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THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Elsewhere in this issue of the Sentinel may be found a program of the proposed celebration of the centennial of the National Anthem, the Star-Spangled Banner, to be held next year in Baltimore. The present seems a peculiarly appropriate time to call attention to this purpose. The whole country is throbbing with patriotic fervor as the reports of the fraternization of Civil War veterans, of the South and the North, on the historic field of Gettysburg, are sent broadcast in the columns of the newspapers into every city, village, hamlet and rural section throughout the land. And as the whole country—North, South, East and Westt— is thrilling with patriotic interest over this exhibition of fraternity and good feeling between the once estranged sections, now united under this one banner, the heart of the Nation will throb anew with patriotic fervor when it celebrates the one-hundredth anniversary of the immortal anthem. Only sympathy should be felt for the veteran of the Confederate armies who looks with tenderness upon the tattered banner under which he fought in the long, long strife and struggle between the sections, but now rejoices that he lives under the protective folds of the old flag and is able to subscribe to the sentiment, one country, one flag, one destiny, and can patriotically exclaim: "'Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

With this sentiment prevalent and deep in the heart of every American of whatever section the time has come to contemplate and prepare for the anniversary that will mark a hundred years since Key was inspired to write the soul-stirring words, fitted to music which admirably emphasizes the sentiment they so forcefully express.

It is not too much to believe that these words and this music inspired the defenders of the Union to higher courage and greater deeds of valor than they otherwise might have exhibited, or that, heard in their camps and on the field of battle by the Confederates, they weakened the ardor of many a soldier of the lost cause and made him again long to make it his own.

To conclude these reflections the Sentinel desires to call the attention of its readers to the fact that the people of Carroll county have a peculiar interest in the contemplated celebration, at least the right to a deeper interest than those of any other section of the State or country. Francis Scott Key was a native of the county. He was born where the village which bears his name now stands. A pilgrimage to his birthplace should be a feature of the celebration. Leading and influential citizens of the county should take up the matter and urge such a pilgrimage upon its projectors. Further, a movement should be inaugurated to have the site of his birth marked by a suitable memorial. He won a great and lasting honor by writing the hymn which has become, by common consent, the national anthem. Several monuments have been erected to perpetnate his memory in the minds and hearts of his countrymen though his best monument and the most lasting is the song itself. Even far-away California, among other localities, has erected a memorial in bronze and stone to show her apupreciation of the great service he rendered the country in the burning words which have caused the flag of the country to be greatly honored by her people, but no bronze or stone marks the spot where he came into being. This should not be so, and there has been no time in the past, nor will there be in the future one more appropriate than the present to begin a campaign for the purpose of correcting this omission and neglect. While the memory of the man, himself, is being fittingly honored it should not be forgotten that, while he personally gained imperishable honor, the lustre of his name should shine more brightly, year by year upon the place that gave him birthh.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Fourth of July, 1776, was a point of time, an epoch, that has exerted far-reaching influence upon the destinies of the world. It began the era in which the rights of man as man have been recognized and enforced as they never had been in the previous history of the world. Magna Charta, the great English charter of liberty, was wrung from Kingg John by the barons in the interest of a favored class and not for the whole English people. The Declaration of American Independence was a long step in advance of this. It proclaimed, without apparent thought of contradiction, the principle that all men are created upon an equality of freedom; that "they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Kings and courtiers probably sneered at this declaration and regarded it as an utterly utopian theory; but the events of the last 137 years have demonstrated it to be an inexorable truth. Not only in Free America, but throughout the civilized world is it recognized as a sound principle, conceded by kings, potentates and rulers generally, and it is even obtaining a foothold in heathen lands. Today, in our own country, it has a wider significance than perhaps the members of the Continental Congress dreamed it could ever possibly have attained. It applies to men of all races.

The Congress which adopted it was declaring against the oppressions of the English Crown and only gave its expression to its belief in the rights of man, as man, in the sense that he should not be governed without his consent; that he should not be taxed without a voice in the government that taxed him. The principle abides and the struggle to realize it fully is going on throughout the world. When the Declaration was adopted the right of man to property in his fellow-man was held by many, if not by all of the members of the Continental Congress who appended their signatures to the immortal document. They did not include African slavery in their denunciation of the wrongs the colonies were suffering at the hands of their king and of whom, therefore, they declared them independent. But it is otherwise now. The blot of slavery was wiped from the escutcheon of the country by the blood of its sons.

But, it is not alone in this respect that the country has advanced beyond the thought of those who pledged their lives and sacred honor to the principle enunciated on that memorable July day in 1776. The government founded on that principle a few years later has been changed in some respects and new issues have arisen. The Constitution has just been changed by giving to the people the right of electing United States Senators by direct vote, instead of through their representatives in State legislatures. State legislatures can no longer name electors of President and Vice-President, as they were once authorized to do by the Constitution, and which was done by the legislature of South Carolina for many years. It is even suggested that the President and Vice President should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of by electors chosn by their votes by States. Some of the States have extended the right of suffrage to women and have adopted the initiative, the referendum and the recall. These are some of the changes of which the men who passed the Declaration of Independence had no conception. They are mentioned not for approbation, because in the judgment of the Sentinel they are, to say the least of it, to some extent unwise, but because they are the outgrowth of the sentiments which found expression on the day American liberty was born. They may be temporarily carried to extremes, but those who fear their effect on the future of the government will cherish the hope that they will not go so far as to nullify its representative form to a dangerous extent.

But looking away from our own land to the lands across the sea what a mighty influence has that Declaration exercised in behalf of the masses of their people. Even the autocratic government of absolute monarchical Russia is feeling its effect. Serfdom was long ago abolished and now some little right of suffrage has been extended to the people. France is a republic, England, Germany, Austria, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and possibly Belgum have legislative bodies in which the people are represented. And this power of the people is growing, and, wonder of wonders, the great Chinese Empire has become a republic.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to connect this progress in according to the people of all these lands their natural rights with that Congress of America six score and seventeen years ago.

The celebration of the anniversary in a fitting manner is but a just contribution to the memory of the men who boldly braved the danger of an ignominious death and to the realization of the principle they so valiantly proclaimed.

Congressman Lewis proposes a big jump in advising that the parcel post limit of eleven pounds be increased to one hundred pounds. The propriety of so large an increase may be doubted, though Mr. Lewis has given the subject exhaustive study and perhaps is right in proposing this radical advance. His recommendation of the enlargement of the zones will meet with general approval. It was apparent in the very beginning that the division into 50-mile zones would be something of a handicap on the project. It may be questioned however, whether it will be wise for the Postoffice Department to engage in a general express business.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL, WHICH?

Occasionally, in an official government paper or document of some sort the name of the United States is used as if it were in the plural number, appearing thus in the phrase "the United States have," or, "the United States are." Used thus officially most persons would be inclined to accept it as the proper classification. But there is logical reason to believe a different theory. This is one country, one nation, composed, it is true, of many States, but the term United States is as much its name as is the word Canada that of its neighbor to the north, though that is composed of numerous previnces, or the word Mexico that of its neighbor to the south, though made up of many States. It would be manifestly absurd and ungrammatical to say "Canada have," or "Mexico have." Why then, if this be true, and United States is the name of a country made up of individual States, but still a single country, use a plural verb as its nominative? It is time to discard the practice and thus emphsize the fact that this is one country, with one flag, and that its inhabitants are one people.

Governor Goldsborough's decision to issue his writ for the election of a United States Senator, for the unexpired term of the late Senator Rayner, should receive the approbation of the people of this State, without regard to party affiliations. It will be remembered that a short time ago a great hue and cry was raised to induce him to calll the legislature in extra session, that a bill might be passed to provide for taking a vote to nominate candidates for the office at the primary election to be held in September. Very sensibly he declined to yield to the clamor, taking the common sense view that the exigency was not of sufficient gravity to justify the expenditure of public money required by such a proceeding. The Sentinel believed then that a Senator could be elected in November without the intervention of a special law to provide for it, and this view is held by the Governor and Attorney General Poe. The writ for that election will therefore be issued, a Senator will be chosen and will no doubt be seated. Senator William P. Jackson, it is said, is opposed to the issuance of the writ, a stand in which he is sustained by Senators Root and Sutherland. But the people generally will be with the governor in his determination to give them the opportunity to choose a Senator themselves. The principle upon which he has acted is a just one, and "let justice be done though the heavens fall."

THE CALIFORNIA CASES

Mr. McNab, United States District Attorney for California, is not the only government official in that State who was indignant at the orders of Attorney General McReynolds postponing the trials of parties indicted in the United States Court for alleged crimes against the laws of the country. Clayton Herrington, special agent of the Department of Justice, wired the President and recommended the removal of the Attorney General. He was suspended from office without pay, to be investigated for his temerity, in daring to criticise his superior. Both he and Mr. McNab are not chary in their condemnation of the Department of Justice, and the latter exposes the inconsistency of the President in approving McReynold's action, yet ordering the immediate trial of the cases which had been suspended by that action.

Herrington is a former judge and is in charge of the federal government's Bureau of Investigation at San Francisco. He helped District Attorney McNab to prepare the Diggs-Caminetti white slave cases, the postponement of the trial of which resulted in McNab's resignation and his sensational charges against the Attorney General.

Makes Fresh Charges.

Just prior to receiving notice of his suspension Mr. Herrington had dispatched the following night letter to President Wilson: "As a citizen of California I charge that officials in the Department of Justice and of Commerce and Labor, in disregard of judgment of the courts and in violation of law, have prevented the deportation of French prostitutes in this state. I demand an investigation of these matters, complete information as to which is on the files at Washington. On March 14 Secretary Wilson was informed about some of these cases."

In a public statement issued later Mr. Herrington said:

"The President approves in words the way McReynolds had dealt with the Diggs-Caminetti and Western Fuel cases. He disapproves in deeds by ordering the immediate trial of all the defendants, including those McReynolds tried to save. He ought, therefore to dismiss McReynolds and retain McNab.

"To sustain a Washington official whose decision he overrules and blame another for doing what he himself now orders done is not only inconsistent and unjust, but is a humiliating evasion of the responsibilities of his high station.

"McReynolds' explanation is even more pitiable. He protests that he is profoundly conscious that his actions were free from unworthy motives. So was Lord Bacon, who accepted bribe money because it would not influence him. There are influences other than financial ones.

"McReynolds' excuse is that the 'facts were not fresh in his memory,' and he blames McNab for not jogging it a second time. McReynolds needs a better memory, as much as the President needs a better attorney general.

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"However, my object has been accomplished. The Attorney General has been compelled to order these cases to trial forthwith, and the sinster influences to which he had yielded have been frustrated."

McNab's Scathing Analysis.

Mr. McNab gave out a formal statement, as follows:

"The President has accepted my resignation and the incident is closed. Even the eminent respectability of the President and his fulsome but necessary certificate of character to his Attorney General cannot change the facts. The Attorney General states that his reasons for continuing the 'Caminetti-Diggs cases was that the Secretary of Labor desired the presence of Mr. Caminetti, the father of one of the defendants. Why, then, did he insist upon continuing the case against the defendant Diggs, which had nothing to do with the case of Caminetti, who was separately indicted? Why was it necessary for Mr. Caminetti to be present at the trial in San Francisco when he was not a witness, and when his son was represented by seven eminent members of the California bar, one of whom has since been indicted for conspiracy to suborn perjury in the same case to save his client?

"The excuse given for the continuance of the trial of the Western Fuel defendants is that the Attorney General, who had had a secret and private conference with these defendants and their attorney, was fearful that they might be convicted and that possibly they might be innocent. If they were innocent they should have insisted upon being tried. If the Attorney General can thus declare men innocent in spite of overwhelming evidence submitted to two grand juries, he can as easily declare men guilty against whom there is no evidence.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AS JUDGE

"If the Attorney General is to be constituted a court for the trial of facts, the sooner the Constitution is emanded the better. If rich and influential defendants, with powerful political influence can gain access to the ear of the Attorney general and have their cases throttled and justice choked, then it is time that the American people should know it.

"The Attorney General had before him my repeated warning that political corruption was at work; that subornation of perjury had been practiced, and that if the Caminetti-Diggs cases were continued the evidence would be destroyed and that the power of the government to convict would have disapeared. He was informed that this office would be directly charged with corruption if the cases were postponed. With indifference to the rights of this office and the honor of the Department of Justice, he continued the cases until autumn.

SUDDEN CHANGE OF POLICY

"The President announces that the department will be rushed in hot-footed haste to try these cases. Why is it neccesary to hasten now when it was unneccesary to make haste a week ago? If it was right in May to tell me to proceed it was wrong in June to tell me to stop. If it was right in June to tell me to stop, it is now wrong to say that the cases must immediately proceed.

"Today I am driven to quit this office because my self-respect will not suffer delay. Tomorrow the administration will hastily proceed with the trial because it fears it will lose the public respect. I was ordered to postpone 'until autumn' and resigned because I would not obey the Attorney General's order to delay. Now, with furious haste and the expensive attendance of some special counsel the administration is to rush to an early trial. Some special counsel is now to be retained for a princely fee to do what my office would have been able to accamplish as a matter of official duty. The mass of evidence accumulated through months of toil may now be used to force a conviction of these guilty defendants.

WARNED OF CORRUPTION

"The Attorney General cheerfully ordered the continuance of these cases, in spite of the charge of corruption, in order that this office might bear the stain. He approved all the evidence against the two Western Fuel directors, whom he now practically acquits. One of these wealthy defendants, after securing a continuance, entered his office and the evidence immediately became insufficient.

"A jury sat for ten days taking evidence which the Attorney General neither saw nor heard, yet he feared that these defendants, while innocent, were in immediate danger of conviction.

"If Commissioner Caminetti can cheerfully be spared now, why could he not be spared three days ago? If there is such a feverish haste to now rush to immediate trial to vindicate outraged justice, why was it neccessary to drive a United States attorney from his office for objecting to corrupt and inexcusable delay?

"This matter has never been one of personality. It is simply a question of principle. If my resignation from office and the consequent rousing of public opinion will accomplish the result of convicting the flagrant offenders against the laws of the country, then I will feel that the effort has not been in vain."

Great alarm prevails in Naples owing to the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the start of which coincided with the earthquake shocks in Southern Italy.

Monday streams of molten lava were flowing from the crater.

HOMESPUN HOMILIES.

Gabe Toots sez:

There ain't nobody that gets as much free advertising as a leading citizen.

There ain't no more hopefulier feeling in young folks than that which springs up as hammock time comes around again.

The feller what knows it all has the hardest time trying to tell it to somebody.

If you train your ear to it, most of the noise going on is Bright Prospects busting a tire or something.

When you come to think of it, most of the loud arguments is among the fellers at the bottom of the ladder

The sure-enough real folks is real folks whether they ain't got nuthin' or are being annoyed by the investigating committee.

Love at first sight is the sort that fizzles out when it takes a second look.

There ain't a backyard that ain't full of children with lickings comin' to 'em that they ain't never goin' to get.

According to the figgers handy, once in 200,000 times the new brother-in-law was brother's candidate.

What's become of them old days when sisters used to quarrel about who was going to fill the parlor lamp?

The feller I always feel like voting for, if I could get him to run, is the one whose kids all run out of the house to meet him on the sidewalk when he comes home from work of evenings

No matter where you live, you've allus got a sneaking idea you can get rich by moving on to some other place.

About the most puzzling thing to me when I size up all the parents, is how young folks turn out as good as they do.

Girls as ain't "chickens" seldom knows any boy friends as use the word in just this way.—St. Louis Republic.

WHAT A HEN IS WORTH

The hen can't plow, hoe corn or split wood, but she gets there just the same. She doesn't cost more than a drink of whiskey and a plug of tobacco, but the can earn eight per cent. interest on $25 in a year and pay her board besides. The fellow who doesn't think she can earn more money than a grocery-store loafer doesn't know much about her.

Take an old speckled hen that has no raising at all, one which has been thrown out of a corn crib, kicked off a porch, and chased out of the garden by a worthless pup; just take that sort of a hen. She will pay expenses and make 52 per cent. a year, and that is more than can be said about a lot of cracker-barrel statesman in this country, who will not stoop to do anything short of running the government—Downs (Kan.). News.

Milton A. Sullivan

REAL ESTATE AGENT

90 W. Main street,

Has for sale the following:

No 1. Building Lot on John St. 33ft. front 198 ft. depth.

N. 2. Fine residence W. Main St. all modern conveniences, eight rooms, water and lighting.

No. 3. Eleven room, frame structure on W. Main St., all modern conveniences, fine location.

No. 4. Large new eight room house, three fine porches, slate roof, lot contains 1|4 acre. Price to quick buyer $2300.

No. 5. Building lot in West End of town. 40 ft. front, 140 ft. depth. to quick buyer—$100.

No. 6 Fine residence on East Green street.

No. 7. Building lot on Center St. 55 ft. front, 198 ft. depth.

No. 8. 122 1|2 acre farm, in a high state of cultivation.

No. 9 22 acre farm within 1 mile of Westminster.

No. 10 Stock of Groceries, and store fixtures, for sale, about 5 miles from Westminster, good location.

No. 11 Fine residence on Carroll St., with building lot attached, front, 68 1-2 ft. depth 183 1-3 ft.

No. 12. 90 acre farm, in a high state of cultivation.

No. 13. 103 1-2 acre farm, more or less, between Pleasant Valley and Hughes' Blacksmith Shop.

No. 14, 192 acre farm in high state of cultivation near Bloom P. O.

No. 15. 13 acre farm near Stone Chapel.

No. 17—20 acre farm within a mile of Westminster.

No. 18—7-room house with 3 acres of land. All necessary outbuildings. Within 3-4 of a mile from Westminster.

No. 19.—7 acre farm on Gorsuch road.

No. 20—42 acre farm near Westminster.

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