disasters of that country, M. Taffanel has reported that the arrangements for safeguarding the lives of workers in American mines are of a most doubtful character. He declares that the conditions in French mines are superior.

The Taffanel mission was made in connection with the establishment, under the direction of M. Taffanel, of a special Governmental station at Lieven to make a study of inflammable substances present in the chambers of mines and which endanger the lives of the miners by explosions. The station has been in operation since the great Courrieres coal mine disaster in 1906 when over 1200 miners lost their lives. M. Taffanel made a special study of the causes of the explosion at the Monongah mine in West Virginia, where about 400 miners were killed.

SAFETY ON RAILROADS

New Law Went Into Effect On Last Wednesday

RAILROADS ARE AGAINST THE ACT

Companies Say It Will Cost \$20,000,000 A Year If Enforced.—Legislation Enacted One Year Ago.—Regulates the Hours of Work.

The law which went into effect last Wednesday that regulates the hours of service of railroad employees, and which the railroad companies say will cost them \$20,000,000 a year if enforced, reads in part as follows:

That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, its officers or agents, subject to this act, to require or permit any employee subject to this act to be or remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours, and whenever any such employee of such common carrier shall have been continuously on duty for sixteen hours he shall be relieved and not required or permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty; and no such employee who has been on duty sixteen hours in the aggregate in any twenty-four-hour period shall be required or permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least eight consecutive hours off duty; Provided, That no operator, train dispatcher, or other employee who has by the use of the telegraph or telephone despatches, reports, transmits, receives, or delivers orders pertaining to or affecting train movements shall be required or permitted to be or remain on duty for a longer period than nine hours in any twenty-four-hour period in all towers, offices, places and stations continuously operated night and day, nor for a longer period than thirteen hours in all towers offices, places and stations operated only during the daytime, except in cases of emergency, when the employees named in this proviso may be permitted to be and remain on duty for four additional hours in a twenty-four-hour period not exceeding three days in any week: Provided, further, etc.

NEW YORK'S DISTRICT ATTORNEY

One Time Stimulator of Inertia, Now Charged With Official Inertia, Timidity and Evasion.

William Travers Jerome, district attorney of New York County, says the Boston Transcript, continues something of an enigma. He has been one of the most powerful factors in arousing the best citizenship in behalf of reformed government in the greater city. By independent political methods he won public confidence and support to a marvellous degree; yet now some of his strongest supporters demand his removal at the hands of the governor. Ever since his re-election to his present position criticism has pursued him. He has been charged with official inertia, with timidity, with the evasion of unpleasant responsibilities. But if he has not been active in prosecutions to the extent that many desired, he has been fertile in defence of his own acts. There is personal interest back of this demand for his removal, and there may be something better entitled to consideration. One thing is certain. He is in no danger of being ousted through a snap judgment. The governor does not do things in that way.

To Establish Post Offices Aboard Ship

Full post-office facilities for enlisted men and officers will be provided on all war ships hereafter, if a provision in the post-office appropriation bill, is enacted into law. The bill authorizes commanders of naval vessels to detail enlisted men as mail clerks. Enlisted men so detailed will be responsible to the Post-Office Department.

The Canadian Pacific Road from Arcola to Regina, Saskatchewan, a distance of 75 miles, is a perfectly straight line from terminal to terminal. Another straight line is on the New South Wales government railway, 126 miles long. The Canadian National Transcontinental Road has a straight stretch of 120 miles.

It is computed that about 14,000 words were sent over the Atlantic on the opening day of the wireless telegraph service from the United Kingdom to Canada.

Contentment is the parent of delight.

CHRONICLES OF EMMITSBURG

Series Of Entertaining Articles Concerning Town And People

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT EARLY TIMES

Customs and Amusements Now Almost Forgotten Recounted by Oldest Inhabitants

ANECDOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF LIFE OF FORMER GENERATIONS

Amusing Narrative as Told by Mr. Nathaniel Rowe.—Is a Descendant of Veterans of the Revolutionary War.—Games They Used to Play in the Streets of Emmitsburg.—His School Days and How They Didn't Bar Out The Teacher.—How They Made Guns Fifty Years Ago.—Prefers the "Good Old Times" Although Well Satisfied with the Present.

THE CHRONICLE reporter found Mr. Nathaniel Rowe in his cozy home on Main street where he has lived continuously for nearly 65 years. The house is one of the oldest in Emmitsburg having been first constructed of logs like so many of the first buildings in the town. It was rebuilt many years ago and is now as comfortable as a modern house could be, while retaining something of the atmosphere of the long ago. In the dining room is a clock Mr. Rowe's grandfather had built one hundred and forty years ago which is still ticking out

"Forever—never
Never—forever,"

as faithfully as when its time was young. "They don't make them like that nowadays" said Mr. Rowe. "Things were made solid and good in the old days; they were made for service, not for show—they had no factories and no trusts then."



MR. NATHANIEL ROWE.

"Now, Mr. Rowe" said the reporter, "won't you tell THE CHRONICLE about those good old times so that the boys and girls in Emmitsburg may learn something of the way their grandparents used to live? What was Emmitsburg like when you were a boy? But first tell about the early history of your family in these parts and anything you can remember about them so that THE CHRONICLE may make of this interview a bit of the permanent history of Emmitsburg." "Well," said Mr. Rowe, "I will begin with my great-grandfather who was one of the earliest settlers in this county. He was a German emigrant and, with his wife, came to Pennsylvania in colonial days and lived first near Lancaster, Pa. At the time of the Scotch-Irish movement from Lancaster to Frederick county he came along and took up a large plantation about three miles below Emmits-

burg. He had three sons; Michael, Arthur, and George, who was my grandfather. He divided his farms amongst his three sons, and my father, Daniel, was born in the same house I was born in. My grandfather, George Rowe, fought in the War of the Revolution and he often used to tell me of the hardships they endured but I can't remember much about it. I recollect he said they were camped through an entire Winter in a valley; the snow was deep and the soldiers had to carry wood for their fires from the Ridge a mile away. When his regiment was in camp near Lancaster, Pa., he often saw the great Pulaski, the Polish patriot who fought in the Revolutionary army and was killed at the siege of Savannah in 1779. My great-uncle, Michael Rowe, was a lieutenant in a Maryland regiment during the War of the Revolution and he also used to tell me stories of his adventures which I wish I could remember for your readers. A good many of the Hessian soldiers, who were hired by England to help her fight the American patriots, settled in Frederick county after the war was over.

"I lived the life of the average country boy in those days. We suffered some hardships but not more than many a boy does now who lives on a farm. It wasn't very comfortable, for example, to get up on a Winter morning and step with your bare feet into a pile of snow that had sifted in through the cracks in the walls and roof. I helped about the place, took care of the stock and went to school—a little."

"What did they teach you at school?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, not much of anything. A little grammar, writing, reading and cyphering—that's about all we got."

"Did the master ever flog you?" quired the reporter.

"Yes, like the Devil," responded Mr. Rowe with fervor, as though he had a lively recollection of the fact. "I remember one teacher named Haas I used to be afraid of. He had a leather strap cut into four or five thongs with a tight knot on the end of each thong. It was called a taws and let me tell you it could bite when it was laid on right. When a boy had been caught at any mischief in school the teacher would throw the taws to the boy and he had to carry it to the teacher who then applied it where it would do the most good. Once he threw the taws to me when I hadn't been doing anything bad. I picked it up, ran out the door with it and went home and never went back to school while that teacher was there. We had another

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THE CHRONICLE HARNESS PRIZE

Three Montgomery County Farmers Judge Mr. J. A. Matthews Winner.

It was announced when the conditions governing THE CHRONICLE Farming Contest were published that the contest would close on January 1st, 1908, and that the decision of the judges would be published, as soon thereafter as possible. The judges, all Montgomery county farmers, have made the award and Mr. J. A. Matthews is entitled to the prize which will be delivered to him this week. The decision of the judges is as follows:

We, the undersigned judges of the EMMITSBURG CHRONICLE harness contest articles on farming, report that we have carefully read all the articles published in the aforesaid paper incident to this contest and that in our opinion the article signed "Dock" is

entitled to the prize.

(Signed) Geo. H. Cooper.
John C. Cox.

Feb. 28th, 1908. Guy C. Marks.

In submitting their decision the judges wrote as follows:

"It might be well to say, by way of comment, that after an earnest and thorough reading and sifting of the above mentioned articles we found them to be papers of real merit, evidently contributed by thoroughly practical and painstaking farmers. This was especially true with reference to the articles signed "Dock" and "Wheat." We finally concluded, however, that "Dock" went somewhat more deeply into the whys in his reasons and explanations and should therefore be awarded the prize."

SPECULATION SERMON

Without Taking Risks All Would Starve and Die

FARMER GREATEST SPECULATOR

Reply to Association of Ministers Which Are Adopting Resolutions Attacking Exchanges.—Such Business not Sinful.

There is no greater speculator, says the Wall Street Journal in a sermon on risks, than the farmer. Agriculture consists in the taking of large risks, which is the very essence of speculation. Why is there every summer such solicitude all over this country regarding the crops? How closely they are watched! * * *

The growth of civilization, while it diminishes many individual risks, increases enormously the number of risks by making life more complex and varied. The development of the great system of transportation in all its branches has added to the number of risks. We can travel faster than our forefathers could, but we do so at greater risk. Banks by their facilities of credit have enormously extended the power of enterprise, but with correspondingly bigger risks. Wall Street speculation, which is essentially a department of transportation, promotes the rapid development of civilization, but with the inevitable penalty of risks.

If nobody took risks, if nobody speculated, we should all starve and die. It is the law upon which our very existence depends, that we must speculate. America would not have been discovered, explored, colonized and made into a powerful nation without speculative risks.

The Bishop of Peterboro, England, being asked to join a movement to abolish speculation, replied that there was no commandment against speculation, and it was no part of his duty to create any new sins. All this is respectfully submitted to those associations of ministers which are now adopting resolutions attacking the exchanges where transactions in futures or on margins are conducted.

TROUBLES IN THE PATENT OFFICE

First Case of Official Crookedness in That Institution in 118 Years.—Three Arrests Made.

Last week for the first time in 118 years, there was a case of official crookedness unearthed in the Patent Office. It had to do with electric lights, and the inventor, the lawyer and one of the assistant examiners were all placed under arrest. It is stated that the patent application of the inventor had been altered, and the prior application of another man substituted for it with the connivance of the examiner, making it appear that the later man had the prior claim to a valuable invention. The case will have to be threshed out in court, but the interesting point is that it is the first time in over a century that there has been even a hint of wrong doing in the greatest patent office of the world.

The Norwegian postal authorities have under consideration an application for permission to print advertisements on the back of postage stamps. It is proposed to devote the proceeds to the erection and maintenance of a sanitarium for consumptives.

Unerring Nature

Those amiable zealots who are anti-tobacco and anti-alcohol, anti-opium, and all the rest of the catalogue, fail to understand that what human nature wants human nature is going to have, and almost always what human nature wants is, in moderation, good for human nature.—Singapore Free Press.

Both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads says the Philadelphia Press have decided to restore the half-rate concession to clergymen. A good and sufficient reason for this, even if there were no other, is the fact that all our railroads need the prayers of good people, that they may see the error of their ways.

No Arctic explorers ever have colds until they return to civilization. Then, one and all, they are prostrated by severe influenza.

A stranger often exceeds a friend in kindness.

CHINA'S WAIL

Against Japanese In Manchuria

HIGH HANDED POLICY

China Wants International Agreement Enforced

UNITED STATES APPEALED TO

Fleet in Pacific and Action of Administration in Sending it May Force Roosevelt to Take Nomination.—Speedy Show Down Expected.

China has appealed to the United States against Japanese aggression in Manchuria. Just what the result will be it is impossible to say, but it will not tend to smooth the relations between this country and Japan. The United States was the first champion of the "open door" in China. It was the conception of the late Secretary of State, John Hay and saved the big jelly-fish empire from partition into "spheres of influence" among the European powers about the time of the Boxer uprising. It was a proposal that was not accepted with very good grace by the Powers and yet was a thing that none of them could openly turn down. Since then there has been the remission of part of the Boxer indemnity by the United States and these things have caused China to look on this country as the nearest approach she has to a real friend in the family of nations. Thus she has turned to the United States in the Japanese trouble.

It will be remembered by everyone that when Japan engaged in her war with Russia, she specifically disclaimed any intention of territorial aggrandizement. The war had scarcely started when she took actual and forcible possession of Korea on the plea of military necessity, which was sound enough at the time. But she has since clinched her hold on that country and has made it a Japanese province. As to Manchuria, she never had any business there except as a battle ground with Russia. She never even claimed to have. But since the war is over, she has stayed in Manchuria and has administered the country as though it actually belonged to her instead of to China.

Her only response to the timid appeals of China to vacate has been to discriminate in railroad rates, customs, and every other way, not only against all Europeans, but against the Chinese themselves, and has wholly ignored the so called open door policy in this important section of the Chinese Empire. It is against this aggression that China has appealed to the United States, and Minister Wu, now on the way to Washington, is bringing with him a formal petition which he will lay before the State Department. The United States must either insist on Japan's respecting the international agreement to which she was a party or must wash her hands of the whole duty of leadership in the Orient. This would mean not only abandoning all hopes of Manchurian trade and it is an immense trade well worth contending for, but probably it would encourage the European powers

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CHANGES IN BASEBALL RULES.

Sacrifice Hitting of Long Flies to be Encouraged.—Players not Permitted to Soil New Balls.

Several changes were made in the playing rules at the meeting of the joint committee from the National and American Leagues of baseball clubs, two of which are important. The first provides that a sacrifice hit shall be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out, or one is out, hits a fly ball that is caught, but results in a run being scored. This will tend to improve team batting, as the batsman will be able to hit a long fly and be put out and not have his average marred. The other prevents a new ball being soiled by any player. It has been the custom of pitchers to soil a new ball so that it can be more easily handled, and there has been a good deal of complaint over the custom. The remedy for the new rule is simple, for all that will be necessary to overcome the disadvantage will be for the makers of the ball to stop putting gloss on it.

