American Sentinel

The Republican Paper of Carroll County.

Published Every Friday Afternoon by the American Sentinel Co. of Westminster, Maryland.

OFFICE—MAIN & LIBERTY STS.
Entered at the postoffice in Westminster, Md., as second-class matter.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1923.

A HEART OF GOLD

People's achievement is not wholly measured by the concrete things that they accomplish. The real achievement is also to be measured by the courage by which they face their difficulties and obstacles.

Thus the greatness of a personality like Sarah Bernhardt is not confined to her marvellous triumphs as an actress. She did not fully reveal herself, until overtaken by the misfortune through which she lost her right leg. Under such a handicap, the ordinary person would sink down discouraged and be content with some narrow form of effort.

Sarah Bernhardt had, as some one said in her dying hours, "a heart of gold." There was a matchless spirit in that heart that refused to be daunted by ordinary handicaps. Though she had difficulty in manipulating her artificial limb, yet she continued her work under great difficulties and her ambition was to die in the harness.

In an age when there is so much trashy work in the theater and literature, the presence of an actress who stood for the highest ideals of achievement has been an inspiration. While many others sought to make more money through catering to the lower instincts, Madame Bernhardt appealed to the highest standards of art, and depended for her own success on super-excellence and inspiration in dramatic presentation.

Her career ought to teach two lessons. First, that the greatest obstacles in life can be overcome, if one has something of her heart of gold, a fine quality of faith and courage that one even in the humblest sphere can emulate; second, that the best achievement can be reached only by one who strives to win success as the result of substantial and deserving merit and superiority of service to the world.

"GUMSHOEING"

Senator Borah of Idaho in a recent address called on his party to quit "gumshoeing," to adopt a clear cut and fearless program. He felt that the principal trouble with politics is a want of faith in the willingness of the people to follow a bold and determined program.

The senator in such remarks suggests a problem that is bigger than the immediate political situation. There is a general tendency among politicians to pursue a cautious policy that will win votes, and a lack of willingness to adopt a sincere and courageous line and follow one's honest convictions.

The senator's advice is good, but in practice it is not so easy to follow. A public man may be perfectly fearless as far as he is concerned personally. He would perhaps rather take the unpopular side than violate his own convictions. But if he believes honestly in the merits of his party and its general policy, he is fearful of laying out a program which the country or the state will not sustain. As a party leader he must frame some kind of a platform that will command support.

Where the politicians make their mistake, however, is in underestimating the power of moral forces and the common sense of the people. They often hesitate to stand up for some principle, fearful that the people can not be persuaded that that idea is correct.

Yet if a certain policy is right and good, the people can usually be persuaded to accept it, if the subject is thoroughly presented to them. Many times the politicians side-step and "gumshoe" as Senator Borah says, when by making a firm stand and taking their case to the people, explaining their position thoroughly, they could command support. The men who have done this, though often unpopular temporarily, have become in the end the men whom the people trust.

MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, recently published in Current History an article in which he deplored the lack of adequate moral training in the public schools. Many observers of modern life feel that a great lack exists at this point.

Opinions differ as to whether there has been a decline in moral standards during recent years. But the great prevalence of crime, the easy way in which a multitude of people violate their marriage vows, the existence of widespread dishonesty, indicate that young people need better moral training.

It does not accomplish much to fill school pupils' heads with all kinds of information and literary culture, if they go out into the world with the conviction that crooked conduct is all right "if you can get away with it." The world may not be growing any worse, but it has always been in need of reformation from the days of Adam.

Yet if you attempt to introduce any new line of training in the public schools, teachers and superintendents throw up their hands in despair. They say that their courses are already so filled with subjects that the pupils are doing superficial work.

Yet moral principle is the most basic element in citizenship. It would be better to throw out some study altogether, or cut down the time required by others, if necessary to introduce some substantial training in the matter of moral obligation.

No school is doing its full duty today unless it gives its pupils an idea of the obligations that rest upon every American citizen. An observance of the ordinary principles of morality is the first of these obligations. If pupils do not leave school with the idea that honesty, truth, justice, loyalty, and sympathy are qualities that they admire and desire to imitate, their education is fundamentally defective.

THE FULL DINNER PAIL AGAIN

The campaigns of 1896 and 1900, when William McKinley ran for president, were notable examples of what used to be called the "full dinner pail" argument. The Republican party promised that if the people would put in a man like McKinley who represented the judgment of the business community, prosperity would be promoted for everybody. The workingman's dinner pail would be full of good wholesome food and there would be a higher standard of human comfort.

This argument was a good deal satirized at the time, but it was tremendously effective. After the extremely lean times through which the country had gone under a Democratic administration the people did not think that an argument based on general prosperity on a sufficiency of work and food and comfort, was anything to be sniffed at.

The country accepted this argument and elected McKinley, and as a consequence conditions were infinitely better for the workingman from 1897 to 1905 than they had been in the preceding years.

It looks at this time as if conditions were going to be much the same for the 1924 election. The country as a result of Democratic mismanagement, reached a low point of business depression at the time the Harding administration came in. With a speed that few expected the country has recovered from severe disaster. The idle men have been put to work, and there is a shortage of labor.

It would seem as if any person of common sense, whose welfare depends upon having regular employment would dislike to upset that state of affairs. Everything may not be perfectly right. But business and working conditions are so infinitely better than they were two years ago, that it would seem an incredible act of folly to turn down the administration that has created this remarkable improvement.

A BIG AMERICANIZATION PLAN

Secretary of Labor Davis recently announced plans for a nation wide effort to Americanize aliens. It is proposed to enroll such newcomers and make a systematic effort to place the blessings of American citizenship within their reach.

It is a big problem to know how to deal with these strangers. Many people look at them with a certain contempt, as if they were merely coarse and ignorant folks who have no self respect. Many of them had a fair amount of education in the country that they came from, and seem ignorant merely because they do not know English. A lot of our people would seem just as stupid if turned loose in a foreign land. When such folks are treated as if they were thick-headed dolts, they do not get a good impression of American spirit.

The first thing to be done for such people, is of course to teach them English. That is an exceedingly difficult proposition for many. Those who had little education at home find it extremely difficult to learn from the printed page. They could have done so, if they had begun as children, but to take up a lesson book when they have not been in a school of any kind for many years, is a hard proposition.

Attendance at evening school or an English class for a term or so amounts to little for such people. If they live in a foreign colony and talk a foreign language all the time, their slight knowledge of English slips away from them. They ought to be urged to take American newspapers and make some effort each day to acquire the new language.

They can be shown that their chances of a successful life in this country are greatly improved if they can stick to it until they can really read and speak English easily. Most of these immigrants are good workers, and if they can get the language they stand an excellent chance to make good in their new surroundings.

UNCLE TED'S BED TIME STORIES

THE SUGAR PROBLEM

Tomorrow was to be Ruth's birthday and all the neighborhood children had been invited over to help celebrate all but little Sammy Clancy, whose name was temporarily off the social register. Sammy was ambitious and he was after the record as the first one in swimming for the year. He had beaten the unfolding of the fig leaves by several weeks and a hard-hearted policeman had hailed him before the juvenile court for bathing in a public place "against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth." But the judge recalled that he himself had once been a boy, and he dismissed Sammy with a warning. Sammy now found himself famous and without friends, which is not uncommon.

Plans were being laid for a big time. "On with the dance, let joy be unconfined," said Uncle Ted, who was long on quotations. What to do. "One thing we must have is a lot of fudge," said Jack. "And if mother will give us the sugar Ruth and I will make it." Mother was letting down the hem of Ruth's skirt a trifle, for the older the girl the longer the skirt, at least up to the age of sixteen, when the idea goes into reverse. At the mention of the word "sugar" mother flinched. To make enough fudge to feed tomorrow's visitors would put an awful hole in the sugar box, and mother had been reading the papers. "I'm afraid, children, that mother can not spare the sugar," said she. "There is a lot of talk about sugar going up in price."

Disappointment was apparent on the faces of the children. "But why must we pay more for sugar?" asked Jack. "Well, I don't know," replied mother. "One paper says it is because of speculation and another says it is because of the tariff. Ask your Uncle Ted to explain, as he is posted on such matters."

"And what do you know about it, Uncle Ted," asked Jack. "Well," replied Uncle Ted, "the paper that blames increasing prices of sugar to speculation is right, and the paper that says it is on account of the tariff is Democratic, which means wrong. If you will stop thinking of fudge for a few minutes we will sit down and see if we can't figure it out."

"I must warn you first that we will have to deal with some figures," began Uncle Ted, "but I am sure you will understand them. The Republican party, as I have told you before, believes that the people of this country should be encouraged to produce everything the soil and factories will permit. Workingmen in this country get the highest pay in the world, and wages make up the great bulk of the cost of production. Foreign countries treat their workingmen shamefully, paying them little and compelling them to live at low standards. Our employers should not have their business taken away from them by foreign employers because of the way in which the latter treat their employes, and this would happen if the foreigners were allowed to sell here without restrictions.

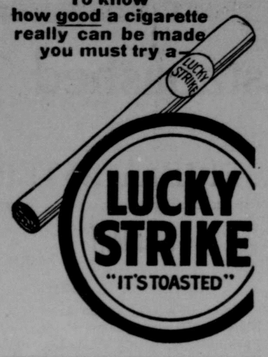
"Sugar is no exception to the rule. In Louisiana they can produce a lot of cane sugar under favorable tariff conditions. In 1909-1912 we produced an average per year of 753,000,000 pounds of cane sugar. That was under Republican tariff. The following year the Democrats passed a tariff with a low duty on sugar and a promise that in 1916 it would come in without paying duty. That year, 1913, cane sugar production fell to 325,000,000 pounds, and in 1920 it went to 242,000,000 pounds, the lowest since 1887. The Democrats got cold feet in 1916 and refused to make sugar free, but retained the duty of $1.25 a hundred pounds. Beet sugar production has increased steadily since 1893, but it showed quite a falling off in 1920.

"This country consumes about 100 pounds for each person a year which means close to 11,000,000,000 pounds. About one-fifth of this will be produced in this country this year. Last year we imported about 10,000,000,000 pounds, of which 93 per cent came from Cuba. If we add to that what we produced in this country, and subtract from the total the 30,000,000 pounds sent to other countries, and what we used ourselves, we would have on hand something like 950,000,000 pounds.

"This is a smaller amount on hand than we have had in a long time, and when the Department of Commerce, under Secretary Hoover, called attention to that fact, the sugar speculators immediately began to buy all the sugar they could get for the purpose of holding it and increasing the price. The Democrats have always contended that if we placed a protective tariff on any article that would tend to keep it out of this country and the price would be increased, or that the producers would add to the price the amount of the tariff. Now, in May 1921, the Republicans placed a tariff of $2.00 a hundred pounds on sugar—that is, on what is known as 96 degree sugar, the kind we use. In October of that year we imported 363,000,000 pounds, or nearly 100,000,000 more than was imported in October 1920, under the Democratic tariff law. In September 1922 the general tariff law made the duty on sugar $2.20 a hundred, and in October we imported over 432,000,000 pounds. The import price per pound in October 1920 was nearly 14 cents. In October 1921, less than 3 cents, and in October 1922 it was 3-1/3 cents. Owing to a treaty which we have with Cuba sugar comes in from there at 20 per cent less duty than from other countries, which means that today 93 per cent of our sugar imports pay $1.76 a hundred duty. Even were we to add the duty to the price of the Cuban sugar, and then add the cost of refining on a profitable basis about $1.50 a hundred, we could not account for more than $6.60 a hundred, to which might be added 12 per cent for profits and handling, making the cost to you and me about $7.40 a hundred pounds. And yet the speculators are hoping for, and the Democrats are predicting as high as 20 cents before the end of the year, the former blaming it to Mr. Hoover's report, and the latter to the tariff. In other words, the Democrats are trying to make us believe that because the duty rate on Cuban sugar was raised 16 cents a hundred over the Emergency tariff rate, that will make the price go up to $20 a hundred. This is ridiculous.

"Now if you kiddies will forego fudge making for a few weeks, and all your playmates, and their parents will ease up on candy-eating and sugar using for a little while, the speculators will get it in the neck and the price of sugar will come down where it belongs."

"How about pop-corn, salted peanuts, and lemonade for tomorrow?" asked Jack. "Fine," laughed Uncle Ted. "And the less you sugar the ade, the less you will aid the sugar speculators."



Bible Thoughts for the Week

Sunday.

HE LEADETH ME.—I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known: I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight. These things will I do unto them, and not forsake them.—Isa. 42:16.

Monday.

SEEK THINGS ABOVE. — Set your affections on things above, not on things on the earth.—Col. 3:2.

Ye cannot serve God and Mammon.—Matt. 6:24.

Tuesday.

DARKNESS DISAPPEARS.—Thou art my lamp, O Lord: and the Lord will lighten my darkness. For by thee I have run through a troop; by my God I have leaped over a wall.—II Sam. 22:29, 30.

Wednesday.

JOY OF SALVATION.—With joy shall ye draw water from out of the wells of salvation.—Isa. 12:3

Thursday.

WINNING AN ENEMY.—If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat; and if he be thirsty, give him water to drink.—Prov. 25:21.

Friday.

NOW, NOW.—Behold, now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation.—II Cor. 6:2.

Saturday.

LUSTS OF THE FLESH.—Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfill the lust of the flesh. For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: and these are contrary the one to the other.—Eph. 5: 16, 17

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Westminster, - Maryland.

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Announcement!

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3-23-4t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CARROLL COUNTY

February, Term, 1923.
Estate of Frances E. Bell, deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 27th day of March, 1923, that the sale of the Real Estate of Frances E. Bell, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by Leontine Pedro, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this court by the said executrix, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 5th Monday, 30th day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 4th Monday, 23rd day of April, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $2,755.00.

THOMAS J. HAINES,
J. WEBSTER EBAUGH, Judges.
JOHN K. MILLER.
True Copy, Test:-
WILLIAM F. BRICKER,
Register of Wills for Carroll County. 3-30-4t

Entertainments are sometimes advertised as a "scream," but sometimes one feels like screaming for the police.

The corn borer is causing alarm in the farm districts, while the conversational borer is more of a menace in the cities.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

I wish announce to the public that I have taken over the business of the

DINST DINING ROOM,

East Main street, and will continue to serve

Meals, Especially To Auto Parties,

and deal in Cigars, Candy, Soft Drinks &c.
Your patronage solicited.

C. W. BAKER,

Phone 285. - - Westminster, Md.

NO. 5417 EQUITY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CORROLL COUNTY.

Lillian E. Roberts,
vs.
Henry M. Roberts, Infant, et al

Ordered this 23rd, day of March A. D., 1923, that the account of the auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 9th day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

EDWIN M. MELLOR Jr., Clerk.
True Copy Test:
EDWIN M. MELLOR Jr., Clerk.
3-23-3t

Claimed that the new International Court has nothing to do, but it would make itself mighty useful by taking up the case of the apartment house dwellers who persist in playing their musical instruments after midnight.

WEHLER & KING PROPRIETORS
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AND
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Prof. John T. Royer
W. Main St., Westminster

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