AMERICAN SENTINEL

WESTMINSTER MARYLAND

The Republican Paper of Carroll County

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THIS WAR OF SCIENCE—THE TANKS

The remarkable performance of the British armored tanks in the fighting near Cambrai November 21-22, will set the technical men to thinking. To have broken through the trench line for nearly seven miles in two days was a wholly new development. It equalled what it took six months to accomplish in the Somme river fighting in 1916.

From this distance it looks as if this success were very largely due to these tanks. The Germans of course claim to have destroyed a large part of them by artillery fire. Still they served their purpose for the time being.

No doubt another time the Germans would be better prepared. But the tanks proved wonderfully effective in mowing down the barbed wire entanglements in which an infantry attack is held up and the men butchered. Their performance is one of the surprises of the war and they may prove one of the most decisive factors.

It would seem as if it would pay our government to build a lot of them. They do splendid work in saving the lives of soldiers. In the Cambrai fighting, the number of British killed and wounded was reported no greater than the number of German prisoners.

Ordinarily the number of killed and wounded exceeds the prisoners about four times.

Also it is a great advantage not to have to prepare for such an attack by a heavy use of artillery. Such a bombardment gives notice to the enemy that the attack is coming, and he has time to bring up his reserves.

Also the high explosive shells needed to tear up the zone of defence and wipe out concrete shelters are tremendously costly and are one of the biggest items of war costs. The United States should promptly take up this idea and work it for what it is worth. It would look as if it would pay to lay down a tank every few hundred yards from the English channel to Switzerland.

THE WORLD'S FOOD SHORTAGE

The Aemerican Sentinel takes pleasuse in announcing that it has secured a competent writer to provide us with a series on the above subject to run once a week for six weeks. It is a subject that affects every household.

Any resident of Westminster who undertakes to buy household supplies can see that there is a real scarcity of food. One hardly credits it merely on reading newspaper articles. But when he goes to his favorite store and finds foods he has used all his life not to be had, and others doubled in price within a few years, he begins to realize that there is a real crisis. He begins to ask how long it will last, and what can be done to meet it.

It is a public duty to understand the causes of this shortage, and to know what resources there are that could fill the need. All these points will be covered in this series of editorials in our paper, and no one in Westminster should miss it.

Certain causes are obvious. There are 30,000,000 men under arms, consuming 40 per cent more food than if at home working at arts of peace. A large part of them before the war were food producers. Thus we have fewer food raisers to fill an increased need.

In our country, the trouble began long before the war. We have been a meat eating people, and beef, pork, and mutton have been the backbone of our diet. We have today 26,000,000 more population than we had in 1900, and we have 7,000,000 less meat animals to feed them on. It is with difficulty that our people are induced to accept substitutes for meat. Furthermore our allies are calling on us for nearly half our wheat crop, and wheat with meat has been the largest part of our diet.

HOW THE NEWSPAPER SAVES MONEY

Any person who will read the American Sentinel intelligently should save the cost of his subscription within a very short time. Every issue contains information of bargains at the stores that will save the cost of the paper for many weeks.

There is very little satisfaction in saving a few cents by not buying the home paper, and then losing dollars because you don't know what special offers the merchants are making.

SOCIAL BITTERNESS

The man who was arrested on the charge of placing a bomb in the Chicago auditorium, gave as his reason that he had worked long hours for low wages for 20 years in the United States post office, and he felt incensed against rich people. He claimed to have placed the bomb to intimidate wealthy people.

Even if this man was not connected with the pro-German plot system, and is merely crack brained, he represents a class that must cause concern. The number of actual throwers is of course small. Even a half witted man should be able to see that such an act, while aimed for the rich, would be apt to hurt people as struggling as himself. But even if these abnormal people are not violent, their discontent is hurtful to the community.

Such people see the rich having apparently a lovely time and they envy them. A man of normal philosophy will reflect that riches do not bring content. They are frequently attained at the cost of great acrifices. The man who has ruined his health in a mad struggle for dollars is more miserable than the poor mechanic.

But people of less common sense brood over these things, they neglect the little pleasures within their own reach, and live in an atmosphere of black thoughts.

It is the indifference and arrogance of wealth that createshatred. The employer who feels under obligation, when he has made a lot of money, to let his workpeople share in the prosperity, never rouses harsh feeling. But in so far as wealthy people ignore the welfare of their employes and the community in general, these black thoughts are going to grow, and idiotic acts of abnormal people will be perpetrated like the one referred to.

THE INDOOR SOLDIER

It is a strain on the health of the indoor worker, when he is taken out of comfortable rooms in a store, office, or factory, and made to do soldiering in winter weather. The army officers have commonly had out door experience in all kinds of climate. They don't always realize what it means to the green rookie. In the more notherly camps severe weather may be expected soon, and barracks are likely to be poorly heated.

The contractors and workpeople should sacrifice all private interest to make the camps decently comfortable. Yet another winter the boys will be in the trenches, and must expect something in the way of a hardening process. The climate of Northern France will be nearly as cold as the northerly part of the United States.

From the camp hospitals some cases of pneumonia are already reported, as well as from our soldiers in France. Still in so great an assemblage of men there would be some sickness under any condition.

It will require sound medical judgment to say just how far the boys can carry this hardening process at the start without taking serious physical risks. Of course out door air works wonders. The boys who were called out two months ago are in far better shape to stand winter exposure than they ever were before.

The health of the British troops has remained rather good through their trench warfare. People who get severe colds in our home life are not usually the out door workers. It is those who are cooped up in stuffy homes and work shops who fall victims. The government should take every pain to see that heating facilities are rushed to completion. The danger will come from speeding up the hardening process too rapidly. The boys need time to adjust themselves to so great a change in their life.

ORGANIZING THE WAR

One of the great tasks before the new session of Congress is systematizing the war work. In our first rush to get our new army going, our ships built, and our supply systems created, money had to be appropriated in a great hurry and a lot was no doubt wasted.

It is the misfortune of the Democratic majority of Congress, that it does not include much first class business ability. Except in the South, the business men are mostly either Republicans, or men not affiliated much with either party.

In so far as these elements are represented in Congress it is up to them to work for a systematizing of war expenditure. They should not obstruct this expenditure. No money needed to bring this war to a prompt and successful conclusion should be spared. We must win the war and do up to a finish the job we have begun, or there will be another job to be done later. But it will make an enormous difference whether the great sums to be spent are handled on a business system, or partly frittered away by politicians.

Methodical systems of auditing expenditures should be created. This does not mean the work should be held up by any red tape. The government must often go ahead on faith and take the word of business men that they are giving an honest return for what they receive. But it must have an efficient system of checks to detect waste and extravagance and fraud and poor material.

In such ways the cost of the war can be much reduced. The control of this expenditure should be placed in the hands of men selected without regard to politics, and on a basis solely of their fitness for their task. With such a system not merely will costs be reduced, but efficiency and speed of operation will be promoted. Contractors will feel that they have a real organization watching them, and it will promote rapid fulfilment of contracts.

The American people can't have sugar for their coffee, because it is absolutely necessary for the sweet tooth people to have enough to get dyspepsia with.

WHY GOVERNMENT COSTS HIGH

The remark is often made by the tax payers of Westminster, that all forms of government, local, state and national, cost too much money. All parties and all candidates of course make lavish promises of amendment. But the results of change may or may not be satisfactory. Sometimes when one set of office holders is turned out, the new comers prove to be the same old type, lacking some experience that the former incumbents had gained.

There must be something essentially wrong with our conception of government. No doubt it is right here. The idea has been imbedded in our political thought that public office is something to go by favor and political association. Until within comparatively recent years, most offices went to supporters of the crowd in power. While now a great many lines of civil service have been taken out of politics, yet many others are the mere football of elections.

If a business manager of a corporation on being newly appointed, should proceed to kick out of office everyone who disagreed with him politically, he would last about a week and if his business kept him it would soon be in bankruptcy. Just why do we expect to get efficient public work on a system that would wreck any private business?

It will be replied that candidates can not get elected to office unless some one does political work, and that no one will do political work without hope of substantial reward. If that is so, it is about time to have a new deal. If we can't get political work done on a volunteer basis, it is a damage to have it done. It is time to get our political work on a similar basis, with less machinery to keep going. Our people in these times of high prices will not permit public work to run on a basis that would wreck private business.

WINNING THE WAR ORGANIZING ATTACK

It has taken limitless patience for two years to watch the slow progress of the allied army butting against the Western front. Up to a few months ago a gain of 500 yards was regarded as good. Around Ypres this fall there have been several gains of a mile at a time. In the attack on Cambrai, the first day's net was five miles, the biggest of the war. But if attacks were to slow up after one day and then a long period of preparation must follow for another, it is a tedious job pushing the Germans to their frontier.

Artillery preparation tears up the enemy defences pretty well for a mile or so, and the men can then go in and occupy the territory. Unless they have such a line of armored tanks as was provided for the Cambrai attack, the attacking force then finds itself up against even stronger defences. In them are the enemy, completely armed with machine guns, bombs and grenades. Our men meanwhile, probably have discharged most of their weapons and the attack has to hold up.

The problem then is, in the confusion prevailing, to keep our men so well armed and organized that they can keep up attacking. The situation is one of disorganization, confusing all plans and of tumult, upsetting every one's self command. The various units must be so intermingled that it is difficult for the supply system to see that no group of men is neglected.

Furthermore the guns must be brought up quickly so that they can support the men in their new positions and help them press on further.

And all this time the food organization must follow closely, for no soldier can fight along while hungry and faint.

Maintaining organization and system amid all the upsetting conditions is one of the biggest problems before the officers, and it will take all the executive skill and presence of mind they can muster.

THE PRACTICE OF TRACK WALKING

An effort is being made to stop the common practice of walking on railroad tracks. Many people who have used the tracks for many years for short cuts feel aggrieved.

This is a time when enemy spies are lurking around railroad warehouses, loaded freight cars, switches and bridges. They want a chance for mischief. If a lot of ordinary people are using the tracks for daily passing, it becomes impossible to detect any who are looking for trouble. It would become necessary to strengthen greatly the guards who are looking after railroad property and goods in transit.

If well intentioned people would keep off the tracks, then suspicious characters that prowl around them could be watched to better advantage and their purposes frustrated.

The railroads are killing a lot of people every year, and the majority of the victims are people who walk on the tracks. Many of these are vagrants, and no one is feeling very badly if they are removed by this speedy way. But a lot of others are hard working people who always felt sure they could walk the tracks without any peril. But in a moment of absorption a train rushes around a curve and before they know it is on them. It is impossible to estimate correctly the approach of a swiftly moving locomotive. The constant accidents show the risk of the thing.

The excuse usually given is that walking on the track saves distance on some errand. But if people were not so fearful of exercising their leg muscles a bit, they wouldn't mind the extra walk. The highways were made for purposes of communication, and should be used. Track walkers worry the life out of railroad engineers, who would be thankful enough if the public would keep off.

NAVY NOTES

The campaign for 36 firemen, third class for the Navy from Maryland, ends the fifteenth of this month.

Will it be successful?

In view of the fact that Maryland enjoys the reputation of being the only State in the Union that got its full quota of 800 Navy recruits last spring, when the President issued his first call for volunteers, it would indeed be a misfortune if this new quota should not be raised.

These firemen are badly needed to man the country's first line of defense, and the only requirements for applicants are that they are in good health, between the ages of 21 and 35 years, and citizens of the United States.

The pay ranges from $36.20 a month for a third-class fireman, to $46.50 a month for first-class. Men with experience can be enlisted as second class and their pay starts at $41 a month.

There has been an encouraging increase in Navy enlistments in the last several weeks, but if the new quota is to be raised, this increase must continue until the end of the prescribed time.

Full particulars of Navy enlistments can be obtained from the nearest postmasters; directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, or from the Navy Recruiting Substations at Cumberland and Hagerstown.

A RED CROSS CHRISTMAS

The next drive is upon us—a Red Cross Christmas Membership Campaign. Although pledged as a Nation to the National purpose, necessarily a large percentage of us can have no part in the fighting branches of our country's service. All of us, however, can be identified with the Red Cross and make it big enough and strong enough to carry some of the burden for our soldiers, our sailors and our Allies.

The War Council of the American Red Cross wants an additional army of ten-million members and has set Christmas as the fitting time to attain this goal, because the Red Cross and Christmas spring from the same great spirit of mercy, sacrifice and cheer.

Accordingly an intensive campaign will be carried on from now until Christmas day. A National Christmas Membership Campaign Committee has been appointed with the following personnel: Theodore N. Vail, Chairman, New York; Dr. Henry N. McCrocken, Executive Secretary; His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md. Bishop William Lawrence, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Princeton, N. J.; Benjamin Gratz, St. Louis, Mo.; Hervey Lindley, Seattle, Wash.; John W. Britton, San Francisco, Cal.; John Mitchell, New York City.; Ban B. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Watterson, Larribee, Ky.; Frank N. Doubleday, Garden City, L. I.; Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, New York City; George S. Fowbler, New York City.

Carroll county must do its part and do it nobly as it has in the calls it has preciously had. The county Red Cross President Dr. Lewis K. Woodward, has named a campaign Committee for the county as oflows: Robert Sargent Shriver, Campaign Manager; W Frank Thomas, Jos. W. Smith, Walter H. Davis and William R. McDaniel. This committee has arranged for an enrollment committee in each election district of the county and a house to house visitation will be made to see that every man, woman and child is given the opportunity to become a member.

Membership for the calendar year 1918, will be One Dollar. The dollar is wanted and will be put to good use, but what is wanted more is the strength and support that will grow from so large an army of members. "He also serves" who joins the great Red Cross. Headquarters at the Firemans building will be in charge of O. D. Gilbert; a speakers bureau will be conducted by Rev. Edgar Read, and George E. Mathews will be Publicity managers.

The following are chairmen of the Enrollment committee of their respective districts:

Russell Schaeffer, 2nd precinct, Westminster; W. Bushrod Heagy, 3rd precinct, Westminster; Harry Kimmey, 1st precinct, Westminster; George W. Babylon, 4th precinct, Westminster; D. Myers Englar, Uniontown; Lester S. Patterson, Gamber; Mrs. Robert Waldon, Middleburg; Albert A. Crawford, Taylorsville; Mrs. W. O. Ibach, Union Bridge; Dr. J. S. Geatty, New Windsor; George W. Yeiser, Union Mills; Rev. S J. Derr, Hampstead; Mrs. Elizabeth Mathews, Mt. Airy; Rev. L. B. Hafer, Taneytown; Mrs. Thomas H Land, Manchester; Mrs. Harry Purdum, Sykesville; and Mrs. Bayard Dorsey, Woodbine.

SOCIAL PARTY

A social party was given to Mrs. Chas. Niner, Sr., and Mr. C. Harvey Niner, of Smallwood, on Sunday November 18th, by some of their many friends. Those having arrived in automobiles were: Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weinefieldt, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Seaman, Mrs. G. H. Appel, Miss K. Eiermann, Miss K. Reicse, Miss Marie Wienefieldt, Miss Edna Seaman, Mr. Robert Wienefieldt, Mr. H. G. Seaman, Jr., all of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Niner, Miss Carrie M. Niner, Mr. Herman A. Niner, of Bird Hill and others.

Help this sick soldier

He is one of thousands who have broken down with Tuberculosis in our Army or have been refused admission to the Army because of Tuberculosis.

War always increases Tuberculosis

Red Cross Christmas Seals are sold in your community to protect you and your family from Tuberculosis and to provide proper care for your soldier boys who break down with this disease.

You must buy three times as many this year.

Put Red Cross Seals on all your holiday mail and packages. Buy a lot and resell some to your friends who might otherwise neglect it.

Buy RED CROSS Xmas Seals today!

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters testamentary on the estate of

WILLIAM H. CARBAUGH

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 24th day of June, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded of all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of November, 1917.

CLARA CARBAUGH,
11 23 5t Executrix.

Flour Exchanged For Wheat

Farmers look to your interest secure your

Christmas Flour

we also need your wheat, must have Five Hundred Bushels a a day.

Remember we also are buying Corn on the Cob. There will be no very high price for Corn this year. Sell some of your Corn NOW. It will dry out 15 per cent by April 1st.

Do you want the best

Mill Feed

Ask the man who uses our Pran and Middlings. It gives good results.

For 36 years in the same business at the same place. Try us.

Very respectfully,

N. I. Gorsuch Son Co.

WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND
11 30 3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

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

GEORGE GOODMAN

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, before the 1st day of July, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of November, 1917.

JOHN T. TUCKER,
11-30-5t. Administrator.

Whitelock, Deming and Kemp, Solicitors, 1416 Munsey Building, Baltimore. Md.

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

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

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

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surface of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Who will open a junk place at the old Foundry Building on John street, Westminster, Maryland, on

Monday, November 17th

and will pay the highest cash prices for iron, bags, rags and all kinds of junk; also Hides and Tallow. Inquire at Farmers' Fertilizer and Feed Co.

PAIGE 1918 OAKLAND

We wish to announce that the New 1918 Paige and Oakland Cars have just arrived, and we ask you to call and look them over. Your time that you spend in looking over these cars will be well spent if you think of buying a car, as there are no comparisons for less than $2,000.00 the New Paige model Essex Six 55.

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3 3 tf Westminster, Md.

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