AMERICAN SENTINEL.

WESTMINSTER MARYLAND

The Republican Paper of Carroll County

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CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT

The first regular session of the present Congress began on Monday and on Tuesday President Wilson appeared before the Senate and House, in joint session, and delivered his first annual message orally instead of in writing. The message about matches, in length, the first message of President Cleveland, being brief, comparatively, and treating of but few subjects. For further information Congressmen are referred to the reports of the heads of the various departments. The subjects considered are: Our Foreign Relations—frankness and fair concessions manifest among the nations; The Mexican Situation—no peace possible until Huerta surrenders usurped authority; Currency and Rural Credits—urgent necessity of giving aid to farmers; Anti-Trust Legislation—special message on the subject promised later; Presidential Primary—radical change in makeup of nominating convention suggested; Our Insular Possessions—special consideration for Philippines recommended; Alaska—great problem to unlock this storehouse of the nation; Labor Legislation—protection for miners, railroad men and sailors.

Each one of these topics is treated briefly. Nothing new is disclosed in reference to the Mexican situation. It is now perfectly clear that the policy of the administration has been simply that of waiting the downfall of Huerta, to be brought about by a financial boycott. The scheme is working and it is probable that the Huerta government will soon be over thrown. What will follow that can hardly be conjectured. It will not be a guarantee of peace to the distracted country. A government may be set up that the President will be willing to recognize, but the probability is that any government following that of Huerta will soon be engaged in an effort to suppress armed rebellion against it.

An interesting suggestion made by the President would seem to be no concern of Congress—representation in Presidential nominating conventions. He recommends that all candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives be, in a sort of ex-officio manner, members of such conventions. At the first blush the plan looks meritorious, but there are objections to it that cannot be easily overcome.

In the consideration of other subjects the message repeats some well recognized principles and in that respect is somewhat platitudinous. It takes, of course, the Democratic view of dealing with the Philippines and tells what changes he has made in officials in the islands, substituting natives for Americans, as a test of the degree of fitness of the Filipinos for self government. He will probably be convinced by the experiment that that is yet a great way off.

The partizans of the President, who would approve any policy he might suggest, however absurd, are ecstatic over the message. But it does not surpass, in diction, matter, or recommendations the messages heretofore delivered by the Presidents generally.

OBJECTS TO FOOTBALL

In an address before the Johns Hopkins Engineering Society, on Monday, Dr. Joseph S. Ames, professor of physics and director of the physical laboratory of the University, advised his students not to play football. He did not say in explicit terms that the game interferes with studies, but his words bear that implication. He said: "I was seriously considering excluding from my work six students, and the surprising fact, gentlemen, was that all six men were football players."

The conclusion referred to is quite logical. The game is a strenuous one and requires much practi e to gain ordinary proficiency in it. Apart, too, from its interference with studies it is dangerous to life and limb. Within the last two weeks a student at Pennsylvania College was the victim of injuries, received in a game, that cost him his life.

JUDGES' SALARIES

A topic of discussion just now in the newspapers of the State and among the people is a proposition to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the judicial circuits, by the enactment of a bill to that effect at the approaching session of the legislature. There is by no means a concert of opinion for or against the proposed measure, yet it seems by the explicit terms of the Constitution of the State that the passage of such a law will be in direct violation of that instrument. To be sure, it has a precedent, as the salaries of judges were once before increased by that means. But it is a bad precedent, and should not be followed. The provision of the Constitution on the subject, in plain terms, is that the salary of no public officer shall be increased or diminished during the term of service for which he shall have been elected or appointed. It is probable that none of the judges now on the bench were in office when the law fixing their present salaries was enacted, so that there is no question as to their being entitled to this compensation. It would now be unconstitutional to set them back to the original rate at which they were placed by the Constitution itself. It is probable that most of those who contend that the legislature may properly increase these salaries would sing a different song if an effort were being made to diminish them. It should not be forgotten that Judge Alvey, one of the oldest jurists who ever sat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, pronounced the law increasing salaries unconstitutional. He was chief judge of the court when the bill was passed and for a time refused to accept the increase, but was finally induced to do so, though he had not changed his opinion on the subject. He simply yielded to the pressure which developed when every other judge in the State had consented to receive the additional salary.

But the constitutional question does not, after all, go to the main question involved—should the salaries be increased? If so, there is a perfectly orderly and lawful way by which that end can be accomplished. It is always in order to amend the Constitution by the votes of the people. If the members of the General Assembly are convinced of the need for such action, let them submit the question, in the shape of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, to the decision of the people by their votes at the next general election. Surely the necessity is not so pressing that a flagrant violation of the organic law of the State must be committed to meet it.

And just there arises the natural question: Is there a necessity for the increase? There is no doubt about the increased cost of living, but it affects officers of all classes, from the Governor down to constable and justices of the peace. In fact everybody is more or less affected by this condition. Why, then, it may be asked, select the judiciary as the only beneficiaries of remedial legislation? Why restrict all other officers to salaries not exceeding $3,000 per annum, unless otherwise provided? That is a knotty question. A $3,000 office is probably not worth more than two-thirds of the purchasing power it gave ten years ago. But it must be admitted that judges of the courts are in a different class from all other officers. They must be learned in the law and should be familiar with its practice. Most of them are so fitted by learning and by experience at the bar. They have foregone the rewards of successful practice, in most cases, sometimes, perhaps, because the salary of judge was greater than the income of the practitioner, and sometimes, no doubt, because of the honor attached to the station.

The salaries of the judges at this time are not really meagre. An associate judge gets, within a few hundred dollars of the amount paid the Governor, and the judges of the Court of Appeals $600 more than the Governor. Why increase one and not the other? One of the strongest arguments against the increase is a matter of fact—positions on the bench are eagerly sought by able and experienced lawyers throughout the State. Nominations and appointments to these high offices do not go begging, and it is certainly true that, as a rule, the State has a well equipped judiciary. The best that can be said for the proposed increase in salaries, therefore, is the increased cost of living and that leaves the propriety of the proposition an open question.

There is no doubt, however, that the only legitimate way to test it is to leave it to the people upon a proposed constitutional amendment.

AVOIDING THE ISSUE

It has become so apparent to everybody that business in this country is declining, that the advocates of the new tariff are compelled to notice the fact and are seeking all sorts of reasons for its cause, except the real one. They persist in expressing the opinion, whether they believe it or not, that the depression is due to other influences; that it is only temporary and that a revival of business will take place in the next springtime.

In the meantime factories are shortening their output, or closing down altogether; railroad traffic has fallen off and railroads are curtailing expenses by failing to add to their equipment and by discharging employees; thousands of workmen in the large manufacturing centers are being laid off and are facing the winter without employment. A resident of this city, who recently visited Steelton, Pa., informs the editor of the Sentinel that 75 to 80 per cent of the manufacturing plants of that usually busy and hustling locality are closed and silent and their workmen unemployed. This gentleman says the conditions are so serious that citizens are becoming apprehensive that it may become necessary to establish soup houses for the relief of the men and their families, as was done during the hard times from 1892 till 1897. A letter to the Sentinel from Mr. Joseph D. Brooks, enclosing clippings of Chicago papers, reflects about the same story for that locality. Several thousand workmen in the steel plants at Gary, South Chicago and Joliet have been laid off by the shrinkage of orders for the products of those industries, and the men are walking about the streets, vainly seeking work in other directions.

It is not only in steel plants, however, that depression is being felt. Many other industries are suffering. The partizans of a low tariff affect to find other causes for this condition, but their arguments are sophistries. We are only having history repeat itself, as was shown by the leading editorial in last week's Sentinel.

And what is being gained by the workingman for this sacrifice of his means of livelihood? The cost of the real necessaries of living has not been appreciably affected by the low tariff. The foreign producer is reaping the benefit of the reduced customs duties by adding the difference between them and the old tariff duties to his profits and the American consumer gains nothing by the change. Canadian cattle, which formerly paid a duty of $10 per head, now come in free; but there is no reduction in the price of beef. The government of the United States is simply making a present of $10 to every Canadian who sends a hoof across the border. But let the American cattle raiser attempt to shut out Canada cattle, or to hold the home market by reducing prices, and he will straitway meet a deeper cut from the Canada side. It is a little surprising that the Canadian has not already made a slight reduction in cattle prices. But he really does not need to do so. The supply is not yet in excess of the demand and he is at liberty to make the extra $10 per head, without depressing the market. Should a time to the contrary of this ever come, he will be in a position to make the fur fly from his American competitor at a lively rate.

But the worst feature of the new tariff is its effect in diminishing the production of American factories and thus throwing American workmen out of employment. The protection of this class of American citizens is paramount to every other consideration in the imposition of tariff duties. That the new tariff fails in that respect is too apparent to be successfully denied.

PEACE ON EARTH AND THE HOLIDAY RUSH

It may seem trite to keep on talking about the evils of the holiday rush. But when a social practice becomes intrenched in such a way as to cause human suffering and economic waste, there is satisfaction in hammering away on a theme that is old and yet always vital.

The Christams gift habit was started as a manifestation of the spirit of the Prince of Peace. Christmas is the day of "Peace on earth, good will to men." It signifies the laying aside of all cruelties and harshnesses, the prevalence of the spirit of brotherhood, of kindness, of consideration for the needs and rights of others.

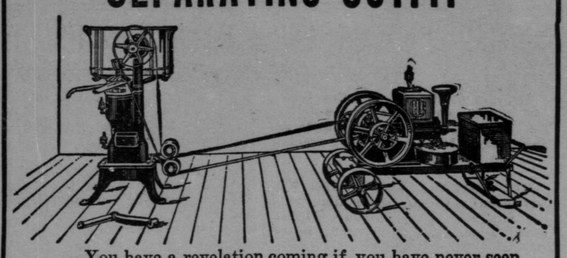
Yet this so-called Christian world continues year after year to practice certain habits in the buying and sending of gifts, that impose the most nerve wrecking toil on hundreds of thousands of people.

For a week previous to this holiday of joy and good cheer, the life of postal clerks, mail carriers, shopgirls, in all large towns and cities, is one of drive, hurry, worry, scurry, loss of patience and temper, late hours, hasty feeding, lack of sleep. It leaves them physically and nervously depressed. The experience is dreaded for weeks, and is a nightmare to many persons of sensitive temperament and frail physique.

And yet knowing all this, realizing it perfectly, people still keep on year after year buying a mess of gifts the week before the holiday, and clogging the mails and expresses with this futile accumulation of packages. It is a queer reflection on the common sense, the human sympathy of the American people, and suggests a great big wide yellow streak of selfishness running through the national temperament.

It all goes to illustrate that many of the abuses of civilization are due to absorption in our own concerns. The interest of your neighbor is forgotten. Every one admits the justice of the plea for early buying and mailing of gifts, but the greater proportion of the public will not put it into effect. Some are so hard up for ready cash that they cannot. Let every one else think how the other fellow feels.

A NEW BLUEBELL POWER SEPARATING OUTFIT



You have a revelation coming if you have never seen our Bluebell power separating outfit. By means of a new power drive attachment on the separator it is possible to drive direct from the engine without causing any vibration of the separator bowl. This arrangement will save you time and money in your dairy work.

Outside the dairy this little Hopper-cooled, 1-H. P., I H C gasoline engine can be used in a hundred time-and money-saving ways. It will grind feed, pump water, shell corn, turn the grindstone. The special back gear pulley attachment will run any hand turned machine at the proper speed.

WE HAVE THIS SEPARATOR IN SIZES FOR ALL DAIRIES.
Bluebell Cream Separators are made in four sizes

No. 1—Capacity, 350 pounds of milk per hour. No. 3—Capacity, 650 pounds of milk per hour.
No. 2— " 450 " " " No. 4— " 850 " " "

We cannot begin to tell you how good this outfit is—come in and examine it, and see for yourself.

FARMERS SUPPLY CO.
WM. T. KIMMEY, Mgr. 11-13 Liberty Street, Westminster, Md.

HOLIDAY PRICES FROM THE
SULLIVAN GROCERY

3 cans Shriver's Peas	25c	2 lbs. 15c Peaches	25c
3 cans Shriver's Corn	25c	6 bars Circus Soap	25c
3 cans Shriver's String Beans	25c	8 rolls Toilet Paper	25c
3 cans Fancy Tomatoes	25c	BANANAS AND LEMONS	
3 lbs. Butter Crackers	25c	2 lbs. Mince Meat	25c
3 lbs. Soda Crackers	25c	24 1/2 lbs. Flour	65c
FRESH OYSTERS		FANCY FLORIDA ORANGES	
8 bars Larkin's Sweet Home Soap	25c	Granulated Sugar, per lb.,	5c
4 boxes Larkin's Boraxine	25c	NUTS OF ALL KINDS	
4 cans Larkin's Lye	25c	FRUIT CAKE SUPPLIES	
One-half bushel fine Salt	25c	20 varieties of Candy at 10c per lb.	
6 lbs. Oat Meal	25c	20 varieties of fancy Chocolates at 20c per lb.	

Thanking you in advance for your Holiday trade, I beg to remain
Yours Truly,
MILTON A. SULLIVAN,
90 W. Main Street, Westminster, Md.
Phone 46 K

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Grandma's Salve, for boils and sores of all kinds. Try a box. Price 25 cents.
AUGUSTA J. BLIZZARD,
11 21 4-t Carrollton, Md.

LOCAL MARKETS

Market report corrected by N. I. Gorsuch Son Co.

Wheat	89c
Barley	50@ 50
Oats	42c
Rye	60c
Flour, Sea Foam (Patent)	$ 5.25
Bran, per ton	27.00
Middlings, per ton	31.00
Timothy Hay	$12 and $13
Mixed Hay, per ton	12.00
Clover Hay, per ton	10.00
Rye Straw, per ton	10.00
Wheat Straw	6 00@ 6 00
New Corn, per bbl.	2.75
Sucrene Dairy Feed	28 00@28 00

Market reports corrected by Englar & Sponseller up-to-date.

Wheat	89c
Bran	$1.35
Middlings	1.50
Cotton Seed Meal	1.70
Linseed Meal	1.75
Hammond Dairy Feed	$1.25
Dried Beet Pulp	1.40
Hominy Chop	1.50
Brewer's Dried Grains	1.30
Screenings	1.25

Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup conforms to the Pure Food and Drug Law; every bottle guaranteed. Sample free.
11 7 2-m

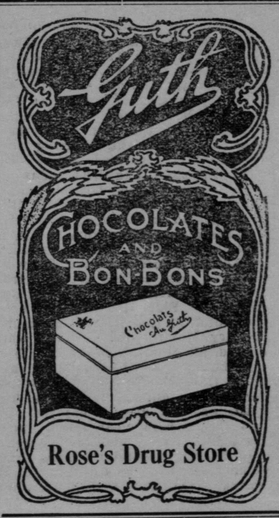
ELECTION NOTICE

The members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll County are requested to meet at their office in Westminster, Md., on **Monday, the 8th Day of December,** 1913, for the purpose of electing TEN DIRECTORS to serve one year and to take such action regarding amendments to the By-Laws of the Company, as they deem necessary.

The election will take place between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 M.

By order
C. CLOYD LYNCH,
11 21 3-t Secretary.

The Corn Club boys are raising a hundred bushels to the acre, but the old farmers feel that this is all wrong, as their grandfathers didn't do any such thing.



OPERA! OPERA!

You may be sure of seeing something worth while.

Phone 273, and ask what is on to-night.

"One of the most prominent life insurance companies is about to appoint a resident representative for Carroll County. Previous experience not essential. An unusual opportunity to a man of good standing and who is well acquainted in the county. Reply in first instance to The American Sentinel."
11 21 3-t

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

STOP!
Wasting Fuel Money

by throwing out ashes unsifted—continued fussing with inefficient, dust-creating hand-shakers or waste of the good fuel in unsifted ashes is no longer necessary—now that you can get the complete, compact, cleanly, up-to-date

HILL'S HUSTLER ASH SIFTER

Hill's "Hustler" takes all the work and dirt out of sifting ashes. Fits snugly on top of ordinary flour barrel or iron can, and is entirely enclosed so that no dust escapes. Its use

Will Save About 1-3 Your Fuel

You simply empty the ashes into the hopper at top, close lid, turn handle a few times, and the cylinder sieve sifts ashes and dust into barrel while the unburned coal rolls out into scuttle.

It is an absolute necessity in every home, especially where every dollar must do its whole duty. Why not try one?

D. S. GEHR,
Westminster, Maryland.

No. 1 Size fits ordinary flour barrel, and is for ordinary household use. See it at our store.

Westminster Deposit and Trust Company,
Westminster, Maryland.

Capital	-	$100,000.00
Surplus	-	129,075.43

4 Per Cent
Paid On All Time Deposits.

Does A General Banking Business.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian & Trustee
BOXES IN VAULT FOR RENT.

Any business entrusted to our care will receive prompt and careful attention.

DAVID E. STEM, President,
T. HERBERT SHRIVER, Vice-President.
N. H. BAUMGARTNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

I have just received a car load of
The Quincy Gasoline and Kerosene Engines
Both style Hopper Cooled and Water circulating Automatic draining, smooth running and easy starting

I HAVE A FULL LINE OF
DeLaval Cream Separators,
THE GEARLESS **New Ideal Manure Spreader**
handles top load three feet high, front and rear wheels track with wagon, spreads six feet wide.

New Holland Feed Mills, Ohio Feed Cutters,
Laundry Queen Washing Machines,
For hand, engine, water or electric motor power and farming machinery in general.

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Warerooms Market Place in rear of the W. M. R. R. Station.
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FRANK T. SHAEFFER
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General Repair Shop : : : :

¶ I am ready at all times to do any work in my line. Bids on heating and plumbing cheerfully given. Give me a call and save money.
C. & P. Phone 95-w My Work Speaks For Itself

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OF COURSE!

A Dozen Photographs, such as we know how to produce, make 12 splendid Christmas Gifts.

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Kodaks, Films and Dev. for the Amateur.
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