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

THIS WAR OF SCIENCE—MODERN ARTILLERY

The wonderful accuracy and long range of modern artillery, are ascribed to four causes:

1. The rifled barrel. This idea is old as bows and arrows. The savage found that by twisting the head or feathering of the arrow, it would fly straighter. The old fashioned spherical cannon ball, which we see piled in heaps in our parks, meets with too much wind resistance. A conical and cylindrical shell set revolving by a spiral grooved barrel, meets less resistance, goes farther, and carries straighter.

2. Breech loading. The rifled barrel accomplished but little so long as guns were loaded at the muzzle. Only a loose fitting projectile could be used. The rifling did not grip it. The gases created by the explosion partly escaped around the projactile, thus diminishing power of discharge.

3. The hydraulic recoil buffer. This received the recoil of the gun easily, and the piece is pulled back into position by springs. The big guns now used are said to need but the slightest adjustment of sights after the recoil.

4. Smokeless powder. This conceals the location of the gun and saves it from imminent danger of attack.

The scientists have long been working to eliminate also the flash and noise of the discharge. But the more the flash is reduced, the more the smoke, and vice versa. Silencers consisting of a tube attached to the end of a muzzle, have had considerable success on small arms and light artillery. But silencing a big gun seems almost hopeless. The noise of the cannonading at the front is still described as deafening. The sound of a discharge still enables the observer to locate the gun by timing the movement of the sound.

ENLISTING WAR SERVICE

A newspaper exchange remarked a few days ago that not over a third of the people in its own town were doing anything to help win the war. And not over a third were complying with the food conservation programs.

Splendid work has been done on the Red Cross, Liberty bond, surgical dressings, and Y. M. C. A. campaigns, because they were organized. Other efforts have been left too much to individual action.

No kind of proposition goes well on that basis. It is like the mythical time when it was planned that if all the people of the earth would shout at the same instant, the noise would be heard by the inhabitants of Mars. When the appointed moment came, everyone kept still to hear everyone else holler.

The people of Springfield, Mass, have worked out a practical idea that should be put in force in every town in the United States. They gathered 1500 enumerators, and devoted one Sunday to taking a war census. They tried to visit every family, get everyone to sign agreements to try to live up to the food and fuel requirements and also to find what labor could be transferred to needed gaps in the war trades. This gives the organization a complete directory of the war power of the city, and shows just what forces are available for war work.

Just now garden work is the big thing to put over. It should not be left to individual initiative wholly. Every household should be canvassed and every family should be urged to have a garden. It is the universal human experience that you can get twice as much co-operation by soliciting for it as you can by expecting people to come into line without being asked.

VICTORIES BY DOPE

Look back all through history, from the story of the Trojan horse back to the last development in military science. Where will you find such a remarkable and stupendous achievement as the doping of the Russian people by German poison.

It beats all explosives, artillery, military formations, schemes of strategic attack. If by the work of spies and propaganda, you can make 10,000,000 soldiers, fairly well equipped with munitions, lay down their guns and sneak home like whipped yellow curs, you have done something that beats anything the military-scientists ever taught.

That is just what the Germans have done to the Russian army.

It makes the German power the most terrible force that has appeared in the history of the world. The ambitions and achievements of Napoleon Bonaparte were mere amateur play compared with it. Napoleon had to fight for his victories. The Germans win theirs by the administration of dope in the form of lies that will deceive credulous people.

Having achieved such a marvelous triumph, it is natural that the Germans should devote their best energies from now on to administering dope to her other foes. Germany's most dangerous army is not in the field. It is the vast force of spies and potters all over the world, slipping their stupefying dope into men's ears and hearts. We get the evidence of it almost every day.

There can be no safety in the world until this stealthy and insidious power is beaten down. Her people must be made to see that they cannot control the world by lies. And we must be on our guard every minute against the poison in our own neighborhood. The false story about disasters to our soldiers, of unjust treatment in the camps, of the impossibility of ever beating Germany, the incitements to disregard of the food program, efforts to discourage war work in a thousand ways, these are the forms the dope most frequently takes with us.

THE BEAUTY SEEKERS

These are days of Suffragists and advance of women in industry. The old fashioned woman who principally wanted to be physically beautiful, might be thought to be out of the game. Yet when the war department wanted a picture of the prettiest girl for one of its war posters, there were 22,000 competing photographs submitted. The beauty seekers are not dead yet.

The old fashioned girl wanted to be beautiful more than anything else. The woman's pages in the newspapers printed unlimited "Beauty chats." The stuff must have had readers, or it wouldn't have been put in. Many serious minded people used to say that it was a woman's first business to make herself physically attractive.

This theory was based on the idea that it was a woman's first business to seek and win the favor of some man so that she could marry and have a home. The home end of the ideal is all right. But the attainment of that end is not a favor solely to be dispensed by the male sex.

The old idea has been that men were won by good looks. There are many people that hold it still. Many young men in the calf age will discuss for hours the question which girl in their set is the best looking. They disregard cleverness, ability to do things, gracious manners, sparkling wit, and equable temper.

But the number of men who are caught by mere good looks is growing less every year. Classic features and fascinating complexions, real or faked, aren't the big winners they used to be. Just as masculine brain power has always won over mere muscle, so the time is coming when feminine wit and brains will win over mere beauty.

THE DELAY IN AIRCRAFT

The Washington dispatches report that one senator, when the humiliating truth about our delays in aircraft production were reported, put his head down on the table and cried. There are people who will say that was done for political effect. But public men do not resort to childish tricks like that from any bluff. It is a fair representation of the feelings of every loyal American.

According to the recent investigation our production is 74 per cent behind. That is, we have accomplished only one-fourth what we expected to do at this date. It indicates some gross and fundamental lack.

If the United States Steel corporation or the Pennsylvania railroad had set out to do a certain thing by a certain date, either of those corporations would have attained a good deal more than a quarter of its promised objectives. This failure is one more instance of the trouble that comes from the lack of business system at Washington, and the inexperience of the present administration in the art of administering production.

The lofty sentiments that President Wilson sets forth in his eloquent addresses have their value. But the most important thing is to organize our military production. We need men in responsible posts who are used to handling big masses of people engaged in factory operation. President Wilson has not had this kind of experience. With the exception of Mr. McAdoo, the men nearest to him have not had it.

It is one more indication that the government needs to give real power to experienced business executives of the biggest type. Only thus can the great aircraft program we have promised be put over.

WINNING THE WAR—MANNING SHIPS

The shipping program was deplorably delayed by the lack of houses for shipbuilders to live in. Now let us hope there will not be a similar delay when it comes to finding the men to operate the ships when built.

The ship production will be disappointing this year. But it will be big in 1919. Where are all the seamen to come from to man that great new fleet?

For many years the Americans have not been maritime people. Sailors' wages were low. It was considered better policy to hire the work of water freightage done by foreigners. It has proved a costly policy. Now we have only a small element of men along our coasts who know anything about seamanship. The men that navigate the great lakes are largely farmers' boys who would be helpless with the exigencies of salt water navigation.

It is to be hoped that the government is foreseeing this problem adequately, and that it knows where it can get the help it needs to handle these ships. It is no fool job. It calls for men who not merely know something about navigation, but they must be mentally and physically alert, to meet the dangers of the submarine zone. Also they need very good eyesight and vigorous health.

The government has training schools for its merchant marine. But are these sufficient to train all the men needed? And are men enough being secured for this purpose? It will not be a hopeful proposition to send over the ships with their precious freights of men and supplies, unless the officer sand crews are men who are used to the sea and know its moods and its dangers. It is a work that ought to appeal to young men. After the war we shall not again be left without a merchant marine of our own. There will be plenty of chance for young men to rise in the profession.

THE PROFITS OF MUNITION MAKING

To hear some of the munition men talk, you would think they were up against it. Between income taxes and surtaxes and excess profits taxes, you would think there was nothing left. They argue that they are having to fit up for manufacture of war material that will not be wanted after the war. Also they are branching out into new and untried forms of production. They may lose instead of make. They claim that in view of the exceptional risks, they are entitled to an exceptional profit.

Yet after they have met all these taxes and charges, many of these people are still growing fabulously wealthy. They may be charging off depreciation so fast that the equipment will soon be paid for, leaving a valuable plant in their hands clear, of which some use can be made.

The munition maker need not be too fearful of a stoppage of demand for his product. He ought not to demand a compensation for risks greater than the actual hazard demands. Even if peace came within a year, the demand for munitions could not stop at once. The United States will have to keep a big force under arms for some years to see that pledges are carried out.

The desire to make great sums of money out of the present exigency is not a noble one. It is fattening on the blood and suffering of one's fellow citizens.

The munition maker is entitled to just the same rate of profit that can be made in other industries, plus a fair compensation for risks and uncertainties of the business. If his idea of that compensation is too liberal, the government will have to create the plant and equipment and rent it to him. The government does well, however, to keep munition work in private hands as far as possible, so as to get the full benefit of the energy and attention a man will put into an enterprise of his own.

HUNTING SPIES

The finding of enough dynamite to blow up half the new ship-building city of Hog Island, naturally sets the American people to thinking. We begin to realize what an awful power this spy system among us is. It is comparatively easy to say that it must be rooted out and the spies strung up. First catch your spies.

There is no patent and short cut method of doing it by strokes of genius. It is no Sherlock Holmes job, to be solved by some marvelously quick wit. It calls for a very thorough counter organization.

It can be assumed that the men who are planting the dynamite are regular employes of the plant, taken on unsuspiciously, and who give no indication of their malicious errand. They are not the loud pro-German talkers whom the amateur detective might suspect. They are too deep to say much. It would not be possible from their talk to get any suggestion of their real purpose.

Such plotters are to be headed off largely by careful investigation of all applicants for work. Willing hands are badly needed in the shipwards. There cannot be much delay for investigation before putting them to work. But the moment they apply, that moment inquiry should be set on foot as to their previous records.

It would usually be found in the case of the plotters, that at some previous time before our country entered the war, their German sympathies were pronounced and not concealed. That is the type of man to be afraid of. He can be located by careful work and persistent investigation. There is no room for such men in our war plants, badly as we might need help. We can find plenty of loyal Americans without taking on those who have at any past time shown themselves unsympathetic with our national ideals.

FOR APRIL FOOL'S DAY

One of those days on which the juvenile element has a first mortgage is April First. The wise philosopher comes down with his head revolving the problems of the universe. His boy brings him low with some April First catch. The philosopher begins to think he is an obsolete element in a swift age with which he can't keep pace

The practical joking of former days on April First is mostly gone by. No more do we stick our teeth into lusciously browned wool doughnuts, nor stoop to pick up those purses nailed to the sidewalk.

But the April First spirit is not dead. Some people get their living out of it. There are always plenty of persons waiting to be fooled, and every day is April First to them. They jump at fake mining stocks and wild cat plantation schemes like the boy at the wool doughnut. They need every day of their lives the same caution with which we used to go down town the first day of April.

MONTHLY PENSION PAYMENTS

Monthly payment of pensions instead of the quarterly system now in vogue is provided for in a bill bearing the authorship of Congressman William J. Cary, of Wisconsin. Under its provisions the Secretary of the Interior is directed on or before July 31, 1918, to arrange the name of all pensioners in five groups of States. Each group is to be paid off on a specified day in every month. If the measure becomes a law it will prove a boon to many old soldiers and widows who now have to wait three months between payments of their pensions. Mr. Cary realizes that the new system involves more work on the part of the Pension Bureau, but the additional labor is, in his opinion, more than compensated by the relief it will bring to the old-pensioners.

WALDOW WALLOPS SYSTEM

The disruption of the rural mail service of the country by the present administration of the Post Office Department has aroused Representative William F. Waldow, of New York, to the necessity for some action by Congress to remedy the situation. He has drawn up and presented to the House a resolution declaring that Congress should take immediate steps for the restoration of the routes to conform as nearly as possible to the former and more efficient scheme. Mr. Waldow describes the state of affairs in his district as having "destroyed the efficiency of the service, caused delay in the delivery of mail, and resulted in General confusion." The Congressman has received many complaints from his constituents, and the action he has taken in the matter has brought their cordial endorsement

CURTIS GETS QUICK ACTION

Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas little thought that his amendment to the rules of the Senate curtailing the power of conferees would be invoked for the first time in a matter of such prime importance as that affecting the taxing power of the States. Under the old rules the conference report on the railroad bill might well have been accepted by the Senate as first submitted, and the States thereby deprived of millions in taxes paid by the roads. But the merits of the proposition were not involved, and Democrats who possibly favored the report were quick to record themselves in support of the new rule The overwhelming vote that sustained the rule indicates that the Senate has done for all time with the former practice of allowing conferees practically to rewrite important pieces of legislation according to their own ideas.

POINDEXTER'S POINTERS

The cutting out of useless red tape in the legal procedure of the Federal district courts is contemplated in a bill introduced by Senator Miles Poindexter of the State of Washington, a prominent member of the Judiciary Committee. Under its terms the Supreme Court is authorized to prescribe from time to time the forms and character of the entire procedure to be used in the district courts in all actions of whatever nature. In preparing the new rules Senator Poindexter directs that they shall be framed with regard to the simplification of court practice so as to "promote the speedy determination of litigation on the merits." The suggestions of Mr. Poindexter as to Federal courts might well be adopted by State and local judiciaries, where the expense and delay of legal proceedings is notorious.

AN ECONOMIC CIRCLE

"How can I reduce my income tax?" asked some slacker of "Big Bill" Edwards, New York Internal Revenue Collector, the other day. "Reduce your income", whispered Bill. That answer suggests a post-war prospect. This Government, with a stupendously increasing debt, is becoming more and more dependent upon internal, or income taxation. Of the $567,000,000 in revenues realized by the Federal Government during the last six months of 1917, only $84,000,000, or 15 per cent came from customs, compared with $166,000,000 or customs revenues for the last six months of 1912, under a protective tariff, which accounted for 47 per cent of the total revenues. Now, it has been found, in normal times, that the quickest way to reduce the income of the American citizen is to enact a Democatic tariff bill, which will throw him out of work, if he is a laborer, or paralyze his mill, if he is a manufacturer, thus backing up mineral production, if he is a mine operator, and putting the puckering string on his market for crops, if he is a farmer. Incomes are reduced all around, therefore the receipts from income tax must declare. A protective tariff insures national prosperity and the Federal realization of abundant taxes from income, cheerfully surrendered, and it augments the Government revenues through customs by many millions of dollars, in fact, probably enough to pay the interest on a large protion of the war debt. Income tax receipts are, of course, dependent upon income, income is dependent upon productive activity, productive activity is dependent upon control of the home market, and that, finally, is dependent upon the Republican protective tariff policy. It is so simple that the Democratic theorists now running things, can't see it.

THE COLORADO CAPTURE

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, recently presented to the Senate a telegram saying that 51 coal mines had closed down in that state because of the orders of the Fuel Administration, causing a loss of coal output amounting to 545,000 tons per month. Senator Thomas described the situation by saying that "the Garfield forces have captured the second line of trenches in Colarado." The trouble with Senator Thomas is that like most Democrats, he would loyally stand by the Garfield administration if his own constituents were not being hurt. If his state were not injur-Republicans only, he would be ready ed and the protests were coming from to raise a cry of partisanship and groan "pro-German." It is rather interesting to note that the severest criticism of the administration heard these days comes from Democrats, rather than from Republicans.

SILENCE GIVES CONSENT

It is reported from Washington that Food Administrator Hoover does not approve of the policy of fixing prices for wheat while not fixing them for cotton, corn, and other commodities, but that he is unable to carry out a programme of equality in the face of influences more potential than his own. If he is handicapped or shackled in the manner this report would indicate, all he has to do is say so publicly and the people of the country will demand that cotton producers be put upon the same basis as wheat producers, and that the prices of corn and wheat be equalized. So long as Hoover remains silent it must be assumed that he is reasonably well satisfied.

NAVY NOTES

The United States Navy has set a record for the whole world during the last year. Never before in the history of any nation has such a mighty force for action on the high seas been gathered together in such a short time, without the slightest depreciation in efficiency.

From North, East, South and West from every point of the compass, the young men of the country have rallied to the call to arms, and Uncle Sam can justly feel proud of his "boys" in the "first line of defense".

A short while.. ago the Navy Department waived the requirement that men entering the Naval Service must enlist for a period of four years, and the Navy recruiting authorities were authorized to enlist a limited number of young men for the Navy for the duration of the war only.

The special need now is for Apprentice Seamen.

Many of the young men who enlisted last spring in the Aviation Branch from Maryland are now in France, doing active service near the battle front.

There is still an opportunity for men of the draft age to enlist in the Navy or Naval Reserves. The Naval Reserve offers unusual opportunities for ambitious men at this time.

Full particulars of Navy enlistments can be obtained from the nearest postmaster; directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington streets, Baltimore, or from The Navy Recruiting Substations at Cumberland and Hagerstown.

MARINE NOTES

Quantico, Va. A new type of cigarette lighter is wanted immediately by our boys in the trenches According to reports received here from U. S. Marines abroad, matches are all right, if dry, but are a "dead" give away, especially at night. Gasoline lighters are used almost entirely, but gas—it's at a premium over there.

Ambulance and lorry drivers, literally, are obliged to fight to keep the gas in their tanks. Many a driver has started his day's work to find his tank empty, or while driving, has stapped suddenly from a puncture or drained off tank.

The boys promise a big reward for the man who gets a gasless lighter or something similar, over to them, the only condition being that they get it quickly.

Persons who sent mail to members of the Expeditionary Forces are particularly requested, in a statement issued by the Post Office Department, to use ink only in writing the addresses. Every piece of mail matter should also bear the name and address of the sender. Heavy paper canvas, or cloth should be used for wrapping packages. When canvas or cloth is used the address should be written on a shipping tag, with the name and address of the sender on the reverse side. Given names should be written in full instead of initials. The title of the addressee and the full name of the unit or organization to which he is assigned should be added it being sufficient in the way of further address to use the words "American Expeditionary Forces."

Some people are preparing for the garden season by shining up to the neighbors from whom they hope later to receive gifts of vegetables.

Several generals sent home because physically unfit. It is indignantly denied that they were relieved when they were relieved.

Extra Extra Extra

5 years of success in Westminster

H. FELDMAN

OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Westminster, Md.

Fifth Anniversary Sale Starts

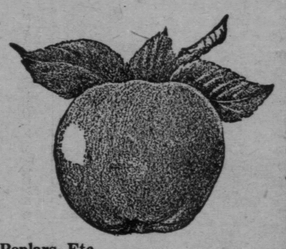
Saturday, March 30th

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, SHOES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY—HATS and CAPS, FURNISHINGS of all kinds. The prices will be lowest in town, so do not forget and be on hand at the sale, rain or shine.

H. FELDMAN WESTMINSTER, MD.

Do Your Bit Produce Something

For Immediate Results, Plant: STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, CURRANTS, ETC.



For Your Home Orchard, Plant: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum and Quince Trees.

To Ornament Your Home, Plant: California Privet, Barberry, Shrubbery, Evergreens, Norway Maples, Lombardy Poplars, Etc.

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.

We offer Eggs from pure Single Comb White Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and McCormick Seed Potatoes.

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY, Westminster, Md. phone 222

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

All F. O. B. Detroit



WHAT man would build a house for his own use and not put in a bathroom? Then the house equipped with modern fixtures will surely attract the best class of tenants or find the readiest sale. For the finest plumbing equipment at reasonable cost we recommend "Standard" plumbing fixtures. Ask for illustrated booklet.

HEATING, TINNING AND PLUMBING

FRANK T. SHAFFER,

Phont 91-J Westminster, Md.

At Westminster News Co.

60c Chocolates 40c Cherries 43c lb.

80c Chocolates 50c $1.00 Chocolates with coupons

$1.00, 50c, 25c & 10c Eggs

Satisfaction or money back.

Wanted and For Sale

Top Cash Price Paid for all Stock, Lambs bought in advance for future delivery.

Calves bought every Saturday.

Fat Hogs and stock Hogs bought and sold.

Good Fresh Cows, Springers And Fat Steers a Specialty.

CHARLES E. OWINGS, Westminster, Md.

Drop me a card. tf

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE

Kills the worm as well as the Germ. Makes Poultry Raising Both Profitable and Pleasant

Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible.

Hackett's Gape Cure, 35c. postpaid.

Hackett's Louse Powder, 35c. postpaid

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.

Dept S 3m Hillsboro, Md.

Some men can't afford to spend anything for advertising, they need all their money to pay the fee of the referee in bankruptcy.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2900_scm2311-0099