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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For president
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
of New York

For Vice President
CHAS. WARREN FAIRBANKS
of Indiana

For the United States Senate
JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE
of Cecil County

For the House of Representatives
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE
of Baltimore County

Election
Tuesday, November 7th, 1916

"AMERICA FIRST AMERICA EFFICIENT."

In his address on Monday night in Carnegie Hall, New York, announcing his acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Presidency of the United States, Charles E. Hughes, more than met the expectations of "all who desire that the Government of this country shall be rescued from the hands which have shaped its misfortunes of the miserable four years now past or passing." As the New York Tribune tersely expresses it, "One clear note runs through the whole of Mr. Hughes' speech of acceptance. It is a challenge of incapacity, an indictment of failure." The country in November will be called upon to pass judgment on the Wilson Administration. That is the single issue of the campaign; shall its policies or lack of policy receive the endorsement of the people? In words virile and powerful, unclouded by specious rhetorical phrases which may mean little or nothing, such as have characterized the utterances of the President; needing neither interpretation or explanation, the Philadelphia Press well says: "In its pellucid strength it shines by contrast with the smooth opaqueness that President Wilson has accustomed us to."

Naturally Mr. Hughes devoted much of his speech to the consideration of the conspicuous, hamful and complete failure of the Administration of the conspicuous, harmful and situation, declaring that "The dealings of the administration with Mexico constitute a chapter of blunders;" that "we have not helped Mexico;" that "we have made enemies not friends;" that "instead of commanding respect and deserving goodwill, by sincerity, firmness and consistency, we provoked misapprehension and deep resentment;" that "decrying interference we interfered most exasperatingly." With masterful skill he marshalled the facts which cannot be controverted, proving every count of the indictment against the administration, with such an array of facts that every unprejudiced American voter who will read the long record of vacillation, which characterized its "watchful waiting" policy, must be convinced that it was because of that blind, blundering, uncertain wavering that our troops are now in Mexican territory, and our National Guard now on the border trying to keep off Mexican incursions into American territory; failing to intimidate or overawe or keep the peace with Mexico, and at almost every move creating new difficulties which must be overcome by the next Administration. In detail he recited the whole sickening story of Vera Cruz and Tampico, charging and proving that the demand that Huerta "Salute the flag" was only a pretext; that as recently admitted by a Cabinet officer "we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag, but to show Mexico that we were earnest in our desire that Huerta must go." He pointed out the changing policy of the administration with respect to the embargo on the shipment of arms and munitions of war into Mexico. He showed how under the resolution of 1912, in 1913 President Taft laid such an embargo. President Wilson at first adhered to this prohibition; when in February 1914 he lifted the embargo. In April 1914, it was restored. In May 1914 it was explained that the embargo did not apply to shipments through Mexican ports, and Carranza was supplied through Tampico. In September, 1914, the embargo was lifted on exports across the border. Thereupon military supplies reached both Villa and Carranza. In October 1915, and embargo was declared on all shipments of arms except to adherents of Carranza.

Mr. Hughes touched more lightly on the Administration's European war policy, but showed that its chief defect was in the fact that it was stronger in words than in deeds. Had we left no doubt that we meant "strict accountability" when we said it. Mr. Hughes is confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania, and points out the truth that we did not mean it, declaring that while the Administration is praised for keeping peace, it has not been a peace that afforded protection to American lives, American property or American commerce. He expressed an aximatic truth when he said "It is a great mistake to say that resoluteness in protecting American rights would have led to war. Rather in that course lay the best assurance of peace. Weakness and indecision in the maintainance of known rights are always sources of grave danger; they forfeit respect and invite serious wrongs, which in return create an uncontrollable popular resentment. That is not the path of National security."

Mr. Hughes stands for true Americanism. "America first and America efficient is his rallying cry, and his epigrammatic phrase will live in the history of our country for all time. As he declares for a true Republican policy which means a tariff for the protection of American industry; legislation for the promotion of American shipping which shall not have the Government as a competitor, and adequate and efficient regular army and a citizen reserve army "enlisted as a Federal army and trained under Federal authority," and on all the great questions pressing for solution the address of Mr. Hughes is stronger and more conclusive than his party's platform. Even in his consideration of the question of "Woman's suffrage," he unhesitatingly endorses that plank in his party's platform, and since his address has gone even farther and declared himself unequivocally in favor of the submission of an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting votes to women. On the last subject he said: "The granting of suffrage to women is inevitable. Opposition may delay but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. Nor can I see any advantages in the delay which can possibly offset the disadvantages which are necessarily ncident to the continued agitation. . . . . If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to me entirely clear that in the interest of the public life of this country the contest should be ended promptly."

Commenting editorially on the address, the Philadelphia Press of Wednesday says: "All Republicans will concur in and heartily approve the declaration of principles and policy which Mr. Hughes lays down. The speech will gratify and satisfy all Republicans and should thoroughly propitiate all Progressives who are also Republicans in essentials. It will confirm the party in unity and earnestness and contribute in large measure to Republican success in November."

W. L. S.

OUR FOOD SUPPLY

In view of the statements frequently made that our population is increasing more rapidly than our food supply and the predictions some times seen that in course of time the supply of food products will be inadequate to meet the needs of that growing population, the recent report of the committee on statistics and standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is interesting and full of encouragement.

The report shows that while the increase in the population of the United States in the past 50 years has been 200 per cent, our increase in wheat production has been 560 per cent, of corn 270 per cent, of oats 475 per cent, of barley 2000 per cent, of potatoes 250 per cent, and of rice over 3000 per cent. The report further states that we carry over from year to year from 20 to 25 per cent of our chief cerial crops. It further shows that since 1912 the number of cattle has been steadily increasing, and that though the number of hogs raised has decreased present conditions favor greater hog production than ever.

With this report before us, and remembering that during the past two years great quantities of food products have been exported to the warring nations of Europe, there does not seem to be much ground for the pessimistic predictions of the Jeremiahs who fear that our population is increasing faster than our farmers ability to feed it.

W. L. S.

CARROLL'S BOY SCOUTS

THE SENTINEL is glad to give much space to the interest of the Boy Scout Movement believing that no organization has ever been effected or means tried which has in it such promise of good for the development of all that is best in the boys of our country. The movement in this country was started in Westminster, and should be pushed forward until every community in the country has its troop or troops. In Westminster the parents of the boys and all our citizens owe a debt of appreciation and gratitude to Scout Commissioner Dr. C. E. Forlines for his splendid work for our boys at the cost of sacrifice to himself cheerfully made, the extent of which is not known even by those who are most closely allied with the movement. Every citizen should give him fullest moral sympathy and support, and to the movement adequate financial support.

A movement which seeks to instil in our boys the virtues of loyalty, courtesy, kindness, obedience, cheerfulness, bravery, cleanliness, reverence, resourcefullness, chivalry, temperance, moral courage, neatness, order, alertness, physical strength, endurance; that gives them "special instruction in patriotism, signaling, camping, cooking, sanitation, first aid to the injured, how to care for oneself in the open, woodcraft, personal hygiene, and the general principles conducive to good discipline," that seeks to teach them that a life of helpfulness is the most useful life, and would make it the ambition of every boy to do "at least one good turn every day" is worthy of every word of praise and every act of encouragement and the SENTINEL proposes to do its part by the publication of "Scout" news and in presentation and discussion of the principles and various phases of the movement, if possible making this a regular feature of our columns.

W. L. S.

BOY SCOUT DISCIPLINE

In that "citizenship training" so highly commended by Cardinal Gibbons in an interview on his birthday, july 23, no organization is more thoroughly enlisted than the "Boy Scouts."

In an article in the Headquarters Gazette, the official publication of the English Boy Scout Association, from the pen of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the English Chief Scout, practically the same principles as those laid down by Cardinal Gibbons were enunciated. The title of the article was "Source of Discipline is Spirit, not Drill." In the June number of the Headquarters Gazette are numerous tributes to the scout idea of individual discipline, which we take pleasure in reproducing from "Scouting" the official organ of the American Boy Scouts.

"Some older-fashioned people have been expressing their doubts about our method of developing discipline. Discipline of the rope's end is their fetish;' they cannot understand discipline from within. It is therefore encouraging to receive from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe the following tribute of our system:—

Admiral Jellicoe says "I have no hesitation in saying I am in absolute agreement with your ideas of the subject of the method adopted in the Scout Movement for laying the foundation of discipline. Discipline produced by this system is unquestionably that which is required in the Navy, and I am sure will produce the best results."

From another leading Admiral is the following statement—"Undoubtedly and unquestionably your methods of training as adopted in the Scout Movement are right and sound. We have quite a number in the ships under my command, and they are a credit to the form of training which has made them what they are."

The article continues "A letter has just been received from one of our Generals at the front, further corroborating this same opinion by saying that 'discipline of the individual goes an immense way outside helping the discipline of the whole later on, 'and 'the boy scouts training is so valuable and useful to this end.'"

Even cadet officers appear to be realizing it, since another cadet company has recently joined the scouts with a view to making itself more practically efficient.

"A practical tribute comes from one of our chief cities, where the authorities, in view of the increase of juvenile crime owing largely to the absence of parents on war duties, have asked the help of the local scout association . The scout troops are, therefore, taking in a number of boys as honorary members of their troops, each boy being taken charge of by a scout for instruction purposes. It is a high test of our training, and the experiment will be watched with the greatest interest."

That these men, whose opinions are above given, have abundant means of knowledge is seen from the fact that in the British Army and Navy 70 per cent of the scoutmasters are in active service, 700 boys are engaged in signaling duties with the Grand Fleet, and there are no less than 50,000 boys in Red Cross Hospital work and other service.

The Indianapolis, Indiana, News in a recent editorial said:—"The directors of the Boy Scout Movement know that there is more to National defence than militarism. Back of preparation for any good purpose lies character, and if the boy scout organization can shape the character of its many thousands of young members it will be serving an excellent end. Emphasis is now placed upon the development of the power of initiative and resourcefulness among the boy scouts. It will not be many years before the boys of today are grown, and as they are trained now so will they be inclined to act then."

W. L. S.

On Feburary 11, 1915, the American steamship Wilhelminia was seized by the British and put into prize court. The vessel was subsequently released and now --after seventeen months-- a British judge has ordered that the owners of the cargo be reimbursed for their property. We suppose this will be hailed in some quarters as another 'geat diplomatic victory."

The American idea of athletic exercise is sitting on the bleachers and hollering "Robber" at the umpire.

A BLUNDER AND A CRIME

In the execution of Captain Charles Fryatt, of the British steamer Brussels, the German Government has again made a colossal blunder such as that which caused the world to shudder when it put to death Miss Cavell; if an act, which by most men will be regarded as a brutal crime against humanity and international law, can be more mildly characterized as a blunder. It is a blunder only in the sense that it will tend to increase the hostility of Germany's enemies, destroy the sympathy of her friends, and arouse the antagonism of neutrals. Captain Fryatt was a young Harwich skipper, described as a British seaman of finest type. In the channel service he was known as "a pirate dodger" because on several occasions he had succeeded in eluding German submarines by skillful navigation. On one occasion he was chased for more than an hour by a submarine, but made his escape. On another occasion a few days later, when near the North Hinderlightship, a torpedo was fired at his vessel, missing it by only a few feet. For a particularly brilliant exploit in March 1915, he was presented with a gold watch, suitably inscribed, by the Lords Commissioners, of Admirality, together with their thanks on vellum, and his name mentioned in Parliament. It was this brave exploit for which the Germans took his life.

On June 24 he was piloting the steamship Brussels from Rotterdam to Tilbury, when several German warships dashed out, captured and escorted her back to the Belgian harbor of Zee-brugge. On board the Brussels were an unusually large number of Belgian women and children refugees, and she carried on board a crew of 44 men, all British. Her cargo included 400 tons of oleomargarine, a large quantity of fish butter and meat.

The charge against Captain Fryatt, on which he was convicted, was of attempting on the 28th of March 1915 to ram a submarine. When the Captain made this attempt it was at a time when German submarines were without warning attacking and destroying merchant ships.

It is claimed by the German Government that when the alleged incident took place, the German U-33 signalled the British steamer, Wrexham, of which he was captain, to show her flag and stop, but that he did not heed, but turned at high speed toward the submarine, which escaped only by diving below the surface.

From the very nature of the German methods of submarine warfare pursued in March 1915, there is little doubt but that Captain Fryatt had just cause to believe that he was about to be attacked by the U-boat, and had a right to anticipate that attack by himself ramming or firing in self defense.

If Captain Fryatt had been captured while still in command of the Wrexham, that might have furnished some little ground of excuse for the German Government for his court martial and possibly even for severe penalty, but he was not captured until more than a year afterward, and then on the Brussels. Thus they violated not only all laws of humanity and of nations, but the provisions of their own regulations governing the capture of prizes, an appendix to which, dated June 22, 1914, reads as follows:—

"If an armed enemy merchant vessel offers armed resistance to the right of visit and search and capture, this is to be broken down by all possible means. . . . . .The members of the crew are to be treated as prisoners of war. . . ." Captain Fryatt, on the Brussells was captured, without armed resistance. He was entitled to be treated as a "prisoner of war" but instead he was treated as a criminal and executed, and the Germans declare that thus "one of the many franctireur actions of English merchant shipping against our war vessels has thus found late but merited expiation."

It looks on the face of it as if the German Government had been guilty of few more cruel or insane acts than the execution of this brave man, who had acted not only within his rights, but in accordance with the express instructions of his government.

W. L. S.

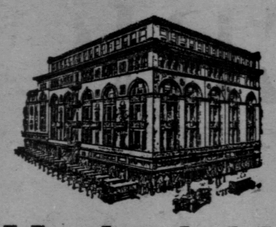
From Emory correspondent.

SURPRISE LAWN PARTY

A surprise lawn party was given at the home of Mrs. Frank Roop on Wednesday, July 26, in honor of her nephew, Mr. Chas. Bond, of Denver, Colorado. The evening was most delightfully spent with various games and instrumental music and all had a royal good time. At a late hour all were invited to the dining room where all did ample justice to refreshments which were served in abundance.

In the wee small hours of the morning the guests departed for their homes, wishing Mr. Bond a safe journey home and a return of the day. Those present were: Mrs. Frank Roop, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Roop, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Fowble, Misses Mildred, Margie, Eugenia and Dorothy Isbill, Helen Stull, Pearl Zepp, Margaret Leight, Mary and AnnaGill, Ethel and Ruth Fowble, Mary and Anna Callahan, Hilda, Nellie and Edith Beam, Katherine Roop, Ruth Taylor, Messrs. Charles, Edgar and Benjamin Bond, Benjamin and Bond Roop, Avah and Russell Burke, Arthur Faulkner, Arthur Carr, Russell Belt, Thomas Callahan, Benson Pitts, Jesse Upperco, Thomas Walk, Walter Brown, Harry Armacost, Vernon Gill, Eugene Raver and Lewis Leight.

The results of the Prohibition Convention were celebrated by tremendous potations of water.



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