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 SENSATIONAL AND UNNECESSARILY ALARMING SPEECH

A short time ago President Wilson was telling the people of the United States that he believed we were "too proud to fight." Now he is proclaiming the opinion that we are in great danger of fighting without being prepared for it. Speaking at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, he went to that extreme, in sensational expressions well calculated to alarm the people and lead them into the very mood for fighting against which it is important that they should be cautioned. He declared that the world is afire and that we are hourly in danger of some of the sparks falling upon us and drawing our country into the great conflagration.

There was a vein of egotism in the speech, in the first place, that ill becomes the Executive who has no authority to declare war. He said the people were "counting on him to keep them out of war," and that he was told that they were equally counting upon him to "maintain the honor of the United States." "Have you reflected," he asked, "that a time might come when I could not do both." Talk of that sort is characteristic of the public course of Mr. Wilson. It does not become him, because it is foreign to the general scope of his executive duties. He is not a law unto himself, but is as amenable to the constitution and laws of the United States as is any private individual. And the Congress alone has power to declare war and, when in session, to control the relations of the government with other nations. It rests therefore, upon Congress to maintain peace with honor, when the honor of the country is assailed. And, today, is there any more danger of such a violation of the honor of this country, by any of the belligerents, than there has been since the beginning of the war in Europe? Under the leadership of Mr. Wilson the United States has submitted to violations of international law by Great Britain and her ally, France, and by the Teutonic governments, without taking any further action than to make formal protests. Only in the case of the settlement of the Lusitania claims is there, at this time, any danger of a break with Germany. That may be a serious one, but other occurrences, just as serious, have been tided over without causing this country to go to war. How then is the world more afire now than it has been at any time since the beginning of hostilities a year and a half ago. The nations at war are afire, but, considering the enormous debts they have contracted and are still increasing, the fire must be eventually extinguished without drawing the United States into it as an insurance company.

The question of Preparedness for the future of this country does not hinge on the war conditions across the water, and should be considered calmly and logically, without the sensational features injected into it by Mr. Wilson in his Cleveland speech, which are only calculated to alarm the people unnecessarily and to provoke the very condition which it is desirable to avoid. The plans of the government, for preparing the country for future defence, and which cannot be put into practice without the authority of Congress, are not emergency plans. No proposition for immediate preparedness is in sight, and if the war conflagration should break out here, and involve the United States in the European struggle, there would be no time to prepare for it.

President Wilson's Cleveland speech, describing the world as afire, was illogical and unnecessarily alarming If it is a true picture his place is in Washington, and it is his duty to be urging Congress to be preparing the country for immediate emergencies, instead of touring the country and appealing to individuals to agree to a plan that contemplates years of preparation before it can be completed.

The sensational and alarming utterances of Mr. Wilson at this time and under existing circumstances are very remarkable and may be prolific of much evil. He seems to have been carried away from a "safe and sane" presentation of the necessity for future preparedness by a sudden idea of immediately impending danger, rather to have been governed by a well digested proposition for future action. From posing as a believer in the do nothing policy of his Administration for peace, he has gone to the other extreme and is alarming the people by warning them against present danger instead of informing their minds of the necessity for preparing for future contingencies. His implied assumption, also, that he is the arbiter in conducting the action of the country, under the circumstances which he describes, could only have originated with the sead of an educational institution in which he was invested with arbitrary authority. The United States is not a university to be thus controlled, and the Executive needs to be reminded that, as the head of that branch of the government, he is as much under the restraint of law as is the humblest citizen. Mr. Wilson's Cleveland speech was a bad break in more respects than one, and should be universally condemned as ill timed, illogical and sensational.

A SPOILSMAN IN A SUPPOSED CIVIL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

President Wilson should not become too busy in any direction to neglect keeping an eye on the proceedings of the members of his Cabinet. It may be, however, that he is indifferent to the course of his Secretary of Commerce and his Postmaster General. The former did not show up very well in the matter of the sinking of an excursion steamer, and the death of hundreds of excursionists, in the Chicago river but in his case there was no direct violation of a principle to the enforcement of which the President is pledged. It is otherwise in the case of the Postmaster General, who has apparently no compunctions of conscience in setting the civil Service rules at defiance, or in permitting it to be done by his subordinates, upon one pretext or another. The removal of Mr. Harry B. Mathias, a rural carrier, as described in last week's Times, is a case in point. For more than a dozen years Mr. Mathias had performed his duties as a carrier, and on two occasions post office inspectors had gone over his route hoping to find some cause upon which they could have based a charge of incompetency or inefficiency. But they found his record for both perfect. Then a third inspector was sent to subject Mr. Mathias to a sort of Civil Service examination, a proceeding practically in violation of Civil Service rules. The result could readily have been foreseen. An unbroken record of efficiency for more than a dozen years counted for nothing. Mr. Mathias had at least perfect practical knowledge of his duties but perhaps was not up to answering some of the purely technical questions propounded. Civil service examiners, it is understood, had nothing to do with rating his standing or with his examination. The Department had determined upon his dismissal and he was dogged by its agents to the bitter end. He was given the option of resigning or submitting to removal, and forced the latter action.

ROBERT STRAWBRIDGE

Now that all the Methodist bodies of this country have agreed that Robert Strawbridge planted the first church of the Methodist faith in America, would it not be a fitting recognition of the fact to mark the scene of his labors by a monument more pretentious than the little that has yet been done for such a purpose. Apparently only Maryland Methodists have heretofore taken any interest in the claim of this county and State to have been the birthplace of Methodism in America, and in Robert Strawbridge as its founder. The memory of Bishop Emory or Embury has been honored in many ways, and justly so. Maryland has but one church that bears the name of Strawbridge. Robert Strawbridge was probably of humbler standing than the bishop, among the Wesleyan Methodists of England, but that his initial work in the Sams Creek region began the creation of a religious system in this country that has outstripped every other, calls for a recognition of his name by every Methodist body in the country, can hardly be denied. Is it not incumbent upon the Methodists of Maryland to begin a campaign by which their brethren throughout the whole country, North, South, East and West, shall be brought into an effort to erect a suitable memorial to Robert Strawbridge, at the scene of his first appearance on American soil as a preacher of this denomination?

Strawbridge first appeared, according to the established records, in this county, then Frederick, in 1762, but there is reason to believe he first came here in 1760. Bishop Emory's work began in John street, New York, in 1766, so that the claim of Maryland to have been the birthplace of Methodism in America has been conceded by the 14 commissioners who participated in the conference in Baltimore last week. It is to be regretted that a number of those appointed on the commission found it convenient to be absent when its final action was taken, and may dissent from its conclusions. But the Methodists of the country should accept its action in good faith, and give no heed to further controversy on the subject. And in these days when the deeds and achievements of many men, in various occupations, are kept in view in perpetuity, by memorials of some sort, there are few of them that exceed in results the humble work of Robert Strawbridge at Sams Creek, or that have deserved greater recognition than that which has been accorded his memory. The great tree under which he first proclaimed the system of theology introduced in the world by the Wesleys, is no longer standing; but as that mighty oak grew from an acorn, Methodism in America has grown from the little seed planted in Carroll county, more than a hundred and fifty years ago, into the greatest of Protestant religious systems in the country. Perhaps it only needs the leadership of some one church to assure the erection of a fitting monument to Robert Strawbridge, on the spot at which that little seed was planted, and where it germinated and began its wonderful growth. No other Protestant body should become envious of a work that must have had the Divine sanction.

Mr. Strawbridge died in 1781 and his remains are interred in Mt. Olivet cemetery, Baltimore.

UNCIVILIZED WARFARE

A fleet of zeppelins dropped 600-pound bombs on Paris, on Saturday night, killed 24 people, most of them in their beds; wounded others, and destroyed a lot of private property. And all this in this boasted age of civilization. How can such acts be reconciled with what may be called civilized warfare? They are worse than savagery, being nothing less than a passion to butcher human beings without producing any corresponding advantage or influence upon the result of the war. Aerial warfare, properly conducted, is perfectly legitimate and a valuable agent in the prosecution of offensive and defensive movements. But employed in the inhuman butchering of non-combatant men, women and little children, quietly sleeping in their beds, it is worse than was the tomahawk of the Indian savage in the days when it was used to brain the pioneer settlers of the North American continent. Introduced as a method of warfare for the first time in the history of the world, humanity demands of all so-called civilized people, an agreement that aviation shall be confined to inflicting damage upon an enemy that can have an appreciable effect in producing military advantage by its use and in furthering the ultimate triumph of one side or the other in an armed struggle. Can anybody see the slightest effect of the zeppelin raid on Paris, in so far as it can further a German victory as the end of the war? Certainly it can have no appreciable influence in the promotion of such a result. It amounts to nothing but the wanton destruction of human life and the useless destruction of property. Berlin may rejoice in the result of Saturday night's raid on Paris but it cannot further the triumph of the German arms, costly as it must have been to manufacture such a fleet of air ships. In truth, it is probable, that outside of the ruthless murder of innocent people, the cost in money, to Germany, could not have been much less than the value of the French property destroyed. Raids of that character should be condemned by the nations of the world as uncivilized and barbarous and to be eliminated from all future wars.

Another zeppelin raid, more destructive of human life, was made later on the Manchester district in England. That, it supposed, was designed to damage munition plants and, if so, was legitimate. But cost 54 English lives and wounds to nearly a hundred.

Hon. David J. Lewis, in an address in Grangers' Hall, Taneytown, on Monday evening of last week, made government ownership of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country the principle topic of discussion. Having taken up the notion that these agencies properly belong to the Postoffice Department he keeps obstinately hammering away at the idea, though it has been shown that his contrast of such service in America and Europe is badly overdrawn, not to say that it is a perversion of real facts. Mr. W. Cabell Bruce, in a lengthy article, published several months ago, made this clear enough to be convincing. But it is not necessary to deny his facts to come to the conclusion that his scheme is untenable and dangerous. The addition of 100,000 or more office holders to the great number already employed in the various branches of the government would be a serious menace to the liberties of the people. Such a force could be made to swing any scheme of an ambitious leader in any direction he might desire and to utterly overthrow the trrue ideals of free government. It is well that Mr. Lewis seems to be making no headway in convincing the people that his scheme is either wise or feasible. He clings persistently too it, however, though it should be a serious obstacle in the way of his ambition to reach a seat in the Senate. He may be said to have become well nigh a monomaniac on the subject.

The Sentinel repeats this story upon its faith in the accuracy of its contemporarry, and upon that cannot refrain from denouncing the treatment of Mr. Mathias as a glaring outrage. But it is consistent with the administration of Gen. Burleson in other respects. All sorts of schemes have been employed by his department to get rid of officers who are Republican in principle, but have never carried their political views into the performance of their duties. Carrier routes have been consolidated, methods of conveying mails and other schemes employed to accomplish what it would have been much more manly to have done by dismissals in defiance of the Civil Service Commission.

MR. DEWEY GIVEN HIS SAY

Westminster, Md., Feb 1st, 1916.
To the Editor of American Sentinel,
Westminster, Md.

Dear Sir:—

As a close reader of your editorial columns and a strong admirer of your forethought policy of Americanism as at all times exprest therein, I am somewhat puzzled by the (apparent) inconsistency of your editorial in last Friday's issue of American Sentinel under the caption "To Kill Two Birds With One Stone."

I believe that no one would contend that it is "always possible to kill two birds with one stone" or that any person of ordinary intelligence would consider that there is even a reasonable sporting chance of doing so, but inasmuch as this triviality is of your own choosing, and, adopting this class of reasoning to the matter treated in your article, this statement taken in connection with your assertion that President Wilson's missionary work for preparedness and the beginning of the campaign for his renomination for the Presidency are synchronous and "the two things can not well be separated," might lead to the reflection that in view of the present state of the public mind both of these propositions are rather wary birds and any eager or over zealous attempt, on the part of the Republican Press, to "shoo" the renomination bird out of range of any stone which Mr. Wilson might cast, may seriously disturb if not drive the preparedness fowl into the tall grass, greatly increasing the difficulties of stalking and final capture of public approval of a proposition which is of infinitely more vital import to Americans at large than the question of what particular American shall or or shall not be President for the next few years.

This is one time, it seems to the writer, when political partizanship should be subordinated to the paramount issue of providing some means for the national defense, even if we do not all agree upon the details of one particular plan. I would therefore respectfully ask the Editor of American Sentinel: Would you allow your desire to defeat Mr. Wilson's renomination to interfere with the President of The United States and other Patriotic and Loyal Americans of varying political affiliation, in their effort to formulate some sort of a practicable defence program, and to secure public support for the same? This brings the matter down to essentials and strips it of such puerile sophistry as has been hung around it by those who wish to defeat the main question by clouding the public mind with unrelated matters.

I submit that national defense, even if secured under a Democratic Administration, and with the co-operation of Republican, Progressive, Prohibition, Socialist and other Patriotic Statesmen and Citizens, and even if in no sense can it be claimed as a party measure of political value as campaign material, is better than no defense at all. And I might go further and suggest that any plan for honorable defense, if it defends our Country from aggression, even if it positively assured the Democratic Party of control of the Government for four years more, is better than no defense. No defense is what we now have, and, no defense is what will be the continued result if the American Sentinel and other representative newspapers continue to hold the defeat of Mr. Wilson for renomination as the one object to be attained, rather than to stand solidly together for the national defense, even at the cost of party prestige for a paltry four years or so.

What would it profit the Republican Party to come back into power with a war with a first class Power on its hands, or imminent, and no Army or Navy adequate to the needs of such unhoped for contingency, even admitting for the sake of argument that it is altogether desirable that the Republican Party should be returned to its own?

Mr. Wilson states in his speeches, as recently reported, that he does not pretend to say exactly what plan of preparedness we should adopt, but that this is for the people to say to Congress and for the Congress to enact as decreed by the people.

So why attempt to confuse the people by suggesting that all activities of our President, including his campaign for preparedness will be undesirable in their ultimate result? This to my mind, to revert again to trivalities, is a species of trifling with the National welfare, at a time, and in a way, that may well be compared with Nero's fiddling while Rome burned.

It could in no sense be considered a National disaster if Mr. Wilson should secure the renomination as a result of the success of the preparedness program, as the Editor of The American Sentinel seems to fear. He might not be re-elected; and the Country has survived worse Presidents, but if Preparedness as a question of National Policy is defeated or even temporarily delayed, by mistaken or party zeal on the part of his opponents, it will mean NATIONAL DISASTER, SWIFT AND SURE.

Will it be any satisfaction to you Editors and politicians, if, in the hour of her travail, your Country is found helpless, to arise in your place and say: "Yes I helped to make her so?"

Yours very respectfully,
H. G. DEWEY.

An analysis of the aforegoing fairly indicates that Mr. Dewey, like so many pro-Wilisonists, places more dependence upon the President's victory on the subject of "Preparedness" than is consistent with its value. He seems to imagine that the whole burden of the work lies on Mr. Wilson's shoulders, just as the latter seems to imagine the same thing.. But Mr. Dewey can hardly be so ignorant as not to know that the whole matter really rests with Congress, subject only to the President's right of veto. It is to Congress that the people must look for the adoption of the laws without which the Executive would be entirely helpless. It is highly probable that Mr. Wilson's missionary tour among the people will not win one vote for the measure for preparedeness as it shall be finally agreed upon in the National Legislature. Where, then, is the necessity for alarming the country by such methods as that employed by the President in his Cleveland speech, to which the Sentinel has given attention in another article, written before Mr. Dewey's letter was received.

The insinuations in Mr. Dewey's letter that the editor is not properly friendly to the necessity of putting the country in a condition for thorough defence, are entirely gratuitous and not worth a denial. Every reader of the Sentinel knows that it has been a consistent advocate of measures necessary to make resistance to foreign invasion effective. In this it is more that gratified to be in sympathy with its own party, to which the country must now look for rendering sure the passage of laws to make Preparedness successful, and not to sensational speeches by President Wilson. And Mr. Dewey misreads the Sentinel, also, if he supposes that it regards the probable renomination of Mr. Wilson with any apprehension that it will endanger Republican success. It is rather to be desired by the Republicans than otherwise.

THE BIBLE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

More or less controversy, in relation to the reading of the Bible in the public schools in this State, has continued for many years and it is still an open question, being left to the option of the teachers. It is practiced in many of the schools of this county, where, and elsewhere in the State, the selection of such portions as are read is left to the discretion of the teachers. On that account the Sentinel has not been enthusiastically in its favor. But the editor has recently had it suggested to him that that objection may readily be obivated by an agreement between the ecclesiastical bodies who are represented by their children in the schools, through such an arrangement might be rather difficult of accomplishment. The suggestion is not that all sects should be thus represented, but that Protestants, Catholics and Jews should be recognized in the arrangement. Just why Catholics were suggested is not so clear, as the Catholic Church is not in sympathy with the public schools and, as far as possible, maintains its own educational institutions: and the Jews might object to New Testament selections. This, however, is a Christian country and such an objection could not be maintained for a moment.

To the Christian the Old Testament is also Divinely inspired and, therefore, every part as sacred to him as the legal, historical, prophetic and poetical books are to the Jew. In all of them there is much to be found of such sublimity as marks no volume produced only by man. To the pupils the elevating stories of Jacob's son Joseph, Daniel, the three Hebrew children, and other Bible worthies, could never grow stale and uninteresting. The story of Job and the book of Psalms have no parallel in poetical profane writings. All these, and the New Testament, perhaps without the omission of a line could not fail to have a moral, and possibly a religious effect upon the minds and habits of the pupils.

But how can such an arrangement as is suggested be established? Well, that should not be an impossibility. To give it the sanction of law would require legislative action, and in these days of commissions the General Assembly could create a commission charged with the duty of selecting such portions of Scripture as it is desirable to have read in the schools, using the generally accepted version. And such a commission should, of course, be so constituted as to avoid sectarianism, and should be composed of those familiar with the full text of Scripture. Under such restrictions as it would adopt, the reading of the Bible in the public schools would become obligatory and would take on a new meaning. It would be a legal recognition of the obligation of the State to honor the Bible as the Word of God and to honor Him as its author. It would be a step in the direction of that peace for which the world is just now in dire need, because it would promote and cultivate in future generations the principles of the peace of which the angels sang over the plain of Bethlehem when the Christ was born.

The Goodnow Commission, of which F. Neal Parke, Esq., of this city, is a member, has submitted to the General Assembly its plan of a budget system, and with the plan a bill to be passed for putting it into effect. The commission, which is a creation of the Democratic State convention, has evidently given much time, thought and effort to the subject and its conclusions are not to be rejected by the Republicans merely because they have been arrived at by Democrats. The members of the commission are not partisan politicians, but practical business and professional men. Whether their work will stand the test of a searching analysis remains to be seen. Its details have not yet been given to the general public. The little that has filtered through the press is calculated to create the impression that, as a whole, there is really a little too much detail and that the system proposed is somewhat cumbersome and not as simple as it might be. That, however, may not be a defect. On the contrary, it is probably a decided advantage. The commission has evidently left nothing to haphazard interpretation, but has fully explained what the budget shall and shall not do. What action the General Assembly will take, upon the report and the bill, remains to be seen. The measure may be amended to such an extent as to make it practically nugatory.

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.

In the effort to promote the work of "preparedness," the government, it seems highly probable, must look to the Republicans in Congress to make it successful. Some of the Democratic Congressmen are bitterly hostile to the President's program and will fight against it and against any plan for putting the country on a safe defensive basis. The Baltimore Sun laments that no Democratic voice was raised in the House to condemn a bitter speech made by a Texan named Dies, who fiercely assailed the President's policy on the subject, and confesses that Republican Floor Leader Mann rose to the occasion and gave the Texan an effective answer. The Sun says that "Mr. Mann, the Republican leader of the minority, had to act as champion of a Democratic Executive." And, While giving Mr. Mann credit for political astuteness, the Sun says he "deserves credit for something better than cleverness. He discharged a patriotic duty, and he discharged it, not like a little party man, but like a big and real American." And that is the way in which the situation should be regarded by every patriot. Preparedness should not be made in any sense, a party question. Politics should be kept out of it, but it is more likely to be brought into it by the Democrats than by the Republicans. The latter have a right to improve upon the President's plan and no doubt will endeavor to do so. But upon the main thing, the principle of being prepared to defend the country, they will be found on the right side. The necessity for such preparedness was first pointed out by Representative Gardiner, of Massachusetts who was ably supported in his contention by his father-in-law, Senator Dawes. The Republicans will not fail the country in this emergency because the Administration is Democratic.

The Appam, a British owned liner, put into Newport News, Va., on Tuesday, in charge of a German prize crew. The Appam was captured by the German Tramp steamer Moewe,off the Canary Islands. The Moewe is a masked raider and is preying on British merchantmen. In addition to capturing the Appam, she had, at that time sunk seven British ships on the high seas. Their crews and a number of passengers on the Appam, are on board that ship, at Newport News. Her arrival at a neutral port raises another international question. After her capture she sailed in a straight course for America, and managed to evade British warships patrolling the Atlantic. But Germany cannot dispose of her in a neutral port and she must, apparently, be interned for the war, or again put to sea. If interned, it is not certain what disposition can eventually be made of her, and so the U. S. Government will have another perplexing question on its hands. Logically, however, it would seem to be entirely reasonable that at the end of the war she should be restored to her owners. The United States can hardly be charged with the duty of taking care of captured property for the German government, or for its disposal by German prize court. It is stated from Washington, however, that a decision in favor of Germany will probably be made under an old treaty with Prussia, and the ship be considered a legitimate German prize.

Dr. Fahrney's Teething Syrup is the best remedy for any sickness baby gets no matter how young or how old. Try it. 1 7 3m

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*

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

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

J. S. MYERS, D. D. S. J. E. MYERS, D. D. S.
DRS. MYERS,
DENTIST,
Westminster, Md.
C. & P. Phone 96-W. 1 6 1y

The rise in price of potatoes has added to the cost of boarding house hash and meat stew a good deal more than the advance in meat ever did.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2900_scm2309-0038