AMERICAN SENTINEL
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The Republican Paper of Carroll County

GUY N. FRINGER, Manager

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OFFICE
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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For president
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
of New York

For Vice President
CHAS. WARREN FAIRBANKS
of Indiana

For the United States Senate
JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE
of Cecil County

For the House of Representatives
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE
of Baltimore County

Election
Tuesday, November 7th, 1916

Great Britain has placed in the United States an order for $125,000,000 worth of copper. In spite of the fact that copper is one of the most necessary metals used in modern warfare, the Democratic party denies that this is a war order. Perhaps John Bull is going to use this 440,000,000 pounds of copper to coin tuppence and ha'pennies.

We understand that, since the Maine election, Democratic campaign managers are a trifle wary assigning Southern orators for Northern States. The Southern accent is believed to have grated more than a little upon the ears of Maine, where so many Southern spellbinders advocating Democracy were looked upon as tangible evidence of the Southern domination of the party which is so offensive to the tax-paying North. So now the hunt is for Northern orators for Northern States. The only trouble is that the really leading Democrats are all Southerners and if only the small fry are to be put on the stump the effect will not be so good upon the audiences, who will think they are being slighted.

Republican primaries in Illinois and elsewhere continue to reflect the strength of the party. As compared with the Democratic strength revealed in the same ballotting, it indicates a walk-away at the polls in November.

Secretary McAdoo assures us that the war has so prostrated our foreign competitors that we need have nothing to fear from them in the future. The trade returns of Great Britain for the month of August show that her exports increased $75,000,000 over August, 1915, while for the eight months of 1916, ended in August, exports increased $425,000,000 over the similar period 1915. During the seven months ended July, 1916, Great Britain sent to us $195,000,000 worth of her products, which is $40,000,000 greater than for the first seven months of 1913, when we were operating under a protective tariff law. As most of our imports from Great Britain are products of the mills, made at a labor cost of about 50 per cent that paid here, it would appear that English industrial prostration is largely in the mind of Mr. McAdoo.

PROVIDING BREAKFAST FOODS

Writers on home economics urge people to keep hens. The advice is proffered in connection with the price of eggs, which will be 75 cents this winter in many places where 50 once seemed very high. Our efficient age likes a food that can be bolted as you start for the trolley with less fear of immediate consequences.

Hens are socially unpopular. There is too general a feeling that they are economical because they pick up their living off their neighbors' yards. The man who deplores the indolence of young people in not maintaining their own poultry yard is the one who complains most bitterly if aroused by Chanticleer at 5 A. M.

Still one has to submit to minor annoyances in these days of climbing prices. The man who gets into a quarrel over the wanderlust of his flock is a little behind the times. The scientific breeder provides other ways of foraging. The American hen is called our greatest industry, and he who nourishes her helps feed the people.

WHAT THE SOUTH THINKS

Mr. Hughes' assault upon the Democratic President and Congress for their base and shameful surrender of prerogative before the arrogant demands of the railroad brotherhoods is finding an echo all over the country. Audiences in Tennessee, Kentucky and Maine responded to it; and the press throbs with indignation because of the incident. This is especially true in the South where a collection of editorial views, gathered by the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore shows such sturdy Democratic journals as the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle, the Baltimore Sun, the Newport News Press, the Greensboro (North Carolina) News; the Richmond Journal, the Charlotte News, Florida Times-Union, the Macon Telegraph, the Roanoke Times, the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, the Staunton (Va.) Leader showing marked resentment because the President and Congress submitted to what one of these editors term a "rape of the nation's honor."

These newspapers are Democratic. The South is Democratic. The South is, in the largest sense, the Democratic party. In view of the opinions which the South holds on this question, where shall we classify President Wilson?

TRAINING SALESPEOPLE

Retail merchants complain about the difficulty of getting competent young people as store clerks. Many boys and girls take up store work merely because they can't think of anything else to do. They have no special aptitude or liking for it. Boys and girls with ambition seem more inclined to enter other employments.

The necessity of special education for salespeople was discussed at the recent New York convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. One speaker told how she conducts a school for such training. She teaches her girls to think and develop judgment in regard to the merits of goods. The girls are asked, not "Do you think this will sell?" but "Why do you think this will sell?" They are made able to explain to customers why one article is worth more money than another.

Young people in stores should become able to talk discriminatingly and intelligently about their goods. The proprietor is always glad to give instruction to a willing clerk. Travelling salemen will talk to any one in the store who will listen to them. They know a great deal about processes of manufacture and can impart valuable information.

It seems too bad that so many young people enter buhiness life without more definite purposes. There is a chance to rise in every business. If wages of store clerks are low, it is because so many of them put little brains into their work. Their heart is elsewhere, at the picture show or the dance they expect to attend in the evening.

There is a good opportunity in retail trade for ambitious young people. Merchants will give good pay to clerks who develop into good salespeople. The ambitious salesman can look forward to the day when he can start his own store, and make it a success on the basis of experience gained as an employe. But he will never get anywhere unless he puts his heart and his mind into the work.

HOW PEOPLE GET INTO DEBT

Efforts are being made in a good many places to observe National Pay-Up Week, October 2-7. This will not affect the many people whose good cheer is not dampened by the storm of duns coming in the first of each month. But there are many other dilatory persons who should have sense enough to see the folly of running behind-hand. Such may be induced by agitation of the subject to strive for better business habits.

It is surprising how comfortable some people are in the presence of a heavy burden of debt. They take the easy going view that some favorable turn of fortune will appear from unexpected sources. They let the creditors do all the worrying. But to people with normal minds, debt brings a sense of oppression and often horror. They feel the ever present wolf at the door. He seems very near and very hungry. They slink around street corners to avoid meeting a creditor.

The principal cause of debt is failure rightly to calculate and apportion one's income. With most people, their expenses for any given object exceed their expectations. If they think they can run a house on $15.00 a week, it actually costs them $20.00. But meanwhile they have gone ahead and spent money for other purposes on the visionary basis of the $15.00.

This miscalculation, except in cases of special misfortune, can be saved by the simple expedient of keeping a cash accouunt. At the end of the year all expenses should be carefully classified. No account should be allowed to exceed what seems a reasonable appropriation. This would leave money in the purse to pay bills, and a man could walk the streets with a right to hold up his sead.

A general spirit of debt paying will do wonders in building up a community. The merchants will not have to charge so much for their goods if they can avoid bad accounts. They will feel more confidence to go ahead and spend money and make improvements, and the whole town will grow and prosper.

Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee says the campaign is progressing satisfactorily. Since Democratic leaders expressed themselves as "satisfied" with results in Maine, his statement may be construed to mean that the campaign is progressing satisfactorily to both Republicans and Democrats. Democratic leaders seem to be satisfied with almost anything this year, just as President Wilson was satisfied with diplomatic "triumphs" in which he came off second best.

The Department of Labor has just issued its bulletin for July, 1916, covering immigration statistics, and includes therein figures for the fiscal years 1914, 1915 and 1916. The tables show that in 1914 our population increased 769,276, which, if kept up for the succeeding two years, would have given us a total increase of 1,538,552 for 1915 and 1916. Due to the war, however, the increase was only 176,011, showing that the war curtailed our population, chieffly of the working classes, to the extent of 1,362,541. Every laboring man who is now rejoicing over good wages and steady employment should keep these facts in mind when he is told by Democratic spellbinders that President Wilson gave him his job and filled his emjty dinner pail.

Back in 1905 Woodrow Wilson, then president of Princeton, sufered from one of his numerous attacks of logorrhea. He was speaking at a dinner of the North Carolina Society. "Nothing", he said, "has spread Socialistic feeling in this country more than the use of automobiles. To the countryman they are the picture of arrogance of wealth with all its independence and carelessness." Nowadays, Mr. Wilson's campaign managers are depicting the "prosperity which his administration is claimed to have brought to the country—and one of the arguments they adduce is that the number of automobiles owned here has vastly increased.

Cutting off the stamp taxes and substituting therefor a tax on the profits of a few war materials—carefully omitting the sacred cotton of the South—may be good politics. But it is doubtful finance. Suppose the war should end as suddenly as it began. Many people think it will. The manufacture of munitions would cease equally suddenly—and there would then be no profits to tax. Of course, a bond issue is always possible; and it is always probable, under a Democratic administration. But the stamp taxes, burdensome and irritating as they are, always produced money, because the American people will use the telephone, the telegraph and the express lines, and they will continue to do business, no matter how difficult a Democratic administration tries to make it.

BEAUTIFYING PUBLIC STREETS

There is a general impression that the time to plant trees is in the spring. With the approach of summer, people seem much more interested in plans of improvement. They are making gardens and cleaning up grounds, and it is easy to interest them in the idea of permanent beautification with foliage.

But according to the experts, there is no time better suited for tree planting than the fall. There is less demand then on the sapling for vitality, and it can spend its energy in acquiring roots.

The beauty of a town is more dependent on tree growth than any other thing. No matter how attractive houses you may put up in a new town or new section, they will always look bare and staring unless partly screened by trees. And a street of small homes looks sordid and homely unless it has foliage.

It is surprising how manw defects are covered by tree growth. Houses may need painting, but if there are beautiful trees in the street or on the grounds to attract attention, minor faults pass unnoticed.

Many householders are willing to set out trees on their own lands, but will do nothing toward putting them in the street. But meanwhile most municipalities are scrimped for money. They do not begin to do all that should be done in planting on new streets.

Householders should realize that to make their places look attractive, the street needs to be beautified. If they sit back and wait for the public authorities to do it, they may have to wait many years. A few trees along the walk cost little. They pay returns manyfold in the added attractiveness of the neighborhood. Now is the time to do it.

COLLEGE PEOPLE IN POLITICS

Much is said by way of urging educated men to go into politics, as a duty owed the state. College graduates, college officers, and college professors are entreated to forego the satisfaction of retired culture. They are told they should make themselves a force in the community.

Yet when college people do enter the civic field, they often encounter a very unpleasant rough and tumble. One instance is that of a man in a nearby state who is running for the legislature. It is said he could surely be elected were he not a college professor. He has had good business experience, has worked on political committees, so he is no mere theorist. Yet it is estimated that the fact that he is a college professor will cost him 1000 votes.

Is this prejudice on the part of the voters? Or does it signifiy some real weakness of the college type? It indicates misconception somewhere. The wisdom of the colleges does not amount to much unless it fits its exponent for the most practical kind of service.

The man who was speaking of this case thought the trouble is that people who live in the college atmosphere have little idea of business. He had the notion for one thing that the great majority of college professors, though receiving reasonably good salaries, are apt to be in debt.

The college professor type is probably misjudged by the average man. He may not be able to milk a cow or mend a wheelbarrow. But he will see clearer than many others the folly and cost of our pork fed politics.

But the college type of man, to become a political and social force, needs to come closer in touch with average life. He needs to meet the mechanic and the business man and the farmer on an everyday level. He will find that the major part of the world's wisdom is not contained in books. Every laborer and every farm hand can tell him something that he needs to know.

AN END OF AUTOCRACY

Col Richmond P. Davis, assistant chief of the coast artillery division of the War Department, will be removed from that position despite the fact that he is one of the best informed artillery officers in the army and despite the fact that his term of service here is but half over.

Col. Davis' offence is that he replied to questions from members of Congress relating to the provisions of the army bill while its passage was pending; and he is to be disciplined in consequence. A short time ago Secretary Baker addressed a circular inquiry to army officers here in Washington asking if they had talked about the army legislation, and Col. Davis acknowledged that he had tried to enlighten Congressmen who came to him for information. It seems that the giving out of information about the army is to be reserved as a special prerogative of the two "boy mayors" who are now holding the chief posts at the War Department and that it is at least a misdemeanor, if not a crime, for anyone to talk who knows anything about a military subject. So Col. Davis is to be exiled.

The question readily arises, how are Congressmen to get information about pending legislation if they cannot talk to officers who know something? This is plainly of small moment to the people who are now running the administration and they probably prefer that Congress should not have information, anyway.

The Davis incident serves to emphasize how dependent Congress now is for information upon the executive departments and it shows how an administration can hamper Congress in the pursuit of its duties if the desire to do so exists. A remedy might be found in the passage of a law requiring officers and subordinate functionaries generally to give up to Congress or any of the members of Congress such information as may be the object of search—but a far better way would be to set up some machinery to enable Congress to get its own information at first hand.

Such a plan has been discussed. If both houses of Congress should unite in establishing their own committees of information, to whom would be accessible—in honor, of course,—all the information which the Departments now conceal in their secret archives, there would be no occasion for Congressmen to embarrass men as Col. Davis is now embarrassed, and legislation could be framed upon a proper basis of fact uncolored by executive opinion.

The discipline which Secretary Baker has visited upon Col. Davis may have a very good effect in the end.

THE CASE FOR MR. LEWIS

Under date of September 22nd, the Baltimore Sun published an editorial on "Mr. Lewis and the Parcel Post," which merits a blue ribbon for wilful misrepresentation and cowardly inuendo. The editorial sets out with the statement that the parcels post has been such a blessing as that no man or party would dare to attempt its repeal. All right; agreed.

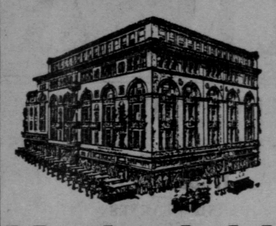
It then proceeds to charge the Republicans with a "Sinister state of mind" toward the parcels post, because they have been exploding Mr. Lewis' claim to having fathered it. In other words, we entertain a "sinister state of mind" toward the blessings of telegraphy because we explode Sam Smith's fake claim to having fathered the telegraph. Some reasoning, that, for the Baltimore Sun or anybody else.

In the next place, the Sun simply "perverts the record," wilfully and with malice prepense. It says Mr. Lewis, more than any other man, deserves credit for what was accomplished in the matter of the Office Committees in both Senate and House, Democrats and Republicans, alike, deny in the official record that he is entitled to any such credit. The Sun simply makes the bald declaration without regard to the facts, trusting that the people will never come to know the facts. In fact, the Sun does a lot of that sort of trading on its readers' ignorance.

And, finally, the Sun, with cowardly inuendo, intimates that, because Mr. Lewis' claims to distinction in this matter have been disproved, therefore, Dr. Franc's candidacy is get Mr. Lewis out of the way, and "inspired by interests that want to which would like to cut the throat of the (parcel-post) system." The Sun, of course, says it doesn't **know** this, and all the other balderdash by which cowardly journalism states in inuendo what it dare not state explicitly.

And there is the whole case for Mr. Lewis, according to the Sun, which is his party advocate. And a pretty case it is. Summed up, it amounts to just this: Send Mr. Lewis to the Senate because he fathered the parcel post, and is its chief protagonist. The Congressional Record confounds and disproves both these claims. Ergo, Mr. Lewis is left with no reason for asking to go to the Senate at all.

—Cecil Whig.



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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters of administration on the estate of

ISRAEL GEIMAN

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of April, 1917, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 26th day of September, 1916.

EMMA M. GEIMAN and
EDWARD O. GEIMAN,
9 29 5t Administrators.

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THEODORE LOGUE

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Given under our hands this 26th day of September, 1916.

OLIVER L. MYERS and
HOWARD R. MARKER,
9 29 5t Administrator.

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