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The Republican Paper of Carroll County

GUY N. FRINGER, Manager

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For president
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
of New York

For Vice President
CHAS. WARREN FAIRBANKS
of Indiana

For the United States Senate
JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE
of Cecil County

For the House of Representatives
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE
of Baltimore County

Election
Tuesday, November 7th, 1916

Wilson says "The alternative of peace is war". Which is true. Wilson means: "The alternative of Wilson is war". Which is false.

There is an eight- hour law governing the labors of letter carriers. They may work no more than eight hours a day. That is a real eight hour law. The Adamson law for railroad men, which the President tries to describe as an eight-hour law work for ten-hours' pay as the basis of computing wages. If the President wanted a real eight-hour law, why didn't he turn to the postal laws for his model?

Day by day the deficit in the national financies increases. On October 21 the statement showed a deficit of $77,000,000 and at the present rate the administion will be more than a hundred million behind by the end of the calendar year. It is safe to say that special effort has been made to keep down the figures until after electio, so we may expect a rapid increase after the votes have been cast. More taxes or a bond issue must be the result.

Democratic managers are pinning their hopes on Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. These three States have fifty-two electoral votes and to gain them would make up for the loss of New York, which is virtually conceded. We regard these Democratic hopes as vain ones. There are more Republicans than Democrats in each of these States. There is no reason why any of these Republicans should vote for Wilson--- and without Republicans votes, Wilson cannot carry any Northern States.

The Harrison law is very strict in its regulation by federal authority, of the sale and use of narcotic drugs. It is a pity that there is no such an enactment to prevent the altogether too free distribution of the dope, "he kept us out of war." The use of this slogan is as bad as the drug habit. It tends to lethargize the public mind. It sets up false visions in the brain, like those of opium hasheesh. It destroys the sense of values in political thinking. It means the destrucion of the national spirit as surely as the continued use of morphia means the destruction of the individual spirit. The cure is to quit it.

Mr. Hughes has shown his unselfishness and his breadth o fvision by his repeated pleas for the election of a Republican Congress as well as a Republican president. He is not for "Hughes First". He is for Republican principles first, realizing that the establishment and maintenance of those principles is essential to the permanent welfare and prestige of the nation. He wants a Republican Congress to enact the laws which a Republican President will sign, restoring to this country the sound economic policies upon which our prosperity has invariably been founded. Keep this in mind when you vote.

The special text-book on Mexico which has been issued by President Wilson's campaign managers does not contain Mr. Lansing's note to Carranza of July 20 in which are recited all the horrors and outrages which have been visited upon Americans during the period of the First Chief's sway. But it does contain some paragraphs which, under some circumferences, might result in the destruction of the Wilson slogan: "He kept us out of war". The pamphlet makes the direct charge that the foreign diplomats resident at Washington are so influenced by the financial interests which have property rights in Mexico that they are almost wholly controlled by these malign influences. If this is true, there is but one course for Mr. Wilson to pursue. He should at once hand passports to the offending ministers and ambassadors and send them back home in disgrace. This is the first step tofard war.

Do you wan't war? This is the bogie man which the Democrats are using in an attempt to frighten the people into re-electing Wilson. It is on a level with and will prove about as effective as that other Democratic campaign slogan of reconstruction days: Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger.

Mr. Wilson tries to make it appear that what he terms "the special interests" are behind Hughes. The irony of the attempt is heightened by the fact that the President raises the question in speeches made at Shadow Lawn—which was the country seat of John A. McCall. He, it will be remembered, was president of the New York Life Insurance Co. at the time Hughes made his first impression on the country as counsel for the legislative committee which was investigating the insurance problem in New York. If the "special interests" are "behind" Hughes, they are as far behind him as the date of that investigation, at least.

Commercial preparedness for the "after the war" period, is the great task before the American people. During the time we have been protected from foreign competition because of the war, we have also had the advantage of an enormous demand for our products. As a result, we have had a large in-flow of gold and at the close of the war this will be the best market in the world. Other nations will send their goods here and drain our financial resources, unless we protect ourselves by the enactment of an adequate tariff law. To secure such legislation, we must have not only a Republican President but a Congress Republican in both houses. Don't fail, therefore, when voting for condidates for President and vice-president, to also mark your ballot for a Republican candidate for Congress and for the Senate

The Treasury of the United States is practically bankrupt. Since Congress adjourned expenditures have exceeded receipts over $1,000,000, and this will be wiped out before the end of October.

On election day the Treasury will be empty and the country facing a daily deficit of over a million dollars. At this rate the deficity at the close of the present fiscal year will reach the enormous sum of over $300,000,000. This will not be met by the new revenue law, the hightest estimate of revenue under which was $205,000,000, and in the opinion of experts the amount to be raised by the additional taxes imposed by that law will fall way short of these figures. So that the administration, besides carrying out its avowed purpose to issue $125,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds to supplement the additional taxes will have to resort either to more taxes, or more bonds. And it is doubtful if even one more issue of Panama bonds can be floated without deprecitaing their value.

The actual present depleted condition of the Treasury and the imminent wiping out altogether of the general fund balance is not readly apparent to the public from the daily Treasury statement as published in the newspapers. For instance on Saturday last this balance was given as $153,770,599. But included in it, as shown by the official Treasury Statement of October 21st is $85,570,362 to the credit of disbursing officers, which according to experts should be deducted; $45,171,682 for the redemption of National bank notes, which is a general fund liability, and should be deducted; and $17,240,985 in subsidiary silver coin silver bullion, minor coin, and un sorted currency carried in the general balance which is not available to meet the obligations of the Treasury. Consequently, after deducting these items there was left in the Treasury last Saturday only $5,787,570, and at the present daily loss this will vanish in a few days. A bankrupt treasury on election day, direct and burdensome taxes, and bonds in time of peace will not be a pleasant thought to the voters on next week.

During the seven months ended July, 1916, $39,142,000 worth of unmanufactured fibers — flax , hemp, sisal, jute, etc.— were imported into the United States, compared with $28,570,000 worth during the first seven months of the calendar year 1913, under Republican rates of duty. The Democrats put some of these fibers on the free list, others carried duties materially reduced. The excuse for this was to make the cost of twine, rope, bagging, burlaps, etc., cheaper for the farmer, whose products were nearly all placed on the free list. Yet a 37 per cent increase in our importation of these fibers due to lower duties, did not bring about the anticipated result. The price of rope, for instance. is so high today, that if President Wilson should carry out his threat to hang our business men as high as Haman, it would require a special appropriation from Congress to purchase the "neckties." Some farmers fell for that Democratic reduce-the-cost-of-living stuff. If you desire to heckle a Democrat ask him about it. Not many farmers are going to be snagged on the same hook, even if Democrats are using different bait, this time.

Because woolen clothes and blankets are not fired out of cannon, the Democratic campaign managers deny that they are "munitions of war." But they are just as essential to the maintenance of an army as the rifles and cartridges. We have profited accordingly. In the ten months just preceding the declaration of war in Europe, we exported woolen manufactures to the amount of only $4,000,000 but so great was the demand from the warring nations that in the same length of time in 1915-16 we exported woolen goods to the value of $47,800,000. It will take some adroit argumentation on the part of Wilson's defenders to convince the American voter that activity in the woolen industry is not due to war orders. In fact, there is no one adroit enough to accomplish the feat. It can't be done.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AND DICTATORSHIP

If anything were needed to demonstrate that government ownership is a menace to popular government, that need has been supplied in the exposure of the manner in which government employes have been used to further the political interests of the Wilson administration in this campaign. The transformation of the public service into a self-perpetuating political machine should be a warning to the American people. Our public servants seek to become our masters, and use the public funds, exacted from the people through taxation, to control elections.

Government employes, whose salaries are paid by Republicans, Prohibitionists and Socialists, as well as by Democrats, have been used in mailing purely Democratic campaign literature—a misuse of public funds which no other party has ever attempted.

At a time when the public service in nearly every Department is inadequate, heads of departments and bureaus are out on the stump.

Government employes are asked, because of their employment, to contribute to partisan campaign funds, and detailed instructions are given as to the plan to be followed in order to evade the civil service law.

Nearly every department and bureau is asking for increased appropriations because of an alleged shortage of clerical help, yet clerks are used for purely partisan and not public business.

Having before them these illustrations of the misuse of the public service for partisan purposes, it is difficult to understand how any citizen who loves libery and hates autocracy can advocate a plan of goverment ownership which would increase the number of public employes to such an extent as would give any administration the power of self-perpetuation in office.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

The South is governing the United States under the Wilson administration. President Wilson is southern, five members of his Cab'net are from the South, southern men are chairmen of seventeen out of eighteen great committees in the House of Representatives, including the Ways and Means Committee which formulated the Underwood low Tariff law. With a population of one-fifth of the country's people and one-seventh of its wealth and less than one-fourth of its area, the South under the present Democratic administration, is master of the North, the East, the Middle West, and the far West. The Democratic party is a sectional party.

The Underwood Tariff Law put most of the farmer's products on the free list. The duties were removed from cattle, sheep, eggs, milk, cream, wool, beef, mutton, and corn. The rates were deducted about 60 per cent on poultry, butter, cheese, hay and horses. Every farmer knows that there was an immediate slump in the prices of his products which continued until the European war began. When the European wtr ends the same condition will prevail.

On May 24, 1914, after ten months of the Underwood tariff law nearly four million workers were out of employment. Failures wer frequent and bankruptcies occurred every day. On that date a delegation of business men, protesting at the White House against the operation was merely told by Mr. Wilson that the condition was "merely psychological."

The so-called "eight-hour law" is now well understood to be mis-named. It is a wage increase, arbitrarily fixed by a Democratic Congress at the orders of a then frightened President, and has no reference whatever to length of hours of labor. In the President's demand for this legislation he abandoned the principle of arbitration thereby inflicting on labor a great damage.

President Wilson has done nothing about the murder of more than five hundred American citizens in Mexico and the unspeakable outrages perpetrated by Mexican bandits on American women and children, and the outrages still continue.

If you do not endorse this record of the Wilson administration you will vote the Republican ticket next Tuesday.

PERMANENT PROSPERITY DESIRED

Although many temporary issues have been discussed during the present campaign, it is apparent that the thoughtful voters of the country recognize the fact that the permanent prosperity of the United States depends upon a sound protective tariff policy, and this subject will influence more votes than any other one issue. Men who look ahead in national affairs, as they do in their private business are impressed by the record which shows that Japanese imports for the first eight months of the current calendar year increased 83 per cent over the first eight monahs of 1915, or from $63,000,000 to $115,000,000. Our exports to Japan increased from $29,000,000 to $65,000,00, for the same period, an increase of $36,000,000.

The balance of trade against us was $34,000,000 during the 1915, and $50,000,000 for the 1916 period, and a large part of our exports consisted of commodities being used by Japan in the manufacture of war materials, the purchase by the Russian Government of which is making Japan a rich nation. Japan admits that she is waxing prosperous through war trade. President Wilson denies that the United States is affected by war orders, materially.

Japan's exports to us will continue to increase so long as the Democratic tariff policy is operative. Our exports to Japan will drop off with the end of the war. Added to this the seamen's law, signed by Wilson, having driven American shipping from the Pacific Ocean, Japan is now the cargo carrier of our imports and exports on that body of water. We will never see "America first and America efficient" so long as the Democratic party controls the destinies of this country.

THE ISSUE OF NOVEMBER

Special Correspondence of the American Sentinel

The attitude of the Wilson administration toward the railroad strike was like the boy who was threatened with a severe licking.

"I'll let you give me a licking this time " whimpered the boy, "provided you'll never do it again." Naturally the bully that gave it was encouraged by the display of weakness to give him several more.

The question whether the railroad trainmen are entitled to an eight hour day and an advance of pay is not at all an issue here. It is a two-sided matter, which should have exhaustive study and extended public discussion. For the President and Congress to grant this privilege without such investigation was to give up the control of the government to a private organization.

Shall the government of the United States be run by the people of the United States, or by labor unions or any other private organization? Our impression is that the American people are not yet ready to give up the right of self government.

Every Democratic orator since Thomas Jefferson has extolled Democratic simplicity and promised economical . The present administration made the usual prompower it made a vast increase in appropriations. Pork was distributed with a lavish hand——largely to Democratic districts.

One of Mr. Wilson's greatest errors has been his unwillingness to consult with those having expert knowledge. When he has a big problem to solve, he shuts himself up and thinks it out himself. The United States is too big for one man power. Mr. Hughes will assemble a cabinet of big and brainy leaders. His administration will show the wisdom of more than one man's brain.

Mr Huges is known for fearless antagonism to corruption, high and low. He never bent the knee to any boss nor conciliated the favor of any machine.

An illustration of his thorough methods was given in the insurance investigation. Amid all the shame and bluffs of the muck raking period, he organized an investigation that accomplished permanent results in the real removal of abuses. He stands for a return of businesslike and common sense government. The people will welcome the change.

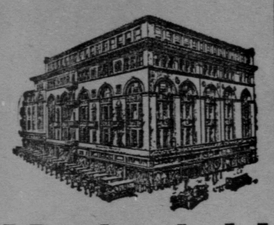
When our diplomatic dealings with Europe are mentioned, our Democratic friends insist on a full bill of particulars as to how our diplomacy could have been bettered. It is an easily answered question.

From Mr. Hughes' past record, it is safe to assert that he will not fill his diplomatic service with "deserving Democrats" or "deserving Republicans" or any other kind of mere politicians. They will be just plain diplomats, men trained for their work, instead of men who have helped his party. He will not make the man who helped him most to get the nomination for president his secretary of state. These things being done, many things in foreign relations will go more smoothly.

As to the submarine controversy, if we had used the same language in 1915 that we used in 1916, the same results would have been achieved, and some respect would have been felt in Europe for our country.

Mr. Wilson is said to have kept us out of war. This should be amended to read that he has so far kept us out of war with nations that had no desire to go to war with us. Still it is a mistake to minimize the perils of our neutral position. Trained diplomats and efficient business men are needed at Washington, not "deserving Democrats," to handle these ticklish relations, and to organize the vast technical problems of modern warfare.

The powers at Washington were the last to see the imbecility of our military and naval power. Tardily they yielded to the demand for protection against the warlike powers of Europe. Even now the work of preparation languishes, while offices are parcelled out, pork distributed, and the money of the people is squandered by the most extravagant Congress in our history. Storms have been gathering for two years on every horizon. But when our militia forces were called out, they were woefully unprepared. Meanwhile Congress dallied with the question of militia reorganization, and finally evolved a law that leaves our forces still a motley collection of 48 little state armies.



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REVISED LIST OF REGISTRARS, JUDGES, CLERKS AND GATE-KEEPERS OF ELECTION OF CARROLL COUNTY IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Office of the Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll County.

Westminster, Md., October 24, 1916.

By virtue of and in accordance with Setction 11 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, as amended by Chapter 456 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at its January session, 1910, notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll county has appointed the following named persons to serve for one year as Judge of Election and Officer of Registration, (hereinafter designated as "Registrars") Judges and Clerks of Election of the several Districts of Carroll county. Those in the list marked "Democrats" being intended to represent the Democratic party, and those in the list marked "Republicans" being intended to represent the Republican party.

DEMOCRATS

District No. 5—Herbert R. DeVries, Judge, in place of John R. Richardson.

District No. 9.—Roland A. Farver, clerk, in place of Nathan A. Haines.

District No. 2, Precinct No. 1.—Harry Spielman, judge in place of Charles E. Smelser.

REPUBLICANS

District No. 9.—William H. Condon, clerk, in place of William E. Gosnell.

District No. 1, Precinct No. 1.—Wm. N. Ohler, gate-keeper, in place of John E. Byers.

District No. 9.—Archie T. Porter, gatekeeper, in place of George G. Merring.

ALONZO B. SELLMAN, Pres.,
EDWARD O. DIFFENDAL,
WILLIAM H. PAYNTER,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Carroll county.
Test:—JACOB LONG, CLERK.
Oct 27 2t

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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