# 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.


## A NEW RUSSIA

A story is going the rounds of the newspapers telling of the most radical prohibitory liquor action in Russia ever undertaken by any government, and of its effect upon the habits of the people, and especially of its influence in elevating the morale of the Russian soldiery. As the story has been told all this has been done since the mobilization of the army for the present war. The common tipple in Russia has been a liquor called vodka, which has the effect of destroying the self-respect of those who use it, to any excess, and to lead them to regard their cleanliness of person and general appearance with perfect indifference, so that the masses of the Russian people have been dirty, unkempt and generally clothed in filthy attire. And, as a rule, the Russian soldier has not been an exception to this condition.

It is stated that "on the day when the mobilization of the Russian Army began special policemen visited every public place where vodka was sold, locked up the supply of the liquor and placed on the shop the imperial seal." In Russia that proceeding was at once effective and the whole country went dry in a day. Since then a marvellous change has taken place in soldiers and peasantry, according to this story. The houses and clothing of the peasants have been cleansed and renovated and they are no longer blear-eyed and dirty. The slouching, careless soldier has become erect, clear-eyed and ruddy and more refined of countenance, and altogether he has become more alert and active and decidedly more efficient than he had ever been before.

If this were entirely true it would be a miracle. And there is reason to suppose that the change and improvement described has not been overdrawn. But it has not taken place, altogether, within the few months since the mobilization of the army began. It has been the result of action by the Imperial Government, for a year or more, and of personal knowledge, on the part of the Czar, of the debauching effect of intemperance upon his subjects. He did not know, apparently, that he was the sovereign and autocrat of a people who might have been justly charged with having been a nation of drunkards.

His eyes were opened to the truth while traveling incognita through the country and he saw on every hand his people steeped in intemperance and low down in the scale of civilization and, as some of the school books taught three-quarters of a century ago, not among the enlightened of the world. He determined then to produce a change in this condition, at the forfeiture of the immense income derived by the government from the manufacture of the liquor, which was a government monopoly.

Just what steps were taken by his orders to bring about the improvement he had decided upon cannot be stated. But evidently the sale of the liquor was restricted to a considerable extent and, probably, the people were taught to realize the evils of intemperate habits. It is possible that their knowledge on the subject may have had its beginning in the war with Japan when they discovered the immense superiority of the Japanese soldier to the Russian.

It is, at least, true that the Russian soldier of today is a different being from the stolid machine who confronted the Japanese in Manchuria, and different because he is no longer the victim of thirst for intoxicating liquor. And the Russian peasant is no longer a debauched inebriate. He is rising in the scale of humanity by the force of the government's determination that he shall no longer be debauched by the constant consumption of vodka. This abstemiousness may be against his inclinations, but the autocratic power of the Czar is equal to the work of reform.

Now, all this has not been stated as an argument in favor of prohibition and against the evils of intemperance. That may be said to be automatic, as truth must always be against error. The purpose of this article is to call attention to the tremendous influence upon the future of the world's history of this New Russia. With all her vast territory and immense population Russia has been a sort of secondary power in the counsels of the nations. Her military establishment could not stand against that of a country like Japan, of not more than a tenth of her resources and physical power, if equally exerted. But if she shall become a really temperate nation she will be the dominating power of Europe and well nigh equal to all the other European nations combined. She is not now, and never heretofore has been, able to stand against the German States combined, or even against Prussia alone. But, if it be true that she has, as is reliably believed, started out on a real temperance reform, the future will tell a different story. The ambition of her ruling class to extend her boundaries and her power are unlimited and it may require the combined strength of the Tuetonic, Latin, Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon races to stand against her encroachments, as, naturally, the smaller Slav nations of Europe will become her allies.

Russia is classed as a Christian country, the Greek Church being the national religion. There is, however, among her people, widespread dependence upon icons, or ikons, for protection from dangers, personal and national, rather than the cultivation of the spirit of Christianity. That condition has been inevitable, on account of the prevalent ignorance of the lower classes. Animosity toward other peoples, especially towards the Jews, has been a natural characteristic of this ignorance. But this dense ignorance may be dispelled. The Russian government has perhaps been awakened to the importance of reform in other conditions than in the intemperate habits of the people. Perhaps a general system of education may operate to restrain her ambition and avert the danger of aggression upon the rights of Western Europe. But, come what may, the New Russia is a power which will have to be reckened with by the other nations of Europe in the future.

## SHALL WE, IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR?

That is a question which just now is challenging the attention of the American people. There is prevalent an opinion that the country would be practically defenceless in the event of a conflict with some first-class, foreign power. That is probably an overdrawn notion, but it is true that some, if not all, our seacoast cities are not properly fortified or prepared to prevent bombardment from the great warships of some of the foreign nations. That this condition should be promptly remedied is undeniable. It is true that steps to that end have been and are being taken, and all will agree that no better time than the present for the proper prosecution of the work has ever occurred. It will require a large outlay of money, but every entrance to seacoast cities and towns on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and on the Gulf of Mexico should be made as impregnable as Gibraltar. To do that would not be to court war but to guard against it.

That will be only a necessary means of defence in this age when the engines of war have attained such tremendous power. Another important means is the naval establishment. The United States has now a very respectable navy, capable of contending, ship for ship, with those of most foreign powers, but less capable, in its entirety, to successfully resist some others of the nations. It should be put on a footing with the best of them. The judicious expenditure of a couple of billion dollars would fully meet the necessities of these cases and would be economy contrasted with the immense expense attending the gigantic war raging in Europe.

But this country does not need a large standing army. The average American can be trained and drilled into becoming an efficient soldier in an incredibly short time. He has, to begin with, a commendable degree of intelligence and an absorbing interest in the maintenance of a people's government, coupled with unquestioned courage, and these are qualities that could soon be made effective in an emergency. Foreign armies would find it difficult to gain a foothold in this country, even under its present unpreparedness for war, how much less if we had a proper system of coast defences. Perhaps the cavalry arm of the service and the artillery need strengthening, but an efficient infantry can be speedily improvised in case of an emergency calling for it. Perhaps some increase in the infantry may be desirable, but a large regular standing army is unthinkable and incompatible with the nature of our government and the ever ready resources of the country.

All demands can be met by the larger organization or development of the National Guard, the citizen soldiery of the country. And, doubtless, that should and can be done. By the system of encampments and military training, under the supervision of experienced regular army officers, an efficient reserve force, of fairly well trained men, amounting to 500,000, can be maintained with only one citizen in 200 of the inhabitants in the militia. This force might easily be doubled and thus a nucleus of an organization numbering a million of men provided, around which volunteers, almost without number, could be rallied.

The enforced execution of military service by citizens in time of peace is not to be thought of. It would be bitterly repugnant to the sense of independence of a native born or a naturalized citizen. Some of the States, three-quarters of a century ago, had militia laws which required all citizens of proper age, under penalty of fines, to meet at designated places, on given dates, and engage in military maneuvers, learn the manual of arms, &c. But the laws were so set at naught and evaded as to have been turned into ridicule, and they were soon abandoned. The National Guard is a different proposition, and should be encouraged and built up into an effective military agency by the government.

Now, whether this country shall resort to the several means herein referred to for its future defence is a qustion thrust upon it by the tremendous military crisis in Europe. It is just possible that if all the warring nations there had been as well prepared for the conflict as was Germany, the war would have been averted. But to maintain such a state indefinitely, even in Europe, among contiguous countries, would have imposed impossible burdens upon them all. In this country the necessity for such constant preparation for immediate warfare is unnecessary, and the most imperative demand lies in repelling assaults upon the seacoast by proper fortification and an effective navy. Will the government measure up to the demand, or shall we go on in the old haphazard way and trust to luck to keep us out of trouble?

The time is not yet at hand when swords and spears will be turned into implements of husbandry.

## THE REGIONAL BANK SYSTEM

The Sentinel makes no pretence of detailed knowledge of the Regional Bank system which, under the act passed by the present Congress, went into effect last week. But it has features which are of general interest to rural communities where its provisions are, however, of minimum interest to the people generally. One of these provisions is the change in the reserve required to be held by national banks out of their deposits subject to check. Heretofore this was not less than fifteen per cent. of these deposits without time limit, and the act now reduces the amount to twelve per cent, and releases the difference for circulation upon loans. On time deposits, paying interest after a specified period, upon thirty days notice, the reserve required is five per cent., under the Regional Bank law, and it is estimated that on these two reserve funds the banks will have, in all, probably forty-five per cent. released for circulation. By a recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury it was stated that the only national bank in Maryland that held a larger amount of reserve than was required by law, was the Farmers National of Maryland at Annapolis. This report was subsequently ascertained to have been erroneous, as a bank in which Senator Smith is interested holds a still larger sum.

The national banks of this county, however were in line with all the other banks under national laws in the State, except the two named, in holding only the amount required so that each has a considerable sum now released for circulation at its pleasure. The aggregate amount of this in the banks of the county cannot be stated, but probably approximates $150,000. This, however, is only a guess on the part of the writer. But the banks in this regional district, are required to keep five-twelfths of their whole reserve in the Regional Bank at Richmond, Va., and on that amount will receive no interest.

It is therefore apparent that Carroll county banks have not been greatly benefited by the new banking law, as they are not likely to be under the necessity of calling upon the Regional Bank at Richmond for funds. They are among the substantial banking institutions of the country and probably rarely find it necessary to call for outside assistance to keep up their funds to the proper standard, and, when they do, will find it more convenient to obtain aid from Baltimore banks which are their correspondents, than to appeal to Richmond.

If, therefore, the national banks of the rest of the country are generally of as substantial character as those of Carroll county the Regional Banking system may at times be something like the fifth wheel to a wagon. There may be times, however, when it will be of great service in preventing financial panics. As depositaries of government funds, which can be promptly applied to meet emergencies, it is hoped it will tide over such crises and keep the country in a normal financial condition. The claim that it will be of service in moving the crops seems rather far fetched. Farmers, as a rule, do not require such assistance. But even in that respect it is entitled to a fair test.

In what respect it is more advantageous than a United States bank would be it has, probably, only the merit of being more accessible to the whole country than a single institution, far from remote sections would be. It is on a line with the old Whig idea of a government bank once attempted to be permanently established, but which was destroyed by the removal of the government deposits ordered by President Jackson, and it will be probably less effective than would have been the Aldrich plan, which received the general approval of the ablest bankers and financiers of the country, with scarcely a dissenting voice.

## THE CASE OF LEO M. FRANK

Whether the Sentinel has at any ttime referred to the case of Leco M. Frank, the Jew convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, a fourteen-year-old girl, at Atlanta, Ga., cannot now be recalled. But a desperate effort has been and is still being made by the Jewish people of this country to prevent his execution, upon a presumption of his innocence. The Baltimore Sun, during the past week, published a review of the case, in a series of four articles, by John W. Owens, of its staff, that, to say the least of it, throws strong doubt upon Frank's guilt of the crime. Frank was manager of a factory in Atlanta and the murdered girl was an employee. She went to the factory on a Saturday to receive a small sum due her, and was never afterwards seen alive. The next morning her dead body was found in the elevator shaft. All Atlanta was stirred by the tragedy, as the girl was very attractive and a universal favorite among her associates. Frank and a negro named Conley appear to have been the only persons in the factory when the girl went there. Frank is a young married man, is highly educated and seemingly an impossible murderer. Conley is an intemperate, law-breaking negro, who testified that he stood watch while Frank assaulted the girl and helped him to dispose of the body after she was killed. He was, of course, an important witness for the State and goes scott free, though confessedly an accessory to the crime, both before and after its committal.

Mr. Owens' review of the case does not absolutely exonerate Frank, but the Sun says editorially, in its issue of Tuesday, that there "is every reason to believe him innocent of the crime with which he is charged" and for which he "is to be done to death."

It is a most unfortunate circumstance in the case that anti-Jewish prejudice has made it difficult to get a judicial review of the trial which resulted in Frank's conviction. His compatriots in this country have spared no expense in their efforts to get their view of his innocence before the public and to secure for him a new trial, and that very fact has led to an opinion that everything appearing in the newspapers in his favor has been paid for. Appeals to the courts have been unavailing and Justice Lamar, of the Supreme Court, has just denied an application for a writ of error by which the proceedings could be considered by that tribunal. Some other one of the Justices may take a different view of the matter, but that is not probable, and it appears almost certain that the last hope of the condemned man is gone. An appeal to Governor Brown might have a different effect, for Brown is a brave man and not afraid of public sentiment. The fact that he has not been appealed to for clemency, or to exert his executive authority to its full extent, is calculated to throw a doubt upon the real sincerity of many of those who express faith in Frank's innocence.

Turkey has explained the firing on the launch of the Tennessee in the Bay of Smyrna, and the incident is closed. An apology was unnecessary. The purpose of the firing was altogether friendly. It was simply a warning to the launch that the harbor was mined and to guard against the dannger of its being blown up or sunk. Possibly that may have been an afterthought on the part of the Turks, but the explanation is satisfactory, and danger of further collision has been averted. It gave occasion, while it existed, to President Wilson, to put the stamp of repudiation upon a theory that somebody started, to the effect that he would raher have this country submit to insult from a foreign nation than to forcibly resent it. He has made it clear that he holds no such pusillanimous idea. If the weakest or the strongest nations conceived this country to be so utterly submissive to wrong, there would be no end to the causes of resentment which would follow. The President has done well to make it understood that, while avoiding all quarrels, if possible, the national honor will be maintained at all hazards and at any cost.

Mrs. Mary V. Iglehart, of Howard county, has sold her fine country estate, known as Riverside Farm, to Mr. John H. Schaible, of Catonsville, Baltimore county. The farm contains about 22 acres of land, on which stands a large three-story stone mansion, which is one of the landmarks of Howard county, and where, it is stated, George Washington and a number of his officers spent a night on their way to Virginia, during the Revolutionary War.

## THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Last week the Sentinel published a paragraph from the Baltimore American, in which William Hammer, a retired German officer, residing in Baltimore, stated that the foot and mouth disease, against which the Health Department of the General Government has quarantined fifteen or twenty states, is an old one and "years ago the German cavalry had to fight the scourge." Mr. Hammer told of the remedy, presumably used by the Germans, which effected a cure within three days. All that would be important if true, but Mr. Hammer is probably mistaken in the character of the disease with whihch the German cavalry contended. It was not likely the same malady that has become so widely disseminated among the cloven-footed stock in this country and against which horses are comparatively, if not entirely, immune.

The skilled veterinarians of the government, as well as many of government, as well as many of those in private practice, have, without discover the origin of the dangerous malady and the source from which it springs and to employ an effective remedy for its successful treatment; but all their efforts have thus far been baffled. It is hardly possible that they would be in ignorance of an epidemic of the disease in a foreign country and of its suppression there. Their research has not, it is probable, been confined to this country.

Its beginning here is about as mysterious as was that of the Asiatic cholera well nigh a century ago. Many years elapsed in the prevalance of that plague among people before its character became fully known and its ravages were arrested. The black plague which once ravaged Europe was another of those mysterious diseasese that afflicted human beings; but Science has rendered both cholera and the bubonic plague comparatively innocuous. And science will eventually do the same thing with this foot and mouth disease. In the meantime, however, heroic measures must be employed to suppress its ravages among the animals to which it seems principally confined. Quarantining and killing appear to be the only means to prevent the malady from becoming universal. These are costly methods, and every possible effort to discover better ones should be unceasingly employed.


There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

11 6 4-t

## For Sale or Rent

Desirable building on E. Main street, adjoining Farmers and Mechanics Bank, with large room and glass front, 6 rooms on second floor; possession on first of May, 1915. Also modern residence on E. Main street, opposite Washington Avenue, 8 rooms, bath, furnace and chicken and hog house on rear of lot. Possession given January 1st, 1915.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN POISEL,
East Main street,
Westminster, Md.

11 27 tf



EVER TO BE DESIRED

by young and old is our matchless poultry. Direct from the poultry farms and henneries to us and then delivered most promptly to your table. For the sake of health and edibleness tie to our poultry; it's the best that can be procured anywhere and the prices rule real low.

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

TRY THIS FOR YOUR COUGH

Thousands of people keep coughing because unable to get the right remedy. Coughs are caused by Inflammation of Throat and Bronchial Tubes. What you need is to soothe this inflammation. Take Dr. King's New Discovery, it penetrates the delicate mucous lining, raises the Phlegm and quickly relieves the congested membranes. Get a 50c bottle from your druggist. "Dr. King's New Discovery quickly and completely stopped my cough," writes J. R. Watts, Floydale, Texas. Money back if not satisfied, but it nearly always helps.

M 6 4-t

Gloves For Christmas
From Baltimore's Best Store

Gloves and Christmas are almost synonymous—certain it is that the one word suggests the other.

We have gathered bountiful stocks of the best gloves for men, women and children that money will buy—and we will send them to you by mail, without charge for postage, or we will send them to any other desired address. Gloves for Christmas giving will be put up in pretty boxes without extra charge.

GLOVES FOR WOMEN

Women's One-Clasp Capeskin Gloves, in black, white and tan, $1.00 and $1.50.

Women's Two-Clasp Over-Seam-Sewn Gloves, in black, white, tan, gray and brown, $1.00.

Women's Two-Clasp Imported Kid Gloves, in black, black with white stitching, white, white with black stitching, tan, gray and brown, $1.50.

Women's Two-Clasp Cashmerette Gloves, in black, 25c.

Women's Two-Clasp Cashmere Gloves, in black, silk-lined cuffs, 50c.

Women's Two-Clasp Double Silk Black Gloves—Kayser's, $1.00.

Women's Black Woolen Gloves, 50c.

Women's Lined Gauntlet Gloves, $2.00.

MEN'S GLOVES

Men's One-Clasp Capeskin Gloves, in various shades, of tan, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Men's One-Clasp Gray Mocha Gloves, $1.50 and $2.00.

Men's One-Clasp Capeskin Gloves, fisece-lined, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00.

Men's Fleece-lined Gauntlets, $2.50, $3.50 and $5.

Men's Woolen Gloves, in black and gray, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Men's Capeskin Gloves with a wool glove inside—can be worn separately, if desired; especially good for driving; $3.75.

Men's Fur Gauntlets, fleece-lined, $2.00.

Men's One-Clasp Astrakan Gloves, fleece-lined; with mocha or kid palm, 50c.

Men's Velour Gauntlets, fleece-lined, $1.00.

CHILDREN'S GLOVES

Children's One-Clasp Capeskin Gloves, fleece-lined, in various shades of tan, $1.00.

Children's One-Clasp Mocha Gloves, in tan and gray, fleece-lined, $1.00.

Children's Tan Gauntlets, fleece-lined, 50c.

Children's Velour Gauntlets, fleece-lined, 50c.

Children's Wool Gloves, in red, navy and white, 25c and 50c.

Baltimore's Best Store

Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

Howard and Lexington Streets

J. W. LOCKARD & SON

FURNITURE FURNITURE



TIME SAVER

Save Money on Furniture at LOCKARD'S

THE LARGE FURNITURE STORE ON LIBERTY STREET, WESTMINSTER, MD.

For 1914 we will show the Largest Line of Furniture Ever shown in Carroll County. All the NEW and LATEST PATTERNS, and as always

Money Saved on Furniture at Lockards.

We invite all to come inspect our immense stock. Get our low prices. It will be Money Saved for you. Every article guaranteed. Yours for business,

J. W. LOCKARD & SON,
C. & P. Phone 58-W. Westminster, Md.

READY FOR FALL

You will not find elsewhere the variety and values we are showing in

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

We have Special good values in Ladies' Shoes at $2.00 and $2.50 in all leathers. Also great bargains in Boy's and Girl's School Shoes.

Before buying your FALL HAT, let us show you the very latest styles that will be worn this season.

We have all the correct styles in Neckwear, Shirts, Collars and Hosiery.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE,

Wm. C. Devilbiss,

22 W. Main Street, - WESTMINSTER, MD.


If you ask your wife to carve the turkey, the bird will probably be deposited in some one's lap.


Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Mother celebrates Thanksgiving like other holidays, by getting dinner.


©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2900_scm2307-0393