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The Republican Paper of Carroll County

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Republican Nominations

For United States Senator.

EDWARD C. CARRINGTON, JR.,
of Baltimore.

For the House of Representatives From the Second Congressional District.

WILLIAM JAMES HEAPS,
of Baltimore.

Last Chance to Register

The Republicans of this county are to be congratulated on the interest they have thus far manifested in the new registration of voters. At the sitting of the registrars on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 22 and 23, the number registered, who affiliated, was 2229, the Democrats only exceeding it by 38. Those Republicans who have not yet had their names recorded on the poll books, should take heart by what has been already accomplished and make sure of their right to vote in November by having their names registered at the next sittings of the registers. The safest way to assure the right to that privilege will be to get registered on Tuesday next. "Delays are dangerous," and putting it off till Wednesday might frustrate the purpose. Some obstacle might hinder or prevent registration on Wednesday.

The Republican tide is rising and should be swelled to high-water mark. By unity of effort future victory is in sight. May there be none so indifferent as to neglect the duty of registration. Remember the dates and the hours, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 6 and 7, from 8 A. M., till 8 P. M.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN MEXICO

In a sermon delivered by Bishop Joseph Schrembs, of Toledo, Ohio, in the Cathedral in Baltimore, before Cardinal Gibbons, other bishops and a large congregation, on Sunday, a remarkable statement was made in relation to alleged religious persecution by the dominant political and military authorities of Mexico, and by those in revolt at this time against the ruling faction at the Mexican Capital. He said:

"In nearby Mexico thousands and thousands of men and women are being outraged in their most sacred religious convictions. Churches have been closed and desecrated. Priests and bishops have been robbed, tortured, exiled and in some cases most brutally murdered. The very exercises of religion have been proscribed. Nuns who have sacrificed everything near and dear to them, who have been ready to sacrifice their lives in the cause of humanity, have been brutally tortured—turned over to what is worse than death—the lusts of an unbridled soldiery."

And this statement he followed by arraigning the press and government of this country for alleged indifference to these outrages and, on the part of the government, for not intervening for the protection of these sufferers. He asked:

"Where now are those agencies of public opinion—where is the press of our land that it does not rise up in its might and raise a protest that cannot be silenced until these outrages cease and religious liberty again triumphs? Where is that love for justice and humanity and fair play and civilization on the part of those who are in power and who in a way must stand as sponsors for those who perpetuate these outrages?"

He quoted from the "cross of gold" speech of Secretary of State Bryan and intimated that the secretary is not concerning himself on the subject. Referring to that gentleman, he said:

"A few years ago a political genius in one of his great speeches declared: 'You shall not press down this crown of thorns upon the head of labor—you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.' I had the highest admiration for those sentiments, but I cannot help but feel that this political genius has an opportunity today to translate his rhetoric into action."

The statement quoted and the comments of the speaker upon the neglect of the public press and upon the administration of President Wilson, to take cognizance of this condidtion, will be a revelation to the people of this country. It was known that charges of violence against the Christian Brother priests by some of Villa's men were made and that the attention of the President was called to them; and it is a matter well known that Mr. Wilson did protest to Villa and Carranza against such outrages, and received assurances that the protest would be heeded, or, at least, was satisfied with the reply to his protest. But, if the bishop's charges against the Mexican Revolutionists are not exaggerated, it is patent that the American public has not been aware of the extent of the outrages referred to, whatever may have been the information possessed by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan on the subject. And it cannot be doubted that neither of these officials has been indifferent concerning it. The President's protest may not have been efficacious in entirely arresting the outrages complained of, but that it was made in good faith and did have a salutary effect should not be doubted.

And it must be fully understood that his action was limited to protest, unless he was prepared to intervene by force. And to have taken that step would have been utterly unjustifiable as long as the policy of non-intervention for other flagrant causes was followed. Outrages upon Americans and other foreigners in Mexico were certainly not uncommon. Their property was destroyed and they were subjected to many hardships and wrongs, but their only redress was in the moral influence of protests from their own governments. How, then, could this government logically do more than protest against religious persecution.

And when it is considered that this persecution of Catholics occurred in a Catholic country, a country in which no other religion has a foothold of any consequence, the treatment to which these Christian Brothers and these devoted women of the Church were subjected was most extraordinary. Certainly Protestantism has nothing in the world to do with it, for there are few Protestants in Mexico. It may be accepted that Villa and his freebooters were actuated by pure devilltry in their conduct. They may be men entirely outside the pale of religious influence of any sort; but surely in a country in which religious worship is confined almost exclusively to the adherents of one faith, the people of that faith are sufficiently numerous, if united, to protect themselves against insurrectionists who have no church affiliation and must be entirely at variance with Christianity under any name. That it appears otherwise from the statement of Bishop Schrembs is an anomaly, to say the least of it.

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STRANGE ANTAGONISM

It is not singular, in some respects, that Germany is hostile to France and France to Germany. Prussia was bitterly humiliated by Napoleon Bonaparte and has never forgotten nor forgiven it. France, in turn, was sorely humiliated by Germany in the war of 1870, and thirsts for revenge. England is jealous of Germany and especially hostile to the creation of a German Navy, which she considers a menace to her peace. And so, these two powers are lined up together with Russia, to crush Germany, while the latter is exerting the utmost of her power with the especial intention of destroying France. To an unprejudiced onlooker it must seen a shortsighted policy and strange antagonism between the three powers—Germany, France and England—to be at each other's throats, when ultimate consequences are considered. The three nations do not represent different civilizations, but, in that respect are one, though they differ racially. Germany is Tuetonic, England Anglo-Saxon and France Latin. Combined with Austria, which is in the main Tuetonic, and Italy, Latin, all these powers together do not greatly exceed Russia in population; and Russia, with her European population of a hundred and sixty millions, is Slavonic, a race dissimilar in most of its characteristics from those of all the other countries named. And Russia is territorially aggressive. In the war now raging she is grasping after a big slice of Austria and without doubt, hopes to wr[illegible] some of the easte[illegible] territory. She already has her grip on Galicia and probably wants more of Austro-Hungary, in which there is a large section inhabited by people of the Slavonic race. In fact, it is probable that in population the Slavs of Russia and the Balkan States, outnumber the people of all the other countries of Europe. And now, while four of these countries are destroying each other, Russia, with her mighty armies, is only growing stronger.

And Russia is not going backward in fitting herself with a more liberal internal policy and in seeking to win the patriotic regard of her people. She has, it is true, among her inhabitants, a large population of an alien race, the Jews, and has kept those people in a state of subjugation calculated to make them dangerous enemies upon occasion, but is now adopting towards them a more liberal policy, which will probably be adhered to, and we shall hear no more of Jewish massacres. Sixty years ago Russian serfs, who were little short of absolute slaves, were emancipated by the government, and since the war with Japan a legislative body, called the Douma, has been established.

All this shows the advancement of the country towards a more liberal form of government and a studied effort to cultivate patriotic sentiment. Territorially Russia already occupies about half of the European continent, and is ever growing stronger and more powerful. Is it not a strange and unwise policy on the part of the four nations of Western Europe, including therein Great Britain, to be exhausting themselves in the bloodiest war in the history of the world, to become a prey to the ambition of the Muscovite in the end? United in interest, these powers, with Germany as a bulwark against Slavonic aggression, would easily check an effort of the Slavs to extend their territory westward over Europe. The warring nations of that section should comprehend this menace ere it shall become too late. In their violent warfare against each other they are mad, too mad, perhaps, to comprehend the danger that may follow if they continue the conflict until all shall have become exhausted.

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TO PRAY FOR PEACE

President Wilson has asked the Christian people of the United States to join their earnest prayers, in union, tomorrow, for the return of peace in Europe. The request is a fitting one and should receive universal acceptance from those whose faith assures them that God does take an interest in the affairs of men and of nations. And no Christian can offer an acceptable prayer for the cessation of war in this case, if his prayer shall be tinged with a desire for the advantage of the combatant who, in his judgment, is most meritorious, or is least blameable for the awful and unhappy strife. The desire for peace should go far beyond the mere appeal to the Almighty Ruler of the universe to bring about a cessation of armed hostility. What all men, even the people of the warring nations, should pray for is a just and righteous peace and a return of the combatants to a condition of amity, concord and brotherly love. Human judgment of men in the affairs of mankind is ever at fault, and in bringing their desires to God they should approach Him with absolute submission to His judgment and will.

The people, the Christian people, of this country are widely divided in their opinions and judgment as to which of the nations engaged in the awful strife and carnage in Europe is most responsible for the beginning of this stupendous war. But God knows the relative responsibility of all involved in the conflict. In a prayer for peace, all thought of the responsibility should be utterly eliminated, if the prayer is to be one of faith and submission to the Divine will. May we not even go a step farther and believe that it is not yet God's time to end the strife. The aged people of this country who were among its citizens during the Civil War can well remember how constant and importunate were prayers then offered for the end of the fraternal strife in which the nation was engaged. They can remember, too, that on each side there was a profound belief that its contention was just and in harmony with God's views of justice. Few prayers were then offered for peace in which the suppliant did not make it conditional, in his thought at least, that it must be peace with his views triumphant. That is the natural tendency of "man's mind" and, perhaps, is one of the causes which constrains him so often to see that his prayers are unavailing.

And that is a condition of mind which should be avoided by the Christian people of the United States in heeding the request of President Wilson. If that request shall be carried out, it will be a sublime spectacle. A Christian nation on its knees, supplicating the Divine Father for mercy and peace upon the people of other nations, may well impress the inhabitants of other lands who have not accepted Christianity, with the sincerity and faith, of those who thus will pray, in the wisdom, power and goodness of the Creator of the world.

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CARRINGTON VS. SMITH

The Democratic party, which claims to be progressive, has nominated for United States Senator from Maryland one of the most reactionary of its members. Senator Smith is, in that respect at least, in faith and practice, anything but progressive. He belongs to the old regime and has done so many things to prove his lack of sympathy with such Progressive Democrats as President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, that the administration made strenous efforts to prevent his nomination for a third term in the Senate. His overwhelming victory in the primary election, therefore, may be taken as an indication that the Democratic party in Maryland is not in sympathy with the new-fangled notions saddled upon it by the national convention which nominated Mr. Wilson for President.

It is true that Senator Smith, who had a consistent record against a free trade tariff, did line up with the administration upon the present un-American monstrosity in that connection, although he had antagonized his party previously in relation to the duty on lumber. But, if he had a real change of heart in that respect, it may have been born of a desire to make certain his return to the Senate. He certainly did not show any aggressiveness in the new ideas outside of the tariff. But one thing may be said about Senator Smith, with downright assurance: he is a born politician. In intellectual capacity he is not great, but in political skill, that is in party politics, his success marks him as a master of the game. Elected to the State Senate, he did not serve out his term, but was elected to Congress before its expiration. Before the expiration of his Congressional term he was elected Governor of the State, and followed that into the United States Senate, where it is no slander to say he is not a commanding figure. As Governor of the State he convened the legislature in extra session for the purpose of bringing about a nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. But his own party balked at that and defeated the scheme overwhelmingly.

Against him, nominated by the Republicans, is Col. Edward C. Carrington. Col. Carrington has only a brief political record. He came into public notice—into the lime light in fact—as a leader of those Republicans who followed Col. Roosevelt against President Taft. He was one of those who revolted, not against Mr. Taft, but against the methods of the convention which renominated him. But he did not follow Col. Roosevelt out of his party. He is a Republican and a year ago gave his energies and efforts towards healing the breach in the Republican ranks. Whatever may be said or felt by those Republicans who supported Mr. Taft two years ago, about his course on that occasion, it must be acknowledged that he did valliant service a year ago in keeping most of the supporters of Col. Roosevelt in the Republican ranks. And now he is repudiated by Mr. Roosevelt, who advises the remnant of the Progressive party to nominate a candidate against him. This argues that, while Col. Carrington is progressive, he is not an extremist in that direction and his repudiation by the Progressive leader leads logically to that conclusion.

In most respects, however, Col. Carrington is in advance of Mr. Smith in the political thought of the day and might fairly be classed as a conservative progressive. But brushing aside all new theories, there is a fundamental principle at stake, on which Col. Carrington stands firm and true. He is in favor of the tariff protection of American industries and American labor, a principle so vital to the prosperity of Maryland and of the whole country. It is that principle that has bound him to the Republican party with hooks of steel. It is unnecessary to appeal to Republicans to stand by him in this contest. Party, public and business interests will prompt them to do that. But there are many Democrats in the State who know that the free-trade policy of their party is detrimental to the prosperity of the country, and who, other things being equal, should vote for Col. Carrington.

WILLIAM JAMES HEAPS

As no candidates seeking the nomination of the Republicans for Congress in the First and Second Districts, were voted for at the primary election, the State Central Committee filled the vacancies, on Monday night, as authorized by law, by naming Robert F. Duer, of Somerset county, as the candidate in the First District, and Prof. William James Heaps, of the Fifteenth ward of Baltimore, in the Second District, of which Carroll county is a part.

The Sentinel is more than gratified that its old friend, Prof. Heaps, has consented to accept this nomination. He did not seek it. His ability pointed him out to the members of the committee as just the man for the position, and his selection will be hailed by his many old friends in Carroll county with decided pleasure. He is well known, especially in the southern half of the county, having, upwards of twenty years ago, been the principal of the Winfield Academy, of which he was the founder and which, during his connection with it, and for a long time after he removed to a larger sphere in Baltimore, did a good educational work in this county. He is now the head of the flourishing Milton University and College of Pharmacy and Chemistry and is a leading figure in the Patriotic Order, Sons of America, in Maryland, being the State Secretary.

Prof. Heaps is modest and rather retiring in temperament, but is bold as a lion in advocating the principles which appeal to him for support. He is an able and forceful speaker, with none of the tricks of the mountebank about him. He stands for law and order in the district, and is vigorously opposed to their flagrant violation in a portion of its territory in which they are openly ignored by an element apparently free from the danger of incurring the just penalties prescribed by the State's statutes.

His election would be an honor to the district and lift it, or a portion of it at least, out of a condition that is a disgrace and reproach to the section in which law is set at naught.

Mr. Duer, in the First district, is not widely known out of that locality, but is a candidate worthy the undivided support of his party, and who should receive the support of many Democrats who surely cannot approve the course of his opponent, Mr. Price, in the State Senate, on some questions in which they are vitally interested.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

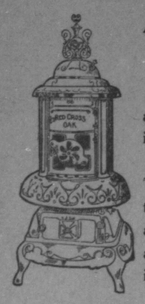
The Sentinel alluded briefly last week to the sale to the State of the Agricultural College, and gives place in this issue to the following communication on the subject, without expressing an opinion concerning all the statements it contains. It may be that, now that the State is to have absolute control of the institution, some changes in the faculty may be desirable. Certainly, that the best talent possible in conducting it should be secured cannot be doubted:

College Park, Md., Sept. 25.—The Maryland Agricultural College became exclusive state property shortly before noon today by virtue of the foreclose sale of the half interest of 282 acres of land held up to this time by private stockholders. The sale which was authorized through a special provision by the 1914 legislature, was held at the entrance of the administration building on the college campus, G. M. McFarland, of Hyattsville, acting as auctioneer. Murray Vandiver, State Treasurer, made the first and only bid for the stockholders' half interest, securing for the State of Maryland the possession of the property for $19,000. Ogle Marbury and Speaker James Mc Trippe of the House of Delegates together with General Vandiver represented the interest of the State at the sale, there being in addition F. P. Vietch representing the Alumni Association of the College, and President H. J. Patterson and Treasurer Herschel Ford representing the faculty of the institution.

The sale of the stockholders' interest to the State brings to an end private ownership in the institution and places the Maryland Agricultural College in its legitimate relation to the State as its a state owned and state endowed agency, that should be equipped like similar institutions in other states, to carry on thorough and extensive service to the rural communities of the State. State Treasurer Murray Vandiver stated immediately following the sale that the transaction had removed the last obstacle to the liberal support of the Agricultural College by the State. "There is no good reason left," he declared, "why the Maryland Agricultural College should not receive the full support and recognition of the people of the State in the field now open to it."

President H. J. Patterson stated that the establishing of full property rights in the State had now placed the Maryland Agricultural College in a position to give a state wide service to the agricultural interests of the State. "We will now be able," he said, "to turn confidently to the farmers of the State for the support which the work of our institution deserves. They should now see to it that their Agricultural College is granted appropriations liberal enough to meet the National Government halfway and provide permanent equipment and buildings that will enable our departments to do the highest grade of work. Such equipments will enable our departments to meet the Federal Department on a more substantial footing and work with it more efficiently in reaching a larger number of Maryland farmers for the improvement of rural conditions. The exclusive ownership by the State of the Agricultural College will be especially

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