American Sentinel

The Republican Paper of Carroll County.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1924.

Republican Ticket

For President
CALVIN COOLIDGE
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President
CHARLES G. DAWES
of Illinois.

For Member Of Congress
E. RIDGELY SIMPSON
of Baltimore County.

LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE

The vast majority of people do not feel themselves competent to solve the complicated problems of economics. They have not time to study into statistics, which skilful arguers can make prove most anything. But if they have read the newspapers and history, they know that disastrous results have followed when the Democratic party attained power.

Perhaps the worst disaster of our business history occurred in 1893 when a Democratic administration gained control. Depression was caused by the fear naturally created through the follies of the free silver policy to which the great majority of Democrats became converted. Also the fear of too hasty and extreme tariff changes led business men to halt production. The business of the country was thrown into disorder, and millions of people were made idle.

Again disaster came in 1913 and 1914, when the Democrats once more took power. That also caused great suffering, although the full result of that smash was not felt, for the reason that the world war came along and created a tremendous demand for American goods. With the foreigh countries clamoring for all the goods our factories could produce at any old price, the country was bound to be prosperous with a false kind of boom for a time.

Again in 1920, Democratic extravagance having produced a condition of wild inflation, the smash hit the country, and was at its worst when the Republican party took power. The recovery that followed was marvellous, and within a year the country was busy once more.

These plain lessons are open for all to read, learned and unlearned. It will never pay to ignore the warnings given by these previous experiences of Democratic mismanagement.

ARBITRATING DOMESTIC QUESTIONS

Perhaps the most difficult point that confronted the delegates to the League of Nations assembly, in their recent effort to secure compulsory arbitration of international disputes, is as to what questions are purely issues, and therefore not arbitrable.

No international tribunal could be permitted to interfere with the domestic affairs of a country. The United States, for instance, would not tolerate the idea that some external authority could take jurisdiction over the matter of immigration, and decide what people could enter this country and what people could not.

Yet the claim might be made in regard to many questions which are likely to cause war, that they were purely domestic questions. Suppose that our citizens were subjected to outrage in some other country, and our government offered a protest. The government of that country might claim that this was a domestic question with which no other country could interfere, so that the United States could not protect its citizens.

Before any kind of international tribunal were given power to handle all international disputes, it would have to be very clearly stated that certain classes of cases were domestic matters with which they had no right to interfere. Immigration would be one of the most important of these matters.

Yet the results of war are so terribly costly, and constitute such a crushing burden on the world, that the nations should not be too fussy about every inch of their rights. If our citizens were maltreated in Mexico, for instance, to carry further the illustration used above, it would be better to submit such a dispute to an arbitration commission than to go to war about it. In most cases such a commission would hand out substantial justice without involving us in the awful cost that war creates.

The political parties are finding it hard to raise money. Looks as if they would have to have some cake sales or cold meat suppers to get through the campaign.

THE HONESTY OF BASEBALL

The charges of attempted bribery of a major league baseball player that startled the fans just previous to the world series, may seem to some to be one more bit of evidence that there is such crookedness in the national game. There will be some cynical folks who will say that for every one case of such crookedness that is made public, there are many more that are successfully concealed, and that the errors of some players are not so excusable as ardent fans will claim.

It is not so easy however to cover up crooked work on the ball field as it is in business or politics. The ball player is the center of attention for many thousands of people, and his true nature is pretty sure to show up. The members of a ball team are in close association, and they must be very sensitive to any suggestion that one of their comrades is not playing fair. A man with a crooked tendency would almost invariably reveal it in some way before the chance came to carry out his desires.

Almost any ball player should be able to see that his only considerable chance of success is in incessant effort, and square, clean, and winning play. He must realize that absolute loyalty to the management and his teammates is his one hope of getting promotion, and that any suspicion of yellowness will queer his career. If some fellows of weak sense of honor are tempted to make some crooked offer to another player, the risk of exposure that they run would make most of them turn back.

The American people demand honest sport in this favorite branch of athletics. If they were not getting it, there would be plenty of ways by which such information would leak out.

The general tendency of athletic sports is to produce a love for fair play, and those who play this game nearly always reflect the desire of their audience for an honest test of skill and self command.

INDIAN SUMMER

Mild bright days in the later autumn are commonly called Indian summer. Tradition had it that the Indians, who were not given to steady industry, depended on the fitful weather of this uncertain period to ripen the crops of corn that would have been harvested a month or two before if they had planted and cultivated them properly.

A care free feeling steals over the mind on these soft and hazy days. One feels as if like an Indian of old, he would like stated hours of labor upon which modern existence depends.

Perhaps in some future time when machinery has lightened the toil of man, it will become possible to shut down factories and workshops in this glorious autumnal weather. But even the busiest people can enjoy the beauty of the sky and the mellowness of the air, and feel some of that content with the world that Indian Summer should suggest.

RESULTS OF POLITICAL NEGLECT

Many people who forgot to vote a year ago last November, have now awakened to the fact that the Congress elected at that time will have the choice of the president and vice-president, if no candidates should receive a majority in the coming election. Some of these folks are now wishing they had gotten out at that time, and helped elect a Congress that will carry out their views.

Many regrets follow political neglect. We may think that it is not of great importance whether we personally vote. But if men are elected who do something that seems to us very harmful, we shall deeply regret that we failed to do our duty.

The way to have a clean conscience as a citizen, is to vote at every primary and election.

FINANCING THE CAMPAIGN

Money for the political campaign is said to be coming very hard this year. Wealthy men are hesitating to contribute to this purpose to any large extent. In view of all the complaint against large campaign gifts, many of them are thinking that if they should make such heavy contributions, their motives would be questioned.

That will make it necessary for the rank and file of party members in Maryland to contribute to the general cause, if they want their point of view adequately presented. It costs money to run a political campaign, even if the expenditure is stringently restricted.

It would seem that a lot of people who have public spirit ought to be willing to contribute their services from now until election. If a man has ability as a speaker, and if his party finds it difficult to get its point of view to the people, it would help a lot if he would offer a little of his time to go around and address political meetings. If he has an automobile it would help a lot if he would use it to get around in, instead of depending on the party treasury to pay travelling expenses.

While the newspapers feel that they should be paid for political advertising, yet the majority of them are deeply interested in promoting political causes that they believe in, and are glad as a matter of news, to report the utterances of candidates and speakers. If such orators would have reports of their addresses made out in advance, the same not to be too long, and delivered to such newspapers, it would help secure adequate reports in many newspapers offices where the workers are so rushed that they can not cover news events properly.

There are many bright and energetic people who would be glad to get out and do political work, if their services were organized.

ELECTIONS THROWN INTO CONGRESS

The founders of this government placed a tremendous responsibility upon the members of Congress, when they decided that body should have the right to elect a president and vice-president in case the electoral college fails to make a choice.

Some people will say that the candidate who has the highest number of votes in the electoral college should be given the office, even if he falls short of a majority. This is usually the case in electing other public officials. But if this was the rule, a man might sometime obtain the office to whom the majority was strongly opposed, so the patriot forefathers felt it best to let Congress, in case of a lack of such majority, have the power of final action. People who do not want such an election handed over to Congress, should not vote for candidates unless they can see a reasonable chance that the same can be elected at the polls.

POLITICAL MISINFORMATION

One of the worst phases of modern politics is the amount of misinformation that is distributed in campaigns. Some of this is deliberate misrepresentation. But the greater part of it is a tendency to make careless statements of facts without proper investigation.

A careful writer on any economic or political subject dislikes to discuss such matters without going to the most impartial authorities he can find. But many politicians, in investigating such subjects for campaign purposes, do not have an open mind. They get the facts that seem to confirm their opinions, and then they fail to mention facts that point in the opposite direction. The result is that, though they may not intend to be dishonest, they present a one sided and biased report, so that their investigations have little value to the serious student of public affairs.

Then after such statements are once made, they are passed from one to another and accepted as gospel truth by a multitude of orators and party organs, until the public is completely bewildered by conflicting claims.

The politicians will of course say that in the heat of a campaign they have no time for the thorough investigation of such subjects that would be made by a scientific student. But the public should remember that, and discount their claims unless they seem to show a spirit of open mindedness and willingness to conduct investigations fairly and carefully.

Orators and writers also should reflect that there are a large number of people who are reading carefully all the time. When these folks hear some wild statement made, they can not always disprove it at once. But they form a strong impression that the people who make such statements are irresponsible, and this feeling spreads and discredits the reliability of the authors of such claims. A public man or writer can not build up a reputation for dependableness unless he investigates his statements with great care.

HOW THE CHILDREN WON

Many places find it hard to get the money needed for playgrounds, the taxpayers being reluctant to give up the needed money. Blue Island, Illinois, children recently showed one way to warm the heart of the most grouchy taxpayer, when they organized a parade of 700 youngsters just before a playground vote was going to come up.

"Vote for playgrounds, we want playgrounds," their banners read. The children carried their pets, ranging from a snail to a team of ponies. There is something appealing in the longings of children, and when they ask anything so reasonable as a fair chance to engage in the activities suitable to their age, which are needed for their development, it is time to pay attention. This form of argument must have helped win the day at Blue Island, as the town voted Yes with enthusiasm.

The politicians all tell us to elect them and save the country, while the people are wondering how the country can be saved from the politicians.

Although fear is expressed as to how the growing population of this country can be accomodated, it is not yet necessary to build any 30 story skyscrapers in Westminster to house them.

UNCLE TED'S BED TIME STORIES

OUR NEXT VICE PRESIDENT

It had been a gorgeous Indian Summer day and Ruth, Jack and Uncle Ted had enjoyed very minute of it in the country. They had romped and played through the woods and gathered beautiful branches of leaves that Ruth had planned to take to school.

Supper was over and Uncle Ted was reading the evening paper when Jack came into the room.

"Won't you please tell us a story tonight," said Jack. "I have all my lessons finished and Ruth didn't have any home work tonight so we can listen."

"After our trip today anyone would think you would be ready for bed right now," said Uncle Ted. "But if you have that much pep I can't very well refuse you. How about you Ruth?"

"I'm not tired, Uncle Ted, and I would like to hear a story."

"Well, I am going to tell you another story about Charles G. Dawes. I have told you about him several times, but I want you to know his history and for that reason I may repeat some things I have said before. There is one big lesson in the make-up of General Dawes. He is what men call a He Man and with it he carries the reputation for doing big things in a big way.

"It is an inspiration to me, Jack, and it should be to you and every American boy to go into the record of this man who, we are sure, will be the next Vice-President of the United States and preside over the greatest law-making body in the world, the United States Senate. Stop and think for a moment over some of his accomplishments. He is the man who kept the American army in Europe in supplies of all kinds during the great war. He is the man who wasn't afraid to tell a Congressional committee that he would have paid anything and done anything to get the necessary things to the boys at the front. He is the man who put together in one year's time the greatest system ever devised for the handling of our Government's financial affairs—the budget plan. He is the man who worked out what is now known as the Dawes plan, the first plan worth anything at all really to bring peace to troubled Europe. The whole world takes off its hat to him for that. Europe cannot say that the United States has not helped. How much better to give practical help through one of our big men than to get ourselves tied up so that we would be in hot water all the time.

"General Dawes was born August 27, 1865, at Marietta, Ohio, making him 59 years old, but he looks more like a man of forty years than sixty. He graduated from Marietta College when he was 19 years old and then he worked as a civil engineer to get enough money to put himself through the Cincinnati Law School. But his real education he truly got for himself. He actually taught himself music. He never had a lesson from a teacher in his life. The first instrument he learned to play was a flute. Then he learned the piccolo, the little instrument he played in the Marietta band as a boy. After that he learned the piano and violin.

"I believe I have already told you that he has composed several beautiful pieces of music. Fritz Kreisler, the great violinist, made famous one of these pieces which he has called the 'Melody in A', and he says that wherever it is played the audiences insist upon him playing it again.

"After he finished his law course he moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, to practice, going there because his uncle had just been elected governor of the state. He had to be mighty careful of his money in those days, and ate in a little restaurant where across the table he met a young army officer, John J. Pershing, many years later the General of the Armies, who was retired only a short time ago. They became great friends. When General Pershing needed a purchasing agent for the American Expeditionary Forces he knew just where to find the man for the job.

"I told you about the memorial hotels General Dawes has built in Chicago for the use of unfortunate men who cannot afford to go to the regular hotels. He is a typical American citizen and a marvelous type of man to have in any part of our Government at Washington. Too often we cannot find men of his type who are willing to give their talents to their Government. General Dawes is ready to serve again as he has in the past. It will be a privilege to vote for a ticket with his name on it.

"But it is late so off to bed and pleasant dreams."

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Did It Ever Occur to You

That price is not the first thing to be considered in a job of printing! Throwing type together in a haphazard way does not require any knowledge of the printing art. That isn't the kind of work you want. But artistic typography in stationery and advertising reflects credit to any concern. Our knowledge of printing gained by long experience enables us to produce

Attractive Printing for Every Purpose

Don't order anything in this line until you call on us.

BOY ACTIVITIES REWARDED

In former years, you usually had to pay a boy so much an hour to get any service out of him. The idea that he owed something to the community rarely occurred to him.

Modern boy organizations teach the youngsters to co-operate with public efforts. By some magic power of leadership, they make them want to co-operate, and the youngsters have a good time while doing it. They like practice in carrying the responsibilities of men, and you can get a lot of service from them on that motive.

The Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce had a meeting some weeks ago at which they gave bronze medals to 20 Boy Scouts who had rendered such service as volunteer police duty, fire prevention work, aid at parades, "better yards" activities, etc. The boy power of Westminster is a wonderful asset, if we know how to use it fully.

Passenger Bus Line

WESTMINSTER, NEW WINDSOR & UNION BRIDGE

Bus Schedule Effective September 15th., 1924.

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Westminster	7:00	11:00	4:30
Leave New Windsor	7:25	11:25	4:55
Arrive Union Bridge	7:42	11:42	5:12
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Union Bridge	8:00	12:15	5:30
Leave New Windsor	8:17	12:32	5:47
Arrive Westminster	8:42	12:57	6:12

(No fare or stop under 10c.)

FOR INFORMATION CALL
JOHN E. CORBIN,
9-12-tf Westminster 54-W.

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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.

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