AMERICAN SENTINEL

WESTMINSTER MARYLAND

The Republican Paper of Carroll County

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

WEALTH AND DISCONTENT

A large number of people have become immensely wealthy through the war. Food speculators have coined money by working off old stocks at great prices. People who owned plants that could be quickly adapted to war work are bursting with their dividends. Owners of mines producing war material have found their treasure doubling in value. Also they are having to pay heavily in war taxes.

When the war ends, and all these new fortunes are relieved of the special burdens of taxation, what effect is all this new wealth going to have on the labor situation?

We shall find a great new class of millionaires building their palaces. They will erect their great castles on costly metropolitan corners, and build their gorgeous "cottages" on romantic spots at the summer and winter resorts. Their luxury will be more and more evident. It will aggravate existing discontent.

When a faithful and hard working man can just barely meet the cost of subsistence, it comes hard to see all these rivers of the world's wealth running to waste. He becomes the prey of restless agitators. He listened too readily to every crank that jumps up on a soap box and endeavors to settle the world's ills by his fool nostrum. The Bolsheviks are not all confined to poor Russia. There are plenty of them in this country, who are bent on tearing down the entire social order, and reconstructing the entire economic world anew.

What can be don in the face of the new and growing luxury, to mitigate all this social unrest? It is a problem that must be faced. The people of wealth must meet it. They should come into closer contract with their work people. They should live in the towns where their work people live. If they have exceptional prosperity for a period, they should share it with their employes. Only by a close approach to those who serve them can they stem the treatening tide of social discontent.

SAVING SLEEP

The physiologists have been telling us for many years that we do not get enough sleep. We sit up late for dances and theaters and entertainments, and go to work tired the next morning.

In many small towns where life is ordinary simple, the so called society people have long the manners of metropolitan life. When they had a dance they could not have it begin at an early hour after their evening meal, because it is not the style in New York society. So they would wait around until some more fashionable hour, say nine or ten o'clock, and run their party until early morning hours.

This winter the fuel conservators have urged and sometimes required, that theaters, dances, and other entertainments begin early so they can close early and allow the fires to go down. It is a good fuel conservation measure, and saves not only fuel but sleep.

Many school dances that used to be held evenings have been held in the afternoon this winter. Formerly they interfered with school work. The sunlight dance is healthful exercise that helps school work instead of hindering it.

Public banquets and society dinners have been famous for late hours. In many places business men will wait around hungrily for an eight or nine o'clock dinner. Then come long speaking programs and it is one o'clock before they got home. Result, they are too tired to do good business the next day. They might just as well have had their dinner at 6.30 starting at nine, closing up the affair at eleven.

The fuel famine has taught a lot of people that evening entertainments might just as well begin and close early. We hear much of the daylight saving movement. Congress will probably pass a bill for it. The saving sleep movement looks good also.

AIMLESS ROVING

A Washington dispatch reports that 60,000 people have come to that city during the last three months seeking work. They were attracted by announcements that the government would put on a large force of stenographers and clerks at good pay. Probably the majority of them are now at home minus railroad fare and seeking humbly to get their old jobs back.

A spirit of unrest and desire to change has seized upon great masses of people. They hear of high wages paid at some distant plant. In so far as they supply needed labor on war work, they are entitled to credit. But there is a great roving mass who drift from one industry to another in these times of high priced labor, who are not led by any patriotic sentiment.

People of a changeable nature find great going in these times. They are easily taken on to new positions and can always find work. But there will be an end to the feverish activity and high prices some day. Then the people who have stuck by an industry throught good times and bad will be preferred. The rovers will be laid off.

There is plenty of work in the neighborhood of Westminster and our people in most cases will do well to stand by the industries where they are already employed. If the going spirit gets into them, let them spend some money on postage stamps and letters of inquiry before putting out any for car fare. Let them know just what they are getting into. The rolling stone gathers no moss.

People give up a good deal when they abandon a place where they are known, where they have had experience of industrial and mechanical methods. Most people who have led this drifting life bitterly regret it afterward, as they fail to get a foothold anywhere.

PARTIES AND PACIFISM

It is significant of the attitude of the political parties toward American defence, that from 1907 to 1909 under president Roosevelt, our government spnt $1,750,000 annually for rifles. In 1915 under President Wilson, this expenditure had dropped to $250,000. Yet when the year 1915 came in the war had been running for fiv months. All thoughtful men feared we would be drawn in. Yet the government did practically nothing for war preparation.

The rifle stortage is the very least of our troubles. At last our factories are turning them out in good numbers. But in machine guns, airplanes, destroyers, big guns, and ammunition for them, our condition is still deplorably behind.

The Democratic party consistently opposed preparations for defense. Whatever mistakes the Republicans made, the Democrats went them many times better. And if the Republican party had been in power in 1915 it is inconceivable that it would have remained insert and passive all the time the storm was drawing nearer.

If we had had even a very moderate preparation for defence, Germany would never have defied us. Instead we wrote an interminable succession of notes which she laughed at as so much waste paper. If we had only shown a little spunk and courage and sense, she would have sunk none of our ships nor any British ships carrying our people. Would we then be in the war now? Probably not.

The Democratic party may say this is ancient history and immaterial now. Probably it was our duty to get in the war anyway, with all the fiendish crimes that cry to heaven for redress. But if so, it was all the more our duty to get ready for action and not to crawl under the bed as we did. Anyway a little glance at the past shows which party has had the greater ability to look ahead and read the plain signs of the times.

THIS WAR OF SCIENCE, THE WIRELESS GAME

Early in the war some little British monitors, firing from out of sight over a jungle, hit the great German Cruiser Konisburg on the seventh shot. They were directed by wireless, and the speedy destruction of that great ship by these little foes showed what wireless can do.

Unfortunately wireless is not only a great help in our battle operations, but it is the easy weapon for our foes to use in this country. Some of the leaks to the enemy may go from little wireless plants on the roofs of houses in the seacoast cities. It would not seem difficult for a force of submrines to lie along our coast and keep up this communication. They could keep concealed daytimes, make no effort to molest our ships and devote themselves to getting and relaying news. It is well known that a good many wireless plants have been found in secret operation.

Also how do the enemy spies located all over the country work their highly systematized plan? Do they always communicate by mail, telegraph, tlephone, with many chances of detection? Wireless would seem safer. A plant can be put up anywhere in the roof of a lonely farm house. It can convey the news of movements of food and munition trains. In some way the plotters seem to know when there are a lot of care of grain or potatoes on some lonely side track that could easily be burned.

It was fortunate that when the war broke out our country had more than 100,000 wireless amateurs. That provides a great force to operate our signal services in France. But some of these boys are from families of enemy sympathizers at home and they are a peril.

This is a danger to be watched all over the country. The unauthorized operation of a wireless plant, even of the most amateur appearing kind, is ground for serious suspicion, and should be reported at once to the authorities.

THE KNITTING PAYS

Some people have been inclined to sneer at the fever of knitting with which our patriotic women have been seized. Theoretically it might seem more economical to have all this work done in factories on labor saving machines.

But practically, the following computation points in an opposite direction. One woman says she has knitted 41 sweaters. The only cash expense about it was $75.00 for material, $1.83 per sweater.

Now one of thos sweaters would be as comfortable to wear as one for which you would pay $6.00 to $8.00 in a store. It might not be knitted quite as evenly. But probably it would have better material. There is a temptation to adulterate in a factory made article.

Of course when you buy a sweater at a store, you have to pay retail prices, while the government could buy at wholesale. But when you consider that the factories are driven with war work, the government would not get a low price. It is difficult to believe that these sweaters could be bought for less than $3.00 to $4.00 apiece, and they might cost more.

Hence it looks as if voluntary labor was by far the cheapest way to provide the men with the knitted goods that will add enormously to their comfort in cold weather. Andit helps pay for the war as we go along. If the government bought all this material the cost would have to be added to our war debt, and we would be paying interest on it for many years. Furthermore, the material gets to the boys quicker than if it went through the rushed factories and government red tape.

So it looks like good business in every way, for the government to look to the kind hearts and ready hands of voluntary workers for this form of supplies. The number of women seen knitting everywhere is a splndid rspnse on the part of the women of the nation to this call.

BUSINESS DISHONESTY

The manager of a public service corporation in a moment of intimate conversation, was telling how he had to influence a certain city council to get necessary franchises. He found it absolutely necessary to buy the more purchasable members. Otherwise, he said, the corporation would be ruined.

If could not get any kind of a deal from that council unles it paid for it. He felt that his first duty was to the stockholders of the corporation. So he protected them, at the expense of the moral law, greatly as he regretted to have to use such means.

Was he justified?

Similarly the head of a large contracting firm said he was constantly in receipt of handsome gifts from supply houses, who wanted him to favor their goods in his contracts with cities and other corporations. The way would have been easy for him to amass millions. But he always returned these gifts. At last accounts he was prospering highly. Perhaps dishonesty is not as necessary in the business world as the first man quoted seemed to think.

Business men may seem to win a point temporarily by yielding to low standards. But they are sowing the wind, and will reap the whirlwind later. One of the principal causes of labor unrest is the belief shared by so many workingmen, that capitalists are getting rich by these dishonest means. If there is a lot of graft going around, they want their share, and they are not always scrupulous in the way they get it.

Some men think they are justified in doing anything that seems necessary for business success. That is the same spirit that animates the rulers of Germany, who will break all agreements provided they see an advantage to be gained. It is a dangerous game to play, for both men and nations. If we wish to reconcile capital and labor and unify our industrial life, we must all lay our cards down on the table and play the game square.

VITAL TRANSPORTATION

The reports have been current in the newspapers for some weeks, that a large portion of the corn crop might spoil because it could not be moved to terminals for drying. Now if anything like that should happen, it would indicate a great lack of foresight on the part of someone.

The man who has ordered an automobile or a piano or a sewing machine can if necessary wait a few weeks to have it delivered. But if because ordinary freight was permitted to go ahead, a lot of our corn should spoil, the loss would be irreparable.

A lot of freight cars ought to have been detached and delivered to warehouses where this corn is stored. They should be sent through to their destination in solid trains. This corn has to be moved sometime, and it does not take any more freight car space to move it in time than to move it when it is half spoiled.

The railroads yards around the big cities are so congested that the cars with these vital supplies may not be able to get through. Much is being done to remdy this situation by a large use of motor trucks. But the employment of these could be doubted. A great many of them are being used on work that is not essential. Fleets of them should meet the food and fuel addition trains outside the terminals, and transport the vital supplies to the points where they are to be used or reshipped to other lines.

Importations of non-essential goods from foreign countries are being sharply limited. We need no luxuries from abroad in these times, and most of our necessities we can make at home. Everything must give way so that munitions and food and fuel can have the right of way over our railroads and our ships. We must wait in patience for other things.

It is admitted by the German newspapers that American shipyards will build ten schooners and three ocean going ships this year to make up for the tonnage sunk by their submarines.

One doesn't feel sure that spring is here nowadays until a good number of people have been smashed up in automobile accidents.

PURSUING ALLEGED GRAFTERS

The government has done well to act promptly in pursuing men charged with stealing $5,000,000 worth of army cloth. Whteher or not these particular men are found guilty of this charge, There are plenty of vultures looking for chances to plunder. They need an instructive object lesson.

Great calamities bring out the noblest and the meanest in human nature. A great national emergency leads the majority of people to hights of sacrifice. They rise above their former petty selves. But some look at it merely as a chance to steal and roo.

At great fires and railroad disasters, there are always a few ghouls who will loot houses and pick pockets. It is pitiful that human nature will sink so low. War brings the same temptation to low minds. They think that when everyone is busy and preoccupied they can play their little game. They will find that there are still officials whose business it is to look out for their cases.

SHIPPING BOARD STILL A DERELICT

Some time ago the "Manufacturers' Record," commenting on the commandeering by the Government of two ships which were under charter to carry sulphur from Freeport, Texas, said: "Without any appreciation of the fact that the output of this plant furnishes nearly all of the sulphur making concern in the country, and needed by the greatest explosives thus is absolutely essential to the Government's being able to secure powder, these shops were commandeered and taken out of the trade in which they were vitally necessary. . . The particular officer responsible doubtless felt that he must get ships for some particular work that he wanted to do, and therefore he grabbed the two ships which were essential to the production of explosives, and it is even claimed that the ships, although taken over for the transatlantic trade, are unsuitable for it." The correspondent of the "Manufacturers' News," reporting the matter, said: "Back of the whole thing is the desire of the owners of the ships to get a better rate. With the contract of the Freeport people running another year (a contract made under the favorable rates that prevailed two years ago) the owners thought that they would be able to do better by turning the ships over to the Government."

The General Electric Company has just notified the Governmen that it will shortly have to shut down three of its great plants engaged in war orders for the Government and the Allies because the Shipping Board's action in taking tank steamers of the Gulf Refining Company for overseas traffic has cut off its supply of fuel oil. These ships were employed in the trade between the Mexican oil fields and American gulf ports, and were taken over along with a great many other tankers and general cargo carriers to supplement the merchant fleet. It is apparent who has suffered from this action, but who got something out of it? Even the most patient of our people are wondering if the demented Shipping Board will ever become a coherently acting bureau.

JEWELS FROM KING COTTON'S CROWN

Writing from Shanghai, U. S. Consul General Thomas Sammons says: "The outlook for the improvement of the cotton industry of China is very bright, and it will not be many years before American cotton will be grown on a large scale, provided the Government continues the work as it has been started." Our exports of cotton to China and Japan are normally about 500,000 bales annually, and with the raw material purchased from us the Orientals have been running us out of the Far Eastern market on manufactured goods. If they can develop a cotton supply at home, with their pittance paid labor, the advantage in competition will be so much the greater with respect to manufactured goods. China can supply Japan with raw material, as she is already beginning to do, and both countries can produce goods much more cheaply than the United States. Then, under the Democratic taric policy they can export these manufactured products to the United States. Japan is already scoring large gains in that direction, 7,350,000 yards of cotton cloths having been imported from that country during the 11 months ended November, 1917, compared with under one million yards for a similar 11 months in 1913, nine of which were under protective rates. When the South loses a market for 500,000 bales of cotton, and turning to the North to market that cotton she finds our mills crippled by Oriental competition, will the South change her tune with regard to protection? You bet! And the Kitchens, and Simmonses and Hoke Smith's and Colliers will be stuck away in the political garret with slavery and sixteen to one.

HOW THE CROWN PRINCE SPENDS OUR MONEY

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo issued a plea to the good people of the country to save their money and buy War Savings Stamps, and then sent a 459-word telegram to each of the 29,750 banks and trust companies in the United States. This meant the telegraphing of a total of more than thirteen and a half million words. The telegram was a circular announcement regarding the next issue of treasury certificates and the next liberty loan. To the ordinary citizen, there appears to be nothing in the telegram that could not have waited for mail transmission. But perhaps it was deemed important to impress the bankers with the activities of Mr. McAdoo. Farmers must not kill heifer calves even if the feed costs more than the calf will be worth. Farmers' wives must not kill fat hens even though the hens will not lay nor put on any more weight. But the communications of the Secretary of the Treasury must be sent by telegraph, even when they could as well go by mail.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE LOAN

From Washington comes the news that Wilson and Carranza have reached an understanding. The essential feature of the agreement is that the United States is to make an advance of several million dollars to Carranza. In other words, Carranza, having been in the market for some time, has at last got his price. Is he worth it? His fulsome telegram of congratulations to the Kaiser on the latter's birthday would indicate that he is a good auctioneeer, at any rate.

THE GRAND LAMA OF U. S. A.

The President's widely advertised conferences with Senate leaders of both parties have failed to materialize in such fashion as their heralding indicated. Nor has he shown any disposition that the meetings, such as they are, shall be real conferences. He has seen few—only one, as we recall—from the Republican side of the Chamber; and he has shown no disposition to relax his pursuit of unlimited power as provided in the Overman bill. Mr. Wilson is a tenacious man, but he may overdo it.

AFTER DUE DELIBERATION

Ordinarily the Canadian duty on tractors is 17 1-2 per cent, on cattle, 25 per cent. These duties have been suspended for a brief period, the need for increased production being given as a reason, but they will be again put into operation as soon as possible. The report of this action says that "the decision was reached after lengthy consideration by the Cabinet Council." But the Democrats did not accord a lengthy consideration to the proposition to put cattle and Agricultrual machinery on the free list in the present tariff law, where they will remain until Republicans are given a chance to revise the law.

BUT THEY TORE OFF HIS UNIFORM

There was a young captain named Peerless,
Whose performance of duty was fearless;
With a patriot's zeal,
He exposed a big steal,
So now let us change it to "Peerless."

The people who worry the most about the food shortage against which Mr. Hoover warnes us, may be the same ones who thought the gardeners were going to overdo the vegetable raising businss last year.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters testamentary on the estate of

JOHN E. LITTLE

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of October, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 26th day of February, 1918.

HARRY E. LITTLE, and
BENJAMIN B. BAKER,
Executors.

3 1 5t

FOR SALE

116 Egg Incubator and Brooder in first class condition.

GEO. A. STORMS,
Crancerry Station, Md.

3-1 1t.

FOR SALE

Cheap to quick buyer. 1-4 cylinder 37 Buick in first class condition. Also 1 1916 Pullman car in first class condition.

D. R. GEIMAN & SON,
77 West Main St.,
Westminster, Md.

1-t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CARROLL COUNTY

February Term, 1918.

Estate of Lewis Ditman deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 25th day of February, 1918, that the sale of Real Estate of Lewis Ditman, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by George M. Ditman acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th Monday, 1st day of April next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 4th Monday, 25th day of March, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1800.00.

SOLOMN MYERS
THOMAS HAINES Judges
MOSES J. M. TROXELL

True Copy, Test:—
WILLIAM ARTHUR,
Register of Wills for Carroll County.

3-1-3t.

HERR & BABYLON

Home of the Ford.

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Just arrived for immediate delivery

Sedan	$695	Touring Car	$360
Town Car	645	Roadster	345
Coupelet	560	Chassis	325

The long looked for

One Ton Ford Truck $600

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HEATING, TINNING AND PLUMBING

FRANK T. SHAEFFER,

Phont 91-J Westminster, Md.

PAIGE 1918 OAKLAND

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
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CLOSED CARS
6-55 SEDAN $2850.00
6-55 COUPE $2850.00
6-55 TOWN CAR AND LIMOUSINE $3230.00
OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX $990.00
OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX SEDAN

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and guarantee the work to be satisfactory or money refunded. Do as so many have done get yourself a Six Cylinder Paige or Oakland that any lady can drive with ease or comfort. If you need tires or accessories call to see us.

yours for business, D. R. GEIMAN & SON

WEST END GARAGE, 77 WEST MAIN STREET
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

Don't Burn So Much Money!



How would you enjoy a furnace that saves a third or more of your fuel?

And how would you like to get more heat from the smaller quantity of fuel than you formerly did from the larger quantity?

Here's a furnace that will do just that thing—save fuel and give more heat for the fuel consumed. It's the

PIPELESS CALORIC FURNACE

The Original Patented Pipeless Furnace

It does away entirely with a complicated system of long pipes and many registers and sends heat directly up into the house through *one* centrally located register. Then, the heat circulates from room to room—displacing cooler air which is drawn down and reheated—till every nook and cranny is warm as toast. Yes, and this free, unhindered circulation takes place in an amazingly short time and gives an equal degree of warmth in all the rooms.

The Caloric Furnace is doing this in *thousands of happy homes.* Hundreds of delighted Caloric owners write letters of unstinted praise, telling how comfortable they are and how much less coal, coke or wood they burn than formerly.



The Caloric is a wonderfully efficient furnace. It may be installed in an old house as well as a new, and even where there is no cellar. You really ought to know about it. Come in, let us show you some of its many advantages—the patented triple casing that keeps the cellar cool, and its guaranteed firepot that has 500 square inches more radiating surface than other firepots.

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