CURTIS PLEDGES PROMPT FARM AID

Vice-Presidential Candidate Asks Non-Partisan Solution Under Hoover Leadership.

URGES JOINT COMMITTEE

Agricultural Situation, He Explains, Is of Deep Economic Importance to Citizens.

By
U. S. SENATOR CHARLES CURTIS
Republican Vice-Presidential Candidate.

Senator Curtis, in his Address of Acceptance, stressed the importance of prompt action on the question of farm aid. "The problem," he declared, "is of deep-seated economic importance to every citizen without regard to occupation or political party." He added the significant thought that "properly its solution is and always should be, non-partisan." For the leadership of such a non-partisan movement, involving the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars by the federal government, he declared that the leadership should be Hoover's—a man well worthy of the party's choice.

THE question of the proper relief for Agriculture is a trying and perplexing one. The problem is of deep-seated economic importance to every citizen without regard to his occupation or his political party.

Properly, its solution is and always should be, non-partisan. I am convinced that if a small joint committee of the House and Senate were appointed to study the problem and to find its proper solution, the necessary relief quickly could and would be afforded. The Committee could be assisted in its task by the advice and



experience of the most capable experts on the subject whose services can be obtained.

It will be remembered that for years we had great trouble with the problem of settling our standard of value. The failure to settle the question had brought forth the Greenback Party, and later the Free Silver party. In 1899, that great and able statesman from Maine, Thomas B. Reed, a pointed a Committee of Eleven to draw a measure fixing the standard of value. In three weeks the committee had agreed upon a draft of a bill, and the Gold Standard Act of 1900 was the result. We have had no trouble with that question since then. If such a committee could settle so satisfactorily that great and vexing question, surely a similar committee of able legislators specifically charged with the task could agree upon an agricultural relief plan which would be equally satisfactory.

The solution will be found, and found promptly. Our party has pledged itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of the United States on a basis of economic equality with other industries, to insure its prosperity and success.

Philosophy of Farming

Encouragement of Agriculture always has been a Republican doctrine. It is a necessary part of our philosophy of government. Agriculture is the basic industry of the country and in the very nature of things will ever be so. Whatever is to the detriment of the farmer is, eventually, to the detriment of all our citizens; his welfare and prosperity are inevitably reflected in the welfare and prosperity of the whole nation.

Many plans for the encouragement of Agriculture have been proposed, and many have been given effect by our party. In the course of my political life every one which in my opinion promised an appreciable measure of sound relief has had my wholehearted and active support.

Of recent years, two farm measures have been introduced by me in the Senate. Two Democrat members of the House joined in their preparaton and introduction. The first was known as the Curtis-Aswell Bill. It created an Interstate Farm Marketing Association. Its purpose was to promote and stimulate the orderly flow of agricultural commodities in commerce; to remove burdens and e straints on such commodities in commerce; and to provide for the processing, preparing for market, handling, pooling, storing and marketing of agricultural commodities through co-operative marketing associations. The object of this measure was to place the marketing organizations under the ownership and control of the farmers themselves. The other measure was known as the Curtis-Crisp Bill. Its object was to enable the farmers to stabilize their markets against undue and excessive fluctuations; to preserve advantageous domestic markets; and to minimize speculation and waste in marketing.

Republican Record

Without the help which the Republican party has given, the agricultural situation would be infinitely worse than it is. The Capper-Volstead Act gave to the farmer the right to engage in collective buying and co-operative selling. In every possible way the Republican administration has endeavored to give practical and substantial effect to that right.

The Department of Agriculture fills an important place in the work of aiding and advising the farmer. It is our policy to widen each year as much as possible the scope of the Department's effectiveness. In the last year alone, $2,298,172.00 was spent in particularly valuable research work covering numerous classes of agricultural products, including cattle and swine It is estmated that $4,157,887.00 will be required for this work for the c ming year. Nearly $3,000,000.00 is expended annually by the Department of Agriculture in broadening agricultural mr ets.

The development of inland waterways, and water transportation in general, is of great value to the agricultural sections of the country. An extensive project in this regard is now being executed. The last Congress has provided for a barge line to extend from St. Louis to Missouri River points, which when in full operation will bring decided relief in the difficulties and cost of transporting farm products. When the loss of the foreign market for our products was imminent because of insufficiency of ships in which to transport them, vessels of the United States Shipping Board were reconditioned and placed in service, thereby saving the market.

Tariff protection against foreign competition always has been given to farm products. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act carries higher rates of duty on agricultural products than any tariff law in the history of the nation. It has been found that certain of the duties are not high enough to give adequate protection to some of the products of the farm, and I believe it is the duty of Congress to provide rates high enough to protect such products against foreign competition. In addition, by this act, the duties have been lowered on most of the articles the farmers buy or they have been put upon the free list.

Appropriations have been made freely to aid the farmers in time of crop failures. The Federal Farm Loan System and the intermediate credit banks have made available to farmers, on loans at a low rate of interest, more than $2,500,000,000.00.

That effective help has been given to the farmer by the Republican party since it took charge on March 4, 1921, is indicated by the statement of the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation. On page one of its Annual Report dated April 6, 1923, there appears the following:

"The passing of the 67th Congress into history marks an epoch in the undertaking of the American Farm Bureau's national legislative campaign. It is not too much to say that the twenty-six laws passed by that Congress, which were initiated and supported by us, are of far more importance to American agriculture than all the legislation relating to Agriculture passed since the adoption of our Constitution."

Though much has been done to ameliorate the farmers' situation, still more remains to be done, for there exists today a depression in Agriculture which in the best interests of all of the people, must be relieved.

Women in Government

Since the beginning of civilization, the right to vote, which is the right to have a decisive voice in the affairs of government, has been coveted and fought for. When obtained, it has been cherished by its possessors; hedged around with restrictions and qualifications; and extended to others only with reluctance. During the early period of our own government it was not every free man who was entitled to vote. Our present policy of universal suffrage is the growth of the years, and the recognition of woman's rights was particularly slow.

My personal stand on the question was at all times firmly and openly in favor of permitting women to vote. It is known and recognized that my active aid and support were instrumental to no small degree in procuring the action of the Senate on June 4, 1919, by which the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the legislatures of the several states, and woman's right to the ballot became effective August 26, 1920.

The mere right to vote, not exercised, is useless. As a matter of duty, women as well as men should exercise that right. There are in the United States today between twenty-six and twenty-seven million women over the age of twenty-one, entitled to vote. As the years pass, these women are becoming increasingly alive to their opportunity to take a large and important part in the management and control of the country's affairs; to enforce recognition, change and improvement in their own particular problems and those which most interest them; and to become a distinct power in deciding all questions of vital concern to every citizen regardless of sex.

Has Heart Marked, Then Shoots Self

Ionia, Mich.—After persuading an Ionia doctor to mark its exact location, Miss Anna Mooney, fifty-five years old, of Hubbardston, fired a bullet from a .38-caliber revolver into her heart here recently. Death was instantaneous.

Miss Mooney, who had been a visitor at the home of Mrs. Emma Luscher six weeks, called on Dr. Raymond R. Whitten, then told him she always had a curiosity to know where her heart was, and asked him to mark the spot on her side. He did so with a piece of colored chalk.

The woman lived for years on a farm near Hubbardston. She had been in ill health for some time. She leaves a brother, John, and a sister, Mary, of Crystal.

SLASHER GIVEN SWIFT JUSTICE

Gets 180 Days for Cutting Women's Dresses.

New York.—Given an example of swift justice in the local courts, Severiano Rodriguez, butcher, fifty-two years of age, whose mania for slashing dresses of women in congested places has baffled police for three months, was sentenced to 180 days in the city jail by Municipal Judge Wilson on two counts of malicious destruction of property.

Within 30 minutes from the time Deputy City Prosecutor Lindsey issued seven complaints against Rodriguez at behest of Policeman Luquet and Mrs. Myrtle Roberts, 428 West Second street, who led to his capture during the city hall parade, the defendant was being led to a jail cell.

He later was booked on 13 additional charges of malicious mischief by Detective Lieutenant Chitwood.

Rodriguez pleaded not guilty to six of the charges, but admitted the accusation of Mrs. Roberts. Because of the serious ness of the offense, more than 40 persons are believed to have fallen victims of Rodriguez' peculiar mania. Deputy City Prosecutor Margid requested the maximum sentence.

After imposing the maximum sentence for a misdemeanor Judge Wilson fixed bail at $6,000 and a date for trial of the other counts.

Mrs. Roberts stated she was witnessing the dedication parade when she felt a knife rip through her silk dress valued at $75. She followed the defendant for several blocks and summoned Officer Pruitt.

Others whose dresses were torn in front of the new city hall were Marie Pashear, Mrs. Theodora Webster, Mrs. Frances Vanevery, and Mrs. Marie Johnson, while Miss Millie Miller's clothing was torn on a crowded street car.

Goes to Jail for Horse, but Changes His Mind

New York.—History records the story of a fellow who, before the days of automobiles, offered his kingdom for a horse, but it remained for the present age to provide the man willing to go to jail for a horse—for half an hour.

The man is George F. Bryce, Brooklyn junk man, and the horse was Bill. George got old Bill two years ago, not in exchange for a kingdom, nor even Brooklyn, but for $12.50, and he declared in court that he had become very much attached to Bill.

It all developed this way. Bill was pulling George's junk wagon, but decided after a time to make no further progress; in fact, Bill lay right down in the street. A passing school teacher, seeing sores on the horse's back and legs, telephoned the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It sent Special Officer Thomas Mur winter to the scene of the lying down.

When he prepared to shoot Bill to end his suffering, George objected so much that he was arrested and Bill went on living.

In court Magistrate Folwell, after hearing both sides of this animal story, gave George the option of spending $50 on a fine or 20 days in jail. George chose the 20 days, but after completing half an hour of his sentence he was ready to grant permission to shoot old Bill.

But he still protested his love for his one-time $12.50 horse.

Robber Admits Killing Two-Gun Detective

Oklahoma City.—Clyde Short, confined in the Minnesota state penitentiary on a forty-year sentence for robbery, has confessed that he and a companion murdered Luther Bishop, Oklahoma detective, at his home here in December, 1926.

A letter telling of the confession was received by J. Berry King, assistant attorney general, from J. J. Sullivan warden of the prison at Stillwater Minn.

Bishop, a two-gun man and one of the most fearless officers in the state was shot to death in bed at his home. Evidence was developed that he was killed with his own pistols. His widow was charged with having slain him out of jealousy but was freed by a jury. Her attorneys contended Bishop was killed by bank robbers or other criminals whom he had been trailing.

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Executor's Sale

—OF—

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF CARROLL COUNTY

By virtue of the power of sale contained in the last will and testament of Charlotte A. Jordan, deceased, and pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, passed on August 6, 1928, the undersigned Executor will sell at public auction on the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1928,

at one o'clock, P. M. all that tract or parcel of land situated about one and one-half miles south of Bird Hill, in Carroll County, Maryland, adjoining the properties of William E. Miller, Albert Edmondson, Klee Brothers and Henry Nichols, and containing

32 acres, 2 roods and 15 sq. perches

of land, more or less, and being the same land conveyed by William Williams and wife unto Charlotte A. Jordan, by deed bearing date March 17, 1886, and recorded in Liber W. N. M., No. 65, folio 410 etc.

This property will be offered in three separate parcels and then as an entirety and sold to the best advantage.

About 25 acres of this land are in timber and the residue is in second growth. A good opportunity is afforded to purchase timberland in this section of Carroll County.

Terms of Sale:—One-third cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof by the Court, and the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months 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.

WILLIAM F. JORDAN,
Executor.

Bond and Boylan, Solicitors.
George C. Morningstar, Auctioneer.
8-10-4t

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Some folks have the idea that the way to settle the liquor question is to permit each state to decide how much liquor is intoxicating. On this theory New York would have the worst of it as it's easier to get dizzy on Broadway than any place in the world.

A contemporary says that this campaign is a fight between Broadway and Main street and that Broadway is a long and well populated thoroughfare. But it is to be remembered that there are a whole lot of Main streets.

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