American Sentinel

The Republican Paper of Carroll County.

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SCHOOL HONOR

The boy who cheats in passing a school or college examination may think he has done a smart thing, and has gotten the best of the teachers. But actually he has injured only himself. He has thrown away the benefits that come from study, and by the process of cheating at the tests, has managed to escape detection in his act of self injury. He has no cause for jubilation.

A leading college recently expelled a number of fellows who cheated, and suspended others who did not cheat themselves but knew the fraud was going on. This action was taken at the request of the school government. Such a policy represents much advance in student sentiment.

Formerly it was not good form for a pupil to inform on others who were breaking rules. A child who did that used to be called a "tattletale". But students for their own self protection and for maintenance of good standards of work, are organizing in many schools to outlaw such cheating. When they require their own number to give information regarding dishonorable practices the indolent and tricky will either have to quit or else go to work.

The spirit of lower schools is frequently one of combination against the teacher and professors. There is a spirit of trying to outwit the school authorities, and get the better of them through various tricks and subterfuges. The one who is the most skilful in these dodges gets the most applause.

But when young people have got up to high school age they should have passed beyond that point of view, and begin to realize that they are shaping their own future, and that evading rules and slipping past the tests by crooked ways simply hurts themselves. They should unite to compel their own number to meet the school requirements fairly and honestly.

FLAG DAY

When the continental Congress on June 14, 1777, passed a resolution adopting the combination of stars and stripes as the flag of the united colonies, it did not perhaps realize that it was doing anything likely to be commemorated more than a century thereafter, yet it was an event of much significance. Previously these scattered settlements were little isolated communities, having few things in common, and each working along its own lines for its own purposes.

The adoption of a national flag was one of the first signs that these colonies, which had united temporarily for combined military action, were bound together by common sympathies and ideas of government.

There are always some cynical people who do not feel any particular affection for the flag. They do not cherish strong ties to their home country. If they had to move to Europe or South America and could there live with as much comfort, they would be equally well satisfied with such residence in any foreign land.

It seems a very ungrateful point of view. The normal minded American knows he has been immeasurably blessed by the chance to grow up in this favored land. It has given him freedom of opportunity, better for education and development than he could have anywhere else.

All these benefits and blessings have cost a heavy price. Patriots have given up their lives to assure the country its chance for freedevelopment. Multitudes of true and faithful men have striven and struggled to keep the country true to its ideals and good government. The flag stands as the symbol of all these scrifices. If people do not honor and reverence it, they are indifferent to the toil and effort of the host of people who have labored to make America loyal to the highest ideals.

THE POWER OF MONOPOLY

Samuel Utermyer, who is conducting the investigation at New York into building trade practices, is to ask Congress to compel the imposition of prison sentences on members of convicted building materials combinations. Mr. Untermyer claims that all articles entering into building construction are affected by such combinations, also the products of half of the other industries of the country.

It is almost impossible to frame a law that will hit the people who are oppressing the public and yet exclude others whose acts would be considered legitimate. If the doctors of a city get together and decide that the price of their calls should be increased, no one would say that they ought to be jailed. Yet laws against combinations that some people would enact might hit such a case as theirs.

However there is no doubt that the people are suffering grievously from the operation of combines in many industries, and some means of controlling them must be found.

It is not easy to get juries to convict in such cases where it means sending people to jail. Many jurors are sympathetic and the eloquence of lawyers will convince them that their clients have been punished enough and will be good in future. Then these people may go out and do the same thing again.

It might be a good idea, where the existence of an oppressive combination was established after trial before a United States court to put such a concern temporarily in the hands of a federal receiver so that they would be forced to cease its practices. juries would be more apt to cooperate with such a plan than with one that would send prominent citizens to jail. If they knew that they would lose control of their own business for a while, concerns guilty of entering profiteering combines would be likely to quit their unfair policies.

RECREATION FACILITIES

Backing up Baseball

To get baseball well organized in any community, the business men ought to be willing, if occasion seems to call for it, to organize a baseball or athletic association, and assume responsibility for management and for financing the sport. Running a ball team calls for a lot of business sense, and many good teams have failed for lack of it.

The leadership and counsel of the business men is needed, to assure the public that the game is run on the square, to check the little jealousies and rivalries that queer so many teams, and to provide financial backing.

But it takes something more than business leadership. The mass of the people must give good support. They must not expect that a team can win every game or that players shall never make errors. A great many ball teams have been hoodooed by the tendency of the spectators to turn them down whenever they have had hard luck and to condemn a hard working and usually successful player for every trifling mistake. If the spectators yell. "Take him out", every time a fellow makes a misplay the best of players will get sore and the team will lose heart.

Considering the value of organized baseball in promoting health of players and spectators, in making a town attractive to residents and visitors it is good business policy to provide generous facilities for the game. This means a good ball park with equipment according to the playgrounds and the prosperity of the town.

It also calls for a good many small playgrounds where the boy element can practise and get ready to graduate into big teams later on. It also means organization of an industrial league of workers in shops and stores and offices. Our people in Westminster should do everything possible to realize these advantages and give the sporting a hearty local backing.

NEWSPAPER IDEALS

Public Co-operation

In several recent issues The Sentinel has tried to suggest some of the purposes entertained by a good community newspaper. It has tried to make it clear that a newspaper is not simply a business enterprise of the ordinary kind, but that it has certain functions to perform as a representative of the community.

It interprets that community to the outside world. Also it is its duty to ally itself with every force in the community working for progress, it must work to arouse public sentiment in favor of all advance movements, to distribute information that shall familiarize the public with such efforts, and try to convince the people that they should co-operate with projects formed for the good of the community.

No journal can perform these functions efficiently and thoroughly unless it has good public support and the backing of the people and the business men. The better financial backing a newspaper gets, the more actively it can work to help organize community movements, and to spread abroad in other places the impression that its home town is an advancing and wide awake modern town.

The people are exhorted by the bolshevists to "rise". Only known way to make 'em do it, is to knock a home run over the center fielder's head, in which case they all jump up on the seats and begin to yell.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE UNIVERSITY OF HUMANITY

Diplomas Awarded Men and Women Who Qualify in This Unique Institution.

The four training colleges in The United States, of which two are in Chicago and two in New York City, conducted by The Salvation Army, specializes in the science of art, of understanding and handling people.

Two of these in each city are devoted to the instruction of women.

In addition to the vast fund of general experience which the workers in the Salvation Army have acquired through a forty years apprenticeship at serving men and women in every possible phase and emergency of crime, sorrow and misfortune, it adds to its marvelous efficiency in handing down these traditions by giving to every man and woman who consecrates his and her life to this work, a university course of ten months intensive study.

Besides the evangelical side of this instruction, which prepares the student to conduct all kinds of meetings, they also must learn much of the training that pioneer missionaries need to maintain themselves in a variety of surroundings, establish a home, a meeting place or corps from which their activities will radiate and around which they will draw for all kinds of spiritual and temporal relief, the people of their community.

Officers who receive a commission in the Salvation Army must be skilled in saving men just as the officers of our military armies of the world are trained in destroying men. Their training for life of men-saving is just as complex and diversified. Indeed the men's training colleges of the Salvation Army have been called its 'West Point.'

Fully as comprehensive is the instruction given to the young women who register for this work. They must learn domestic science, sewing, nursing, as well as the religious side, for there is no demand made upon officers in this great army that is not met by them in the intelligent capable manner of the expert.

After the ten months in the college has been completed the young officer must serve a year's probationary training under some elder officer. During that period he has regular monthly examinations which he must pass according to a required standard before he is ordained for service and commissioned and sent forth to establish his own field.

A day's program in a Salvation Army College is fully as rigorous and exacting as that of any military institution.

SLUM SETTLEMENTS

Like oases in the arid deserts, the Salvation Army Slum Settlements are planted in the hearts of the congested foreign population of the big cities.

In the eleven of these modern, fireproof, business-like structures more than 48,000 children were cared for last year in the United States. Crowded to the limit day and night, the demands upon them are always far beyond their resources.

The workers from these settlements visit thousands of poor families yearly, and become acquainted with their needs and their troubles. They know the futility of preaching religion to the starving and shivering, and they provide the bowl of soup and loaf of bread, the warm garment and the bit of medicine and nursing attention that is needed as the opening for their religious work.

Dressing like the poorest of their neighbors in gingham dress and apron, bare headed with a little shawl about their shoulders, these women who have dedicated their lives to the Master's service go forth with scrub pail, and brush and scrub floors, wash dishes, launder clothes, and preach, pray and help the weak, sick and sinful. The settlements have been called Lighthouses on a Rocky Coast.

The most absorbing and truly altruistic part of their work is that of the nurseries. There the babies and wee toddlers of the community, under six years of age, are brought by the working mothers on their way to the shop or factory. The little ones are tended, fed, bathed, amused, put to bed in snowy cribs for their naps—and given loving care—for five cents a day, if the mother can pay it. If she cannot Baby gets the care anyway. One is never refused while there is room for it.

The nickel does not pay for the bread, butter, milk and soup served them at noon and at four o'clock, but the payment of it does help to restore self-respect to the mother.

Toys are provided, and the first lessons in cleanliness, decency, unselfishness and Americanism are inculcated in these little foreigners who will some day bear fruit in splendid citizenship.

The slum workers also coax the bad boys and girls of the neighborhood into the Halls for Sunday School to keep them from the demoralizing influence of the streets.

They likewise conduct Mothers' meetings where with a cup of tea and cake, the hard worked women in the bright cheer of the uplifting service and attractive surroundings get inspiration and encouragement to try to better their condition.

For Clerk Of The Circuit Court

To The Republican Voters Of Carroll County

Having given announcement of my candidacy for Clerk of the Circuit Court, I respectfully submit the following statement:.

The work of the office must be done by some one familiar with same and capable to do it.

It is the most important office to be filled this fall in the County. Being next to that of Judge of the Circuit Court, you can see the importance of selecting a person competent to discharge the duties of the office.

If this office were filled by appointment by the Governor, or by the Judges of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, would any one other than a person familiar with the office, and competent to perform the duties be selected?

Read and carefully consider who you shall choose and support.

Sincerely your's for service,

George L. Stocksdale,

Lawyer

6-3-3t

Westminster, - - - - - - Maryland.

NO. 5284 EQUITY

In the Circuit Court for Carroll county.

Edgar S. Jenkins, Mortgagee.

vs.

George W. Magin and Florence V. Magin, his wife, Mortgagors.

Ordered this 3rd day of June A. D., 1921, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 20th day of June, inst; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

Edward O. Cash, Clerk.

True Copy Test:

Edward O. Cash, Clerk.

6-3-3t.

Go To The Rescue

Don't Wait 'till It's Too Late—Follow the Example of a Westminster Citizen.

Rescue the aching back.

If it keeps on aching, trouble may come.

Often it indicates kidney weakness.

If you neglect the kidneys' warning,

Look out for urinary disorders.

This Westminster citizen will show you how to go to the rescue.

Mrs. J. J. Hesson, 54 Pennsylvania Ave., says: "I suffered with a severe attack of kidney trouble and had severe pains accross my back. The pains were so great I couldn't take a deep breath or do anything. My head would ache too. Relatives told me of Doan's Kidney Pills and I procured a box at the Shaw Drug Co. I found immediate relief. I can recommend Doan's very highly and owe them a great deal. A kidney sufferer should use Doan's."

The above statement was given August 9, 1916, and on December 11, 1920, Mrs. Hesson added: "The cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me has been a lasting one. I am always glad to recommend them."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Hesson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

NO. 5294 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court of Carroll County sitting as a Court of Equity.

George W. Grimes and Catherine V. Grimes his wife, Mortgagees.

vs.

George W. Magin and Florence V. Magin his wife, Mortgagors.

Ordered, this 27th, day of May A. D. 1921, by the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting as a Court of Equity that the sale of the real estate reported in the above cause by George W. Grimes and Catherine V. Grimes his wife, mortgagees, be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 27th, day of June A. D. 1921, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th, day of June A. D. 1921.

The Report states the amount of sale to be $1400.00.

Edward O. Cash, Clerk.

True copy-Test:

Edward O. Cash, Clerk.

Mortgage Sale

Of A Valuable and Attractive

Fee Simple Property

At Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed of Edward A. Campbell and wife to May C. Gardner, dated May 17, 1919, and duly recorded among the Real Estate Mortgage Records of Carroll County in Liber E. O. C., No. 71, folio 291 etc., and duly assigned of record, the undersigned assignee of said mortgage will sell at public auction on the premises immediately outside the corporate limits of Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 25th, 1921,

at two o'clock, P. M., all valuable parcel of land embracing several contiguous tracts and containing in the aggregate

EIGHT ACRES AND TWENTY-THREE SQUARE PERCHES

of land, more or less, situated just outside of the corporate limits of the City of Westminster, in Carroll Co., Maryland, on the public road leading from the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Road (now a State Road) to Corbin's Mill, a few hundred feet from said Turnpike or State Road, and with a right of way in the rear of said properfy through Schaeffer's or Friendship Heights Addition to Westminster to said Turnpike or State Road. The land adjoins the reservoir site of the Westminster Water Company and in addition to the frontage on the said Public Road has a frontage on the back on Colonial Avenue of said Friendship Heights Addition to Westminster.

The property is improved by a modern, recently built two and one-half stories weatherboarded dwelling, with a good cellar under the entire building; a Colonial two-story porch on the front; three rooms and an enclosed porch on the first floor, and three bed-rooms on the second floor, with a bathroom equipped with every convenience and a shower-bath; and with a porcelain stationary wash-basin in one of the bed-rooms and convenient closets throughout the house. There are water and electricity throughout the house with switches upstairs and down. The house has been lately papered and painted and there are open fire-places on both floors, and the house is heated by a furnace. There is a hardwood floor on the first floor laid over the original flooring. The property is further improved by a garage and one detached chicken breeding house and a large chicken house for raising chickens which is divided into five sections and a large feeding room. There is connected to this building a large poultry house for general purposes. These buildings are arranged and equipped for the breeding and raising of chickens on a large scale and with all the necessary and convenient appliances for the same.

There is an abundance of young shade trees upon the premises and newly planted and growing shrubbery, with young peach, pear and cherry trees and grapes and other small fruit.

This property formerly belonged to Miss May C. Gardner and was purchased and lately occupied by Edward A. Campbell and wife. It is beautifully and healthfully situated and is an ideal location for a comfortable home. For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to his Solicitors.

Possession of the property can be given on the ratification of the sale.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash on the day or on the ratification thereof by the Court, and the residue in two equal payments in six and twelve months from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser, the credit payments to be secured by the notes of the purchaser with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ANDREW WEAGLY.
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Bond & Parke, Solicitors.
F. A. Crawford, Auctioneer.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

WESTMINSTER, MD.

REV. A. NORMAN WARD., D. D., President

For Young Men and Young Women in Separate Departments.

Fifty-fifth Year Begins September 20, 1921

ADMISSION. Graduates from approved four year High Schools admitted without conditions. Fifteen units required.

CURRICULUM up to date. Eight courses leading to A. B. degree grouped about these majors: English History, or Political Science. Mathematics or Phyics, Chemistry or Biology, Latin or Greek, Modern Languages, Home Economics, "four years". Courses which prepare for Law, Theology, Medicine, Engineering may be elected. Special courses in Speech, Voice, and Piano, Military Training, R. O. T. C.

EQUIPMENT complete. Thirty acre Campus; a new athletic field; college farm; modern buildings; comfortable living accomodations; laboratories; library; gymnasium; power and heating plant.

LOCATION unexcelled. 1000 feet above the sea in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Thirty miles from Baltimore.

BOARD and TUITION $350

SCHOLARSHIPS. The charge for Tuition is $100. Until August 15th, Tuition Scholarships, good for one year's regular tuition, at any time during the next twenty years and transferable, will be sold in any number for $75 each.

Prospectus for 1921-22 on application. 6-3-3m

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