American Sentinel

The Republican Paper of Carroll County.

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FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1928.

FOR PRESIDENT
HERBERT HOOVER,
of California.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES CURTIS,
of Kansas.

FOR U. S. SENATOR
P. LEE GOLDSBOROUGH,
of Baltimore.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS
LINWOOD L. CLARK,
of Baltimore.

THE FARM TARIFF

Some farm leaders, fortunately they represent but a minority of our real farmers, have declared that if they could not get legislation which would raise the price of farm products they would insist on legislation which would reduce the price of manufactured goods. This is taken to mean that if they cannot get prices raised by statute—always an uncertain and perilous undertaking—they will insist that the protective tariff rates be reduced. They threaten this action under the mistaken impression that this would help the farmer.

No theory could be farther from the truth. In the first place, it is to oe doubted whether removing the tariff would reduce the cost of living. Certain it is that the cost of living was not increased by the passage of the Fordney-McCumber tariff. And certain it is too that all of the products which are used exclusively on the farm are now on the free list anyhow.

Reduction of the tariff would not help the farmer in lowered prices for what he has to buy. It would close American factories, make idle American workmen and so destroy the home market which is now taking four-fifths or more of all the produce the farmer raises. The farmer is slowly improving his condition, and certainly he would not help himself to go forward any faster by running the country generally and destroying his own best market in the bargain.

This anti-tariff talk is all under the assumption of course that the protective tariff is of no benefit to the farmer, and here too we have a false assumption which is being nourished by a number of farm leaders. As a matter of fact the tariff does help the farmer as a brief study of the situation will show. Arthur Chew, Washington writer recently summed up the situation in the following words:

"As a matter of fact, agriculture would lose more than industry from a successful attack on the tariff, because its competitive position is more vulnerable. Today, agriculture is moving steadily toward a position in which many of its leading products will be on an important basis, and will thus profit materially from the tariff. On the other hand, industry is moving toward an expert basis. In these circumstances, an attack by agriculture on the tariff is sheer insanity.

"This country is entering a situation in which tariff protection will be more necessary and more valuable to agriculture than to industry. Were this truth understood by the farmer, he would be the strongest ally of the manufacturer in the struggle to retain the home market for the home producer.

"It has been said that the tariff does no good to agriculture because it is an export industry, and that, on the contrary, it is a gold mine to manufacturers, because manufacturing is on a domestic basis. This is one of those dangerous half-truths that are more harmful than absolute falsehoods. Dr. O. E. Stine, of the Department of Agriculture, says that about one-third of our agricultural production meets the products of foreign competitors in our own market. Farmers ought to be careful about jeopardizing that third of their business merely for the purpose of taking a whack at industry by means of tariff reductions. Moreover, the proportion of agriculture's domestic business is destined largely to increase. Our exports of corn, dairy products, beef and spring wheat have steadily declined since the war. Our production of these goods is close to the margin between the export and the import basis. Another decade of increasing population may shift the balance permanently to the import side.

"One or two facts about the present basis of some branches of farming should be useful. About 20 per cent of the sugar consumed in the continental United States is produced here. The rest is imported. We import 55 per cent of our wool supply, 49 per cent of our flaxseed, 40 per cent of our edible nuts, 17 per cent of our lemons, 12 per cent of our cheese, 11 per cent of our peanuts, and 7 per cent of our onions. In the calendar year 1924, 45 per cent of our imports of dutiable articles consisted of essentially competitive agricultural products. It is therefore obvious that a large proportion of our farmers are subject to keen foreign competition, not simply in foreign markets, but in the domestic market. These farmers would probably find themselves in the bankruptcy courts were tariff protection taken from them."

But the great majority of the farmers are not to be fooled by free trade talk as the interest, now being taken in the tariff by Southern growers will indicate.

The United States debt has been cut nearly nine billion dollars since the peak in 1919. Who said that Andy Mellon hadn't been earning his salary?

Ananias certainly was born too soon. Just think what a princely salary he could get nowadays writing real estate ads for boom towns.

A German hack driver drove all the way from Berlin to Paris 665 miles and was greeted with cheers. Wouldn't you like to know what his taximeter registered when he got there?

Nowadays a fellow can have a best girl who "is old enough to be his mother" and still she may be in the flapper class.

Wilbur Glen Voliva says that the world is as flat as a saucer and it must be confessed that most of it is the greater part of the time.

Newspaper dispatches say that the result of the recent primary in Florida was very close. The real estaters vote must have been badly split.

The politician who tried to win by running down his opponent ought to learn a lesson from the case of the saxaphone. Thousands of mean remarks have been made about the sax during the past few years but it seems to be more popular than ever.

There is enough gang warfare in China just now to make even the boys in Chicago a little jealous.

Why be bald after forty, asks a recent newspaper ad. That's what a lot of us older boys would like to find out.

About the only time a lot of fellows show their religion is when somebody else makes slighting remarks about their church.

Few children above the age of eight still believe in Santa Claus but we know a lot of grown men who believe in their bootleggers.

The fact that a delegate to the convention is uninstructed doesn't mean that nobody can tell him anything.

Babe Ruth says that no boy should smoke until he is twenty-one. If the same rule were made for girls it would be quite a hardship as no flapper passes the age of twenty anymore until she is at least fifty.

New York City newspapers have done everything possible to boost Al except claiming that he is one of the original Smith Brothers.

The most useless thing we know of is an assistant sergeant at arms badge the day after the convention closes.

The song of the anxious candidate goes something like this: "will you love me in November as you did in May?"

The French franc will be stabilized at a value of four cents it is said. Outside of a postage stamp we wonder what one of 'em will buy, at that price.

It seems to be the case that the shorter the skirts look the longer the men look.

The wisest delegate is the one who can soonest detect which of the vehicles in the parade is the real bandwagon.

Remember the good old days when you could keep house without a can-opener, and file away all the family portraits in the old album?

The life of the candidate is not an easy one. If he is not busy repairing his fences he is occupied with trying to prevent some of the boys from jumping them.

You may not need a prescription to get liquor from the bootlegger but you are pretty sure to need one after you drink it.

We suppose when Al goes campaigning in Milwaukee he will tel 'em it is spelled Schmidt.

SAM HOUSTON WAS REAL AMERICAN HERO

The fact that the Democratic Party chose Houston, Texas, for its national convention last month has aroused more than usual interest in this bustling city and its history. The city was named for the old patriot, warrior and statesman Sam Houston, whose name looms large in the history of the great Southwest. H. O. Bishop, well known writer of the National Republic, has an interesting story on Sam Houston in the current issue of the National Republic. In speaking of the trouble between Texas and Mexico and Houston's part therein, Mr. Bishop says:

"In 1835 Texas formed a provisional government, definitely breaking away from despotic Mexico. Houston was made commander-in-chief of her forces, and the fight was on. The Mexican authorities set out to squelch the Texans. Houston called for five thousand volunteers.

"This action was followed by a convention in March, 1836, when a declaration of independence was adopted and a constitution framed. A provisional president and vice-president were named by this convention, and a cabinet was formed consisting of an attorney general and secretaries of state, treasury, navy and war. Houston was made the head of the army.

"And now there was real warfare. First came the fall of the Alamo at San Antonio, in which every heroic American was killed. Then came the massacre at Goliad, where more than 300 men were shot down like dogs, piled in a heap, covered with brush and burned.

"General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, self-styled 'Napoleon of the West,' was in command of the Mexican forces. He was feeling triumphant by this time. But the Mexican chief had not counted on the superb generalship of Sam Houston, who had learned soldiering under the Indians and under Andrew Jackson.

"With every confidence Santa Ana set out to destroy Houston and his little army of seven hundred men. Houston retreated in masterly fashion until he had gotten the Mexican leader in a natural trap and then closed in on him. It was one of the wildest battles in history, full of hand-to-hand fighting. Houston's horse was shot from under him and he had to be carried from the field after the battle was over, as a bullet had shattered his ankle.

"'Deaf' Smith, famous scout, fell from his horse when it stumbled, but leaped to his feet and pointed his pistol at a Mexican who was about to thrust a bayonet through him. The pistol failed to explode. Smith then heaved the pistol, with the speed of a baseball, plump into the Mexican's face, took his gun from him and ended his career. Fighting like that was going on all over the San Jacinto prairie. Thirteen hundred and sixty Mexicans were killed, wounded, or captured. Only two of Houston's men were killed and twenty-three wounded. Santa Ana, who had taken to his heels at the beginning of the fight, was captured and brought before Houston.

"The independence of Texas was won. The battle of San Jacinto made it possible for the United States, a few years later, to add a monster empire to its union of states. Had Sam Houston failed to win the battle of San Jacinto there would be no beautiful and progressive city of Houston today in which the Democratic Party held its national convention.

THE SOLID SOUTH

A writer in The North American Review, asks how solid the Solid South is? He answers in part by showing that the border States are not solid. The Solid South consists of the states in the old Confederacy and does not include Delaware, or Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky or Missouri. From Texas to Virginia the states go Democratic in all national elections. The Democratic primary is the decisive test. The small number who go to the polls on election day has not so great a meaning. The South is solid, but the Republican candidates do get some votes. Virginia and North Carolina are not more reliably Democratic than some northern states are reliably Republican.

The writer in The Review finds a reflex to this solidity in the increasing Republican vote in some northern states. In eight presidential elections he shows that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Illinois have voted by more than fifty per cent against the Democratic candidate, that the percentage is increasing until in 1924 no one of these states gave no more than thirty per cent of its vote to Mr. Davis. In compact New England it is noted that in the election of 1924 Mr. Davis received considerably less than half as many votes as Mr. Coolidge.

The Republican vote in the larger northern states is becoming greater. Even in those states which elect Democratic state officers, the Republican nominee for President remains in majority figures. It is notable that even in the border states, which are Democratic in state elections, the presidential vote is often Republican.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals for building one section of State Highway, as follows: Carroll County. Cont. Cl-5-A. One section of State Highway from Westminster to Fountain Valley, a distance of 2.32 miles. (Concrete Shoulders).

will be received by the State Roads Commission, at its offices, 601 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Maryland, until 12 M. on the 10th day of July 1928, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon the blank proposal form which, with specifications and plans will be furnished by the Commission upon application and cash payment of $1.00, as hereafter no charges will be permitted.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of Five Hundred ($500) Dollars, payable to the State Roads Commission.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond, and comply with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, respecting contracts.

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the State Roads Commission this 21st day of June 1928.

L. H. Steuart, Secretary.
John N. Mackall, Chairman.
6-29-2t

A B C OF BANK GUARANTY

A—A bank guaranty law has been passed in seven states and is a failure in every one. The only state which has made any showing at all is Nebraska, and the guaranty fund there is $20,000,000 behind, payments of depositors have been stopped for several months, and the commission has announced that all banks will be liquidated as fast as possible.

B—The guaranty of bank deposits is unsound as an economic question and unsafe financially. It tries to make all the banks in the state responsible for the poor bankers and poor banking. There is no more justice in the idea than there would be in trying to make all farmers responsible for the integrity and efficiency of every other farmer, which is absurd on the face of it.

C—The guaranty of bank deposits has resulted in failure in every state where it has been tried. The state banks of Nebraska have paid in, in most cases, more than their capital stock to cover losses caused by unsafe and unsound banking. Banks which should have been taken out their own small losses have been unable to do so and they have accumulated too large amounts in many instances. The result has been a general weakening of the entire banking structure, and instead of building up banking conditions the exact opposite has come to pass.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

(New York World, Democratic)

In its issue of June 29th. the New York World, the leading Democratic newspaper of New York City, commenting on the Democratic platform adopted at Houston, said:

"Let us make no bones about it: The official Democratic platform is no credit to the party. It is neither fish, flesh nor red-herring. On major issues it is a politicians' contraption put together on the principle of "if-I-don't-get-what-I-want-at-least-you - don't-get-what-you-want." To say that Al Smith can run on it is merely to say it is not so utterly impossible that he can't run on it. But there is no use trying to pretend it will be worth a tinker's dam to him or to any one else. Of constructiveness, downrightness, boldness on any vital question—hardly a sign.

"The plank on agriculture, for all its impressive length, discloses, as Chairman Pitman apologetically implied in his introductory remarks, nothing more definite for the farmer than commendable determination to help him. It is left to the candidate to explain how.

"The plank on Prohibition is a mere challenge to the Republican Party to a contest as to which party can promise most toward enforcement of present Prohibition law. And this for a candidate whose faithful execution of the laws of his country may surely be assumed, but to whom a large portion of that country looks for leadership in effort toward saving it from the intolerable evils of present Prohibition law through modification of that law by due and legitimate process! Here the candidate must indeed be his own platform and endeavor as best he may to conceal the cowardice of his party.

"The only place where the platform picks up real courage is in its denunciation of Republican corruption, and the candidate has pointed out that a party can't make a campaign on the sins of its adversaries.

"The platform, its apologists point out, does not bind the candidate. That is fortunate for the candidate. But what faint praise for either the platform or the party!"

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PORK & BEANS	3 for 25c
PUDDINE	2 for 25c
BRAN FLAKES, Post's	2 for 25c

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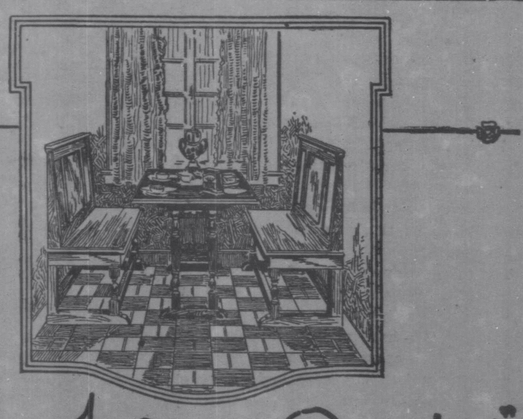

"Breakfast's Ready!"

THAT'S always a welcome call, isn't it? "Eating in the kitchen" isn't half bad in a charming little nook arranged for that very purpose. Here your cakes and coffee reach the breakfast table steaming hot.

Table and seats are always ready, but are out of the way between meals. So the busy housewife is saved many steps in serving the hurried breakfast, the light noon meal, and the children's after-school lunch. No table cloth is needed, so laundry is saved, too.

Dining alcoves like this do not have to be made to order, at great expense. They are in stock, ready for shipment, having been made in quantities with a resulting saving in cost to you. This is true of all designs of

1866 CURTIS WOODWORK
The Permanent Furniture for Your Home

You can have a convenient dining alcove built-in in your home. Come in and see us about it. Our Curtis Catalog is full of suggestions that will add beauty, comfort and convenience to your home.

Lumber, Coal & Supply Co.,
Westminster, Md.

One more sign of industrial unrest is that the boys decline to pull weeds for more than half an hour here in Westminster.

The Republican platform fails to tell how we shall get more butter in our ham sandwiches, and probably the Democratic will dodge the same issue.

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