AMERICAN SENTINEL

WESTMINSTER MARYLAND

Th e Republican Paperof Carroll County

GUY N. FRINGER. Manager

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THIS WAR OF SCIENCE—AVIATION PERILS

Not merely do we want to save every one of the superb young fellows who are going into aviation, but if we are to obtain control of the air, we must take every possible step to save the lives of our aviators. Science will not probably be able to devise any motor that will never give out. But the new science of aviation must teach its young men how to save themselves when the engine does stall in the air.

The greater danger is not when the engine gives out at a high altitude, as most people imagine. It is when the failure occurs near the ground. Many accidents occur at a hight of 50 to 100 feet. The green aviator finds his motor gone bad, he tries to make a turn so as to glide down, but he has no headway. The plane "side-slips" and falls all in a heap, with the same result as if it had fallen from a height of 10,000 feet.

With a plane that will fly at a minimum speed of 40 miles an hour, the aviator should be able to glide down at 60 miles in perfect safety without engine power. If he is high enough so he can pick his own place for landing he is safe.

A noted aviator has said that he would guarantee to land on the roofs of a crowded city, provided he felt he could give up all thought of the machine and consider only saving his own life. The aviators, splendid heroes that they are, frequently consider their own lives but little. They take so much pride in their machines, and have such a contempt for unworkmanlike methods, that they hold their own lives far too cheap. They must get over that. They must recognize that their skill and daring is worth far more to their country than any machine ever can be.

BUILDING MODERN ROADS

The high cost and difficulty of maintenance of macadam highways is leading to a movement for building concrete roads. They are of course too expensive for the ordinary rural highway. But for the main lines of motor travel, their use is likely to become much more general, and perhaps they will be the standard method of construction.

One great advantage is that they are built on a flat surface. The macadam road must be crowned up to shed water. That leads the traffic to prefer the center of the street and tends to wear ruts. On the flat cement path, traffic distributes itself evenly over the whole surface.

Several thousand miles of these roads are already constructed. They require no mantenance. The first roads were experimental and have commonly cracked badly. Expansion joints every 25 feet are needed. The standard formula is one part cement, two parts good sharp sand, four parts gravel ranging from a fourth inch to an inch in size. It must be laid on a well prepared foundation and must be treated with bituminous material or sand, or it will be very slippery.

For the ordinary country road, some form of local material must be used. The community that has supplies of good gravel near by is very lucky. Gravel roads should be built as early as possible in the spring so as to consolidate thoroughly before winter. The best results are had where the material is screened or separated into sizes, with a base course of coarse stone and fine stuff on top.

The vitally important thing in building this type of road is to get an impartial selection of material. In many towns the road supervisors buy material of personal and political friends. The voters must see to it that an absolutely unprejudiced selection is made, as millions of money have been wasted in buying worthless road stuff.

THE LOBBYISTS

What a commotion there must have been among many persuasive and eloquent gentlemen who formerly drew fat checks from the railroads for political influence or lobby work in Congress and the state legislatures. Some men will have lost their principal source of income now that this class of service has been cut off. The ante-rooms of legislative assemblies will seem quite cold and lonely without their genial presence.

Formerly leg slative agents were apt to be aggressive, verbose, windy, and rather a coarse type as a whole. Now they have the refinement of the artist. They work primarily to conciliate, and to please. They avoid heated arguments. They may agree to everything you say, but in a most courteous manner, giving the impression of fine candor, they present their point of view, and a man needs independent convictions not to be too much swayed by their pleas.

The lobby proposition is a very difficult one on which to draw the line. Any interest has the right to present its case to any public body. A great deal of so called lobby work is perfectly legitimate. The danger comes when the lobbyist goes beyond fair argument, and begins to invite doubtful voters out to dinner and to automobile rides and theater parties, then is the time for the unsuspecting legislator to have a care.

The lobby would never have been such a dangerous power had the voters been careful to send men of independent and intelligent views to legislative halls. As long as we elect candidates on the basis of social popularity and good fellowship, so long will the graceful persuasions of the trained lobbyist go beyond the range of legitimate argument, and cross the line of undue influence. If the lobby has been too powerful, it is because the law makers have not been able to meet them on equal terms of ability and discrimination.

WHERE THE PINCH COMES

Secretary Baker said very truly in his testimony the other day that shipping is the crux of the whole war situation. The submarines just now are sinking ships of all countries at the rate of 4,000,000 tons a year. The shipping board have promised to build 5,000,000 tons in 1918. But onyone who thinks they can do it with the labor force they have now or are likely to get soon, must be an optimist.

Other authorities guess we will build 3,000,000 tons this year, and England will build 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. That will leave us a net gain, unless more ships are sunk, which is quite possible. But to carry over our great army and keep it supplied, we need many more ships than seem likely to be built in 1918. As Secretary Baker says, we can supply our troops if we can get ships to carry the stuff.

Primarily it is a problem of getting the labor. We should have realized earlier in the game that workers must have places to live in near the shipyards. The building of houses and comfortable barracks for workpeople must be rushed, even if many other kinds of construction are forced to stop.

As there are not trained ship-builders enough in the country, a great force of mechanics who know nothing of ship-building must be broken into this trade. The companies should not wait until they are ready to put on a gang of men, and then have the work held up for months while these men are broken into this trade. They should be given training in advance of the time when they are wanted, so that when they are put on, they will not be wholly green at the job.

Every person, business organization, or labor union that can help find or train workers for this job will help shorten the war.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN

As the months go on, the lines on which the next Congressional Campaign will be fought are fast shaping themselves. Already the patriots with ambitions are placing themselves in the hands of their friends, and arranging to have spontaneous demands arise from unexpected sources asking that they serve their country.

Some very serious issues will come up to be passed upon next November. The country will for the first time have a chance to express an opinion on how the war is being conducted. No party and but mighty few candidates will dare oppose fighting the war to a finish. If any changes occur they will be made solely to secure a more vigorous and business like administration of the war.

The Democratic party will of course claim that a Democratic victory is necessary to show Germany that the country is standing behind President Wilson and that it sanctions his war policy. That argument should be discounted by the voters. If Kaiser Bill has any time in his busy life to watch our elections, he will be more apt to think that a Republican victory means a vigorous prosecution of the war. His agents have told him that the Republican party has loyally backed every war measure and that it realized the need of military preparation long before President Wilson did.

He knows also that the mass of the business and executive brains of the country is Republican, and that the more the Republican party gains the ascendency at Washington, the more the methods of business efficiency will be applied to our war machine.

No, Brother Democrats, nothing doing along that line of argument. Its a hot potato, don't pick it up!

WINNING THE WAR. THE RUSSIAN MESS

Can any more help be expected from Russia? The miserable and pitiable collapse of this once powerful people has been the greatest triumph Germany has won in this war. Her legion of spies and paid agents have worked their slimy way into every Russian village, and have accomplished ten times as much as the German armies have done in any field.

The worst of the situation is that the majority of the Russian people appear to be permeated with the most extreme Socialist views. They hate any man who has a bit of property worse than they hate German tyranny. Their first aim is to detroy all rights of private ownership, which means the destruction of all the world has accomplished in thirty centuries.

In spite of the complete prostration of Russian power, Germany still feels it necessary to keep 60 divisions of 900,000 men on that front, though they are largely worn out troops. That is something in the way of help.

There are two opinions as to the attitude our government should assume toward the Russian. One view believes that the Bolsheviks are Germany's most deadly foe, inasmuch as they are spreading their dangerous doctrines through all the German soldiers with whom they come in contact. This opinion would have us do all in our power to conciliate and compromise with the wild eyed crowd that now rules in Petrograd. Against this there is the fact that the present rulers of Russia have scorned and flouted all pledges and agreements by which the Russian people was bound and have violated all compacts of honor and good faith.

However, the friendship of the Russian people is worth having. If Germany wins their favor, the exhausted granaries of the Teutons will be refilled, and the economic pressure that now threatens German collopse, will be relieved. We may have to eat some humble pie to keep on good terms with the wild men that have repudiated all faith and bonds of honor. But we cannot permit Germany to ingratiate herself with 200,000,000 Russians as their best friend and protector.

WAR TIME TRUANTS

The truant of the old time school used to be a very different proposition. He was a roving, dreamy, carefree kid, who liked to go fishing better than to study books. He was held up to the good boys as an example of wickedness. Yet his escapades were often perfectly harmless, except as they were outbreaks of an irresponsible mind that could not tie itself down to any regular task.

School authorities report that since the United States entered the war, there has been a large increase in truancy. Many fathers and older brothers have been called away from home. The younger boys, relieved from supervision, wander the streets freely, and frequently get into trouble. Their exploits are not the frolicsome escapades of the old-time truants, but are frequently small larcenies that are the first step in a career of crime.

In many places the police are very busy guarding property against incendiaries and plotters, and the minor misdeeds of the kid element are overlooked.

A great many parents are tempted by high rates of wages paid in factories, to slip boys quietly out of school at a premature age and put them to work. The boys come into possession of sums of money previously far beyond their reach, and make bad use of it. They will lie about their ages and elude the officers sent to enforce school attendance.

It is no time to go easy with the truant. He should attend school for the allotted time, as he is at least out of mischief there. We will need all the intelligence can be developed in our young pople after the war. Parents who know no better should be made to feel that encouraging truancy is a serious offence.

WAR ORDERS AND TRADE

Many business men have been worrying about the future of their business in war time. If they were producing something that could be considered a luxury, they feared that people would stop buying their product.

No doubt many luxury making plants do face a hard outlook. But many others have adjusted themselves to the situation. Countless florists, for instance, are now raising vegetables. And still more interesting, a trade paper note reveals that a great many producers of fine dress goods are now making war goods. They are turning out gas mask covering, airplane cloth, balloon cloth, nettings, bandagings, dressings, etc.

This suggests that the prices of many kinds of goods are likely to be higher rather than lower. There will be a tendency for factories to turn their attention more and more to war goods. Wherefore the public should note very carefully the advertising in The Sentinel. Many goods are being offered now by the merchants of Westminster at prices that may not soon be duplicated, at a time when so many factories are doing war work.

These conditions also suggest the many opportunities open in war work. If business men find their trade falling off in war times, let them not lose heart. Very frequently there is something they can produce more suited to war needs. And even if not, their competitors suffer the same difficulties. There is a great deal of money in circulation, and no one is likely to be idle while this condition exists.

RURAL COLONIES

A bill is before Congress to establish rural Colonies, with five acres or more of land to each man. The idea is to provide expert supervision, and Agencies for buying supplies and selling products. It is hoped to induce young men to take up scientific food raising on a large scale. It's about time to do something more on the food question than appoint committees, give hearings, and print government reports. Young men will take up such a proposition provided it will give them as good a living as they can earn in other callings, and they won't unless it does.

Considering the high prices of food, and the prospects that they will stay up, this proposition looks good. By buying and selling co-operately a lot of lost motion and wasteful profits should be cut out. If these Colonies are established, it will be well for the public to buy directly of them as much as possible, so as to cut out the needless intricacies of the food distribution system.

When the German soldiers find their government has lied to them, all it has to do is to tell two more lies, to back it up.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

DETROIT LETTER
School Girl Work

Dear Grand-ma and Grand-Pa:

This is Sunday and we went to Sunday school. In this country, the sun shines awhile and then the snow falls awhile. It seems a queer place to us. Are any children buying thrift Stamps down your way?

I have started one, and the way I make my pennies, I go errands to the store for different people. I stay home on Saturday and help mother, yesterday I made ten cents by helping her. Don't you think that is a good way for a little girl to help win the war? E. is going to save her pennies and get a Thrift Stamp also. So you are having hard weather too. We have hard times to get coal here, we will be glad when it gets to warm weather. Please do not forget to send me the funny papers. Love to all and yourselves from your

Fourth Grade Girl.

FOR DADDY
By Rose Carroll

We always give a valentine
To mother, don't you know,
With roses or with violets,
The sweetest flowers that grow.

But all at once I had a thought
That made me feel quite sad:
Nobody ever thinks to give
A valentine to Dad.

I'll take my very nicest one—
It has a snow-white dove—
And write the very best I can;
"To Daddy, with my love."

HOW COULD SHE DO IT

The school girl was sitting with her feet stretched far out into the aisle, and was busily chewing gum, when the teacher espied her. "Mary!" called the teacher, sharply. "Yes, ma'am?" questioned the pupil. "Take that gum out of your mouth and put your feet in," was the command.

SHE KNEW ALL ABOUT IT

Speaking with a young lady, a gentleman mentioned that he had failed to keep abreast of the scientific advance of the age. "For instance," he said, "I dont know at all how the incandescent electric light is produced." "Oh, it is very simple,' said the lady. "You just press a button, and the light appears at once."

KNEW WHAT HORNS WERE FOR

Paul, aged seven, was enjoying his first trip to the farm, and was further honored by sharing the driver's high seat during the ride from the station through the open country.

"What's that?" he shrilly demanded of the driver, pointing to a large animal grazing near the roadside. "That there's a cow," replied his companion good-naturedly. "What's them things on his head?" "Them's horns. Didn't you know cows got horns?" This amounted almost to a rebuff; but after a moment the little fellow asked timidly, "But how does he blow 'em?"

WHAT WAS THE VERDICT

A young officer being tried for drunkenness calls his servant:—

"Did you see me when I came home on that night?" he asked.

"I did."

"Was I drunk or sober?"

"You were sober."

"Are you quite sure?" asked a member of the Court.

"Yes, sir, he was perfectly sober, and left orders to be called early."

A pause. Then the President of the court chipped in: "Did he assign any reason for wishing to be called early?" he inquired. "Yes, sir he said he was to be Queen of the May."

A HAPPY THOUGHT
By Rose Carroll

It's awful hard to realize—
That means to know it's so—
That Washington was just a boy
Like you and me, you know.

And that he played and ran and worked
Like every other lad;
And studied hard and grew so fast,
And somethimes—he was bad!

It makes it earier, somehow,
To think that if I try
I'll grow to be a big, good man
Like he did—by-and-by.

NO EXCUSE FOR US
By Louise M. Haynes

When Abra'am Lincoln was a boy
A candle he would burn,
And studying by that feeble light,
All his hard lessons learn.
Sometimes he was so very poor
There was no candle, so
Instead of saying, "It's no use!"
He learned by firelight glow.
Now I have 'lectric lights all 'round,—
There's no excuse for me
If I don't know my lessons all
As perfect as can be.

Teacher—As you well know, Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, and like all pioneers, his parents lived in a log cabin of one room, and this very poorly furnished. He grew to boyhood in that old Kentucky home of which we love to sing in Stephen Foster's song, "My Old Kentucky Home."

Teacher—Lincoln's was a hard and comfortless boyhood. But young Lincoln was a dreamer. He liked to roam in the woods, and found a great deal of pleasure in watching the birds and animals and all the life filled the great forest. In this manner he enjoyed some of the pleasures of which we sing in "The Old Oaken Bucket."

The first step taken in the campaign to promote the eating of fish was to make a big increase in the price.

FOR SALE
TWO CEMETERY LOTS

In Krider's cemetery. These lots were formerly the property of J. M. Morelock. or particulars, apply by letter or in person to the

American Sentinel Co.
Jan. 11, tf. Westminster, Md.

Farmers Take Notice

The Butchers of Westminster are prepared to buy your hides and fat, this winter at highest cash prices.

GEO N. HUNTER
M. E. CAMPBELL & Co.
GEO. R. GRUMBINE
11-23-3m.

NOTICE.

I take this liberty of notifying the public that I am no longer connected with the Main Court Garage, but am in an automobile repair business of my own, and temporarily located in rear of V. A. Chrest & Bros. vulcanizing and tire shop, at East Main street and Manchester avenue, this city. Day phone 105. Night 27 M.

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General Insurance Agent,
Westminster, Md.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. CLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surface of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sold by all druggists, 75c.
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11-30-tf.

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E. M. Demarest
OSTEOPATH
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C. & P. Phone 207
9 17 6m

HIDES WANTED

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We wish to announce that the New 1918 Paige and Oakland Cars have just arrived, and we ask you to call and look them over. Your time that you spend in looking over these cars will be well spent if you think of buying a car, as there are no comparisons for less than $2,000.00 the New Paige model Essex Six 55.

SEVEN PASSENGER $1775.00
6-39 NEW SERIES LINWOOD $1330.00
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OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX SEDAN

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Just a Few Pairs Left
They Won't Last Long at These Prices

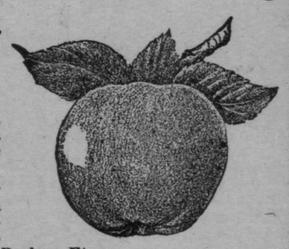
Ladies Shoes $3.00, 3.50, 4.00 values now ... $1.98
Ladies Shoes $2.50 and $3.00 values now ... $1.65
To clean up our Men's Hats, we are giving some away at ... 98c
Another lot worth $2.00 and $3.00 go at $1.65

We have a few Calendars left, come in and get one.

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(Successor to Wm. C. Devilbiss)
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Why pay a middleman's or agent's profit when it is unnecessary. Ask for our complete Special Planters Price List which gives full list and prices.

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