Issued Twice a Week—Tuesday and Friday

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$1.00 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 3, 1912. VOL. 81—NO. 52

Local Items Of Interest

Capt Samuel D. Helman died Sunday at Emmitsburg.

A terrific rain storm visited this city about 5 P. M. yesterday.

Mr. Elmer Davis, of Reisterstown, visited friends in Bird Hill Sunday.

The September terms of Frederick and Howard county courts began yesterday.

Miss Mamie Shipley, of Bird Hill, who has been visiting relatives in Baltimore returned home Saturday.

Miss Nellie Shipley, of Bird Hill, returned to Baltimore Sunday where she will spend the winter.

Mr. U. G. Heltibridle has a very artistic electric sign in front of his barber shop.

The Misses Gunther, of Baltimore, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Jesse Chrest, of Penn. Ave., this city.

A concrete curb and gutter is be laid in front of the Methodist Protestnat Church, this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Hunter, of Waynesboro, Pa., are spending some time in this city.

Several of our residents have been robbed of their door mats. The thief's "hobby" seems to be door mats.

Messrs Herr and Babylon, of this city, are showing some fine vehicles at Timonium fair.

Mr. John S. Devilbiss, of Baltimore, is visiting his son, Mr. Wm. C. Devilbiss, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Newton, of Baltimore, visited relatives in this city Sunday.

Mr. Joseph Stewart, of Pittsburgh, is visiting his brother, Mr. Charles E. Stewart, of E. Green street, this city.

Mr. Luther Uppercue, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends in Bird Hill.

The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association is holding its annual meeting to-day at Pen-Mar.

An electrical storm passed over this city and the southern part of the county Sunday night.

Cumberland's home—coming week began Sunday night when the entire city was illuminated.

Mr. Jarrett Shauck, of Baltimore, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Shauck of near Mechanicsville Sunday last.

Miss Lillie Shipley, of Reisterstown, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Shipley, of Bird Hill, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dohnea Nygren and family, of this city, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Shauck and family, of near Mechanicsville.

Six horses belonging to William T. Scrivenor, of Dayton, Howard county, were killed yesterday afternoon by lightning.

Mr. Willard Anderson, of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. Benton Myerly, of near Uniontown, from Saturday till Monday.

Miss Annie E. Kinzer, of this city, who has been visiting friends in Canada and New York state, will return home shortly.

A subscription dance was held last night at the Main-Court Inn. Miss Anna Shriver and Mr. J. Thomas Anders furnished the music.

Miss Beulah Shauck, who has been spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Shauck, of near Mechanicsville, returned to Baltimore, Sunday.

Bishop Charles C. Grafton, of the Fond du Lac Protestant Episcopal Church died Friday morning. He was a former rectorofSt.Paul's P. E. church of Baltimore.

Mr. Edward Bollinger and parents of East View spent Sunday with Mr. Bollinger's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Welch, of Bird Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Myers, who have been at the Kreglo boarding house, E. Main street, will go to housekeeping in the house of Mr. J. Edwin Weaver, opposite The Westminster.

The Deer Park Sunday school, of Smallwood, held its annual picnic in the grove adjoining the church, Saturday afternoon and evening and it was largely attended. The music was furnished by the Smallwood Orchestra which rendered some very fine selections.

The Rocky Ford Colorado Enterprise of August 23, 1912 stated that a Mr. R. V. Waterman, of near there thrashed five acres of oats from which he got 578 bushels. He estimates that he fed his stock 25 bushels before thrashing, so that the yield from his field averaged better that 120 bushels to the acre.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brandenburg, of near Woodbine, this county, gave a musical August 29, 1912, in honor of their guests Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Smith, of Hot Springs, Arkansas. Among those present were: Messrs and Mesdames C. J. Burdett, Bradley Leatherwood, Wm. Brandenburg, Basil Dorsey F. J. Brandenburg, H. B. Pickett and J. Mahlon Grimm; Mesdames Amanda Musser, of Alpha. Rachel Penn, John Conaway and J. O. Buckingham; Misses Rose Murray, of Washington, D. C., and Lula Buckingham, and Mr. R. J. Brandenburg, of Mt. Airy.

The Vermont election for state officers is being held to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Leo Spurrier, of Mt. Airy, visited Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Brooks, of this city, Sunday.

The Chautauqua is something you should not miss. Get you tickets at this office.

Cardinal Gibbons is visiting the families of Messrs B. F. and T. H. Shriver, of Union Mills, this county.

Rev. W. H. Hetrick and family, of this city, returned Friday from their vacation.

Memorial services for General Booth, the late Salvation Army leader, were held in many parts of the state.

Miss Isabelle Bell and Mrs. Hill, of Catonsville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Yingling, of W. Main street, this city.

Rev. J. N. Holt was re-elected Friday president of the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Rev. W. L. Seabrook, of this city, delivered an address yesterday at the Northeast fishing shore, Baltimore county, to camp No 9 P. O. S. of A.

Mr. Vincent Power, of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad engineering corps, visited relatives in this city Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Thompson, of Baltimore, visited Mrs. Thompson's brother, Mr. Wm. Shriver, of Avondale, this county, Sunday.

Mr. Milton P. Myers, of Bachman's mill, has purchased the residence of Mrs. Mary Schaeffer, situated on W. Main street, this city.

All of the typhoid fever patients are doing as well as can be expected. Some are recuperating while others are still suffering from fever.

Mr. Edward L. Kaufman, of Baltimore, who purchased the Sarah Morelock farm, near this city, visited friends and relatives, near this city Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Luther Lambert, of Baltimore, visited their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Levine Price, of this city, Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs Luther and Ray Gerwig, of North avenue, Baltimore, spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. Wm. H. Myers, of Liberty street, this city.

Col. Roosevelt has made a general denial of the Archbold Penrose charges. He quotes many letters and says Penrose is unfit to hold a seat in the Senate.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mitten and daughter Elizabeth, of Washington, are visiting Mr. Mitten's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mitten, Liberty St., this city.

Governor Goldsborough issued a pardon to Joseph America, colored, Howard county, sentenced orginally to be hanged for murder. His sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

Coleman Cook, of Baltimore, an engineer on the Western Maryland Railroad, was painfully injured Friday by falling from the running board of his engine in the yard at Hillen Station.

Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce and her daughter Allison, of New York City, the latter of whom is to be married this month, spent the week's end with Mr. Pierce's sister Mrs. Austin Gallagher, of the Carroll Orchards, near this city.

Yesterday, Labor Day, was a legal holiday and no mail carriers went out from this city. With the exception of the Chautauqua nothing of importance occurred during the day. Letters from our correspondents and our regular court house news will appear in our Friday issue.

The city users of the new parcels post system, to be started January 1, are likely to get some noisy mail when the delivery begins of live chickens, rabbits and other country products by mail. Fresh eggs and butter will also be handled through the parcels post.

UNION MILLS

Mr. George W. Yeiser, president of the Carroll county Sunday School Association expects to attend the convention to be held at Winfield, on Thursday, Sept., 5. An orchestra, composed of the following persons from this vicinity, will accompany Mr. Yeiser and furnish music at the convention: Messrs Harry N. Groft, Wm. E. Frock, Milton Morelock and Charles Leppo. Miss Treva Yeiser will be organist.

His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, has returned to Union Mills to again enjoy the peaceful rest and seclusion which a visit here always affords him, and is now the guest ofMr.B.F.Shriver.

Miss Bessie Shriver accompanied Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cunningham on an automobile trip to Winchester, Va., on Sunday and Monday.

Miss Carrie Yingling and her niece Miss Viola Wimmer, of Dubuque, Iowa are visiting the family of Ira G. Lawyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Bowman, of Hanover, Pa., were guests of Daniel P. Frock, last Sunday.

Rev. D. H. Newcomer, a former pastor, (now of Baltimore) filled the pulpit of St. Mary's Lutheran Church, Silver Run, on Sept. 1st.

The Silver Run and Pleasant Valley congregations of the Lutheran Church constituting the Silver Run charge, have unanimously elected Rev. J. L. Hoffman, of Scranton, Pa., to become their regular pastor, and a call will be promptly forwarded to the reverend gentleman.

The Chautauqua

One of our prominent citizens accepted an invitation to attend the Chautauqua, and after the program had been completed, he turned to his friend, and with evident surprise remarked, "Why, this is fine. I like it!" That seems to be the judgment of the entire community, Chautauqua is here, and is proving to be better than even its fondest friends had dared predict.

The Chautauqua exercises began promptly on time at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Mr. Harry P. Gorsuch presided and, after an invocation by Dr. C. S. Slagle, delivered what the platform manager declared to be one of the finest introductory addresses he had heard. He then introduced Rev. Geo. H. Turner, the platform manager in charge, who proceeded to explain something of the purpose and method of Chautauqua, and to set everybody at ease with a few happy remarks. The big event of the afternoon was the concert by the Italian band under the direction of Signor Salvatore Ciricillo. This famous band rendered three concerts during its stay to the increasing delight of the throngs who heard Ciricillo is nothing less than a genius, and under the spell of his inspired direction his band of twenty-five talented musicians rendered many of the world's masterpieces in such a manner as to win the most enthusiastic approval of Westminster's critical music lovers. It was a truly great band, and the memory of its visit will long linger with the throngs who heard it.

At the close of the evening concert George Luin Keiffer delivered his lecture on Gettysburg. Mr. Keiffer has a remarkable collection of some 125 beautiful slides, comprising views of the battle field, reproductions of paintings of that great battle, etc., many of which are beautifully colored. Mr. Kieffer is a recognized authority upon that crucial event in American history, and there was general regret that his lecture, which ought to have had a full hour, was confined to thirty-five minutes.

The Sunday features were ideal. In the afternoon Dr. T. H. Lewis conducted a brief devotional service, after which Ciricillo's band rendered an appropriate sacred concert. At night a union church service was held in the tent over which Dr. C. S. Slagle presided. The scripture lesson was read by Rev. Wm. H. Hetrick and prayer was offered by Rev. L. E. Bennett. The sermon was preached by the platform manager, who held the closest attention of the large audience of approximately 1000 people until just at the close of the sermon, a threatening storm caused many to hurry for their homes. Music was furnished by members of the several church choirs.

Monday brought a wealth of attractions. The series lectures delivered daily by Rev. Dr. Turner are beginning to be appreciated as one of the most valuable features of the Chautauqua. His general theme is "The Place of Religion in Human Development", and his lectures are leading his hearers into new fields of thought. Walter Bentley Ball pleased the musically cultured with his solos. But Dr. Frank Dixon was the bright particular star of the afternoon. His eloquence was so fervid and so virile, his thought so clear and his logic so convincing that his great lecture on "A Square Deal" will long be remembered and discussed. Naturally many did not agree with all his conclusions, but that only makes the lecture more valuable. It is the discussion that provokes discussion which is, after all, of greatest value in the intellectual life of any community.

At night, after a prelude of music by Walter Bentley Ball, came Karl Germain with his beautiful and bewildering evening of magic. For an hour and a half he entertained and mystified and charmed as only a consummate artist can do. The motion pictures which close each evening's program are carefully selected and very pleasing.

The coming attractions are of equal attractiveness and merit. Today comes Dr. Nacy McGee Waters with his great lecture on Daniel Webster, and the Apollo Concert Company,—a quintette of talented musicians in a novel and pleasing program. Tomorrow comes the Ernest Gamble Recital party, a trio of artists of exceptional ability, each of whom has studied under the best European teachers, and has a record of more than ten years of unbroken success, and E. H. Gilman, a talented lecturer and author for the afternoon lecture. The Reed Oerr Recital Company will supply features. Reno B. Welbourn will deliver his famous scientific lecture, illustrated with many brilliant experiments, and the great debate on Socialism will be held. The debaters will be Hon. Wm. H. Berry, of Pennsylvania, and Professor George R. Kirkpatrick, of New York City. Friday will be the last day, and one of the greatest days, of the Chautauqua, bringing the International Operatic Company, an unusually talented and versatile quintette headed by Madame Tekla, who was the ranking soprano with Schumann-Heinke's last opera Company, and Mrs. George E. Pickett, the widow of the heroic Confederate General, in her eloquent lecture on "Pickett's charge at Gettysburg." In addition to these special features, the series lectures by Lr. Turner will be given at two o'clock each afternoon, and the motion pictures each night.

The Chautaqua is a success. It is a fine thing for our community. Let us all help to make it a complete success, and thereby assure its return to Westminster next year. The management of the Chautauqua has given us more than we had been led to expect. Our community should show its appreciation by giving the Chautauqua ample support. A season ticket only costs two dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Armacost, of Chambersburg, Pa., Messrs Leister W. Armacost and C. Grant Webster and daughter Catherine, of Thurmont, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. George Mills and daughter Mamie, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mr. W. Russell Armacost, of Trenton, N. J. were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Armacost, of Park and Chase Sts., this city, Sunday.

MILES FIRES A BROADSIDE

General Pours Hot Shot Into Roosevelt

He Sounds Warning. Points Out the Dangers of the Political Crisis

Washington September 1.—Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. retired, discusses the issues of the national campaign and the attitude of Colonel Roosevelt in the following signed article:

Never during the history of our republic have its citizens been brought face to face with such a serious political condition. Neither have they been called upon to solve so important a problem as the one now presented to the American people. Such a crisis has never before been experienced in our country, and I trust may never occur again.

It is a question between constitutional government and communism. A question whether we shall maintain the institutions established by our fathers and the traditions that have been held sacred for more than a century or permit them to be destroyed. It is a question whether the Constitution, the statutes and principles of our government, created and maintained by the wisdom and patriotism of the past century, shall continue or whether all shall be thrown down and replaced by visionary theories impracticable ideas, and the concentration of all political power, with the control, of all public and private interests at the National Capitol. This for the gratification of the mad, selfish ambition of one man who for years has been aspiring and intriguing to become a dictator.

What a picture for the world! What a condition for the serious thought and patriotic action of our sovereign citizens! It is far more important and vital than local issues or partisan politics. For more than a century the great republic has developed and prospered as no other nation has during the world's history. It has attracted capital from all other countries and has become the home of the intelligent and prosperous as well as the oppressed, from every part of the globe.

Under our Constitution and system of representative government, principally administered by two great political parties, our country has been blessed with an almost continuous career of prosperity. Yet we are told that our Constitution now acknowleged the world over as the greatest ever framed by human wisdom, is defective and should be made subject to frequent and sudden changes according to the caprice of a majority of our voting population and that the two great narties that have contributed so much to the welfare of the nation are inefficient and worthless. Notwithstanding this, in accordance with a well-established custom, the two great political parties have held their national conventions, published their declaration of principles, and designated eminent statesmen as candidates for the highest position of trust and responsibility, men who will command the respect and confidence of the American people.

For months an ex-president struggled to become the candidate of one of these conventions.

To the Republican party he is indebted for all that he is, and from that party and the American people has received the highest honors to which he was never entitled. Not being successful we now see him ruthlessly trying to destroy his own party and the sacred traditions of our government, and openly and unblushingly violating his own sacred word of honor. I trust that our countrymen will think deeply and act wisely before they permit our government to follow the fate that has befallen other republics.

No upsurper or despot ever succeeded until the people of the country were in a condition and mood to pass under the tyranny of a dictator. The change from servitude and oppression on the part of a people to liberty and independence is wrought by violent deeds and great sacrifice.

The change from democracy to despotism is slow, subtle, insidious and fatal. The unsurpation, the tyranny, the spoiliation of the Caesars, the two Napoleons, Cromwell, Robespirre and and Diaz, was all accomplished under the name and pretense of a republic. False prophets have arisen and demagogues have flourished, but never before has one appeared in our country possessing the worst elements of both, and at the same time consumed with his own selfish ambition. This is the true character of Theodore Roosevelt, the present candidate of his own misnamed Progressive party. The American citizens need only to look at his record to recognize the most colossal fraud that this country has ever produced and the most unfit man for the responsible and dignified office of president. Lacking the qualities and characteristics requisite to a proper discharge of the duties of that high office, and having an excess of such as positively disqualify him.

In order to deal fairly with him on a basis of facts undeniable it is necessary to present him in his true light, as:

Roosevelt, the lover of strife—one who pretends to despise men who do not "love to fight," with whom virility lies only in the desire to kill something inspiring in the minds of our youth a most destructive and demoralizing disposition.

Roosevelt, the pretender—claiming honors he never won, depriving worthy and heroic men of just fame and credit they had earned by noble deeds and great sacrifice.

Roosevelt, the adventurer—delighting in hot-headed, reckless, insane acts; hence most unsafe as the official head of a great nation.

Roosevelt, the reckless—whose violations and disregard of customs, statues and international law were conspicious and notorious.

Roosevelt, the insolent—who dictated and interferred in the political affairs of the South American republics under a threat to make an unwarranted use of the military and naval forces of the United States against weaker powers with whom we were on friendly relations.

Roosevelt, the undemocratic—who did more than any other man living to destroy and dismember three republics, and is now seeking to undermine the great republic and establish for himself a dictatorship upon its ruins.

Roosevelt, the cruel—whose treament of manp persons in our own country and millions of people in the Phillippines was most unjust and heartless.

Roosevelt, the unsurper—who interferres in domestic as well as foreign affairs, who not only disregards the law, but in the absence of law assumed unwonted authority that involved the expenditure of many millions of dollars.

Roosevelt, the demagogue—who is creating dissension and disaffection among the laboring classes, and yet who is daily companion, supported by and intriguing with men of collossal wealth, whose fortunes have been drawn from the people through trusts and monopolies.

There is no character more despicable than a hyocrite. Yet here is a man railing against the trusts, who when in office prosecuted only a few that he thought unfriendly to him and protected the great majority of trusts of our country, and personally actually helped to create and establish the most colossal trust now in existence. He is constantly denouncing partism bosses, yet he is more indebted to them for his success than any other man of our country. He has been for years recognized as one himself. He traveled all over this country denouncing corporations when he was daily using without payment private cars and trains of corporations. Why does he not tell the truth about corporations, capital and labor? He knows perfectly well that the one man could dam our rivers, build our factories, foundries and railways. They had to be built by corporations created and controlled by our people though their various legislatures. All of the great industries of our country have been developed and established in that way, and it has brought billions of capital from other countries and afforded occupation, prosperity and happiness to millions of our people.

Do we wish to cripple and destroy our great industries, close our workshops, factories and foundries; paralyze our commercial avenues; close our savings banks; impoverish our people, and drive out capital, as it can be easily done, to other countries? He and every other man knows that labor in our country is today better paid, better housed, better fed and clad than laboring classes ever have been in any other part of the world. Any measure required for their betterment is within their own hands, and can be easily accomplished by their representatives in their municipal, state and general government. It is madness to create in the minds of any class of our people a disregard and want of confidence in their system of government that has for more than 100 years blessed the people of this country.

Nothing could be more injurious than to create a feeling of distrust and disaffection that must result in chaos and desolation. A man to gratify his own selfish desires and ambition, who would disregard or destroy the traditions and principles established by Washington Jefferson and Madison and maintained by their compartriots since that time, is a traitor to his country.

What we need is more business and less politics, more statesmen and fewer hypocritical demogues. I have faith that the intelligence and patriotism of our sovereign citizens will never follow such a leader. During his maladministration he did more to lower the dignity of the high office he occupied, more toward the centralization of power in the executive of the nation, than all the men who had preceded him and finally left the country in a state of financial panic from which it has not yet fully recovered. As this third term adventurer and his coterie of designing men are still most injurious and dangerous to the welfare of the republic, I trust that our people will awaken from the apathy and indifference which in some sections is manifest to the serious realization of the condition of our affairs, and I hope that none of our people will be carried away by the false theories and heresies that are misleading and most destructive.

The institutions, privileges, rights and advantages that our people now enjoy are too precious and sacred to be lightly considered. Our people must never throw down the ark of their sovereignty, the hope of humanity the citadel of our liberties and independence, the temple of happiness for all-mankind. Rather let us follow avenues of peace and true manhood and intelligent citizenship for the improvement of our condition as a race and the people, upholding, supporting and maintaining the supremacy of law and civil government, cherishing and preserving in all its grandeur and beneficence the blessed inheritance vouchsafed to us by the fathers.

Nelson A. Miles,
Washington, D. C., August, 1912.

Liberty street was nearly blocked Saturday morning with four horse wagon loads of wheat. Between 10 and 11 o'clock there were 15 teams standing on Liberty street waiting to deliver their loads at the Englar and Sponceller mill. The N. I. Gorsuch Son company was also kept very busy, receiving wheat. The farmers of this county are selling their wheat and are taking no chances on getting but 50 or 60 cents under a Democratic administration.

Industries of Westminster

The Howard E. Koontz Creamery

We would not pretend to write an article on milk and cream, or butter making. To do so would be invading a field of which we have scarcely any knowledge and we are content to allow one other than ourselves to do all the writing on that particular subject. We desire to say, however, that we are fully aware of the fact that butter making and cream separating has become a matter in which every one is vitally interested because the wise doctors tell us that germs, microbes and a large number of other "things" with unpronouncable names live and have their being in milk. When we were boys on the good old farm with its cool spring dairy little did we think of microbes when we went to the dairy to "swipe" one of mother's crocks of milk and take it down behind the barn to be enjoyed by a lot of hungry and thirsty boys. The hunger and thirst was sufficient to kill a microbe or a bunch of them. Those days have passed, however, and the cream separator and a lot of other things are in our "midst", and no one was quicker to recognize the coming changes than Mr. Howard E. Koontz, of this city, who has been in the milk business since boyhood.

The late Emanuel Koontz, father of Mr. H. E. Koontz, began "peddling" milk in this city while the late Civil War was in progress. He was then living on the farm of Jacob Mering, now owned by Mrs. John Galt, situated on the Uniontown road within a short distance of this city. At that time Westminster was little more than a large wagon hamlet and, as many of the residents "kept" cows we imagine the trade was not very large. However, Mr. Koontz kept on supplying his trade and little by little accumulated money until he was able in 1867 to buy a large farm situated on the Meadow Branch turnpike, at what is now known as Harrisonville, and for the next twenty years he supplied his growing trade in this city. In the meantime other farmers embarked in the business of supplying the residents of the town with milk and in the meantime too the labor of a large farm was beginning to demand all of Mr. Emanuel Koontz's time. Accordingly in 1880 he abandoned the city business and began shipping milk to Baltimore dealers. This was easier and took less time from the farm. Mr. Koontz continued in this way until 1890 when his son Howard took exclusive charge of the milk business and has given it his time, thought and labor ever since. In 1890 Mr. Howard E. Koontz began a regular creamery business at the dairy on the farm of Mr. Simon P. Weaver, situated on the old Plank Road near Frizellburg. The cold and clear water at this creamery flows from one of the largest and finest springs in this part of the country and the situation was ideal. That section of Carroll county is noted for its fine herds of milk cows and the richness of its soil and it took Mr. Koontz but a very short time to build up a profitable business. Being some distance from a railroad the establishment of a creamery in their midst was a great boon to the farmers of the community as it enabled them to dispose of their milk quickly, thus allowing them more time to devote to the work of the farm.

Mr. Koontz was young, industrious and ambitious and it was not very long before he was looking over the field to see where he could locate another creamery. He had lived near Westminster all his life and had been identified with the milk business all his life, and therefore, ought to be pretty well acquainted with local conditions. Anyway, in 1904, he resolved to take a chance on a creamery in this city. Many of our nearby farmers were shipping milk to Baltimore people from whom, in many cases, they received no money, and the establishment of a local creamery would give them a home market where they would be sure of getting their money.

The "Doubting Thomases" were on hand to discourage Mr. Koontz but he paid no attention to them. Having carefully thought out his plans he opened his creamery June 1st. 1904 in the building now occupied by Messrs J. W. Lockard and Son furniture dealers. The people of Westminster were quick to appreciate the privilege of obtaining sanitary milk and instead of the people being an accommodation to Mr. Koontz he has become a mighty big factor to them.

It took just four years to demonstrate the absolute necessity of an up-to-date creamery for Westminster and at the end or near the end of the year 1908 Mr. Koontz purchased the large vacant lot adjoining his creamery, located at Liberty and Green streets, and very soon thereafter erected thereon one of the finest creameries in Western Maryland. The building is of brick and built in a most substantial manner. The ice plant has a capacity of 800 tons per day 600 of which are sold in this city and 200 used for refrigerating purposes. The ice plant is the second one built here, the first being the 10 ton plant of the Westminster Ice and Cold Storage Company.

The creamery proper handles 200 gallons of milk and from 100 to 200 gallons of cream daily and its principle business is the separation of the cream from the milk as the butter business, which amounts to several hundred pounds per week, is confined to the local trade. The cream is shipped to Baltimore customers one of whom, Mr. Fred C. Stolpp, has been receiving milk and cream from the Koontz family since 1880. The capacity of the creamery is 500 gallons of milk and 400 gallons of cream per day. Mr. Koontz having built for the future, the wisdom of which is being demonstrated daily.

The business of the two creameries, one at Frizellburg and the one in this city, amounts to between $40,000 and $45,000 per annum and the payroll to about $4,000.

Mr. Koontz is a son of the late Emanuel Koontz and Louise C. Menchey and was born on the farm now owned by him, near Westminster, on November 30, 1867. Mrs Koontz is a daughter of the late Geo. W. Stoner, of Stonesville, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Koontz lived for a number of years on the S. P. Weaver farm near Frizellburg but for the past few years have resided in this city. In addition to the business of the two creameries, Mr. Koontz conducts his large farm, formerly owned by his father, near Harrisonville, this county, in all of which he has been eminently successful. His motto is: "Know your business and stick to it."

Democratic Investigations Costly But Useless

When the Democratis House of Representatives met last December it entered at once on a policy of "investigating" the way in which the Republican party had administered the affairs of the country for the last 16 years. Every department has been "investigated" by committees eager only to uncover fraud and to make campaign material. But in not a single department has anything been discovered that came up to partisan expectation. The failure to find campaign material has been complete.

More than a dozen investigations, which cost already $100,000 in the aggregate—with an equal amount appropriated for a continuation of various probes— have been under way since the Democratic party came into control in the lower body. At the beginning of the Sixty-second Congress, it was declared that the party would "show up the extravagances of Republican rule for the past 16 years". Nine ocmmittees on expeditures in the several government departments were set to work. Not one of them has produced anything in seeking control of the next House.

In addition to these nine committees, various special committees were set upon the trail of the trusts and other things supposed to be inimical of the public welfare. Chief among these was the Stanley steel investigating committee. It investigated for more than a year, spent $39,000 compiled a voluminous record whiich no one except the members of the committee has read—and made a report. There were nine members of the committee and five separate reports were filed.

The bills suggested by the Stanley committee have been referred to the promises "to give them attention when we take up the trust quesion."

Meanwhile, the Judiciary Committee has an apporopriation of $25,000 to conduct an independent investigation of the trusts, and has just started upon the task of spending the money.

The Pujo committee has been alloted $50,000 to discover the Money Trust. It has already spent $8,000.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, desiring frontpage publicity of its own has voted $25,000 to investigate the Shipping Trust.

The Hardwick sugar investigating committee spent $11,486 in investigating transactions a decade old, in which a number of now dead financiers figured. It filed a report a month ago which even its friends acknowledged was a "milk-and-water" affair. The report hasn't been mentioned since its presentation and will not make a hit in the campaign.

Especially disappointing from the Democratic viewpoint has been the work of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Interior—commonly called the Graham committee. This committee expended $10,472 on investigations of that department. It abandoned the fake Controller Bay charges; flirted a bit with the White Earth Indian reservation "scandal" and now promises to make a report sometime on the ancient Warren fence law controversy in Wyoming.

The committee on expenditures in the Postoffice Department collected a record of nearly eight thousand printed pages on the old Lewis Publishing Company case, which dates back to 1907. More than $7,000 was spent; no report has been filed.

The committee on expenditures in the Department of Agriculture investigated the Wiley McCabe controversy, the Everglades charges and the meat inspection service. Cost $3,216. None of the reports was surprising nor did the committee live up to expectations in furnishing campaign material.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Herbert R. Wooden, Hampstead, This County, in Maryland Suffrage News.

My belief in the enfranchisement of women rests mainly upon a fundamental principle which may be very briefly stated. In a republic in which the Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed the more universal the suffrage the more fully may the will of the people be determined. There may be—there doubtless are—reasons for limiting male suffrage, but I have not yet learned of any principle by which it can be applied which does not work great injustice and general dissatisfaction. If, then, universal male suffrage has been found most practicable, why not universal suffrage? Men will admit that as a class women are better than men. Then why limit the suffrage to half the population? I believe that if we can double the electorate, and at the same time raise it, we ought not delay in doing so. We ought to make it possible for the ballot to express the will of all the people as nearly as we can, and especially ought we not to fail to do this when we can at the same time admit to the electorate the better half of the population.

This is the one reason that most appeals to me, but anyone who opposes votes for women will soon discover that most of the arguments are against them.

I do not believe that the majority of women want the ballot, but I believe that under our form of Government it is a duty which they ought be willing to assume and which I am sure they will be patriotic enough to make full use of in the best interests of the State and nation when that duty becomes a reality.

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