American Sentinel

The Republican Paper of Carroll County.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1922.

A GREAT ADMINISTRATIVE TRIUMPH

Postmaster General Hays will leave the cabinet with universal regret. He has achieved a remarkable triumph. When he took office many people looked at him as just an ordinary type of politician, the kind of fellow who is successful in carrying campaigns, but who has no special qualifications for a big executive position. But unfriendly critics have had to admit that he has made an excellent official, and that he has had progressive and enlistened views in regard to the government service.

He has had fine ideals for handling the personnel of the force, and has given the postal workers a better morale, and made them feel more loyal to the government.

The position of postmaster general is in some ways the most difficult of the cabinet. It is commonly regarded as a place where patronage is dispensed to hungry political workers. The hangers—on of politics, who demand reward for real or fancied services, look to this department as one where they can secure a job. This post is hence a center of political pressure. Most postmaster generals have had to yield to a large extent to this demand for patronage, and business considerations have usually had to be subordinated to politics.

It is tremendously to Mr. Hays' credit that there has been nothing of the spoils spirit in this administration. The post office has been operated as a business proposition, with merit and efficiency the only ends in view. Complaints of poor service have been relatively few in number, and there has been a determined effort to make the mail delivery as perfect as possible.

Mr. Hays's fine work reflected great credit on the Harding administration, which has shown wonderful skill in picking men to put into high positions.

POSSIBILITIES OF ECONOMY

Banks and other civic organizations have been distributing thrift literature in connection with National Thrift Week, and it is to be hoped that the subject has been mentioned in the schools of Carroll county.

Many people claim that the costs of living are so high, that it is practically impossible for them to save anything. Yet they may let a good deal of money slip away in small sums without any adequate return.

There is a great deal of waste by children. The great majority of them either receive an allowance or are able to earn small sums with some regularity. While they may fairly be allowed some spending money, they ought not to blow it all in for useless trifles. They should be taught to deposit a regular portion of their money in the bank. If the family is having a hard struggle, they should find pleasure in buying some of their own clothes and other supplies.

Young people who earn fair pay regularly, also should contribute more to family support. Many girls spend money lavishly on pretty clothes, while their parents are struggling with poverty. They should realize all they owe to the father and mother, and contribute liberally to family support as long as they remain with their parents.

There are many unrealized possibilities of economy other than these earnings of the young people. Many families throw money away by lack of knowledge how to use foods. Though hard up all the time, they buy the most expensive qualities of meats, when families who have much larger incomes are using cheaper cuts. People who watch the newspapers to see when bargains are advertised in clothing and other supplies, can usually save 10 to 25 per cent of such expenses in that way. While thrift calls for some self denial, many savings are accomplished simply by more intelligent spending and watching opportunities.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Business Incubators

A scheme that has helped develop prosperity and growth in many places, is called, "business incubators" or "industrial incubators". This idea consists in putting up factory buildings having separate accomodations for a number of small concerns.

The idea is to encourage people to start in a small way to make manufactured products, by offering them rent and power for a reasonable amount in small quarters. Then as their business grows, it is expected that they will branch out into larger space, and other fledgeling industries will take their places and also move on to larger growth.

There are a lot of young men with ability who would like to start out on manufacturing propositions, if some of the difficulties in the way could be removed. They have had experience in some line of mechanical work, and think they could get it out at a profit. They are usually willing to work hard, and they often get a start by the brains, intelligence and assiduous industry that they put into their products. They do much of the work themselves, and avoid heavy overhead costs of larger firms, so that small concerns of this kind are constantly going ahead.

A list of 30 cities was recently given where chambers of commerce had erected buildings of this kind. Many of the costs of doing business are reduced in such a building, since the tenants divide up the expense of light, gas, steam heat, water and other services. Trucking costs are reduced by combination among the tenants, so that all ship their supplies and products at the same time.

Organizations in many cities that have put up such buildings report that quarters in them are always in demand, and these buildings prove a good investment, besides encouraging new concerns to start.

THE VALUE OF ATHLETICS

Many parents of high school and college students deplore the amount of energy which their boys devote to athletic work. But the heads of such institutions, on being confronted with such protests, are apt to look wise and not say much. They know there are other dangers besides athletics.

School principals formerly used to find their irrespressible boys into all kinds of tricks, creating disorder and disturbance about the town. But in these times there may be no such outbreaks, for the reason that the boys have spent all their spare time at the movies. Many of the schools would rather have them up to their old tricks again, creating more or less rough house and disorder but getting healthy exercise in the air, than just sitting in crowded theaters passively watching the heroes of movieland.

School coaches sometimes complain that their athletic teams are not practising as they should for their games, as frequently they have been out to dances and parties so much they have no energy left.

It is for such reasons that the school authorities are tolerant toward athletics, which seem less of an evil to them than to some parent. They know that the boys that play on the teams are under strong influence to avoid vices and imprudences, to get good sleep and nourishing food. The good athletic coach, they know, is a force for clean living that counts tremendously.

These youngsters, full of kinky life, have got to have some outlet. If their energy does not go into active games, it will work off steam in other ways less desirable. Wherefore athletic sports are to be encouraged in every school and college. They ought not to overshadow the intellectual work, and a student who falls behind in his studies should be penalized by being taken off the team. If this point is insisted on, athletic work is a great power for good.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Some people may think that Will Hays takes a less dignified position, when he gives up the postmaster general's job to become the directing head of an association of motion picture producers. Yet the impression created by these pictures make a tremendous difference to American progress. It is a field worth the attention of a big man.

If pictures of a low tone are presented, people acquire low conceptions of life and conduct. It is suggested to them that it makes no great difference whether married people are true to their vows, whether young folks are clean and loyal and decent. But when pictures that conform to high standards are shown, everyone is incited to lift the standard of conduct and honor. All the good causes of the community are helped.

The position which Mr. Hays is to fill gives him a chance to see that every picture made under his supervision helps promote the ends for which the people establish laws and support schools and churches.

CHECKING THE CRIME WAVE

A number of insurance companies have recently increased their rates for theft and burglary insurance in large cities. This suggests to people everywhere that they should help discourage this thievery.

One thing that encourages these miscreants, is the number of people who carry considerable money on their persons, and who keep a lot of it in their homes, people should keep most of their cash in banks, both for safety and to promote good business. Thus they also avoid the chance of losing it. The number of people who leave purses around and never get any trace of them, is far too large. Every good haul made by thieves and hold up men encourages crime. People also keep too much jewelry and silverware in their homes. Most of it would better be looked up in bank vaults in times like these.

BANK CLEARINGS AND BANKRUPTCIES

Prominent among the instruments by which the business world measures commercial conditions, are the figures of bank clearings and bankruptcies. Bank clearings might be called the thermometer of business, registering its periods of warm enthusiasm, also as some might say, its times of cold feet. And bankruptcies are the barometer, a storm signal recording the presence of industrial and economic tempests.

Bank clearings for 1921 were 25 per cent below those of 1920. But no such decline in business occurred, since the prices of merchandise and raw materials must have averaged at least 20 per cent lower in 1921 than in 1920. It would seem as if the actual volume of business done could not have fallen more than five per cent.

Furthermore, it is noticed that bank clearings do not usually record business changes until after they happen, since so many of the payments for goods are not made until a considerable time after the goods are completed. Consquently the large revival in business occurring in the latter half of 1921 has not fully shown itself in these figures.

Bankruptcies for 1921 were not as large as in 1915, though exceeding all other years. The total liabilities for 1921 were a little more than twice those of 1915. But since transactions during 1921 were measured in greatly enlarged prices, this increase in total liabilities is not remarkable. 1915 was a year above the average, as the country was getting a lot of war business from Europe then.

The business world has cause for satisfaction that no worse results followed the big price decline of 1920 and 1921. If the extent and suddenness of that fall had been foreseen, twice as many business catastrophes would have been predicted. The fact that the country has got along as well as it has in the face of this shock, shows that conditions are essentially sound, and gives reason to expect a large measure of prosperity in 1922.

ORGANIZING FOR INCREASED TRADE

Business Pushers

Do you push your business, or does your business push you? On the answer of the business men of a town to this query, depends largely the question whether or not that town can grow and become a bigger trading center.

Some men are always the game of their own business. They never quite catch up with its problems. Every minute of their time is claimed by little details, the adjustment of which they never catch up with. Their business seems to drag them along by its own weight, rather than receiving the impact of their energy and initiative.

Other men are in behind their business every minute pushing it. They are always a litle ahead of the game, foreseeing opportunities, meeting difficulties, preparing for exigencies. They are never caught unawares and never lack time to push open doors of expansion. If the business men of Westminster can be that type of pushers, the trade of the community is bound to grow rapidly.

No. 5333 EQUITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CARROLL COUNTY.

Union Bridge Banking and Trust Co., Mortgagee, by George L. Stocksdale, attorney and agent,

Vs.

Emanuel E. Blaxsten and Sadie E. Blaxsten, his wife, Mortgagors.

Ordered this 12th, day of January A. D. 1922, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on before the 30th,day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

EDWIN M. MELLOR Jr. Clerk.
True Copy Test:
EDWIN M. MELLOR Jr. Clerk.

UNCLE TED'S BED TIME STORIES

PEOPLE RULE IN MICHIGAN

"Gee, it makes me sick," lamented Jack as he dragged one foot after the other into the kitchen. "What's the use of havin' a lot of good ice if the rain's gotta come and spoil 't all."

"What's the matter with you, Jack?" asked Ruth who was resting with her knees on a kitchen chair with both hands full of hot cookies. Mother was having a hard time baking them fast enough to supply a hungry little girl. "Have a cookie," added Ruth.

"You just bet I will," said Jack. "Hum! Some good, Mumsie. Where's Uncle Ted, Ruth?"

"I just saw him going up-stairs with a book under his arm," answered Ruth as she jumped down from her chair. "Listen Jack, we'll have to go to bed soon, so let's get Uncle Ted to tell us a story."

Up-stairs they went, pell-mell, bumping into Uncle Ted, Ruth grabbing his coat, and Jack jumping upon his back.

"Oh, you little rascals," said Uncle Ted. "I thought cookies had you youngsters for the rest of the evening, at least, counting the pleasant dreams. Yes, I know, 'a story'. All right, come on into Jack's room. I'll talk while you get ready for bed.

"A long time ago, there was a man much older than your Uncle Ted, who served his country well in responsible positions. He always loved the service of his country, and ten years after he graduated from college he organized a naval brigade in his state which grew to be a strong organization. One day when he was scrubbing the decks of the training ship, Theodore Roosevelt, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, noticed him and started a conversation. That conversation began a life-long friendship, and later, when Roosevelt became President of the United States, this man was made Assistant Secretary of the Navy and later Secretary. During the Spanish American war he served as a lieutenant in the Navy. When the Great War reached out and involved our country he again was ready to serve his country, and as lieutenant commander he served through the remainder of the war as assistant to the commandant of the third naval district in New York, many, many miles away from his home and family. He did not have to do it. He was long past the age, and the head of a family. From the day he was assigned to this work until the signing of the armistice he was never in his home state, not even for an hour. Not long after he took up his duties at Brokolyn he began to receive letters and visits from active men in public life from his home state urging him to be a candidate for United States Senator. He refused to resign as an officer in the Navy to run for office, but stated to his friends that if he decided to run he wanted his campaign to be managed by his home friends in business. That was all he ever had to do with the selection of the men who ran that campaign. He did run, but never left his naval post at New York during that time.

"His opponent was an extremely wealthy man. He was the manufacturer of an automobile that had branch offices all over his state and nation. Every one of these branch offices became a campaign headquarters. Every employee was a hired spokesman to spread great quantities of publicity throughout the state to keep this naval officer from being elected. The auto manufacturer was placed on the ticket to run as a puppet for Woodrow Wilson. If Wilson could have pushed him into the Senate it would have been one more vote for the world club. The naval officer stayed on the job. So far as he himself was concerned he did not spend one penny in any way toward his own election, except a contribution to his party's state campaign fund. His enemies made all kinds of charges against him, spreading their stories from one end of the state to the other. They spent money right and left. Their machine was practically perfect. But the naval officer was elected."

"I'm glad," said Ruth. "What's his name?"

"But wait, Ruth. He was elected. Then started the most contemptible campaign of personal attack against him that was possibly ever waged before in the history of this country against one man. A state investigation was instituted. A Senate committee was formed to investigate and it dragged out, day after day, month after month. Finally three years after he was elected the matter reached the floor of the Senate and this fine American, clean of any guilt as to the charges against him—a man of action, not a speaker—arose on the floor of the Senate not to explain or escape responsibility, but to present the plain facts of his case. The Senate listened. Men who had been undecided how to vote, whether to put him out or vote that his seat was rightfully obtained, began to wonder. As he talked, sincerely and quietly, men began to realize that he had been unjustly accused. He did not try to escape any responsibility; he simply gave the facts as he knew them.

"The next day the Senate voted and, as I had hoped and felt sure, Truman H. Newberry was seated. He was vindicated and took his place as he should as the representative of the people of his state. It is to be hoped that no man will ever again have to face the hours of worry and bad feeling caused by unfair enemies, as has Truman Newberry. He is a fine man, a splendid Senator, and I am happy to know that he was fairly elected and fairly freed of the charges against him. Now skip along to bed."

Some of the girls that wear flapping overshoes also need to tighten up their brains.

"My Telephone Is My Only Salesman"

THE above statement was made by a Washington business man who two years ago was doing a gross business of $300.00 per month. Today he is doing over 1200 per cent. more business per month than at that time.

All of his business is not done in Washington. He sells large orders to customers in cities in several of the surrounding states—by telephone.

If the telephone can be so successfully used by this man, it will certainly do as much for you.

Consider the speed, certainty and satisfaction in a telephone call. And the rates are reasonable.

The pages in the front of your telephone directory will give complete information about the different classes of calls.

Ask the operator for rates to any point.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company

Sale Register

March 14, 12 o'clock, horses, cows, hogs and farming implements by Charles E. Frizzell, on J. L. Manahan farm near Gypsy Hill.

February 11, 1922, at Myers's Mill property south of Westminster, live stock, farming implements, furniture, by Vernon Myers. John Reaver, auctioneer.

March 13 at 12 m., horses, cows, hogs and farming implements. Also my farm of 100 acres. H. Leo Davis, near Shipley, and 1½ miles from Bird Hill. F. A. Crawford, Auctioneer.

February 25, 1922 at 1 P. M., live stock and farming implements by Charles W. Hatfield, at Wilson's Mill, between Dennings and Sam's Creek. F. A. Crawford auctioneer.

March 23, 1922, at 12 M. sharp, live stock and farming implements by James Koontz, 2 miles east of Littlestown, Pa. George Myers auctioneer.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The American Sentinel Company will be held at the office of the company in Westminster, Maryland, on **SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1922,** at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for other purposes.

MILTON P. MYERS, President.
Joseph D. Brooks, Secretary.
1-20-3t.

A Banking Institution For the People

Persons visiting this Institution have often remarked as to the number of accounts we have in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

We take this as evidence that this Institution is popular with the people.

We Pay 4 PER CENT. on Saving Accounts and Interest is Compounded Semi-annually

We pay 4 Per Cent. on Certificates of Deposit

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To Farmers and Others:

This is a reminder that we have a place for your produce for which we pay the highest cash prices.

Poultry, Eggs, Butter and Calves.

And a lot of other products you may raise. We pay within 2 or 3 cents of the Baltimore market and on Calves 1 or 2 cents.

We receive goods every day in the week.

Also open on Saturday Night.

Receive Calves Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday up until 10 A. M.

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