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.

A NOTABLE YEAR IN HISTORY

MR. GORMAN ON STATE FINANCES

Former State Senator Arthur Pue Gorman recommends the sale of the State's mortgage on the Northern Central Railway, for the purpose of paying the accumulated deficit of a million and a half of dollars in the income of the last couple of years. This deficit, as is well known, has been piled up by Democratic wastefullness, and must either be met by adding to the State's tax rate or by extraordinary economy in future expenditures and the lopping off of unnecessary offices. A committee or commission of private Democratic citizens, appointed by the Democratic State convention, has been wrestling with the problem, and is presumably ready to make recommendations to the legislature, just convened, and to advise its action. But Gorman steps in and recommends a plan which might or might not be advantageous to the State's interest.

The State holds a mortgage in perpetuity on the Railway Company named, for just one million. five hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent. interest. The company has repeatedly endeavored to liquidate the mortgage by paying to the State double its face value, but the State financiers have constantly refused any offer by which the mortgage would have been released. It is giving the State Treasury an assured and permanent income of ninety thousand dollars annually and the best financiers have persistently refused to entertain any proposition for its release. But Mr. Gorman takes a different view of the subject and one at least worthy of careful consideration. The mortgage, he says, can be sold for $3,000,000, one half of which would wipe out the deficit in the income that is troubling the State officials, leaving the remaining half to be applied to the payment of loans to the State, the bonds for which will soon mature, and which, also, are paying less than 6 percent. interest, and which would make possible a reduction of the State tax rate, instead of requiring its increase, if bonds must be issued to meet the deficit.

Notwithstanding this roseate view of the matter, however, it is not so certain that Mr. Gorman's plan is altogether desirable. It is entirely too easy a solution of the difficulty to make its advantage certain. It leaves the politicians free to offer future and continuous rewards for political service. Much of the existing deficit is due to extraordinary liberality in rewarding political henchmen with offices that cannot only be dispensed with, but should never have been created. The temptation to continue this practice will be a strong one if the existing difficulty is brushed out of the way, although, according to the Gorman plan, it has to be done by wiping out a valuable asset like the Northern Central mortgage. This plan offers a present method of relief from increased taxation, which might only make it more difficult for the taxpayers in the future. It may be well to face the music now and provide for the liquidation of the deficit by the issue of bonds, and, at the same time save the assured income from the railway mortgage. The politicians need an object lesson to curb their future rapacity. This will give it.

FOR PEACE AMONG AMERICAN NATIONS

A proposition, apparently emanating from Secretary Lansing, for the establishment of permanent peace between the American republics, according to Washington correspondence, is about to be, or may already have been, submitted to those governments briefly outlined the plan [illegible] be an agreement, binding all the republics to compel arbitration of boundary disputes and to prohibit shipments, by all the proposed signatories, of war munitions to revolutionists in each and all of them. The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine seems also to be involved in the plan, and an utterance of Elihu Root, in a recent speech, is quoted as bearing on the subject. Mr. Root said: "Within recent years the United States has found no occasion, with the exception of the Venezuelan boundary incident, to remind Europe that the Monroe doctrine continues unaltered as a national policy in this republic. The republics of America are no longer children in the great family of nations. They have attained maturity."

To inaugurate the plan it will first require the consent of all the 21 republics in the Western Hemisphere. A refusal of a single one of them would be fatal to its accomplishment. But conceding that all of them will agree to enter the compact, the question will then be how long its permanency can be maintained, for, let it be understood, that its object is the establishment of a permanent and lasting peace between all the countries, from the great lakes, in North America, to Cape Horn, in South America.

It will be a great undertaking, but its success will be problematical. The tendency to revolutions seems to be inherent in a number of the countries which must necessarily enter the compact to make it at all feasible, and it is contrary, at least to Latin nature, to remain bound by anything that might seem to be contrary to its interests or inclination. Might not the course of a recalcitrant one of the countries in this family of nations, lead to a general war involving the whole of them, including the United States? As an experiment the scheme may be worth a trial, but it is to be feared that the men, and perhaps the women, who constitute the population of the several countries to comprise the compact must be made over to induce them to stand by it, even after they shall have agreed to do so.

It ought to be much easier to hold these governments together upon the Monroe doctrine, but even in that respect some uncertainty is to be feared. The Monroe doctrine is now that of the United States alone. It isn't so very long since some South Americans have sneered at it, but this country is pledged to maintain it. If it shall be possible to get all the American republics to join in an agreement to uphold it, it will strengthen it and deter nations in the Eastern Hemisphere from attempting its infringement. But, in any event, the United States would have to bear the brunt of such an attempt at its infringement.

It must be said, therefore, that while the maintenance of peace, on this side of the ocean, is most desirable it will not be an easy task to perpetuate it when interests clash and disagreements arise. The proposed plan, however, may be in a measure an influence towards accomplishing the desired end, and, therefore, worth a trial, if it can be consummated. It is, as yet, not even in an incipient stage and a long time must elapse before it shall pass from an embryotic state. It will be wise for the people and the government to consider it in all its bearings before taking preliminary steps to begin any action whatever to accomplish it. It is just possible that the horror of the great European war is causing the wisest statesmen and philanthropists to lose their heads in inventing schemes to establish permanent peace, in the world, or in portions of it. It is sadly to be feared that such a thing as "the parliament of man," is as yet a chimera and an unattainable dream.

A RIGHTEOUS APPORTIONMENT

The Republican National Committee has issued the call for the election of delegates to the National Convention, which will be held in Chicago in June, and has adopted a new system of apportioning delegates among the several States. A full account of this system of apportionment will be found in another column of the Sentinel, and by it, it will be seen, the Southern States will lose delegates from the number to which they were formerly entitled. And this is really the gist of the new plan. These States, which cast no electoral votes for Republican candidates for the Presidency, have heretofore had an influence in making nominations out of all proportion to the number of Republican votes they cast at Presidential elections. It was this fact that led to the disruption of the party in 1912, and the accidental election of a Democratic President, to the serious injury of the business interests of the country. For many years antecedent to that time, or at least since the nomination of Benjamin Harrison, the effect of this Southern representation in National Conventions amounted to nothing, because there were no contests for nominations, at least none of any consequence till 1912. President Harrison was renominated without opposition in 1892. McKinley had a walk over in 1896 and again in 1900. Roosevelt was unopposed in 1904. Taft had some opposition in 1908, but the full force of this unequal Southern representation was not felt until 1912. It led to the renomination of President Taft against the party sentiment, not because his administration had not been a safe and successful one for the welfare and benefit of the country, but because Ex-President Roosevelt had a mighty following in the party and his "hat was in the ring."

From this brief review of the effect of the former system of reyresentation it must be seen that it was utterly unfair and unjust. And in truth, too, it was not only in the paucity of votes for the party, but in the ease by which delegations from the Southern States could be chosen by an administration in national authority Federal officers in the Southern States under a Republican administration, had almost plenary power in the selection of delegates to national conventions. This abuse culminated in 1912 and led to the temporary overthrow of the party.

Of all things desirable in party management that of absolute fairness should be insisted upon. This is becoming more and more apparent as the standard of intelligence among the people rises, and hence the action of the Republican National Committee in relation to the matter of representation must commend itself to the party and to the country. There are many aspirants for the nomination to be made in June, and the candidate to be chosen must have an unsullied title to his candidacy. Properly chosen, with a united party at his back, his election is about as certain as any future event that can be safely predicted.

THE PENALTY OF ATHLETICS

The death of Thomas Lee Shevlin, a once Yale football king and leader in athletics, is prompting wide newspaper discussion of the effect of excessive devotion to athletic sports. Shevlin, after his university days, went west and engaged in a business by which he became a millionaire, but he never lost interest in athletic sports and for years went to Yale and coached its teams. He died of pneumonia, brought on, his physician said, by recently having given unusual exertion, to coaching the present Yale team, although the basis of his pulmonary weakness had been laid long ago. He was a splendid specimen of physical manhood and should have lived long past middle age, but probably paid the penalty of excessive physical exertion in athletic sports, in its effect upon the vital organs of the system. And he was only one of hosts of the others of whom he was a conspicuous example.

If the general reader will cast his thought back over the list of famous athletes in past years he will look in vain for the names of many who have lived to old age. Two of those who were exceptions to this were Morrissey, of New York, and Sullivan, of Boston, but neither of them, notwithstanding their great physical strength, became celebrated for longevity. They were prize-fighters and had to undergo severe training to harden their muscles and develop muscular strength. Heenan, another who was celebrated all over the world for his physical prowess and great strength as a prize-fighter, only lasted a few years and did not live beyond middle age. The negro Johnson, who only a few years ago, was the champion of the prize ring, was badly beaten in his last bout, and confessed that deterioration of his physical strength was the cause of his failure. He is laid aside while still a comparatively young man.

The cause of all this is simply the development of one element of the physical system at the expense of others. Weakening of the heart, lungs and arterial system is almost certain to follow the excessive development of the muscular powers of the body. Arterial aneurism is not uncommon among athletes and follows continuous violent exertion. It seems to be a new idea except among physicians, that the pulmonary system shows in this weakening process. There is, however, no doubt about the heart's share in the suffering. Why institutions of learning will favor this abnormal system of physical culture it is difficult to understand, except upon the theory that those who oppose it are ignorant concerning the matter, or possibly ignoramuses. The fight for the physical championship must be kept up, no matter what the consequences.

Now, there can be no doubt about the advantage of proper physical training. It should be carried alongside and as sedulously as mental training. Nature loves equilibirum in this respect as in everything else. The student who gives only time and effort to adorning and developing his mind, becomes as lopsided in one direction as he who devotes his efforts to physical culture, to excess, does on the other. How many of our gifted statesmen have collapsed, both physically and mentally, by prolonged mental strain. Isn't it a common thing to hear that some public man is suffering from nervous prostration, and suicides are not infrequently traced to this cause.

There is a golden mean, the pursuit of which is desirable in both physical and mental athletics, if such a word can be intelligently applied to the latter, and, as far as possible, institutions of learning should seek to follow that mean with their students. It is better, in intercollegiate contests, to win the championship in mental culture than in football, and more likely to occur than when the main thing sought to be done is to kick the goal.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE CRISIS

Austria's final reply to the note of Secretary Lansing was received last Friday night, in relation to the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona, and conceded every point made by this government, and even went beyond the demands of the State Department at Washington. The commander of the submarine, if the statement of Austria can be accepted, has not only been reprimanded but otherwise punished. There was great rejoicing in Washington over the reply and government officials were enthusiastically congratulating each other, the President and Secretary Lansing.

The attitude of Austria was taken as an evidence of Austria's desire to placate this country and retain the friendship of the American government.

Yet the reply was not more than a day old when a new crisis arose and investigation into another submarine tragedy begun. That was occasioned by the sinking of the British steamship Persia, in the Medterranean, forty miles south of the eastern end of the Island of Crete. The Persia was on her outward run from London to the East Indies, and among her passengers was Robert N. McNeely, recently appointed American consul at Aden, Arabia. Many lives were lost and, it is supposed, among them that of Mr. McNeely. Two other American passengers are among the saved. The ship was struck amidship and sank in five minutes, and that half or more of the three hundred people aboard of her, passengers and crew, were saved, seems like a miracle. That, without doubt, was due to the skillful handling of the lifeboats by the crew, under the direction of the captain, who, it is sad to relate was drowned.

The catastrophe has raised a new issue in submarine warefare. While it is not certain whether the Persia was torpedoed, or was sunk by a floating mine, the extreme probability is that she was struck by a bomb from a submarine. It is beyond credence to suppose that the Mediterranean is mined. The theory of the destruction of a ship by a mine in that great wide sea is utterly untenable. The whole neutral world would be arrayed against any power that would perpetrate such a crime against all mariatime nations. So it can be decided without question that the Persia was the victim of a submarine.

But the new issue referred to is that an armed ship may properly be torpedoed without warning. The Persia, it is said, carried a stern gun of 4.7 caliber, and hence her assailant claims was properly sunk without warning. How she could have been approached by an under the sea vessel without the submarine having been seen has not been explained. Whether her assailant was a German or Austrian vessel does not, as yet, appear from the investigation that is being made under the orders of the State Department. The gist of the situation, however, is the question whether torpedoing a passenger ship carrying only a small cannon is to be conceded as permissible. The Persia carried no war munitions in her cargo and the lives of all aboard her were imperiled and many of them lost as a sacrifice to brutal revenge.

And the United States government is involved in the controversy that has arisen in this case, through the death of the consul to Aden. It can hardly be doubted that America will be found on the side of the powers hostile to this anti-warring theory. The whole submarine warfare is a sort of Indian, sneaking savagery, and international law should be established to prevent the destruction of any ship, of any class, by that agency, without warning.

It may be expected that Congress will now take up the whole question of the relation of this country to the powers at war. The Administration should not undertake to assume the entire responsibility of questions which belong to the Representatives of the people.

The administration promises to probe the case to the bottom regardless of consequences, even to a rupture with the Teuton government.

JUSTICE LAMAR DEAD. AN HONORED MEMBER OF THE SUPREME COURT

Associate Justice Joseph R. Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Washington on Sunday night, at the age of 58 years, after an illness of two or three months. Justice Lamar was one of the Democrats appointed to the Supreme Bench by President Taft, an act in which the Executive ignored precedents. It had been the almost invariable custom for the members of the Supreme Court to be appointed from the dominant party. But Taft not only appointed two Associate Justices from the ranks of the Democratic party, but elevated another to the Chief Justiceship. It is to be hoped that in doing that he set a precedent that will always be followed by his successors. Politics should have no place in judicial tribunals.

Associate Justice Lamar was a Georgian of eminent legal ability, a fact that was personally known to the President. He had held important positions of trust, in Georgia, one of which was as a judge of the Supreme Court of that State, to which he was elected by the people. He resigned, however, to resume the practice of law which, to a man of his calibre and legal learning, was much more lucrative than any judicial position. He did not live long, however, to enjoy the honor of a seat in the highest court in the land, having only been on the Supreme Bench about five years. He was only slightly past middle age, when called away from earth and its active duties. He was born in Ruckersville, Elbert county, Ga., October 14, 1857, and was only a little past 58 years old, as already stated.

Judge Lamar's career on the Supreme Bench of the country was without any startling incident in the interpretation of national law, but his decisions ranked with those of the best of his associates. It is very well known that the members of this tribunal are necessarily a hard working class, and it is possible that close attention to duty may have shortened Judge Lamar's life. It must be generally regretted that he passed away at a comparatively early age.

It is to be hoped that President Wilson will follow President Taft's example to the extent of naming a successor of Judge Lamar who will be chosen for his legal ability and who is not now and has not been an active politician. No man is fit for the station who can be influenced by his political prejudices in reaching judicial conclusions.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION REPRESENTATION

Following is the new system of apportioning delegates to Republican National Conventions, adopted and promulgated by the Republican National Committee:

"Said National Convention shall consist of four delegates-at-large from each state, and two delegates-at-large for each Representative-at-large in Congressional districts; an additional delegate for each Congressional district in which the vote for any Republican elector in 1908, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in 1914, shall have been not less than 7,500; two delegates each from the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

"All delegates and alternates shall be elected not earlier than 30 days after the date of this call and not later than 30 days before the date of the meeting of the convention. The national committee makes exceptions to this rule in the cases of those States in which the laws are at variance with it. The call also indicates how delegates may be chosen. This is summed up in the folowing extract from the official document:

"Delegates-at-large and their alternates, and delegates from Congressional districts and their alternates, shall be elected in the following manner:

"1. By primary elections, in accordance with the laws of the state in which the election occurs, in such states as require by law the election of delegates to national conventions of political parties by direct primaries provided, that in any state in which Republican representation upon the board of judges or inspectors of elections for such primary elections is denied by law, delegates and alternates shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

"2. By Congressional, territorial or state conventions, as the case may be, to be called by the Congressional, territorial or state committees respectively. Notice of the call for such conventions shall be published in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the district, territory or state. In a Congressional district where there is no Republican Congressional committee the Republican state committee shall issue the call and make said publication."

Upon the basis of the 1908 and 1914 elections figures the National Committee apportions the delegates for the next convention as follows; Alabama, 16; Arizona, 6; Arkansas, 15; California, 26; Colorado, 12; Connecticut, 14; Delaware, 6; Florida, 8; Georgia, 17; Idaho, 8; Illinois, 58; Indiana, 30; Iowa, 26; Kansas, 20; Kentuckey, 26; Louisana, 12; Maine, 12; Maryland, 16; Massachusetts, 36; Michigan, 30; Minnesota, 24; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 36; Montana, 8; Nebraska, 16; Nevada, 6; New Hampshire, 8; New Jersey, 28; New Mexico, 6; New York, 87; North Carolina, 21; North Dakota, 10; Ohio, 48; Oklahoma, 20; Oregon, 10; Pennsylvania, 76; Rhode Island, 10; South Carolina, 11; South Dakota, 10; Tennessee, 21; Texas, 26; Utah, 8; Vermont, 8; Virginia, 15; Washington, 14; West Virginia, 16; Wisconsin, 26; Wyoming, 6; Alaska 2; District of Columbia, 2; Hawaii, 2; Philippines, 2; and Porto Rico, 2.

Under the new apportionment the South has lost 78 delegates in the convention. In the last convention that section had 314 representatives at Chicago and in the next it will have a total of 236 votes.

Alabama loses 8 delegates; Arkansas, 3; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 8; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 7; Texas, 14; Tennessee, 3; Florida, 4; and Virginia, 9.

New York is the only Northern state that loses in its representation. It will be three votes weaker than in the last convention.

From the Republican Publicity Association.

YEAR OF GAYETY IN WASHINGTON

Washington is gay with orange blossoms, mistletoe and flowers of rhetoric. New York Sun. And the hum of presidential bees.

"A tax could also be imposed on such products as gasoline, crude and refined oil, horsepower of automobiles and other internal combustion engines, and various other things." (Annual report of Secretary McAdoo)

Tax babies at baptising
Tax maidens for each dance;
Tax the Democratic badge,
The patch upon our pants.
Tax each glass-eye, each false tooth
Make every Silas Wegg
Place a ten-cent sticker
On his wooden leg.
Tax our horse, the widow's cow,
The organ-grinder's monkey,
And, not to show partiality,
The Democratic donkey.
Then, if these will not suffice
The Treasury to save,
Grab Henry George's single tax
And clap it on each grave.

Foremr Senator Allen of Nebraska, says it will be necessary "to get a considerable amount of support from Washington in order to carry Nebraska for the Democrats in 1916." This language is delphic. What kind of support? Words? Washington will overflow with them. Money? The Federal Trade Commission can doubtless divert a golden stream from the corporation coffers. Offices? The pie has already been pretty well distributed. But there is no doubt that it will take even more than "a considerable amount of support from Washington" if the Democrats are to carry Nebraska next year. Four years ago Wilson had 36,000 plurality in the State. But the combined majority against him was 17,000 Next year this majority will be combined on one candidate.

The British Government has prohibited the export of logwood from Jamaica to the United States, which is said to be the severest blow to the dye industry in this country since the supply of aniline dyes from Germany was cut off. If, as Congressman Mann says, our foreign policy is dictated in London, how can we retaliate?

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

January Clothing Bargains AT Sharrer & Gorsuch

Remember our reductions are genuine. We do not mark up goods to mark down or add 100 per cent to the cost Early in the season as many clothing Merchants who advertise ridiculous reductions and half price sales.

Our reductions mean more real value than the so called half price sales
$20 to $25 suits & overcoats $17
$14 to $16 Suits and Overcoats $11.50
$9 and $10 Boys' Suits $7
$7 and $8 Boys' Suits $5
$5 Boys' Overconts $3
$4 Boys' Overcoats $2.50

No matter what you need in Clothing or Men's furnishings Carroll Countys big Clothing Store can serve you best.

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

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.

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

DR. E. M. DEMAREST
OSTEOPATH
Times Building, Westminster, Md
Office Hours 9 to 12 M. 1 to 4 P. M.
Evening by appointment.
9 17 6-m C. & P. Phone 51f.

Milton A. Sullivan
Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent.
90½ W. Main St., Westminster, Md.
25 tf

YOUR
Dead Animals Removed
CALL LEIDY
Phone No. 259
Westminster, - Marvland

JAMES I. MYERS,
REPAIRER OF
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
All work guaranteed.
East Main street, in office formerly occupied by D. N. Henning, Esq., Westminster. Md. feb 31y

J. S. MYERS, D. D. S. J. E. MYERS, D. D. S.
DRS. MYERS
DENTIST
Westminster,
C. & P. Phone 96-W.

Children C
FOR FLETCHER
CAST

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2900_scm2309-0005