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WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

The Republican Paper of Carroll County

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THE GERMAN AND TURKISH ALLIANCE

This war knows no religion. The truth of this is forcebly illustrated in the alliance between Germany and Turkey in the great European conflict. This is not shown so much by the differences of denominational faith entertained by the various Christian nations engaged in warfare, as by the fact that three of these nations, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, are fighting to protect a non-Christian country in its purpose to destroy its Christian citizens. Germany is here particularly mentioned, because the German Kaiser has made much of his claim for divine aid in his warfare and his frequent declarations that God is on his side. Yet just now German legions are engaged in an effort to force their way to the rescue of the Turks from overthrow, while, at the same time, the Turks are, with savage brutality, exterminating the Armenian Christian subjects of the Sultan. The story of the atrocities being perpetrated upon these helpless Christians, by the Turkish allies of Germany, is heart-sickening. Men, women and little children are being ferociously butchered by these maddened Mahommedans. Others are being driven into perhaps a worse fate than death by being forced into barren regions where it is impossible for them to obtain subsistence and where they must perish by slow starvation. Two hundred thousand it is said, have escaped into Russia and U. S. warships have protected others who have gotten to the coast. But the work of exterminating those who remain goes on and the Turkish government makes no secret of its intention to leave no Christian in Armenia. A leading Turkish newspaper, said to be an organ of the government, has declared that the only means by which Armenian Christians can escape destruction or exile is by their acceptance of Mohammedanism.

And that is the situation today with Teutons and Bulgarians fighting their way to rescue the non-christian government, that perpetrates these atrocities, from overthrow. Yet the powers engaged in this effort are praying the favor of the Almighty upon their cause. The Christian world, outside of those fighting for Turkey, looks askance and wonders how these things can be. But it is not a matter of wonder. The reason is plain and is summed up in the short sentence at the beginning of this article—this war knows no religion.

From a governmental or political standpoint Germany must prevent, if possible, the control of the Dardanelles by Russia and the Allies. If the Turks shall be driven out of Europe by these powers the Teutonic nations of Europe will be confined to even more circumscribed limits than those against which they are now rebelling, and Turkey must be saved as the price of escape from that catastrophe. The Turkish government is aware of this exigency upon the Germans and is therefore free to go on with the massacre and extermination. The only remedy for this condition, just now, must be the success of the Russian and Allied effort against the German drive in to Turkey, and the people of neutral Christian countries will naturally hope that the end of it all will be the overthrow of the Turks, their expulsion from Europe, and from the northern section of Armenia. To the Allies, and Russians, however, this is no more a question of religion, than the contrary is to the Germans and Bulgarians. There have been religious wars in the past, and there may be such wars again in the future, but the great European war of today is wholly, solely and absolutely political.

A WEALTH OF MATERIAL

Some Washington Correspondents of Democratic newspapers have been amusing themselves by informing the public, through the columns of such papers, that the Republicans are disturbed because they have no suitable statesman as a candidate for the Presidential nomination next year. The reverse of that statement is, in reality, the difficulty under which the Republican party is just now laboring. It is the very wealth of material that is embarrassing it. It would not be difficult to name scores of Republicans who are abler statesmen than the present accidental President, who does not seem to know what he believes on some public questions from one day to another; who, after years of antagonism to woman suffrage, for instance, changed his views concerning it over night, without having had any new light on the subject. That one act shows the weakness of Woodrow Wilson in an almost pitiable light. Contrasting him with such men as Burton and Herrick, of Ohio, Sherman of Illinois, Cummins, of Iowa, Whitman, of New York, Weeks, of Massachusetts, Bourne, of Oregon, Borah, of Idaho, Dawes, of Massachusetts, and others who might be named, there is not one of them who is not his equal in ability, some of them abler men than he, and all of them wiser by experience in public affairs. There are two other Republicans who have not been named among those mentioned above, but who stand above all the other public men of this country. They are Elihu Root and Charles E. Hughes, of New York. The Democrats are pleased to believe that neither of these men will consent to become a candidate for the Presidency. It is known, of course, that both of them are averse to being nominated by the Republican National Convention, but it can be set down as pretty certain that neither of them could resist the call of the party, if it was deemed neccessary to its success. Both are thoroughly devoted to Republican principles and both are great men in ability and, it might almost be said, consecrated to duty.

Our Democratic friends need not congratulate themselves upon their idea that the Republicans are at a loss for a man to antagonize their Mr. Wilson. They will find that the armor of this knight of their's will not be proof against the assaults to which it will be opposed. It is weak in more spots than one and can be easily perforated. They must realize that they, themselvves, are suffering from a paucity of Presidential timber, else they would not be driven to put all their faith in one man, and he of only second rate calibre. They have made much of their Clarks, Underwoods, and Williamses, but the list of blunders by the last Congress, in all of which they were participants, indicates that there is not among them one fit for the highest office in the gift of the American people. And, by the way it must not be forgotten that the President was particeps with them in their blunders, as his signature was appended to the legislation in which so many serious mistakes occurred. It can be set down, therefore, as certain that the Republican party will have a leader who will be more than a match in ability and statesmanship, to any candidate that can be named by their opponents, in the great political battle next year.

MAY HAVE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE

During the last ten or twelve days of the recent political campaign, in this county, the Anti-Saloon League of the State interjected a proposition into the issues before the voters that it is feared, by many sincere friends of Prohibition and temperance, may have a detrimental and damaging effect upon the cause in the future. Instead of pursuing the practice heretofore consistently and constantly proclaimed and adhered to, simply to advise the voters which of the candidates for the General Assembly, without regard to their party affiliation, were satisfactory to the League, it, by its superintendent, Dr. Hare, abandoned that practice and counseled a deal between Republicans and Democratic voters, advising the temperance Democrats to vote for two Republicans, whom it named, and the Republicans to vote for two Democrats whom it also named. This it did, in face of the fact that the Republicans had nominated four candidates for the House of Delegates whom it acknowledged were entirely satisfactory on the temperance question. In fact, it stated in the American Issue, the organ of the league, that these four Republicans were satisfactory on the subject referred too. But to carry out its new plan it undertook to dictate to Republican voters which two of their four candidates they should throw down entirely, satisfactory though they were to the temperance element of the party.

The Sentinel was among the country newspapers to which a large advertisement was sent, outlining the plan, but, upon mature reflection, concluded to ignore it entirely and make no reference to it during the campaign. The Sentinel is a Republican paper and considered it unjust to the candidates of its party, to give any circulation whatever to this unjust and unfair, not to say corrupt, proposition. It was pleased to have been justified in its course by the action of the Republican County Central Committee, which on its conduct of its campaign during the last week before the election, decided to ignore Dr. Hare's proposition and take no action upon it whatever. At the same time the committee, as the Sentinel had done throughout the campaign, appealed to the Republican voters to stand by their candidates and not be diverted from their support upon any pretext whatever.

In taking that ground the Sentinel was moved by several reasons. In the first place it desired to prevent, as far as possible, Republican voters from being perplexed by discussions of the League's proposition, and by the possibility of their having been misled, into supposing they would be helping the temperance cause, by the sophistries of Dr. Hare, who, it is fair to presume, acted upon his own motion. In the second place, Dr. Hare's proposition was so manifestly unjust to two of the candidates on the Republican ticket that the Sentinel felt it would be treason to its own party to give the monstrous plan any circulation through its columns.

But there was another strong reason in the mind of the editor that was in no sense partisan. He felt, and still believes, that Dr. Hare and those who have followed him in this matter, have done a serious injury to the cause of temperance. Zeal may sometimes out run prudence, and this is one of those occasions. Dr. Hare doubtless tokk it for granted that the 1200 majority against licensed saloons in this county was cast by men devoted to the cause through thick and thin. Unfortunately in the case of many voters who cast their ballots that way, that action was taken without their having had very pronounced objections to the license system. Voters who recognize the evils of intemperance and even some who did not, but would have preferred regulation rather than prohibition, resolved to give it a fair test. Some of these voters have been heard to say, since the publication of Dr. Hare's advertisement, that they are done with the Anti-Saloon League and are sorry they voted to make Carroll county dry. The hope of State wide prohibition rests, very largely, perhaps, upon voters of this class. It is to be hoped that Dr. Hare is not too obtuse to see the evil effect upon the cause of prohibition, of his departure from the plain system heretofore pursued by the League, and that he will endeavor to undo the mischief that is sure to result from that departure.

there is another matter, too, in which good temperance men believe Dr. Hare was seriously at fault, and that was in his failure to give active support to the candidacy of Hon. R. Smith Snader for re-election to the Senate. The service of Mr. Snader to the cause of anti-saloon license in this county was so pronounced and effective that by every rule of justice and equity he should have had the active support of the Anti-Saloon leaders. Just where Mr. Warfield stands on the subject of further temperance legislation perhaps only he himself knows. Certainly the Anti Saloon League, or Dr. Hare for it, made no announcement on the subject, beyond saying that Mr. Warfield was satisfactory. And that opinion, as far as has been ascertained, rests upon Mr. Warfield's declaration in the campaign a year ago, that he was in favor of voting out the saloon. He did not really put it as forcibly as that, and his saying he favored the law and that without doubt he voted for it is the extent of what he has done for temperance, as against the splendid service of Senator Snader.

No doubt, now, all this criticism of Dr. Hare will be set down as the expression of a mere political partisan. It is the word, however, of one who was engaged in working for prohibition more than sixty years ago, and probably before Dr. Hare was born, for the editor of the Sentinel was editor of the Frederick Herald 61 years ago, and, in the editorial columns of that paper, week after week, urged the passage of a State wide prohibition law in Maryland. The question of local option was not then an issue, but there was an active effort to receive the Maine law, for the State. Later, Gen. Neill Dow the author of Prohibition in Maine, came into Maryland and spoke in its favor to the members of the legislature, in the Senate chamber at Annapolis, and, upwards of thirty years ago, an unsuccessful vote was taken in this county on the question of prohibition in the county. The editor of the Sentinel stood at the polls all day, at that election, and worked for the adoption of the law. He mentions all that now to make it clear that he is and has always been in favor of Prohibition and is grieved when so grave a blunder as that of Dr. Hare occurs to its detriment.

This subject will be further discussed in this issue of the Sentinel, the above having been written before the election.

IN A STRAIGHT

Democrats are beginning to talk about the necessity of retaining the tariff on sugar and increasing the duty on other articles to meet the growing deficit in the treasury. They will not meet the issue squarely and acknowledge that the Wilson Underwood tariff is a failure, or that tariff protection is needed for the manufacturing industries of the country They withdrew that protection as a violation of the Constitution, and will be compelled to restore it, according to their theories, as an emergency tax. But whence arises the emergency? Was not that created by the very means which now makes it necessary to return to higher rates of tariff duties. They cannot shut their eyes to the certainty that when the European war shall come to an end the manufacturing business of this country will be crippled unless something shall be done to prevent America from becoming a dumping ground for goods produced by cheap European labor. Nobody appears to be taking any stock in the alleged ethical plan of Mr. Secretary of Commerce Redfield to meet that contingency, if anybody but he himself knows just what it is. There is no remedy for the danger but a protective tariff, and the Democratic party will not be permitted to adopt that under false pretences. And it must either repudiate its free-traade theories or be more everwhelmingly defeated in 1916 than it was with Bryan as its candidate. The onerous direct taxation under which the people of this country are burdened in time of peace is likely to be continued and increased under Democratic administration. The ordinary expenses of the government, which, it was pledged in 1912, should be reduced, have grown greater under Democratic blundering legislation, and the increase must be provided for in some way. But the Democratic party is pledged to the freetrade principle and cannot ignore it. It once wabbled on the subject, but has now been pleased to follow the teaching of its free trade teacher and prophet, Preident Wilson. It will hardly dare to openly abandon the theory now, but is up against a condition by which the principle is practically overwhelmed and must be repudiated by the necessities of the case, or other methods must be adopted to replenish a bankrupt treasury. And the only other method possible is by increased direct taxation, for which it is certain the people will not stand. And so, the Democratic party is in a straight. Well for the country will it be if it shall go down in overwhelming defeat in 1916. Its leaders have proved their incompetency to conduct the government successfully, and the people, by their ballots, should tell them to stand aside.

PREPARING THE COUNTRY FOR DEFENSE. SHOULD BE PREPARING FOR PEACE

Less than two years ago, when Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, warned this country that, if it were attacked by a foreign foe it would be in a defenseless condition, his assertion was ridiculed by the powers that be as a mere figment of his brain. But he knew whereof he was speaking, finally compelled a hearing and brought about a clear demonstration of the truth of his statement. And now with feverish haste, the government is rushing into the intention, if sustained by the law-making authority, to spend a billion of dollars, during the next five years, in enlarging the navy, training an army of 500,000 men and in fortifying the seacoast harbors It is more than probable that if all the work cut out in that direction shall be undertaken it will involve an outlay double the amount proposed. Considering the subject calmly it may be questioned whether the exigencies of the case will justify the imposition of the expenditure in full during the period named. Representative Gardner, through whom the necessity for preparing the country for defense was first bruited, is even more urgent for immediate and extensive action, than the authorities of the government generally. He may have knowledge of outside dangers of which the people are not aware. But there does not seem to thes average citizen any necessity immediately, to convert this country into a military camp and to foster the war spirit in the young men of the land.

Whence comes this sudden demand for a great naval and military establishment in this country, unless it has grown out of the dreadful conflict raging in Europe, by which the imagination of the young is being educated to look upon war as the pathway to honor and glory. Are we not in danger of overdoing it by cultivating the war spirit in the cry for a great enlargement of our war resources. Wisely, no doubt, the government is having its arsenals replemished with war material. Wisely it is building fortifications and providing enough submarines for coast defence. Wisely, without doubt, it is constructing great ships of war for which men must be trained. But the danger that all these appliances will be brought into recognition is probably far distant. It is not against this "preparedness" that the Sentinel is uttering a word of warning, but against the cultivation of a mere war spirit, as a result of this preparation. Let us, in time of peace, as has been already said in these columns, be prepared for peace by being reasonably prepared for war, if war should become a stern necessity, and not otherwise.

MEXICO NOT AT PEACE

The recognition of Carranza's government in Mexico, by the United States. Guatemala and the South American Republics, has not realized the promise of peace which it held out to these countries. It was promptly followed by reports that Villa was being deserted by his officers and men; that he was without military resources and was retiring towards the western coast of the country with a handfull of followers. Yet this week he has an army and has been attacking the Carranza garrison, at Agua Prieta, on the border of Arizona, where shells have fallen across the line killing one man and wounding some women. So it is clear that Villa has artillery as well as small arms. It has also been reported that Gen. Obregon, the commander of Carranza's forces in Mexico, has deserted him and it is feared is plotting to put himself at the head of the government. The report, however, has not been confirmed, but it is evident that a turbulent spirit yet prevails among the armed factions in the unhappy country, and that reliable peace is not in sight. With all the experiences of the past four years the government of the United States does not seem to understand the Mexican situation. That mey be because it is really incomprehensible. The weakness on the side of our own national authorities has been that they were entirely too optimistic and too easily convinced that their efforts to bring about better conditions in Mexico must produce satisfactory results. The history of these attempts, and their perpetual failure is not creditable to the American Administration, and this last movement to concentrate power in Carranza to rule the country, is, at least, yet in the experimental stage, and without a flattering prospect of success,

WORK TO PREVENT ITS SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

Referring to the editorial in other columns of the Sentinel of this issue, in relation to the effect of the position taken by the Anti-Saloon League and its superintendent, by their open support of two Democratic temperance candidates for the House of Delegates, as against two pronounced temperance Republicans, and of their failure to throw their undivided influence in favor of R. Smith Snader, after his splendid service for the temperance cause in the Senate of Maryland, the best that can be said for them is that it was an error of judgment, for which it is to be feared the cause may suffer damage in the future. Their motive may be conceded to have been praiseworthy, in so far as the House of Delegates candidates were concerned, but that they were contented with a candidate for the Senate who had never done anything of much account for the cause, against a tried and true friend, who had proved his fidelity and value by his deeds, is another matter. Their departure from the established rules of the organization, in the one case, was a serious blow to its pronounced non-political position and must justly be condemned. but as above said, may be condoned as an error of judgment. But their failure to stand by a tried friend by placing him upon the same plane with a candidate whom they trusted upon his promises only, and who, at the close of the campaign was endorsed by the opponents of temperance, may have still more serious consequences in its future effect upon the temperance cause. Nothing in politics, or perhaps in anything else, pays better than to play fair. Wise will be the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland and Superintendent Hare, if they will determine in the future to stand by their rules, which were so faithfully observed in all contests preceding that just closed. They didn't play fair with Messrs. Kephart and Leatherwood, but both thes gentlemen have won out. It is possible that their repudiation by the League may have led to their support by the wet forces, in revenge for its fight against their candidates. But neither Mr. Kephart nor Mr. Leatherwood was in a deal with the anti-temperance people. Nor did any candidate on the Republican ticket approve the League's course in undertaking to swap off these two dry Republican candidates for two dry Democrats.

The Anti-Saloon League and Dr. Hare should now confess their blunder and let it be known that in future it will maintain the rule under which it has heretofore achieved such splendid results in many counties of this State. Friends of temperance should not repudiate the organization because of the serious mistake it has made. Let every real friend of prohibition do his best to minimize the evil effects that are being threatened as a consequence of this mistake. Work, work, unceasingly work to it from having serious consequences for the cause.

From National Republican Congressional Committee.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR 1916

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—"In one year the American people must decide how they shall meet a national crisis."

Senator Reed Smoot, member of the Senate Finance Committee, made this statement today as a comment upon the national defense program.

"As now proposed," said Senator Smoot, "the proposed national defense program involves an expenditure of more than one billion dollars; the expenditures, however, to cover a period of five years. That expenditure muse be financed.

"How shall it be done? That is a question voters must answer one year later. It is a grave responsibility. I thoroughly believe that there can be and will be, but one course to pursue. That is to elect a Republiran President and a Republican Congress.

"The Republican party is the only one that in policy and performance has proven adequate to meet such a situation. Considered from every angle the Democratic party has demonstrated its inability and unfitness for the task.

"Remember that the balance of trade against us during the four months preceding the war, at a time when Democratic policies and laws were in effect, was $248,000,000. What a political blessing the war was to the Democratic party.

"In two years the Democratic administration has produced such business conditions that, but for the purely accidental stimulus of a foreign war, we would now be in the throes of a panic. Eliminate the market by temporary artificial European demands, and American industry would be prostrated.

"Past history has proven the only way the Democratic party, when in power, has been able to meet the extravagant appropriations made by them for the ordinary running expenses of the government, was by the sale of bonds. A bond issue is inevitable whether a national defense program is undertaken or not.

"In two years the Democratir administration has passed scores of worthless laws. The insertion of meaningless phrases in statutes, the constant violation of the simplest legislative rules, have brought about more costly needless federal legislation than we have ever known before

"In two years the Democratic administration has created an enormous deficit in our treasury, and has not advanced a single plan for meeting it. The proposed reenactment of the sugar duty and the 'war tax' law only retains present revenues. Bond issues are nothing but loans that must be paid for in the future.

"The Democratic party has not a policy in its platform, a law to its credit, nor a plan to propose, that will meet the financial crisis inevitably imposed by the national defense program.

"A return of the Republican party to power seems to me not only a national necessity but a foregone conclusion."

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See clubbing arrangements in other parts of paper.

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NO. 4880 EQUITY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CARROLL COUNTY, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY

John A. Shipley, Assignee of Mortgagee, Plaintiff
vs.
James H. Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, Mortgagors, Defendants

Ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, this 23rd day of September, in the year Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by John A. Shipley, Assignee of Mortgagee, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof, be shown on or before the 25th day of October, A. D., 1915, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll County, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 18th day of October, A. D., 1915.

The report states the amount of sale to be $——.

OSCAR D. GILBERT,
True copy Test:— Clerk.
OSCAR D. GILBERT,
9 24 5t Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of

ALICE HYSON

late of Carroll County, Maryland, deceased, under the provisions of chapter 146 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912. All resident or non-resident creditors of the decedent are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against said decedent with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and to file the same in the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, on or before the 5th day of May, 1916; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of October, 1915.

JOHN M. HYSON,
Administrator of Alice Hyson,
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