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The Republican Paper of Carroll County

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THE FURST LEE WRANGLE

Mr. Blair Lee was not content to follow Mayor Preston's advice to Democratic politicians, and let Mr. Frank A. Furst's criticism of his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination pass unnoticed. An opportunity to strike back was given him, by an invitation to address the Democratic Club of the Eighth Ward of Baltimore, and the occasion was improved, so to speak, by holding Mr. Furst up to public opprobrium as a member and friend of corporations. Mr. Furst, it is to be remarked, is the head of a Baltimore dredging company which has carried successfully through some big contracts. 90 per cent of which have been done in other States. Draining the Everglades in Florida, and digging the Cape Cod canal, were among these contracts, and so well has the company maintained its character for enterprise and for doing good work, that it stands about the head of corporations in that sort of business. But Mr. Lee could say nothing worse about Mr. Furst than to show him up as a successful contractor, who has made money, and as what, for want of a better word, may be called a corporationist.

And by that sign Mr. Furst adds to his former estimate of the Senator, the opinion that he is a demagogue. He uses the words "demagogic dexterity" and "pharisaical self laudation" in describing Mr. Lee, in a statement published in the Baltimore Sun of Saturday last. and charges him with having shown poor "taste and worse temper, "in the attack referred to. Evidently Mr. Furst's opinion of Mr. Lee's qualifications for public office were not improved by the exhibition of spite and rancor manifested in the speech in the Eighth ward.

And the question with the Democratic voters is, does Mr. Furst entertain a just and reliable opinion of this candidate for the important office of Governor of the State. If he does, Mr. Lee has been a failure, not only in the United Staate, but as a State Senator from Montgomery county. Wm. H. Anderson, when superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, repeatedly charged him with double dealing on the local option question, but that charge was probably unjust. He simply failed to carry out his pledge on that subject through inability to fully comprehend how best to do so. Mr. Furst's judgment that he will be a weak candidate, if nominated, is well justified and his opinion to that effect must have been strengthened by the Eighth ward speech.

Mr. Furst has not heretofore been considered an opponent of the Democratic organization in Baltimore, but his objection to Lee's candidacy must now place him in that category. The organization is behind Mr. Lee, and, with its ability to roll up a majority of ten thousand or more for him in the city, the prospect of his nomination is at least favorable. With Lee's low qualifications, as they are seen by Mr. Furst, the Republicans should get into shape to oppose his election by a vigorous campaign. The Furst-Lee wrangle already provides them with admirable material for successful opposition, if they will make proper preparation for employing it.

AN IMPORTANT WAR IMPENDING

While the leading nations of Europe are engaged in a gigantic and bloody conflict, the people of the United States are looking forward to a war, the issues of which will be of vast importance to them. It will not be a war in which human lives will be immediately imperiled and great sums wasted in destroying property. It is to come next year and will probably be the greatest political conflict in which the voters of this country have ever engaged, for upon the result depends the determination of the question whether the toilers in the factories of the country are to be reduced to a level with their brethren across the sea. in the compensation they are to receive for their toil, or are to remain idle as so many of them have involuntarily done during the last two years. And further, the result is to determine whether the fires shall be dead and the chimineys smokeless in the factories which should be giving these toilers employment at living wages. These, to be sure, are not the only questions involved in this great political war, but they are the most important and should appeal most forcibly to the voters in immediate interest.

To some extent the worst consequences which have resulted from the policy which opened the door to competition between American and European industries and labor have not yet been fully realized. They have been, in a measure, averted by the European demand for war material and for foodstuffs to supply the extraordinary demand for these things. But the experience of the ten months immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, told a story the effect of which cannot be misunderstood. During that period foreign importations were largely augmented and there was a corresponding decrease of exports. These were results which no amount of free trade sophistry can explain away.

The revival which has followed this collapse in some measure, is attributed by some of the free trade organs of the country to anything but the real cause. At the expiration of the ten months referred to. the output of the steel industry of this country, for instance, had fallen to 40 percent of its capacity. It is now 80 percent, but these free trade organs, or some of them at least, have the hardihood to declare that only a small part of this revival is due to the war orders from Europe. So palpably false is this assertion that the wonder is that it can be made without shame. It is a matter of absolute knowledge that most of the plants capable of turning out war material have been enlarged and are running at their full capacity. To deny this is absolutely ridiculous, and only emphasizes the weakness of the free trade cause. Already vast quantities of war material have been shipped to Europe and the cry is still for more, more and more. The Bethlehem Steel Company, for instance, has from Great Britain an order for 8,000 field guns, which it is filling at this time. Its orders for war material, up to date, total a hundred millions of dollars. Russia has given a contract to the Pressed Steel Car Company for $30,000,000, to supply that country with shrapnell shells.

The main point, however, in relation to the manufacture of war material in this country, as showing its magnitude, is that the capacity to produce it has been so greatly enlarged. The factories themselves are hardly making known the full extent of their business to the public.

However. all this is only incidental to the real issue and has only been mentioned to illustrate that, like a drowning man, these free traders are ready to grasp at straws. And the American people should make it certain that straws will not save these enemies of American industries and American labor from drowning politically.

The war will be over after awhile, and the factories must return to the ordinary business of such enterprises. And then will come the handicap of the Wilson-Underwood tariff law. American Protectionists should be getting ready in good earnest to deal a deathblow to this anti-American heresy.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN

The time has come when the Government of the United States must do something more than mere protesting against the wrongs perpetrated upon American citizens by Great Britain. Nearly three months have elapsed since, on the 30th of March, a formal note was sent to the British Government, from Washington, complaining against the illegal seizure and detention of American ships and of cargoes owned by citizens of the United States. But, without replying to the protest, the practice has been continued, until it has been made known that the authorities at Washington are preparing to state more emphatically the attitude and purpose of this country on the subject. Now, the British Government has informally stated, to Ambassador Page, that it denies having violated the rights of American citizens in any respect. It has paid for cargoes which it caused to be discharged at English ports for the use of the government, and released the ships which carried them; and, according to this British opinion, that is about all that should concern their owners or the country of which they are citizens. That, to be sure, is putting the case more abruptly and pointedly than is used in diplomatic language, but it is the essence of the statement made to Mr. Page for transmission to Washington.

The proceeding has very much the appearance, of an intention, if possible, to forestall what may be said in the note in preparation by the Administration and which the President. or somebody claiming to represent him, has given the people to understand will hold Great Britain to strict accountability for the unjust and illegal acts in controversy, while at the same time the note of March 30 remains formally unanswered. In other words, it looks like a piece of sharp practice on the part of the British authorities.

The matter, however, is of too serious a nature to be disposed of in that informal manner, and the United States Government must not, and probably will not, be swerved from its determination to push the demands to a just conclusion. The administration has been entirely too patient and forbearing in dealing with the British Government, and the time has come when our cousins across the sea must be made to understand that if they value our friendship they must make a change in their practices. Simple protests will have no effect. And. if the newspapers are telling a true story, that is what is to be expected from the Washington Government. Will the expectation be realized? Or will there be halting and hesitation in meeting the issue?

Incidentally, in considering this subject, however, it may be said that entirely too much publicity is being given to what the Administration proposes or contemplates. In fact, the full purpose and intention should be a state secret. Perhaps it is. It may be that all we are reading about it exists only in the imaginations of the Washington correspondents. Still, to employ a homely illustration, where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, and it is time for the blaze to break out. There does not seem to be a very valid reason to postpone action until the German Government shall be heard from in relation to its submarine warfare. There is no real connection between these causes of action and no reason why both should not be pursued at the same time. Our procrastination in the one case may have only the effect of prompting Great Britain to put up a bluff. Prompt and decided action may have much more decided results than will follow delay.

DUAL NATIONALITY ABSURD

The State Department at Washington is wrestling with what is said to be a new question, the substance of which is, can an individual owe allegiance to two or more governments at the same time? The question, according to a dispatch from Washington, "was first brought up through the case of P. A. Lelong, of New Orleans, who was born in the United States, of a French father." In answer to an inquiry as to his status, Secretary Lansing wrote to him that he was born with a dual nationality and might be held liable for military duty in France if he should place himself in the French jurisdiction. To say that French law and American law differ on the subject is to state the case in a nutshell. By French law Lelong is a Frenchman, but by American law he is an American, with all the privileges and responsibilities of an American citizen. Secretary Lansing has taken the position that he has a dual nationality. He was born and reared in the United States and is an American voter. According to Secretary Lansing France claims his allegiance as a Frenchman and the State Department admits the claim. Mr. Lansing's theory of the case is simply an absurdity. The United States must either maintain the man's freedom from all obligation to a foreign government or admit that he is not an American.

The naturalization laws of the United States permit a foreigner from any country to expatrate himself and become a fullfledged American under those laws. And having thus received him, this country is bound to protect him against any claim of his native country upon him. The editor has an impression that this question was threshed out with some foreign country between sixty and seventy years ago, during the Fillmore Administration. The impression, however, is too vague to be stated as a certainty, but, if correct, it means that that great American statesman, Daniel Webster, entertained no doubt whatever that American law must prevail in such cases.

Dual nationality would, as stated, mean dual allegiance. Suppose then, that the United States and France should be at war against each other, could each claim the military service of Lelong and would he be guilty of treason to whichever of these countries he might be found against in arms? With his customary emphasis Col. Roosevelt alleges that the view of the State Department, on the subject under discussion, is dangerously near to treason. He pointed out that if Gen. Goethals went to Holland, or Admirals Osterhaus and Schroeder went to Germany, they might be seized under the "Lansing doctrine," meaning, presumably, that they might be forced into foreign military service.

But illustrations of this character are not needed to show the palpable absurdity of the Lansing theory. It is contrary to common sense to suppose that an individual may have a double nationality. It would be just as reasonable to suppose that he might have three or more countries claiming him at the same time. A naturalized German American might adjure his American citizenship by going to England and becoming a naturalized citizen of that country. According to Mr. Lansing he would then have a triple nationality. Could any theory on the subject be more absurd.

The Secretary is not likely to have the best informed statesman of the country in sympathy with his views. But what he will find more important than technical theories on the subject by hair-splitting theorists, will be the consensus of the opinions of the American people as a mass, and that will be, without much doubt, that the United States must stand by its own laws. But then there is no telling what strange theories and un-American policies may emanate from the present Administration.

MORE AMERICAN OPTIMISM

It is reported that Germany's reply to the United States will be forth coming about the middle of next week, and that it will be conciliatory in tone. If the Administration at Washington is giving out anything on the subject, it is of that character. At ay rate that is the impression created by the daily correspondence of the newspapers of the country, which has a sort of semi-official appearance. The tone of this correspondence is exceedingly optimistic and it may be based upon reliable data. There is, however, some reason to doubt its entire reliability. It may, at least, be misleading. It is calculated to create the impression that Germany will consent to abandon her submarine warfare, although her under sea craft continues its work of torpedoing and sinking ships of the Allies. But it may be set down with certainty that Germany has no such intention and the probability is that her reply will leave the whole controversy just where it has been from the outset.

The note to Great Britain now in preparation will, it is said, protest vigorously against the validity of the sort of blockade that country has declared and is partially enforcing against German ports. But the British Government will almost certainly adhere to that practice and just as certainly Germany will hold to her submarine warfare. Diplomatically she will express her friendship and regard for the United States, and will seek to conciliate our Government by kind speech; but if she doesn't stop short just there this paper will lose its guess.

The Sentinel believes that all newspaper discussion of the subject, pending the reply of Germany, which is being awaited, should cease; but as it is constantly kept before the people by the Washington correspondents of the daily papers, whose opinions are thus circulated broadcast all over the country, there is no impropriety in an humble country paper warning its hearers against placing implicit confidence in the stories sent out by these correspondents. Any moderately intelligent citizen, who cares to give thought and attention to the subject, can hardly fail to come to the conclusion that the submarine warfare will be continued. Of course, assurances will be given that all possible care will be taken to avoid mistakes by which neutral ships may be sunk, or endangered, and that errors in that respect will be paid for. But there is scarcely the ghost of a prospect that further concessions will be made. It is even possible that Germany may refuse eo cease torpedoing British passenger ships, especially if they shall be suspected of carrying war material in their cargoes. And so let us wait the German reply without exercising this optimistic notion that seems prevalent, and which is likely to meet with disappointment.

MORE TROUBLE FOR WASHINGTON

Our national authorities at Washington will begin to think the "whole world is out of joint," as trouble after trouble arises and keeps them perpetually in hot water. And it's Mexico again, this time with a new cause of disturbance, or rather an old controversy revived. And its name is Huerta. That pestilent Mexican butcher is down in Texas at the head of a movement, it is supposed, to start another revolution in Mexico. He came over from France or Spain to New York several months ago, with the avowed intention of remaining quietly in that city and with no design to engage again in Mexican affairs. All he wanted to do, he declared, on American soil, was to enjoy the freedom, protection and peace of this model republican government. He had had enough of war, insurrection and bloodshed. The Washington Government, however, distrusted him and kept an eye on his movements. He was shadowed by Secret Service men. And now he has turned up at El Paso, Texas, on the Mexican border, in company with Orozco, one of his former generals, and at the same time it is discovered that a nice lot of war supplies is at hand for the inauguration of the supposed movement into Mexican territory. In a local warehouse there were found 14 machine guns, 500 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition. At the same time General Salazar, another of Huerta's supporters, turns up not far away at the head of 2,000 men. But the well laid scheme was nipped in the bud on Monday by the arrest of Huerta and Orozco, at El Paso. They are charged with violating the neutrality laws of the United States, and are said to be backed by New York financiers. Huerta was released on a bond of $15,000, and Orozco on $7,500, for a hearing yesterday, the result of which may become public before the appearance of the Sentinel this week. Huerta denies the whole story and says he is on a perfectly peaceful visit to El Paso, while on a journey to visit the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. But Huerta is a magnificent liar, as well as an assassin, and may dodge a decision against him. There seems sufficient evidence against him to justify his detention and indictment by a United States grand jury. The bond upon which he is held, however, in that case, should be increased to not less than $100,000. He would not hesitate to forfeit a much lower sum. Even that amount might not hold him.

On the surface all this has the appearance of a "tempest in a teapot." But there are influences in this country behind Huerta, which some persons believe widespread, and which, if made public, might create astonishment among the people, and might not be condemned by everybody, if fully understood. If the New York financiers, who are suspected of connection with the supposed conspiracy, can be brought to light, it may be possible to find out what is at the bottom of the scheme. In any event it is a source of annoyance and trouble to the American authorities and would, if carried out, be a cause of increasing and prolonging the troubles and suffering of non-combatant Mexican people.

THE OTHER SIDE

The almost unanimous opinion outside of Georgia, is that the persistency with which people in that State cling to the certainty that Leo M. Frank murdered Mary Phagan is unaccountable and without any foundation. It has that appearance, and, strange to say, nobody seems to have ventured an explaination of it. Not the rabble, only the violence of which caused the unseemly demonstrations against the accused during his trial and justified the opinion that he did not have a fair hearing, but many intelligent and law abiding citizens did, and perhaps do still. believe him guilty. It seems absurd to suppose that they based that judgment upon unreasoning prejudice alone, though probably that was a factor in leading them to reach it. But that prejudice would have vanished if circumstances had not confirmed it. The explanation that it did not disappear is that they believed the negro Conley mentally incapable of concocting the story which he told against Frank. In that they are probably mistaken. The negro is illiterate, to be sure, but he has some education, and is able to read and write, as was shown by the note he left beside the body of the murdered girl. Cunning is a characteristic of some colored people, and it may be abnormally developed in Conley. He is criminally inclined and has probably cultivated his wits to enable him to escape detection in lawless acts. Governor Slaton must have some such an opinion of him.

But, whether this judgment is correct or otherwise, belief in the opposite idea can alone account for the acceptance of the story told by this man on the witness stand, against every contrary theory. And this alone can justify the opinion of Frank's guilt in the minds of so many Georgia people. Nothing can justify the violence manifested towards Governor Slaton. or should prejudice n intelligent citizen against him or lead any one to doubt his absolute integrity, and honor. Frank may be guilty, but the certainty of it does not appear.

The Baltimore Sun of Wednesday, in an editorial on the Naval Academy, expresses the opinion, in substance, that there is something wrong in the government of that institution. Readers of the Sentinel may remember that it expressed a somewhat similar opinion several weeks ago, but attributed the difficulty to the system of frequently changing the head of the Academy, and not continuing a superintendent in charge long enough for him to familiarize himself with the conditions that exist inside of its walls. And that is probably the main cause of the disgraceful occurrences which have recently come to light. The Academy needs a permanent superintendent, clothed with almost arbitrary authority. He should not be chosen, either, because of seniority in active service, but for tested executive ability. Hap-hazard methods will never cause the Academy to graduate men fit to command in the navy with the ability that should be required in the service.

IN TANEYTOWN

Statements of Taneytown Citizens Are Always of Interest to Our Readers

To many of our readers the streets of Taneytown are almost as familiar as those of our own town, and we are naturally interested to read of happenings there. The following report from a well-known and respected resident will be helpful to numbers of men and women here in Westminster.

John T. Bowers, Frederick St., Taneytown, Md., says: "My work requires me to sit in a stooped position most of the time and I believe that was the cause of my kidney complaint. A constant, dull, dragging pain across my kidneys that caused me much misery I suffered from rheumatic pains and at times was stiff and lame. The kidney secretions were also irregular in passage and caused me much annoyance and inconveniences. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me almost immediate relief. My kidneys were soon normal and I felt better in every way."

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There is a feeling among the politicians that when a man like Lansing can jump to the top seat in the cabinet, without having served as a political errand boy for anybody. it is hard times for deserving patriots.

Unless some one is disturbed by the noise, it is hard for the small boy to display the full fervor of his July 4 patriotism.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, } ss.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

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(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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By order,
O. EDWARD DODRER, Clerk
9 11

President Wilson has left the White house for a two weeks' vacation. Wonder if, like some of the rest of us, he had to go back to make sure if he had locked the front door?

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When Kitchener said England would begin to fight in May, he probably means May, 1916, or possibly May, 1920.

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