American Sentinel

The Republican Paper of Carroll County.

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HIGH CIVIC STANDARDS

A woman whose house needed painting rather badly at one time, excited considerable disapprobation among her neighbors, because her property had been allowed to reach that run down condition. She began to get discreet hints. Neighbors threw out suggestions of the advantages and satisfactions that come from keeping up their dwellings in good shape.

The woman replied that she realized that fresh paint and other improvements are desirable, but that she was so afraid that the neighbors would criticise any color that she might put on, that she hesitated to act. Possibly the neighbors were over critical, but in the main their feeling was well justified.

While public sentiment can be carried to a point where it interferes too much with private rights, yet people err less in this way than in the opposite extreme. There are many towns and neighborhoods where anythings seems to go. A man may put up an ugly building, or allow his property to go to rack and ruin, and nobody seems to find any fault. There is an easy going feeling that it is a go as you please town where folks can do as they like, regardless of the interest of the community as a whole.

Such a state of mind may be comfortable for people who are indolent and lack ambition, but it is not favorable to progress. What is needed to make a city go ahead, is a high ideal for that community and a high standard of the things it ought to do.

If it be proposed to put up an inadequate or cheap looking public building, public sentiment should demand something better. Similarly public sentiment should be a force urging people to strive for high standards of order, neatness, and beauty in maintaining private dwellings and grounds.

THE BEST OF EACH SEASON

Some people are always looking ahead with anticipation, and expecting to find more enjoyment and profit later on, yet they never seem to get the full advantages of the present. In winter they long for the sports and vacation pleasures of summer, in summer they long for cooler weather and the activities of the winter.

The best way is to get the full fruitions of each season as it passes. Winter is the time specially for social life and efforts for improvement and community betterment. The life of a city like Westminster offers its people a great deal through the winter, to make the days pass pleasantly.

The season should not pass without reading some good books and making more effort to keep in touch with human progress through newspapers and magazines. People will feel a greater satisfaction, when the season is past, if they have done something also for the benefit of the community.

THE NEW TYPE OF YOUNG WOMANHOOD

Figures of the physical development of the girls of Oberlin college show remarkable gains during recent years. The average Oberlin freshman girl of the year 1909, for instance, had a leg lifting power of only 148 pounds, while the girl of to-day had a similar lifting power of 176 pounds. The girl of 30 years ago had a back lifting strength of 119 pounds, while the girls of to-day have a back lifting strength of 161 pounds.

These splendid results must be due largely to athletics for young women, their use of out door sports, and something to more suitable clothing and knowledge of hygiene. The average girl outside the colleges has not had such good physical advantages, still they would no doubt show similar gains to a large extent.

UNIFORMITY OF DIVORCE

Great differences occur in the divorce law between the various states, and the couple that can get a legal separation in one commonwealth may not be able to get it in some other. The result must be to make the general practice conform to the states in which divorce in the easiest. If people desiring to separate, live in a strict state, they will be encouraged to seek residence in a state having lax laws.

If it be wrong to get a divorce in one state for certain causes, the act is not made right just by moving across a state boundary. It would seem good policy for the matter to be thoroughly canvassed by experts with a view to choosing the course that will best protect the interest of the family, and that the result of such a study should be made the statute for the whole country.

WHAT GERMANY CAN PAY

The Americans and other experts appointed by the reparation commission to determine what Germany can pay toward the damage that it did, have now begun work. The prosperity of the world in the immediate future depends much on whether there is a willingness to accept the recommendations that these competent exports shall make.

Germany can never possibly pay for the harm it did by starting the war. The buildings and cities and mines and orchards destroyed are but the minor part of the loss. The harm done was infinite and immeasurable. It extends to crippled and enfeebled soldiers and to the losses by sorrow and death.

But to get money out of a nation, they must somehow be given an incentive to pay. If they feel that the more they recover from the war, the more they must pay, they will lie down and do their best to pay nothing. Some amount should be fixed that the Germans will really try to pay.

THE MEANING OF A TREE

The people who are so ready to take down a fine old shade tree the moment it seems to obstruct a sidewalk or interfere with business the least bit, should reflect on how long it takes to grow such a fine specimen of foliage.

One may well look at old trees with respect and even veneration. Think what they have seen, how many and what different phases of progress. The famous old Washington elm which recently came down at Cambridge, Mass., was estimated to have been from 204 to 210 years old. What tremendous changes have taken place during the life of that tree! When it was planted this country consisted of only a few scattered colonies, and New York city had a population of but 30,000 people.

An old tree has value apart from beauty and cooling shade. It is a part of the life of a town, and all who love the town should be attached to it, and miss it like an old friend if it has to go.

THE MANNERS OF YOUTH

Ever since the war there has been a combined onslaught on the manners of the younger generation. The feeling is widely held, not wholly without reason, that a good deal of loose conduct prevails among the young crowd.

The criticisms, when analyzed, come down largely to the somewhat delicate question of their familiarity with each other. The phrase "petting party" has been invented to describe the doings of the young people when they get out in the family automobile or elsewhere. There are many of the old folks who would be scandalized if they knew all that goes on in the dark.

Many of the young men declare that they are practically forced into this kind of thing, as the girls demand it, and call a boy a poor stick if he does not respond with the desired endearments.

It might be remarked to some of these bold "sheiks" and petters, that there are many refined girls whose friendship they will never get in that way. Their freshness will repel instead of attract.

Also the parents are still a factor, though it is supposed that they have been reduced to "inocuous desuetude," as Grover Cleveland used to say. The girl who seems so sentimental under the stars, may see things differently after cross examination at home.

If she be of a lawless type, she may not care. But if she be loyal to her parents, she will probably talk with some freedom. She does not probably take any more than her share of whatever exuberances she may have entered into. The consequence is, that many young men find that they are on a social black list, with the influence of the parents against them. The sheiks might as well reflect, that if they are interested in a girl, it is a good idea to get the parents on their side.

THE HIGH LEVEL OF PROSPERITY

The business reports continue to give a very favorable account of our industrial prospects. When some pessimist or croaker begins to tell about this or that factory or concern that is not running full time, it would be well to quote him a few facts out of the business reports.

You can show him that the year 1923 has seen production in this country at the highest point ever reached or close to it. Employment has been practically up to the limit of the labor supply. The railroads have made a new record in transportation. The production of iron has been greater than in any previous year, and that of steel close to the maximum. The number of railroad cars loaded, which is the best general index to the volume of commodities moving in trade, has exceeded the figures for 1920, which previously constituted the record. The figures of building for 1923 are far in excess of those for 1922. The country's exports increased $257,000,000 for 11 months as compared with 1922, and the imports increased $685,000,000 over the previous period.

Such conditions make a very remarkable showing of activity. And they were accomplished in spite of all the depression and discouragement that exists in the old world.

Such a condition of prosperity could not exist unless the affairs of the government were being administered with remarkable skill and judgment. It would be a big risk to change over the administration of affairs and put in a new set of men who would be committeed to the idea of making many changes.

If a business was running along as smoothly as the business of the people is now operating, the stockholders would show amazing folly to make any change. The same will be true of the American people when they decide the question of national management at the fall election.

THE FULL PAGE AD

As the newspaper man looks over exchanges coming from various parts of the country, he is impressed with the great use that is being made of advertising. The advertising space used in newspapers has greatly increased.

Take the big city dailies, for instance. If you took the newspaper which before the war used to run an average of about 16 pages, the chances are that that paper will be running today from 24 to 32. The enlargement is not primarily due to the use of more news, though the space given to reading matter has increased. The big share of the increase is due to advertising.

It is interesting also to see how many concerns and interests there are that are taking big ads of a half page or full page, or two pages, that must be very expensive. The trained eye looks over these notices, and it can guess fairly near what was paid for them. In some papers of course, it is evident that an unreasonably big discount has been offered to induce some advertiser to make a big splurge. But in the majority of cases, appearances indicate that the newspaper was running its advertisements on a strictly proportionate schedule, in which the interest of both the large and the small advertiser were fairly balanced, and in which cases the big advertiser must pay a high price for his big splurge.

The fact that so many concerns ar willing to put up the money for this big display, shows how thoroughly standardized advertising has become, and how much it is depended upon for results by those who use it persistently and with judgment. Fortunes are being made every day through advertising, and by this means multitude of business men are rising out of small and inferior positions into leadership in the business community.

THE DISEASE OF DEMOCRACY

America and its allies fought the war, as they claimed, to "make the world safe for democracy." But the results desired were not achieved. Our country indeed, did escape from the peril to democracy created by the menace of German imperialism.

But across the water there seems to be little more democracy than there was in 1914. Russia swapped the tyranny of the czar for the tyranny of the soviet government. Italy yielded to the rule of a dictator, and seems to think that he gives the country better government than they were getting under democracy. Spain, Germany, Austria and Hungary are living under governments that are practically dictatorships.

In the above mentioned countries, the people have not yet been able to make democracy work. They are so disgusted with the kind of government they get under a democracy, and are willing to resign their theoretical powers as citizens, and accept the rule of dictators as giving them better results, for the time being at least.

Conditions like these are a warning to the United States. They show that democracies are not made successful merely by lofty principles or by correct laws and constitutions. The people must serve themselves through faithful performance of the duties of citizenship. If they neglect these duties, if they are misled by unfit politicians, all the constitutions and laws in the world will not give them good government.

The American people have reached such a stage of education and intelligence that democratic government is permanent. There is no danger of it being set aside by any kind of revolution or dictatorship. Yet for all that, the evils of democracy are also present with us to a lesser, though serious degree. They can only be remedied when there is a general disposition on the part of the people to perform their political duties, and study political questions intelligently.

UNCLE TED'S BED TIME STORIES

A MAN OF THE SOIL

It was a cold, crisp, sunshiny winter day. The ground was frozen solid and the thermometer had registered way below zero for several days. One day it was so cold and everything was so frozen up that neither Jack nor Ruth could go to school. But this was a Saturday afternoon and it was warm enough, with plenty of blankets and a charcoal footwarmer to go sleighing.

Uncle Ted had gladdened the hearts of his two chums that morning by announcing a sleigh ride and now at last they were on their way, the sleigh bouncing and skipping over the rought spots and the beautiful horses snorting as they, too, seemed to enjoy this little lark.

"What an awful place to live," said Jack as they passed a little country home, out in the open where the bleak wind howled about its four corners. "Must be funny people to live in a place like that."

"Perhaps it strikes you funny, Jack," said Uncle Ted, "but it may be that the boy living in that little modest home will be a greater man than you some day. When we get home and you kiddies are ready for bed tonight, I'm going to tell you about a boy whose life is brought to my mind by that little house."

And so it wasn't so very long before bed-time and as the three chums gathered about a big, open fire, Uncle Ted said:

"Jack, when you spoke of that little country house this morning I was reminded of a modest, country home, located in an even colder place, the hills of Vermont. In that little house, about fifty years ago, a little boy was born. He had a daddy who made a living for his family by working the soil, just as those people do whose home we saw today. This father and mother, good, God-fearing Americans, named the boy Calvin. His last name was Coolidge. That little boy grew as all boys do. He helped his mother and father do the work around the house and farm. He went to school whenever the opportunity was provided, at broken intervals as usual in the country. He studied hard because he was made of the right stuff and because he had an ambition to become a lawyer.

"Time went by quickly, for Calvin was working hard. In his young manhood he moved to North Hampton, Mass., where his honesty, ability and sincerity were recognized by those truth-loving New Englanders. In rapid succession he was elected a member of the Common Council, City Solicitor, Mayor, member of the House, member of the Senate, Lt. Governor, Governor, Vice-President, and now Persident! While that list tells a wonderful story of the rise of a plain country boy, it does not tell us that never in all that busy time, did Calvin fail to return to his father's home every summer.

"A lot of people may say it was a vacation for him to go back home every summer. But this sandy-haired, freckled-faced boy, now grown to manhood, was not content just to go home. He worked when he got there, helping his father.

"You see, kiddies, there are a lot of politicians in the world, and a lot of them perform 'stunts' for political effect. Calvin Coolidge was not of that kind. Most public men who go back to the farm and do some real work take care to have a photographer along to take their pictures to put in the papers. Calvin Coolidge was not of that kind. He had been going back to the farm every year, not for political effect, but to keep himself in good health and vigor. He worked on the farm instead of playing golf or tennis. And nobody except the neighbors knew anything about it until after he became President.

"It didn't take the people of Massachusetts long to recognize that he was a man who couldn't be swerved from his honest purpose and for that reason they felt safe in electing him Governor of that great Commonwealth. Lots of times after he became Governor problems came up that looked difficult for this Vermont farm boy. There were times when the wise politicians said he was killed, politically. But he wasn't and why?

"Because when he believed in a thing, he believed in it because it was right and nothing could change his mind. The people recognized quickly that they had elected a statesman and not a politician to the Governor's chair, a man who had the courage of his convictions, a man who could not be pulled away from the course he believed to be right. There is a great lesson there for you kiddies. Find out what is right in this world and then stick to it. It is always the best policy.

"So you see, kiddies, this boy of the soil, this real farmer boy who loved his country and who stood for all those things that are honest and clean and who worked hard, is the sort of boy to try to be like.

"I feel different about that little old country house, Uncle Ted," said Jack. "I just didn't realize all you told us tonight."

"And lots of people don't realize it either, Jack."

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

Hereafter, and until further notice the County Commissioners of Carroll County will meet at their office in Westminster every Monday and Tuesday of each week for the transaction of business.

By order,

SAMUEL J. STONE.
Clerk.

PHONE 212.

DR. E. E. HOBBS

DENTIST

108 E. Main St. Westminster, Md.

Confirmed Proof

Residents of Westminster Cannot Doubt What Has Been Twice Proved.

In gratitude for relief from aches and pains of bad backs—from distressing kidney ills—thousands have publicly recommended Doan's Pills. Residents of Westminster, who so testified years ago, now say the results were permanent. This testimony doubly proves the worth of Doan's Pills to Westminster kidney sufferers.

Mrs. C. E. Hollenbaugh, 6 Pennsylvania avenue, Westminster, says: "I had a severe attack of kidney trouble and suffered untold agony. My back hurt so I couldn't lift anything, and my kidneys acted too often. My sight was blurred so I couldn't do my work or read. The doctor didn't help me any and I was disheartened. One day a member of my family noticed Doan's Pills advertised in the paper and I thought I would try them. I used about four boxes of Doan's in all and am now almost free from the trouble. I still use Doan's whenever I need them and there isn't a medicine as good as Doan's in my estimation." (Statement given August 9, 1916).

On December 10, 1921, Mrs. Hollenbaugh said: "Whenever I have any sign of my kidneys being out of order a short use of Doan's Pills is sure to give me relief."

60c at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. E. H. Garey

DENTIST

Westminster, Md. Phone 183

Announcement!

I desire to announce to the public that I now have on hand the 1924 designs in all kinds of

Wall Paper.

My prices will suit you.
Prompt and efficient service.
Your patronage is solicited.

LESTER I. ZEPP.
Snydersburg, Md.
Phone 12-2 Hampstead. 10-19-3m*

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

Those who are in a "run down" condition will notice that Catarrh bothers them much more than when they are in good health. This fact proves that while Catarrh is a local disease, it is greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Tonic and Blood Purifier, and acts through the blood upon the mucous surfaces of the body, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.

All druggists. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

There are too many cracksmen cracking safes, and not enough of them cracking stone on the roads.

The opinion prevails through the northern states, that in spite of prohibition, the thermometer has taken a drop too much.

Public Sale

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1924,

at 1 o'clock sharp, the following real estate, being THREE (3) fine building lots, fronting on Liberty street extended, and ONE (1) lot, with large shop on it, fronting on Bond street extended, and also the following personal property: TWO (2) Concrete Block Machines and ONE (1) Sill Machine.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash on day of sale, and balance in 3 and 6 months, on notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with approved security, and bearing interest from day of sale.

12-21-5t RAYMOND B. RICKELL.

PHONE 104-J WRITE FOR PRICES

George W. Babylon

SUCCESSOR TO
HERR & BABYLON

Automobile Painters and Body Builders, Upholstery and Machine Work.

PLANT—56 West Main Street. Westminster, Md.

AGENT FOR

Columbia Automobiles.

Sanitary Plumbing

Hot Water and Steam Heat



The Quaker Pipeless Furnace

Installed under a guarantee to be absolutely Gas and Dust Proof

Combination Coal and Gas Range

Roofing -:- -:- Tinning

General Repair Work

Frank T. Schaeffer

West Main St. Westminster, Md

C. & P. Phone 91-J

F. A. Sharrer & Son

J. FRANCIS REESE, Prop'r.

Funeral Directors & Embalmers

Courtesy Efficiency
Service

Day and Night Phone 117

Auto Equipment

What many towns need is not so much new industries to make new money flow in, as home town loyalty to keep the old money from flowing out.

Having got their fleeces sheared in the stock market, the lambs console themselves that they will grow some more, which are likely to go the same way.

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