AMERICAN SENTINEL

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

The Republican Paper of Carroll County

W. L. W. SEABROOK, Editor
GUY N. FRINGER, Manager

Published every Friday Afternoon by The American Sentinel Co., of Westminster, Maryland.

OFFICE:
MAIN AND LIBERTY STREETS

Entered at the Postoffice at Westminster, Md., as Second-class matter.

SOMETHING PERSONAL, AND THE QUESTION, WHY AM I A REPUBLICAN

(Continued from last week)

Perhaps the reasons stated in the two previous articles, under the above caption, should suffice to explain why I am a Republican, but many others come to mind to confirm the cause of this adhesion to a political party for half a century. Principle and inclination have joined in continuing this political relation. Primarily, at the transition period heretofore referred to, I felt that it would be cowardly as well as a desertion of principle to turn against the party that had saved the Union, and that sentiment would probably have held me, if nothing else could have done so. I saw my political associates of the previous four years falling away, for personal advantage, in more cases than one, and I knew that it would be more than meanness in me to follow their example. I have in mind a personal friend who held a lucrative office to which he had been elected as a Unionist, and who came to me to tell me he had about made up his mind to join the enemy. That was shortly after the election in 1866. He said to me: "You see what is coming. What are you going to do about it?" "Nothing," was my answer. "I mean to stand by my colors." "Well," he replied, "I'm going to jump." And jump he did. He was a shrewd politician and became one of the most trusted agents of Mr. A. P. Gorman when that gentleman was dominating the State. He held a lucrative office, under Mr. Gorman's patronage, till the day of his death.

Then came the Constitutional convention of 1867, the primary object of which was the seizure of the public offices of the State. Every office was vacated except that of Governor, and throughout the length and breadth of the State, no Republican held a place. I had been re-elected Commissioner of the Land Office, without opposition, in 1863. I had several warm personal friends in the convention of 1867, and without my knowledge they induced the convention to hold a special caucus in my case, and it was resolved that if I would make a single concession I would be permitted to serve my full term. The action of the caucus was communicated to me by my brother-in-law, the late Col. John B. Thomas, of Frederick county, who was a member of the convention. That I did reject the overture is shown by the fact that I went out of office with all my fellow-Republican office-holders who had remained true to their principles and expected no personal favor.

Nothing can be said of the real Democrats and sympathisers with secession who took that method of punishing and getting even with the Republicans, but it was, to say the least of it, not commendable in the former Unionists who lent their aid in carrying out the scheme. The Republicans who remained true to their party were, naturally, confirmed in their opposition to Democracy, and while in Maryland they were for a long time in a hopeles minority, the few of them who are still living, have the satisfaction of knowing that they belong to a great national party to which the country is indebted for the era of the greatest prosperity in its history. And they have seen Maryland more than once admit its deliverance from political wrongs and abuses to the successors of those who stood true to their convictions nearly fifty years ago.

The Democratic party came out of the great Civil War struggle without any very well defined principles, and it has never done anything since that should cause a Republican to desert his party for association with another. I, at least, have never been able to see why I should change my party affiliation. Contrast the Republican and Democratic organizations and who cannot see that to the former the country has more than once been indebted for deliverance from wild and dangerous theories, and must even now be looking to it for relief from the evil[illegible] brought upon it by the [illegible]

In the first [illegible] after the close of the [illegible] Democrats nomina[illegible] mour, of New York, [illegible] attempted to conceal his [illegible] to Mr. Lincoln, and who did [illegible] could to embarrass the government [illegible] its struggle for existence. Finding the country still adhering to the Republican party, the Democratic organization began to wobble and finally fell into the arms of an offshoot from the Republicans, which had an ephemeral existence, as the Liberal Republican party. It accepted Horace Greeley, the most radical tariff protectionist in the country, as its candidate for President and preached an era of good feeling. Some Republicans were caught in the trap, but many real Democrats rebelled, and the new party went down to a disastrous defeat, and that was the last of it. Greeley's heart was broken and he died soon after the election.

Chastened by its defeat and convinced that an alliance with elements utterly at variance with the genuine Democrats who could not follow it, the party leaders began to cast about for an issue of some sort that would save it from disintegration and destruction. It had discovered that opposition to the Republicans, which was its only asset, without the cohesive power of the public plunder, which it coveted yet could not command, was insufficient to hold it together. And Solomon Chase, the old Maine farmer, and his oxen, furnished the issue. During the second Administration of General Grant as President, the national debt was still a heavy burden upon the country, which was paying interest upon it in gold, in accordance with what was an honorable contract with its creditors. Mr. Chase in some way argued that his oxen would be more valuable if the debt contracted in gold could be liquidated with greenbacks and the interest thus be saved. He rushed into print with his theory and immediately the heresy began to spread over the country. The Democratic leaders seized upon it with avidity and then began the fight between national honor and greenbackism. For the Republicans stood firmly for honest money and were not long in finding a suitable name for the new craze, which they dubbed the Rag Baby. That was 40 years ago and the fight was a bitter one. But in the end justice and honor triumphed and the country was saved the ignominy and dishonor of repudiation. Whil[illegible] the craze lasted the Republicans met a series of local defeats which made the result doubtful and threatened them with disaster. But they never wavered nor faltered in the path of integrity, and so saved the country from disgrace at the hands of the Democratic party, as it had saved it from destruction from disunion. And this is one of the reasons why I am a Republican and am proud of my party. The maintenance of national integrity is an achievement of which every American ought to be proud, no matter what party he belongs to, and there are probably few Democrats who are not ashamed of their record in this respect. And if they are not they should be.

The greenback craze died almost as suddenly as it had arisen and by 1880 the Democrats were lined up on a platform in which a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection, was a prominent feature and their candidate was that great Union General, Winfield Scott Hancock, who was a much better soldier than he was a statesman. To him the tariff, he said, was only a local question, and the saying was roundly ridiculed during the campaign which ended in his defeat. The Republicans standing by their principles, had again triumphed.

In the meantime the national debt was being liquidated according to its terms and in 1878 the country had reached a specie basis and interest charges were reduced more than one-half in ten years. Could any Republican find in all this any just cause for deserting the party ranks? But error, often defeated, still wages its warfare against right, and in 1884 Grover Cleveland was declared President in consequence of an unfortunate wrangle among the Republicans of New York. It has never been clearly shown that Mr. Blaine was honestly defeated at that election, but the result was accepted without protest. President Cleveland signalized his Administration by taking an ultra stand against tariff protection, and was defeated in 1888 by Benjamin Harrison. Surely no Protectionist could have found cause at that period to desert the Republican party. Mr. Cleveland had been unable to do more than express his opposition to the principle in words, as Congress throughout his term was against him and saved the country from the consequences of his theories.

During President Harrison's term a new protective tariff was passed by Congress and was given by common consent, the title "McKinley bill, "William McKinley having been chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the principal author of the measure. While it met the approval of well informed Republicans, generally, the Democrats began straightway a well planned scheme of misrepresentation against it, and succeeded in exciting an utterly unfair impression of it in the minds of thoughtless people. Democratic orators talked about taxed tin cups and dinner pails, which they carried around with them and exhibited to their audiences, as specimens of how the Republican Congress was oppres[illegible] the laboring man. The pol[illegible] effect and the House of [illegible]ves became strongly [illegible] by the election of 1890, [illegible]2 Mr. Cleveland was again [illegible] President, with a Congress [illegible] was supposed to be in sympa[illegible]ith his radical free trade views.

Intelligent Republicans were not shaken in their principles by this backset, but predicted the disasters which speedily began to fall upon the business of the country, and the want and destitution which came to hundreds of thousands of the people. Some of the wiser Democratic heads in Congress sought to straddle the tariff issue and concocted a bill in which Senator Gorman had a leading hand. He was, at heart, a protectionist, and forced a compromise which fell short of the wishes of Mr. Cleveland, but, at the same time, was not satisfactory to the protectionists of the country and failed to restore confidence among manufacturers. Manufacturing business was in a deplorable condition. Silent forges and smokeless factory chimneys were in evidence all over the country. Rioting became common in large cities and President Cleveland sent U. S. soldiers to Chicago to protect railroad trains carrying the United States mails, in transit through the city. Soup houses were established by charitable societies and people, all over the land, to feed the families of idle men who were clamoring in vain for work. It was only 20 years ago and many people now thirty years old and more, well remember the march of Coxey's army from Ohio ti Washington to call on Congress for relief. It was an object lesson that should be recalled again and again and never be forgotten.

Then came the election of 1896 and the Democratic Free Silver craze. With Democratic free trade theories temporarily swept out of existence by the overwhelming protectionist Republican sentiment of the country revived, William McKinley, of Ohio, received a large majority of the electoral votes of the country. A new issue was also injected into the campaign by William Jennings Bryan, who has become more celebrated for his oratory than for sound judgment. Mr. Bryan's party seized upon his theory that silver should be minted freely into money, at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, although the commercial value of the metals was about 33 or 34 to 1. It was amazing that Democrats, who had been strongly in favor of the gold standard, speedily changed their views, or pretended to do so, and flopped over speedily into the Free Silver ranks. They continued to hold fast to the theory during the next four years, which was a period of great prosperity, a condition that began at once upon the election of Major McKinley and a Republican Congress, and was based upon an expectation that a Republican tariff law would be speedily enacted, an expectation in which the people were not disappointed. Employment of labor and the full dinner pail took the place of soup houses and taxed tin-cups and pails. And this happy condition continued, almost uninterruptedly, till the unfortunate division of the Republicans, on other issues in 1912.

The Democrats clung to the Free Silver heresy through the McKinley Administration and renominated Bryan for President in 1900. But they again went down to a disastrous defeat, and McKinley was re-elected, it might almost have been said, without opposition, few electoral votes north of Mason and Dixon's line going for Bryan. And the country continued to prosper. But the assassin's bullet laid low that good and great man McKinley, in less than six months after his second inauguration, and ahat remarkeble man, Theodore Roosevelt, became his constitutional successor. Even the young voters of the country are familiar with most of the important things of Roosevelt's two strenuous Administrations, as he was elected in 1904, over Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, by the largest popular majority given to any Presidential candidate for many a long year. It is due to him, more, much more, than to any one man, that the United States is the owner of that wonderful artificial waterway, the Panama Canal, and that the work was completed and paid for with surprising celerity, and without suspicion of graft or misappropriation of money in any direction. And a Republican Congress backed up his efforts, and those of his successor, Wm. H. Taft, by the appropriations necessary to carry the great undertaking to successful completion.

It is unnecessary to give a general review of either the Roosevelt, or Taft Administrations. In the election of 1908, the Democrats returned to their fealty to Mr. Bryan, with all his heresies, and again nominated him, this time as the opponent of William H. Taft. His nomination, however, was nothing more than a forlorn hope. He was without the least prospect of election from the beginning to the end of the campaign. The convention which nominated him did not reaffirm the Free Silver theory, which had been twice defeated, but it was tacitly admitted that it was still cherished by the candidate. Since then the Democratic party has officially declared that the silver issue is dead. And so the Republican party is again entitled to the credit of having saved the country from a dangerous monetary heresy, and I have another unanswerable argument in favor of my Republican principles. It is, with the other reasons assigned for being a Republican, too strong to be successfully met by anything that a Democrat can advance in favor of the wobbling, changing, indefinite and uncertain policies of his own party, which, like a drowning man, has again and again been catching at theories of as little value in government as a straw and as certain to work disaster as theh whelming waters would be to the man engulfed by them.

And finally can any Republican find cause to change his party affiliation by the almost three years history of the present Administration? That history is too new to have been forgotten in a day. The people must remember the promises of the reduced cost of living; of economy in government; of unlimited opportunities for labor, with satisfactory compensation; and in fact, all the blessings of free trade. It isn't necessary to go over in detail all the promises of good times to follow the book theories of the former president of Princeton University, who happens, by accident, to be President of the United States. All these good things were to come by the adoption of a free trade tariff. And now how does the account stand on the ledger? How much cheaper is living? Is there abundant employment for labor except in munitions factories? Are the public expenditures less or more? Isn't there a constantly growing deficit in the public treasury? Hasn't the Administration been first on one side and then on the other of many questions? Didn't the last Congress blunder in legislation repeatedly, neglecting necessary enactments and passing others which it has been impossible to enforce. The catalog of errors in acts of legislation and administration is too long to be more than glanced at, to say nothing of the wishy-washy Mexican policy and the submission to wrongs perpetrated upon American citizens by Great Britain, Germany and other foreign nations.

This lengthy review will not likely be read by many persons. Even readers of the Sentinel will no doubt balk at it. But I have given it as containing, to my own mind, unanswerable argument in answer to the question, "Why Am I a Republican." It contains nothing new for those who have followed the course of events by personal observation. But it is well to remind some of them of things which they may have forgotten, and the older Republicans should endeavor to enlighten the younger ones and impress upon their minds the truth of the political history of the last fifty years, that demonstrates that when the Republican party has been dominant the country has been prosperous, and that disaster to the general interests of the people has invariably followed upon Democratic success.

ALL PEACE SCHEMES MUST FAIL

Many Americans are busying themselves with schemes to put an end to the war in Europe and induce the warring nations to agree upon terms of peace; but at this stage of the conflict all such plans must be ineffective and fail. Their pursuit is simply a waste of effort and must be without result. The war must go on until either one of the antagonists shall triumph, or all become utterly exhausted. And even then they will not be able to reach an agreement. Millions of dollars may be expended by peace advocates in America, but it will be only millions thrown away. Yet it is not surprising that hearts of philanthropic men and women are stirred to their depths by the horrors of the war, which language can but faintly paint. They are infinitely worse than any story can tell or be comprehended, except by eye witnesses. People who give themselves over to their contemplation, even at this distance from the scenes of strife, are in danger of losing their mental balance and to imagine that they should and could do something to stay the awful carnage and relieve the distressed, destitute and despairing non-combatant victims—old men, cruel suffering the war has brought upon them. One of the leaders of such a peace propaganda in this country is Henry Ford, the great Ford automobile manufacturer, who is giving time and money to enlist others in his plan to promote a speedy peace. A few days ago he consulted Cardinal Gibbons and laid before him an outline of his plans, but failed, it is reported, to convince that eminent and kindly ecclesiastic of their feasibility. Mr. Ford'e earnestness of purpose and his determination to pursue it are highly creditable to his heart, but singularly at variance with his widely known genius as a business man and great manufacturer. He fails to take into account the insurmountable obstacles which bar the road to the success he desires.

These obstacles are many, but a single one stands out as sufficient alone to prevent an agreement between the warring nations for a cessation of the warfare. And one word expressed that—Belgium. Germany has taken over nearly the whole of Belgium, has converted it into a German province and established over it a German government. And Germany must make good her hold upon the province by a successful prosecution of the war, or be driven out by defeat. And England is just as determined it shall not. Can anybody seeking to restore peace see how these antagonistic purposes are to be reconciled?

Germany has overrun Serbia and that Slav country lies bleeding at her feet, to be parcelled out, in all probability, between herself and Austria-Hungary, or at least to be blotted off of the map as an independent nation. Isn't it beyond a peradventure that Russia will not stand for that? Nor will the Muscovite consent, except in defeat, to German supremacy in Poland.

France will be satisfied with nothing short of the recession of Alsace and Lorraine, unless she is driven to it at the mouth of German cannon, and Germany will probably not only hold those provinces but take a larger slice of France if she can accomplish that by force.

Italy has hardly begun to use her power in her effort to win back her territory heretofore wrested from her by Austria. And Austria is just as determined to hold on to it.

Russia wants a water way to the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles and will continue the conflict to the end, either of defeat or success. Turkey must fight to retain her European possessions and to prevent her overthrow in Armenia, and Germany and Austro-Hungary must stand by her to the bitter end.

It is to be borne in mind, too, in considering the subject, that the Entente pawers, Great Britain, France and Russia, are pledged to each other to continue the war as long as either of them may insist upon it.

There are other obstacles to peace not named in this category, but those described are sufficiently insurmountable to erect a bar that our American peace propagandists cannot throw down.

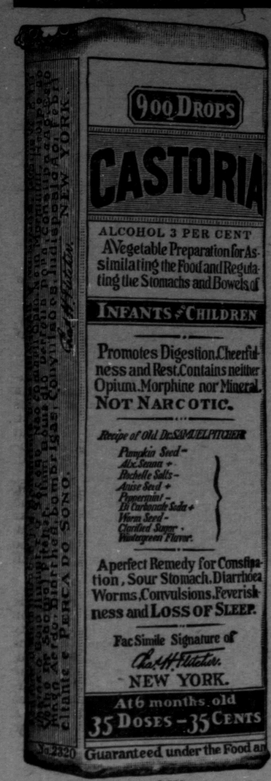
Lord Kitchener said in the beginning that the war might continue three years. It is now bruited about in English circles that there is a possibility of its being kept up all of five years That seems impossible, but, at least, there is no solitary sign of its nearing its end.

THE LIBERTY BELL

That cherished memento of one of the greatest acts in the history of the world, the Liberty Bell, is back in its place in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in the belfry of which it rang out, on the 4th of July, 1776, the adoption of the Declaration of American Independence. The legend it bears upon its iron rim was then and still is prophetic—"Proclaim Liberty to the Land and to the Inhabitants Thereof." Its iron sides no longer vibrate to the strokes of its iron tongue, but the message it sent to the inhabitants of the American Colonies is never silent. It still rings over the land from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf, inspiring undying patriotism in every true American breast. In other years the bell has been carried to cities nearer its home, to be greeted by the people of the country, and in the last year it has journeyed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the continent, to be seen and venerated by people from all over the world. No other object on exhibition in the great Panama Exposition attracted so much attention, even from foreign visitors. Crowds constantly gathered about it and stood with bared heads gazing with veneration upon it. It was the chief wonder of the marvellous agglomeration of wonderful objects from every clime under the sun. And it received almost idol worship from our own people all along the line in its long transit to and from San Francisco. Its course was diverted that it might be carried over the great State of New York, on the western border of which it was met by Governor Whitman and other dignitaries, who traveled with it until it reached the opposite limit of the commonwealth. The train which carried it was halted at many places and everywhere it received a most remarkable ovation. Public buildings and private residences were decorated profusely in its honor. At Syracuse, the central city of the State, the citizens gathered in numbers beyond computation, in Vanderbilt Square, and the Syracuse papers were flooded with descriptions of the wild enthusiasm manifested by the people. And so it was largely, all along the route over which it was carried.

There is a feeling among the American people that the safety of the bell should never again be risked on a journey from Independence Hall. It is too sacred an object to be ever again exposed to outside perils. May it remain for coming centuries the center of veneration by a free people, and may its message of liberty be wafted continually across the seas to every land under the sun.

President Wilson and Mrs. Galt may enjoy having their pictures taken together by snapshot photographers, for publication in the daily newspapers, but some of these photos make them appear so atrociously ugly and unprepossessing in appearance as to be almost, if not quite, a libel on both of them. In one that appeared a day or two ago the President was shown wearing a stovepipe hat of extraordinary altitude and with an expression on his face that was apparently taken for a grin, but made him look as if he had been about to sneeze. Mrs. Galt is known to be a lady of refined appearance, but in the picture referred to, while looking pleasant, as the photographers are in the habit of requesting their patrons to do, looks undeniably coarse, with a big mouth and thick lips, while she was wearing a hat, the spreading feathers of which were a monstrosity. The picture was taken while the President and Mrs. Galt were attending the Army and Navy football game, in New York, on Saturday. It would pass as a mild sort of caricature of that distinguished couple, and was labeled "The nation's Chief Executive and his bride to be." In another snapshot picture that appeared several weeks ago Mr. Wilson was gazing at Mrs. Galt with a grin on his face, with his teeth showing very prominently and such a look as almost said aloud: "Wouldn't I like to eat you." The subjects of these pictures might well be spared, what to ordinary people must seem like persecution, and the public would get a better impression of them by reading descriptions that would be just and not uncomplimentary, than through these half caricatures.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Not much is being said these days about Mexican affairs but the Mexican people, in some sections of the country, are yet far from being at peace. Villa has a considerable following, and probably manages in some way to get war material from outside sources, by way of the coast. The Yaqui Indians also continue to give trouble and pay little attention to threats from Washington. Carranza, apparently displays little or no activity in efforts to subdue the malcontents. He did something a day or two ago, which, if correctly reported, counts much in his favor. He had seven men, soldiers of his army, and one of them a commissioned officer, shot for looting. That means discipline, something that has been lacking badly in all military sources in Mexico. Several months ago Villa was credited with having issued and enforced an order in his command, of that character, by the summary execution of several offenders, but whether his action was effective in stopping it, does not appear. Carranza may be imitating the example Villa set in that case, and if the sincerity of these warring leaders could be depended upon, there would be hope that Mexico might yet rise to better conditions than have prevailed in the country since the assassination of Madero.

FIRE AND STORM INSURANCE

Consult me before insuring your properties as I am certain I can save you some money.

I am writing insurance every day, both Fire and Storm, and nothing is beneath my notice, as I take large and small, and both receive my best attention.

Fires take place when least expected and it is mighty comforting to know that you are being taken care of by a first class company. Examine your policies before they expire and let me renew them for you. Prices are low compared with the protection given.

CHARLES E. GOODWIN,
98 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.
mar 29 1-y C. & P. Phone-210.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1773

The Daily American

Terms by Mail, Postage Prepaid
Daily, One Month.....$ .25
Daily, and Sunday, One Month. .40
Dail, Three Months..... .75
Daily and Sunday, Three Months 1.15
Daily, Six Months..... 1.50

THE TWICE-A-WEEK AMERICAN

The Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper Published.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR
Six Months, 50 Cents.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK AMERICAN is published in two issues, Tuesday and Friday mornings, with the news of the week in compact shape. It also contains interesting special correspondence, entertaining romances, good poetry, local matters of general interest and fresh miscellany suitable for the home circle. A carefully edited Agricultural Department and full and reliable Financial and Market Reports are special features.

See clubbing arrangements in other parts of paper.

Entered at the Postoffice at Baltimore, Md., as second-class matter, April 12, 1904.

A large number of persons are now recovering from the case of indigestion caused by the unregulated exercise of the thankful spirit.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

F. LaMotte Smith
SURVEYOR
Prompt attention given to all Work.
Bond Street
Westminster, Md.
C. & P. Phone 234
3-6-tf

TO THE PUBLIC

If you want Fire Insurance, Life Insurance, Accident Insurance, Windstorm Insurance, Steam Boiler Insurance, give me a call. Lowest rates. Best Stock Companies. No Assessments. No Premium Notes. Quick Cash Settlements.

JAMES E. SMITH,
General Insurance Agent,
Main and Church streets,
9 1 14 Westminster, Md.

Dr. Frank Trump Herr
Dentist and
Oral Specialist
62 W. Main St., - Westminster, Md

Westminster Fruit Market
Wholesale and Retail
STORES FRUIT SUPPLY
36 W. Main Street,
A. GORERA,
Phone 75 F Westminster, Md.
3 1 14 1-y

F. A. Sharrer & Son
UNDERTAKERS AND CABINET MAKERS
A Fine Assorted Stock of
COFFINS AND CASKETS
always on hand.
We have just had completed one of the finest Hearses in the State with which all funerals entrusted to our care will be attended. We are manufacturers and dealers in
Fine and Common Furniture
Spring Beds, Mattresses, Fancy Chairs, &c.,
which we offer at lowest rates. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save money by buying from us.
F. A. SHARRER & SON
East Main St., Westminster, Md.
ap 1y

WE DON'T WANT TO WAG OUR TONGUES

but we have the beef tongues of the finest quality. Meats and provisions unexcelled. Look over our stock. It's a big temptation to you when you know that we can please you. Give us a trial, then you'll come again.

M. E. CAMPBELL,
No. 71 East Main street,
4 3 Westminster, Md.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2900_scm2308-0403