AMERICAN SENTINEL

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The Republican Paper of Carroll County

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THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AGAINST MONOPOLIES

From the Democratic Advocate.

The "Sentinel" Says: "The Republican party is thoroughly opposed to monopoly"; may we inquire, since when? The "Sentinel" must have been off duty during all these years when the Republican party was fostering and encouraging monopolies of all kinds, and today there is not one in the country that did not spring up under Republican rule, and in recognition of Republican tolerance and favor they were the largest contributors to that party's campaign fund. It never arrayed itself against monopoly, until the people arrayed themselves against it. Why, it was through monopoly that the Republican party lived, moved and had its being. What dope has the "Sentinel" been taking anyhow?

From the Democratic Advocate.

If, as the "Sentinel" claims, the Republican party is the only party that has placed laws upon the statute books to suppress monopoly, they were only legislating against an evil they themselves had created and promoted. Why did they not legislate against the source of the evil. If they had the power to do the former, by the same token they could have done the latter. Why did they not do it? Because for many years the alliance between the Republican party and monopoly was cordial and complete. It was its foster child, and a most liberal return it made for its rearing.

Both the above articles were published as editorials in last week's Advocate and may have been written by one and the same person, or by separate individuals, as they seem to refer to the same subject. The trouble with their author or authors is that he, or they, as the case may be, does or do not reason from fact and cause to effect.

In the first place, it may be admitted that monopolies had their principal growth under Republican administration, though they did not cease to grow during Mr. Cleveland's first term as President. But the Advocate entirely mistakes the cause of their existence. They were the natural outgrowth of the marvellous prosperity of the country under Republican policies. There were practically no monopolies during the good old Democratic days prior to the Civil War, when labor was a drug and manufacturing enterprises were few and far between. When America was principally dependent upon Europe for its manufactures of steel, iron and many other things and was perpetually in debt to foreign countries. When the skilled mechanic was glad for a daily wage of $4.00 to $1.50 and the unskilled laborer managed to subsist and support a family in almost abject poverty on 50 cents a day or less. The Advocate writer may or may not be old enough to remember this, but it is, nevertheless, true history.

The change came with the inauguration of the economic policies since persistently pursued by the Republican party. Factories were established in almost every line of products of the forge, the anvil, the loom and what not. Inventive genius was awakened and stirred to the production of marvellous labor-saving machinery, but the establishment of manufacturing enterprises kept pace with these inventions and the demand for labor at a living wage was rarely interrupted during all the years of Republican supremacy in the government of the country; so it came to be an established fact that in all the world the man in America who earns his bread in the sweat of his face is better paid and lives better than his brother laborer in other lands. Can the Advocate writer controvert that fact? Will he have the courage to contrast it with the condition of ante-bellum days? Objectionable as are monopolies they are certainly preferable to the poverty-stricken condition of the country under Democratic rule prior to the Civil War. But the Republican party does not favor them a whit more than does the Democratic. The country was for a good while ignorant of their growth or indifferent to their existence. Not very much was said about them, during either of Mr. Cleveland's administrations and, though during his latter term, the Democratic party was in full swing in both the executive and legislative departments, no law was passed to curb them. Nor was any effort made to enforce the law then in existence for their suppression.

But the Republican party had previously discovered their daangerous tendencies and the Sherman Interstate Commerce law had been enacted before Mr. Cleveland became President the second time. And it was a Republican administration that finally gave life and vitality to this law. Some efforts were made to enforce it during Mr. McKinley's administration, but it does not appear that it received much encouragement from Democratic sources. It was considered by prostate's rights people as an infringement of the Constitution.

But President Roosevelt took up the fight against monopoly with his characteristic energy and President Taft was no laggard in efforts to enforce the law. Many suits—hundreds of them indeed—were instituted and many prosecuted, and the authority of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in suits appealed to the Supreme Court from its action, has been uniformly sustained by that tribunal.

Yes, as the Sentinel has said, the Republican party is opposed to monopoly and has demonstrated that opposition by practical action. What has the Democratic party done to show its opposition, except its everlasting talk against the Republicans and its efforts to discredit their sincerity. Its Congress and President are just now endeavoring in their jealousy at what is being done under the Sherman law, to supersede that measure and to pass some schemes of their own that may or may not run the gauntlet of the courts, and may or may not be efficient if they do. As Senator Borah has said, "there is plenty of law now. What is needed is somebody to enforce it," as it was being enforced when the Democratic party came into power nearly eighteen months ago.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

The war in Europe has turned attention in this country, to a considerable extent, from Mexican troubles, and the exact condition of affairs in that country is not as clear to comprehension as it might be, if knowledge of it had not been interrupted by the greater and graver interests across the ocean. It may be reasonably inferred, however, that the Mexican problem has not yet been satisfactorily solved, and that no permanent peace is yet in sight. Carbajal, who has been acting as prvisional president, pending an agreement with Carranza and Villa for the election of an Executive and Congress, has been showing a patriotic spirit and a desire for the welfare of his country. But Carranza and Villa are at variance and there is reason to apprehend that the men who make up the forces of the latter are not enamored of an opportunity to abandon their career of looting and outrage upon defenceless citizens. Whether Villa really desires the establishment of a government in which the federal element shall have any share is doubtful, to say the least of it. The City of Mexico is open to him and there is no federal army to oppose him. Practically the Constitutionalists have been invited to take possession of the government. There would seem to be nothing to prevent them from doing so, nor to delay such action. And it may soon be taken. But what then? Will Carranza endeavor to become dictator? and, if so, will Villa oppose or thwart him?

About the only stipulation that Carbajal makes as the price of turning over the government to them is, that there shall be no punishment inflicted for past political offences or because resistance to the Constitutionalists. But would either Carranza or Villa observe a pledge to that effect? or, if they consent to an election will they permit it to be fair and free?

And so the day of peace for Mexico has not yet dawned. Revolution and bloodshed are yet in its air. But the time has past for American intervention, if such a time ever existed. The attitude of this country in the prolonged struggle has been indefinite and uncertain and its course would have been more effective toward the restoration of order if it had been more decided, one way or the other. Its shilly-shallying, under the pretext of diplomacy, has not been creditable. To have been threatening to strike, but hesitating to strike, displayed a weakness and indecision of purpose of which the American people might well have been ashamed. But now there cannot be many who will not feel that if the Mexicans will fight among themselves they should be left to fight it out.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

It may be conceded without controversy that Emperor William II, of Germany, is a remarkable man and in some directions, if not in many, a great one. He has done much to enhance the prosperity of his people and enlarge the sphere of their activities in manufactures, commerce, scientific research and otherwise, and in some of these fields has placed Germany in the forefront of the other great nations of the world. But to use a very trite and crude illustration, he is likely to resemble the cow that gave a large pail of rich milk and then kicked it over. But the cow's act was that of an unreasoning and probably merely a restless brute. But the Emperor acts with an intelligent purpose. His object is that of the aggrandizenent and enlargement of his empire, which was in no danger from any quarter. Russia was not threatening Germany in making preparation to protect Servia from destruction by Austria. The emperor was so well aware of that fact that he turned the bulk of his armies against France and invaded that country, with which he had no just cause of quarrel. And this he did without declaring war, and in doing it did not hesitate to violate solemn treaties, by marching his armies into and across the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and by making Belgium a base of operations. The inviolability of both Luxemburg and Belgium were guaranteed by Germany, France and England, and the invasion inevitably involved the latter country in the war under the treaty stipulations.

It is a logical assumption, therefore, that the ultimate purpose of the Emperor was and is the annexation and incorporation of the Luxemburgers and Belgians to and with the Germans. It may be further surmised, without a great stretch of the imagination, that Germany's war-lord has dreams of adding the Netherlands and Denmark to his dominions. His grandfather took a slice of the latter country as the price of peace in a war nearly fifty yeas ago.

But whatever the purpose of either of the powers involved in the gigantic struggle, the die is cast and the war is on and will without doubt be fought out to the bitter end. Italy will probably stay out of it. She has declared her neutrality, though a party to the tripartite treaty with Anstria and Germany. Her pretext, and it is rather a flimsy one, is that her treaty obligation is only to make common cadse with the other two powers in a war of defence. There are reasons, however, more potent than this, but which, of course, cannot be advanced. The Queen of Italy is of the Slavonic race, and the Italian people are generally hostile to any alliance with Austria.

The fight is therefore between Austria-Hungary and Germany on one side and Russia, France and England, with Belgium and Servia thrown in for good measure, on the other. England would undoubtedly have stayed out of it if that could have been done with national honor.

What the outcome will be no man can foretell. The Germans are great soldiers but their schemes to crush France before turning against Russia is apt to mis-carry. Of one thing we may be all advertised. The slaughter and suffering will fall impartially upon the humble men who make up the fighting strength of the armies, and to them should go out the sympathy of humane hearts in all christian lands. But God reigns and justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne. May He defend and give victory to the right.

AMERICANS MAROONED IN EUROPE

A large number of American tourists, estimated at all the way from 100,000 to 250,000 are marooned in Europe, without sufficient money to meet expenses, as their letters of credit are not recognized by bankers since the outbreak of the war. Many of them are said to be really suffering and the American consulates are overwhelmed with appeals for help. Our own government is acting promptly for their relief and Congress has appropriated several millions of dollars for the purpose. But it is not an easy matter to reach them with such assistance, and it is still more difficult to devise ways of getting them started homeward. Freedom of movement in the countries engaged in war is not permitted and travel is next to impossible. Just how this country will meet this feature of the emergency remains to be seen. The daily newspapers give us information on this, as well as upon other subjects, that cannot be accepted as entirely reliable, unless their readers are more credulous than careful in their conclusions. American ocean going steamships may be utilized to some extent for the purpose, but are not sufficiently numerous to meet the case. It is said that numbers of the great ocean liners of Europe will be leased from their owners and, flying the American flag, will be permitted to receive and convey the distressed tourists to their native land. But these steamships may not be permitted to enter the harbors of the belligerent nations, and, if they are, the travelers will find it difficult to reach them from the interior. It is a time of great anxiety for citizens of this country who have relatives and friends abroad, and general sympathy is felt for them as well as for the distressed and suffering ones.

Perhaps these tourists may have been at fault in not foreseeing danger, or in taking chances of escaping it. But that is a question not now to be entertained. Their country should go to their rescue, to the extent of its ability, regardless of the cost financially. The main thing is to avoid any act that would embarrass or entangle the government in the interest of any of the warring nations.

Very many of the tourists are abroad on their summer vacations and will be soon due at home to meet the engagements of their ordinary avocations. Among them are numbers of teachers who may find it impossible to return to their classes in time for the opening of the schools. These, as a rule, went abroad on personally conducted tours, with prepaid expenses, and are sure to be shrt of funds; and few of them are financially able to meet additional outlay in connection with their outing. For them there must be especial sympathy.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

While this country is not bound by treaty with any of the nations of Europe now at war, to observe neutrality, and hence there is no imperative necessity that it should announce its freedom from any purpose to perpetrate acts that might be construed as favorable to some and unfavorable to others of the belligerents, it was probably a wise consideration that prompted President Wilson to issue a proclamation, warning the American people to abstain from any act that might indicate a purpose on their part to give aid and comfort to either side in the controversy. Americans cannot be restrained from experiencing and expressing a desire for the victory of the side with which they may sympathize. But they dare not engage in any overt act that would call for the interference of their government, if they should justly incur a penalty at the hands of the injured nation. Our citizens are entitled to State protection when acting righteously, but put themselves outside of such protection by wrong-doing. It is to give warning to that effect that the proclamation of President Wilson can be considered wise and timely. As a proclamation of neutrality it is practically without meaning. This country will be neutral to the end unless it elects to take up the fray on either side. And that, it may be said, will certainly not happen. It would take a tremendous amount of provocation to change its attitude in that respect.

It will be otherwise with the individual citizen who undertakes for gain, or for any other reason, to act differently. The consequences in that case, must be on his own head. It may be iterated, however, that President Wilson has acted the part of wisdom in giving the warning of the government to its people to refrain from any of the specific acts described in the proclamation. The United States must, as a nation, be kept absolutely and entirely neutral in the awful crisis, and should use its utmost authority to prevent all citizens from any and every act of trespass upon that purpose. The President is to be commended for making this officially known.

BETHEL HEIGHTS

Miss Melva Penn visited her sister, Mrs. Edward Barnes, last week.

Mrs. Rachel Jenkins and son were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Haines, of Walnut Grove.

Mr. Ollie Haines called to see Mr. J. D. Miller Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Godman and children have returned to their home in Baltimore after spending some time with Mrs. G's. parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jenkins, of near Berrett.

Mrs. Oliver Buchman and Mrs. Beulah Pickett called to see Mrs. J. D. Miller recently.

Mr. Levi T. Haines is slowly improving.

Rev. V. K. Betts was a Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Levi T. Haines.

Miss Mary Betts was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Conaway on Sunday.

Mr. Zolan Carr spent from Friday until Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carr, of Salem.

Mrs. Shriver Pickett and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Levi T. Haines on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Haines and family called at the home of Mr. anti Mrs. Levi T. Haines on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barnes were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ira R. Davis.

Mr. Oscar Haines is suffering from the summer grippe at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Welsh and family, near Berrett, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robertson, of Westminster.

Miss Martha Robertson is spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. Chas. Welsh.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Miller, of Maple Spring, called to see Mrs. Eliza Goodwin, on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Chas. Welsh was a recent guest among friends and relatives in Sweet Air.

Health of community fair.

LAWN SOCIAL

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis T. Buckingham gave a lawn social July 29th at their beautiful home in Caledonia in honor of their son, Dennis T. Buckingham, Jr. and Warren L. Shipley, Jr., of Baltimore. The evening was spent in games and music. Miss Grace Wilson, of Baltimore, presided at the piano and rendered some beautiful selections.

Late in the evening excellent refreshments were served to which all did ample justice. Those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames Dennis T. Buckingham, Herbert Gorsuch and William N. Shauck; Mrs. Alvin Bossom, of Baltimore; Misses Grace Wilson, of Baltimore; Dona and Ollie Poole, Carrie Buckingham, Carrie Griffee, Martha Zentz, Mabel A. C. Shipley, Edith Myers, Elizabeth Powder, Ella and Oneta Weiss, Grace Bush and Alice Arnold, Messrs. Brice Poole, Jarret Shauck, Berry Buckingham, Ray Brown, Dennis T. Buckingham, Jr., Harry Myers, Melville Shauck, Warren L. Shipley, Jr., Herman and William Shauck and Vernon Stocksdale.

Few people write letters from the summer resorts. It saves valuable time to call up the old man by long distance and get him to reverse the charge.

The University of Minnesota extension course teaches short story writing. After reading the summer fiction numbers of several magazines, it would seem as if any correspondence school could teach the art in three weeks.

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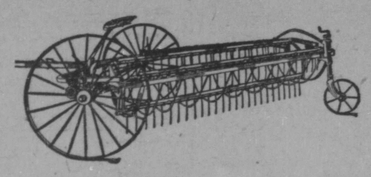
A man with any sentiment will certainly take the kids to the circus, so that they can hear the godd old jokes that used to be sprung when he was a boy.

The Osborne Line



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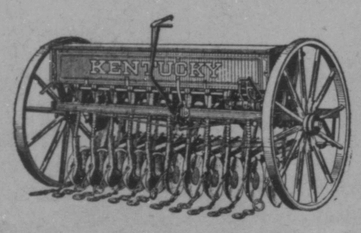

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