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.

All communications for this office should be addressed to The American Sentinel Company, Westminster, Md.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Beginning on Sunday, next week will witness the celebration of the centennial of the national anthem, which will be observed amid the surroundings in which it was given birth by the genius of Frnacis Scott Key. These surroundings were then the scene of war. A foreign foe had invaded the land, had captured the national capital and partially destroyed the public buildings and government archives, and, flushed with victory, was then, with haughty confidence, advancing upon Maryland's metropolis. But checked at North Point by a hastily improvised army, in a battle which was little better than a skirmish, and in which Gen. Ross, the commander of the invading army was killed, the attempt was abandoned on land. On the water the enemy's fleet vainly bombarded the only fortification, for the city's defence, over which the flag of the nation waved proudly during the "periluos fight." And it was then, as Key gazed upon the proud emblem of his country from the deck of a ship of the enemy, on which he was held briefly, that the immortal anthem was born in his brain and given to "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

France has her Maseillaise Hymn," England her "God Save the King," Germany he "Der Wacht am Rhine," but neither of them is a song of liberty to man. The Star Spangled Banner was the first flag to wave over a free people as the emblem of "government of the people, by the people and for the people." Neither the Cross of St. George nor the Tri Color of France has such significance. And the light from its stars has shone far into other lands and aroused their inhabitants to something of an appreciation of the inalienable rights of the individual man. It may be, indeed, that the story it tells is being rewritten in blood in the gigantic struggle across the ocean, that many hope may eventuate in larger liberty for the masses of the people. And, while our hearts are going out in sympathy for those crying in dispair under the woes of "war's desolation," every American should catch new inspiration for freedom from the celebration now at hand, and thank the Almighty, Who, through the perils of a century has not only "preserved us a nation," but has made us great in beneficient power and influence.

A German aviator flew over Paris on Sunday and dropped five bombs into a thickly settled part of the city. Only one of the bombs did any damage to property or injury to the persons of citizens. That wounded two women. The flight of this German, a military officer, was a dangerous and intrepid act and perfectly legitimate for purposes of observation. And it may have been in consonance with the rules of warfare between civilized nations. Aviation is a new feature in modern military conflicts, and its use emphasizes the prowess and enterprise of the country engaged which uses it to the greatest extent and to the best advanage. But some limitation should be placed upon it in the rules of war among civilized nations. In what way could the dropping of bombs among civilians of all ages and both sexes, chiefly women and children, in a city far away from the armies of the combatants, benefit the enemy who resorted to it? When any city is invested and besieged such of the non-combatants as remain in it do so at their own risk. But they are not supposed to flee from an enemy until that enemy is approaching and may capture the city or compel its surrender after bombardment. A solitary aviator could do neither. A flock of aviators might fly over the defences and drop bombs upon them to any extent, and that would be legitimate warfare. If the bird soldier who flew over Paris had dropped his bombs upon a fort it would have been an act of heroism for which everybody, whether friend, foe or neutral, could have admired and honored him. But to have wounded women and imperiled the lives of little children, detracts from the glory of the act if it does not stamp it as a piece of unjustifiable savagery. It is certainly desirable that civilized nations at war shoulo adopt a rule to exclude such occurrences from the sphere of legitimate action.

HOW AMERICA IS INTERESTED

The most prevalent thought, or perhaps it would be more nearly correct to say the most important thought, apparently, in the minds of many Americans in relation to the war in Europe, is its possible effect upon the commercial and other interests of this country, if advantage shall be taken of the opportunity it presents for an extension of our trade, as a people, with the other countries of the American continents. Our daily newspapers have been and continue to be teeming with exhortations to business men to reach out after this trade, to grasp it with eager hands and clamp it to us with hooks of steel. This is altogether a perfectly natural ambition and is not to be decried, although in it the element of selfishness is so largely predominant. It is the way of the world and of the individual man. Our people, aggressive and enterprising as they are in business, have been strangely slow to seek after the trade of the peoples of other nations in the Western Hemisphere, and now the war has come to arouse them from their lethargy and prompt them to activity in this direction.

But to many a thoughtful mind the question of the effect of the war upon the future political condition of the nations engaged in it, if not upon all the nations of the world, is regarded as a most serious one. Will it advance or retard the progress of individual liberty? Will it strengthen the principle of "government of the people, by the people and for the people," or will it push back all that has been wrought to promote the rights of man a century, or perhaps into the conditions of the dark ages? These are possibilities which far outweigh in significance any mere question of commercial aggrandizement. And concerning them there are wide differences of opinion entertained by intelligent Americans. To most of them the conflict is a war between autocracy and democracy; between the divine right of kings and the inalienable right of man to self-government. But just here comes in the widest divergence of opinion. One citizen is perfectly sure in his own mind that the only danger to democratic institutions is to be found in the triumph of Russia and the overthrow of Germany. That Russian success means the extension of Slav empire and the ultimate overthrow of liberal government in Europe. Another citizen believes that the triumph of Germany will establish autocratic government and not only arrest the march of Republican ideas but stamp them out where they have found footing in the old world.

Both these views may be erroneous and calculated to excite unnecessary apprehensions. They probably are so. But there are governmental interests hanging in the balance which must be greatly affected by the result of the conflict, and it may be wise and well to consider them if it is desired to make a forecast of consequences upon the success or defeat of one side or the other of the contending nations.

Take then the probable consequences of victory of the allies over Germany and Austria. It is more than possible that the victors in that case might disagree among themselves. England and France would not agree to the dismemberment of Germany, although that might become a purpose of Russia, if not at present entertained. But France would insist on the reclamation of Alsace and Lorraine and possibly would demand that the Rhine be made the dividing line between the two countries. England's territorial aggrandizement would come in the German colonial possessions. Austria would be shorn of a large slice of Hungary, which might go to Servia. Russia might be placated by a monetary consideration.

But reverse the picture. Suppose Germany shall win. Can it be doubted that Belgium would be annexed. That France would be reduced to something little more than a helpless province. That England would be deprived of her navy and become utterly helpless as an independent nation. Russia and the other Slav countries would, of course, be able to resist final overthrow.

All this may be the merest speculation. But, in the main, it is what will happen one way or the other as victory shall perch upon one standard or the other.

Principally, this speculation refers to the territorial consequences to follow the ultimate result of the war in that respect. But there is another side to it of a far different character. Russia is an absolute monarchy, it is true, but England and France, outside of Holland and Switzerland, are the only Old World nations in which the people may be said to rule. Great Britain, while classed as a monarchy, is in effect a republic. The House of Commons, elected by the people, voted to declare war against Germany. Practically, therefore, if the allies win in this stupendous contest Europe will have two strong governments in which the people will continue to be the rulers. And their victory will, in that event, inevitably extend greater power to the German people in the administration of the government of their country than they now possess. Germany will cease to be an autocratic nation and become, as England is, a really greatly limited monarchy or a modified republic. And Austria will, of course, follow suit. Then these four powers, one in favor of government by the people, would be an invulnerable bulwark against every onslaught of the Muscovite and Slav.

Reverse the picture and give victory to Germany, and real government of the people will perish in Europe. At least that is the opinion deeply impressed upon the mind of the editor of the Sentinel, who cannot see how the overthrow of England and France could in anywise aid the cause of the people of Europe to greater authority in government and the advancement of individual liberty.

There are those who fear that such a result would eventually undermine and destroy republican government in the Americas. But that is not a pressing question and need not be considered.

TO REVISE AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPPING

Ships, of the nations at war in Europe, engaged in commerce, are not hurrying to take advantage of their admission to the right of registry in this country, under the law recently passed by Congress. Perhaps it is just as well that their owners shall continue in that humor. It is very doubtful whether the plan proposed is the best for the revival of the American merchant marine, which was swept from the seas by Confederate armed ships during the Civil War. America could not supply the trained sailors required to provide crews for these ships, which would necessarily continue to employ men, generally, of the foreign nationality now constituting them. It would be an anomaly to see a ship flying the American flag with no able bodied American seamen, other than her officers, of native birth. Then, if in any considerable number, foreign built ships were seeking American registry the shipyards of this country would speedily suffer the loss of trade. American ship carpenters would lose their employment and an important industry be destroyed. The Clamps, the great ship builders of Philadelphia, it is said were seriously contemplating the removal of their plant to Canada when it was thought this foreign ship registry law would be effective.

The Sentinel is not in possession of the details of another law having for its purpose the same object as the registry law; that is the law authorizing the purchase by the government of foreign built ships, to be privately used as merchant ships in time of peace, but to be converted into armed cruisers in time of war. Neither of the laws referred to seem to have been objected to in Congress by minority party Congressmen, so that there appears to be no political or partisan interest involved in them. They make an honest effort to take advantage of existing conditions to revive the American merchant marine. But the best that can be said of them is that they are only experiments. It may even be feared that an attempt to carry out the ship-purchasing law may entangle us in some way in the strife in Europe. Both England and France, it is said, are objecting to the proposed purchase of German ocean liners, that is in contemplation by President Wilson.

The Republican party's plan for restoring the American flag to shipping on the high seas, is that which has been pursued for time out of mind by Great Britain—subsidizing. It is a vastly simpler system than that proposed by these new laws and certain to be more effective. It is straightforward and to the point and has nothing about it in the way of experiment. Under it American ships would be built in American shipyards and be manned by trained American seamen. Why not try it?

THE RESULTS OF THE HARVESTS

The magnificent promise of the early part of the season has not quite been redeemed. But it never is. Always there is some enemy in the form of pest or weather that destroys the fruition that seems mathematically certain. Wheat beats all records. But corn got another hard blow in July, and recovered only a fraction of its standing since August came in.

It appears likely that the crops, in bushels will show as big a total as was ever harvested and probably larger. But in view of the enormous improvements being made in scientific methods, this result is not wholly satisfactory. It would seem as if there should be a very large increase.

Probably the country is still paying the penalty of its spendthrift policy. It is but a few years ago that the soil in many localities was regarded as a mine, from which you could take out exhaustless wealth, and never put anything back. River flow and possibly rains have been made irregular by forest cutting. The extinction of valuable species of birds has permitted noxious insects to grow. Our people have gained enormously in knowledge of farm methods, but this has done little more than offset our errors.

Drugs have gone up owing to the war, but don't pay any higher for your brown bead pills doctored up with a little thoroughwort, to give the bad taste.

List of Official Applications for Nominations.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION OF CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

Westminster, Md., Sept. 4, 1914.

In compliance with the provisions of Section 184, of Article 33 of the Code of Public General laws, as the same was amended by Chapter 714 of the Acts of 1914, notice is hereby given that the hereinafter named persons have filed certificates for their nomination for the office or position under which their names appear with this Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll County, as required by law:

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY CANDIDATES

For United States Senator:
EDWARD C. CARRINGTON.

There being no contest for this nomination, this name will not appear on the Primary ballot.

For Delegates to Republican State Convention:
WILLIAM H. PAYNTER,
ANDREW D. REESE,
WALTER R. RUDY,
RICHARD SMITH SNADER,
JAMES M. STONER.

There being no contest for these nominations these names will not appear on the Primary ballot.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY CANDIDATES

For United States Senator:
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
ISAAC LOEB STRAUS.

For member of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress of the United States of America from the Second Congressional District of the State of Maryland:
JOSHUA FREDERICK C. TALBOTT

There being no contest for this nomination, this name will not appear on the Primary ballot.

For Delegates to Democratic State Convention:
ELIAS N. DAVIS,
N. A. HITCHCOCK,
J. H. SHERMAN,
WADE H. D. WARFIELD,
WILLIAM T. WILSON.

There being no contest for these nominations, these names will not appear on the Primary ballot.

G. MORITZ ZEPP, Pres.;
WM. F. BRICKER,
EDW. O. DIFFENDAL,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Carroll County.
Test: Wm. H. Paynter, Clerk.

PROPERLY DRESSED BEEF OR MUTTON

City dressed meats for particular people who demand the best. Tender and juicy prime cuts, and veal that is a real delicacy. High grade native beef and best Canada mutton of fancy stock. Bear in mind our meats are strictly fresh, of best quality, and at the right price, too.

M. E. CAMPBELL,
No. 71 East Main street,
4 3 Westminster, Md.

Many young people have been working nobly through vacation to equip themselves with candy and ice cream for the fall campaign.

One hundred and eighty Congressmen have been ordered to come back to the capitol, as the Washington ball team is suffering from the lack of their rooting.

PRIVATE SALE
Of Valuable
"Antrim" Farms
Adjoining Taneytown

Two Farms belonging to the "Antrim" Estate of the late Judge Harry M. Clabaugh, situated immediately outside the limits of Taneytown, one bordering on the new State Road, are offered at private sale.

Each farm has a fine House and barn, in excellent condition, newly painted, and all the necessary outbuildings.

One contains about 160 acres and the other 60 acres.

For further information apply to
D. W. GARNER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
TANEYTOWN, MD.
7 28 tf

ORGANIZED 1865
The
First National Bank of Westminster
Westminster, Maryland
CAPITAL STOCK $125,000.00 SURPLUS AND PROFITS $99,000.00
JACOB J. WEAVER, JR., President
DAVID J. ROOP, Vice President
GEO. R. GEHR, Cashier
4 Per Cent Paid on Time Deposits
We Respectfully Solicit Your Account

"The Best Possible Newspaper"

What sort of a paper is it? In the first place, it must be a Home Paper—the Woman's Friend and a part of her daily life. And it must be a NECESSITY to the Business Man. It must not only tell what is happening in the world, but it must go farther and tell WHY it is happening and what it means.

The Best Possible Newspaper has a staff of correspondents covering the world field of the Associated and United Press, scouring the earth for vital human facts. It has fashion and art, books and music, literature and politics at its right hand. It has the markets for the farmer, the merchant, the broker.

The world has never seen an age of greater constructive significance in politics, in science, in society. Every move in the field of action is a topic for discussion in cities, villages, hamlets, at cross-roads. And the Best Possible Newspaper must equip its readers for intelligent understanding of all these things.

That is precisely why it is the simple truth that for your purposes, and for the purpose of the whole South, the BEST POSSIBLE NEWSPAPER is

The Baltimore Sun
(Morning, Evening and Sunday)

Morning, or Evening by Mail, 25c a Month, $3 a Year
THE SUNDAY SUN, by mail, is
1 Month, 15c $1.50 a Year.
2 Months, 25c.
All three editions by mail, $7.50 a Year.
Address your order to
THE A. S. ABELL COMPANY,
Baltimore, Md.

Electric Bitters
Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.
FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE
it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

Dr. Frank Trump Herr
Dentist and
Oral Specialist
62 W. Main St., - Westminster, Md.

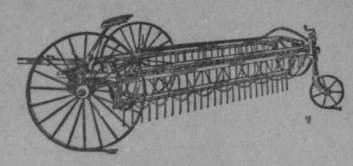
Milton A. Sullivan
Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent.
90 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.
3 27 3m

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.
I am prepared to issue through the leading
Fire, Life, Health, Windstorm and Accident Insurance Companies Policies.
Sick and Accident Benefits.
Rates reasonable. A share of your patronage solicited.
Call C. & P Phone 45-K or write
S. C. STONER, Agent,
145 West Main Street,
12 19 09 1-y Westminster, Md.

WANTED
We buy all kinds of Cattle, fresh Cows and Springers; Sheep, Calves and Hogs.
Highest cash prices paid.
PHILLIPS & FORMWALT,
183 West Main street,
Westminster, Md
C. & P. phone 113.
7 3 tf

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Osborne Line

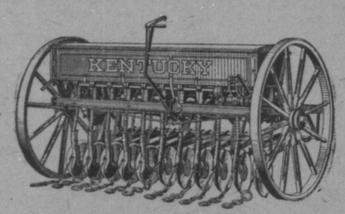


Can You Use Your Rake as a Tedder?

IF you have an Osborne side delivery rake, you can use it as a tedder. Many an Osborne side delivery rake has paid for itself in one rainy season in this way.
You can go into the field a few hours after you cut the hay and rake it up into light, fluffy windrows, through which the air will circulate freely. This cures the hay evenly and quickly, making it more nutritious, more even in color, and of higher market value.
An Osborne side delivery rake is a good machine to own. Come in and see the one we have set up this week.

DeLaval CREAM SEPARATORS

The Osborne Line



Give Your Seed A Chance

KENTUCKY drills, working in a well prepared seed bed, plant seed evenly. Evenly planted seed can all come up at once and ripen at the same time. You know what that means to you. Using a Kentucky drill gives you this advantage.
There's a point about the construction of Kentucky plain disk drill bearings that will surely interest you. We'll show it to you when you come in.

J. L. BAUST,
Corner Main and Liberty Streets,
Phone 269 Westminster, Md.

The
Wakefield Creamery Co.,
Wakefield, Md.
Announces the opening of its
Ice Cream Department
The most sanitary and up-to-date plant outside the larger cities.
Your orders respectfully solicited.
Wanted MILK AND CREAM, Wanted
The latter both sweet and sour

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2900_scm2307-0295