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WILSON'S STAND ON VOTES FOR WOMEN CONTRASTED WITH HUGHES' WABBLING

HUGHES

He did not vote for Suffrage when he had the chance.

Suffrage Plank in Republican Platform: "The Republican Party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of the country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself."

A few days before his public indorsement of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, a Committee of Antis visited him, came out smiling and said he was the man of the hour. The Suffragists had a similar experience at the same time.

Mr. Hughes has said that suffrage is the result of social unrest, that it will cause sex antagonism, and that it raises a disturbance which might as well be stopped.

WILSON

He made a special trip to New Jersey to vote for Suffrage.

Suffrage Plank in Democratic Platform: "We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men."

On September 9, he made a special trip to Atlantic City to address the National Woman Suffrage Association.

"I have come to fight with you, not against you," he said. "Woman Suffrage is a great vision of duty women have seen. The tide is rising and cannot be stopped. In the long run we will not quarrel as to methods."

HUGHES FOR SUFFRAGE BECAUSE HE'S AGAINST IT.

In a letter to the New York World, Senator C. S. Thomas of Colorado, a member of the Committee on Woman Suffrage of the United States Senate, said on September 14:

"I am moved to propound the following inquiry to the Republican candidate for President: Did he not say to a committee of Anti-Suffragists shortly before his formal acceptance of the nomination: 'I have always been opposed to woman suffrage, probably because Mrs. Hughes has always been strongly opposed, and my daughters, so far as they have thought at all, think with their mother. The increasingly active feminist movement, to my mind, makes the ultimate granting of votes to women lamentable, but inevitable. Sex antagonisms and the subversion of national issues into petty personal issues is to me more lamentable still, more ruinous to our womanhood and our country, than the doubling of the electorate, or votes for women, calamitous as that may be.'"

And when Candidate Hughes subsequently declared for the Federal Amendment it was on the ground that, inasmuch as the women were bound to have the vote, it should be given to them by the shortest possible route, irrespective of the merits of the question!

"VOTE AS AMERICANS"—FOR WILSON, SAYS EDISON

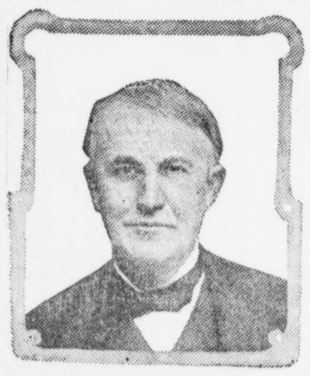
No Time Now to Try an Inexperienced Man, Declares Inventor, Lauding President.

By GEORGE CREEL.

"Times are too serious to talk in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. Parties are all right, reckon we've got to have them with our system of government. But when it's America that's at stake, men have got to vote as Americans, and not as Democrats or Republicans."

This is the message to the American people that Thomas A. Edison gave to me in a recent interview.

"This man Wilson has had a mighty hard time of it," he continued, "I don't



THOMAS A. EDISON.

believe there was ever a president who had as many big questions to decide. They have come in bunches. He hasn't always pleased me, just as I suppose he hasn't always pleased other people, but when you look the record over, it's so good that criticism comes close to being nothing more than cheap fault finding.

"A fool or a coward would have had the United States in all sorts of trouble. As it is, we are at peace, the country was never more prosperous, and we have the strength that comes with honor and integrity of purpose.

"Had we recognized Huerta, it would have served notice upon the world that the United States, while believing in democracy for home use, was willing to stand for despotism where other peoples were concerned. President Wilson's Mexican policy has been wise and just and courageous.

"Belgium? Hindsight! In the light of two years, it's easy to say what should have been done. But at the time, not a single paper or a public man even thought of anything but keeping the United States out of the European horror.

"As I said at the start, it has just been one big thing after another with Wilson. I never have known so many dangerous questions brought up for decision to any one President.

"Look at the threatened general railroad strike. If carried through, such a strike would have thrown the whole country into confusion.

"In my opinion, Mr. Hughes, if President, would have found it difficult to decide on the best course for the Government to take in such matters. His capacity for hindsight, as we learn from his speeches, is highly developed, but as to his foresight, we are not equally well informed.

"They say Wilson has blundered. Perhaps he has. But I notice that he usually blunders forward.

"Mr. Wilson now has had about four years of experience, and I think that he has earned faith and trust. I do not think it a sensible thing to change to an inexperienced and untried man. Therefore, I am for Woodrow Wilson."

"WILSON MOVED CAPITOL BACK FROM WALL STREET"

"Thank God He Is a 100 Per Cent Man," Declares Leader of Women's Movement.

In contrast to the Hughes junket of Wall Street's womenfolk, comes this indorsement of President Wilson from a woman who has achieved great things, and is a leader of the real feminist movement.

By Helen Ring Robinson

(State Senator of Colorado.)

I am not with the Woman's Party. My opposition to its propaganda is based on the fact that I am working, twelve months in the year, to get the ballot for all American women. My experience of practical politics has taught me, among other things, that the Congressional Union is being used, at the present time, as a tool by the forces in this country which have fought, and will continue to fight, equal suffrage.

I am for Wilson because, throughout his Administration, he has continuously made his appeal from the jingling of dollars to the rights of man.

I am for Wilson because he moved the Capitol of the country from Wall Street back to Washington, and because he has withstood the forces, now back of Hughes, who have sought to remove it to Berlin.

I am for Wilson because he has indeed shown himself "more interested in the fortune of oppressed men and pitiful women and children"—whether in Mexico or in America—than in his own personal fortune. **Thank God he is not "a hundred per cent candidate," but a hundred per cent MAN!**

I am for Wilson because, whatever his fortune at the coming election, his achievements have given him a supreme place in the list of American

HELEN RING ROBINSON.

presidents; because his voice, during all those burdened years, has been the clear, old-time voice of America—the voice that to some of us had seemed muted and overborne by class hatreds and racial hatreds, and the snarling scramble for dividends.

However the coming election may turn, the pages of American history which President Wilson has written these past four years will be forever illumined with the white light of stars, and our children and grandchildren will indeed have cause to thank God for Woodrow Wilson.

The Republicans don't like the prevailing prosperity. It's Democratic and therefore taboo. Give them a chance and they'll put it out of business.

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Office on Court St., oppo. Court House

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Supervisors' Notice

—OF—

ELECTION

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Election will be held in the several Election Districts or Precincts of Kent county, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening, on

Tuesday, November 7, '16

The places wherein such Election upon the date aforementioned will be held in the respective districts or precincts are as follows:

First District

(FIRST PRECINCT)
At J. E. Bailey's Hotel
Millington.

(SECOND PRECINCT)
At Galena Band Hall, Galena

Second District

(FIRST PRECINCT)
At D. T. Nickerson's Residence
Kennedyville.

(SECOND PRECINCT)
At Jno. Medders' Shop
Kennedyville.

Third District

(FIRST PRECINCT)
Under P. O. S. of A. Hall,
Worton.

(SECOND PRECINCT)
Turner's Ice Cream Parlor
Betterton.

Fourth District

(FIRST PRECINCT)
At Court House, Chestertown

(SECOND PRECINCT)
J. C. Loud's Ice Cream Parlor
Chestertown.

Fifth District

(FIRST PRECINCT)
At Clayton's Shop, Rock Hall

(SECOND PRECINCT)
At Samuel Burgess' Shop
Edesville.

Sixth District

At Walter B. Barnes' Store
Room, Fairlee.

Seventh District

At W. S. Scoone's Store Room
Pomona.

Said election will be held for the purpose of electing one person to represent the State in the United States Senate.

Also to elect Eight Electors as members of the Electoral College who shall vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Also to elect one person to represent the First Congressional District of Maryland in the Sixty-Fifth Congress of the United States.

Also, at the said election and on the same ballot with the names of Candidates for Offices aforesaid, there will be submitted for adoption or rejection a certain proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, which said proposed amendment is designated and known as chapter 159 Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, session of 1916, and reads as follows:

"CHAPTER 159.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 52 of Article III, title, Legislative Department, of the Constitution of this State, regulating the making of appropriations by the General Assembly of Maryland in regular session, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two houses concurring), That the following be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 52 of Article III, title, Legislative Department, of the Constitution of this State, the same, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 52 of Article III of the Constitution of Maryland.

Sec. 52. The General Assembly shall not appropriate any money out of the Treasury except in accordance with the following provisions:

Sub-Section A:

Every appropriation bill shall be either a Budget Bill, or a Supplementary Appropriation Bill, as hereinafter mentioned.

Sub-Section B:

First. Within twenty days after the convening of the General Assembly (except in the case of a newly elected Governor, and then within thirty days after his inauguration), unless such time shall be extended by the General Assembly for the session at which the Budget is to be submitted, the Governor shall submit to the General Assembly two budgets, one for each of the ensuing fiscal years. Each budget shall contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the particular fiscal year to which it relates; and shall show the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of such year. Accompanying each budget shall be a statement showing: (1) the revenues and expenditures for each of the two fiscal years next preceding; (2) the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the State; (3) the debts and funds of the State; (4) an estimate of the State's financial condition as of the beginning and end of each of the fiscal years covered by the two budgets above provided; (5) any explanation the Governor may desire to make as to the important features of any budget and any suggestion as to methods for the reduction or increase of the State's revenue.

Second. Each budget shall be divided into two parts, and the first part shall be designated "Governmental Appropriations" and shall embrace an itemized estimate of the appropriations: (1) for the General Assembly as certified to the Governor in the manner hereinafter provided; (2) for the Executive Department; (3) for the Judiciary Department, as provided by law, certified to the Governor by the Comptroller; (4) to pay and discharge the principal and interest of the debt of the State of Maryland in conformity with Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution, and all laws enacted in pursuance thereof; (5) for the salaries payable by the State under the Constitution and laws of the State; (6) for the establishment and maintenance throughout the State of a thorough and efficient system of public schools in conformity with Article VIII of the Constitution and with the laws of the State; (7) for such other purposes as are set forth in the Constitution of the State.

Third: The second part shall be designated "General Appropriations," and shall include all other estimates of appropriations.

The Governor shall deliver to the presiding officer of each house the budgets and a bill for all the proposed appropriations of the budgets clearly itemized and classified; and the presiding officer of each house shall promptly cause said bill to be introduced therein, and such bill shall be known as the "Budget Bill."

The Governor may, before final action thereon by the General Assembly, amend or supplement either of said budgets to correct an oversight or in case of an emergency, with the consent of the General Assembly by delivering such an amendment or supplement to the presiding officers of both houses; and such amendment or supplement shall thereby become a part of said budget bill as an addition to the items of said bill or as a modification of or a substitute for any item of said bill such amendment or supplement may affect.

The General Assembly shall not amend the budget bill so as to affect either the obligations of the State under Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution, or the provisions made by the laws of the State for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, or the payment of any salaries required to be paid by the State of Maryland by the Constitution thereof; and the General Assembly may amend the bill by increasing or diminishing the items therein relating to the General Assembly, and by increasing the items therein relating to the judiciary, but except, as hereinbefore specified, may not alter the said bill except to strike out or reduce items therein, provided, however, that the salary or compensation of any public officer shall not be decreased during his term of office; and such bill when and as passed by both houses shall be a law immediately without further action by the Governor.

Fourth. The Governor and such representatives of the executive departments, boards, officers and commissions of the State expending or supplying for State's money, as have been designated by the Governor for this purpose, shall have the right, and when requested by either house of the Legislature, it shall be their duty to appear and be heard with respect to any budget bill during the consideration thereof, and to answper inquiries relative thereto.

Sub-Section C: Supplementary Appropriation Bills:

Neither house shall consider other appropriations until the Budget Bill has been finally acted upon by both houses, and no such other appropriation shall be valid except in accordance with the provisions following: (1) Every such appropriation shall be embodied in a separate bill limited to some single work, object or purpose therein stated and called herein a Supplementary Appropriation Bill; (a) Each Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation thereby made by a tax, direct or indirect, to be laid and collected as shall be directed in said Bill; (3) No Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each house by a vote of a majority of the whole number of the members elected; and the yeas and nays recorded on its final passage; (4) Each Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall be presented to the Governor of the State as provided in Section 17 of Article II of the Constitution and thereafter all the provisions of said Section shall apply.

Nothing in this amendment shall be construed as preventing the Legislature from passing at any time in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of Article III of the Constitution and subject to the Governor's power of approval as provided in Section 17 of Article II of the Constitution as appropriation bill to provide for the payment of any obligation of the State of Maryland within the protection of Section 10 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

Sub-Section D: General Provisions:

First. If the Budget Bill shall not have been finally acted upon by the Legislature three days before the expiration of its regular session, the Governor may, and it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation extending the session for such further period as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the passage of such Bill; but no other matter than such Bill shall be considered during such extended session except a provision for the cost thereof.

Second. The Governor for the purpose of making up his budgets shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to require from the proper State Officials, including herein all executive departments, all executive and administrative offices, bureaus, boards, commissions and agencies expending or supervising the expenditure of, and all institutions applying for State moneys and appropriations, such itemized estimates and other information, in such form and at such times as he shall direct. The estimates for the Legislative Department, certified by the presiding officer of each house, of the Judiciary, as provided by law, certified by the Comptroller, and for the public schools, as provided by law, shall be transmitted to the Governor, in such form and at such times as he shall direct, and shall be included in the budget without revision.

The Governor may provide for public hearings on all estimates and may require the attendance at such hearings of representatives of all agencies, and of all institutions applying for State moneys. After such public hearings he may, in his discretion, revise all estimates except those for the legislative and judiciary departments, and for the public schools as provided by law.

Third. The Legislature may, from time to time, enact such laws, not inconsistent with this Section, as may be necessary and proper to carry out its provisions.

Fourth. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the provisions of this Section and any of the other provisions of the Constitution, the provisions of this Section shall prevail. But nothing herein shall in any manner affect the provisions of Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution or of any laws heretofore or hereafter passed in pursuance thereof, or be construed as preventing the Governor from calling extraordinary sessions of the Legislature as provided by Section 16 of Article II, or as preventing the Legislature at such extraordinary sessions from considering any emergency appropriation or appropriations.

If any item of any appropriation bill passed under the provisions of this Section shall be held invalid upon any ground, such invalidity shall not affect the legality of the Bill or of any other item of such Bill or Bills.

Section 2. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next ensuing general election, being the Presidential and Congressional election, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and sixteen, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection in conformity with the directions contained in article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be placed the following synopsis of said amendment under the caption of

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR A BUDGET."

"This amendment provides that the Governor shall present to the Legislature soon after it is convened a Budget giving a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the two succeeding fiscal years showing clearly any surplus or deficit in State funds. In these estimates he shall make provision for the interest and sinking funds of all State debts, for all salaries as fixed by law. With regard to most other matters he may revise the estimates presented to him either by State Officers or State-aided Institutions. The Legislature may not increase the estimates presented by the Governor or pass any additional appropriation act except by a majority vote and must make provision by tax for such increase or additional appropriation. The Legislature may not alter in an appropriation act the provision made by law for the State debt, or for the judiciary, but may reduce all other items in the Governor's estimates;" and the words 'for the Constitutional Amendment' and 'against the Constitutional Amendment' as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against the proposed amendment, and further proceedings had in accordance with Article XIV of the Constitution.

The Return Judges shall make their return before twelve o'clock noon of the second day after Election, that is Thursday, Nov. 9th, in manner prescribed by law, to the Secretary of State, to Clerk of Circuit Court, to County Commissioners, to Board of Supervisors of Elections and to the Register fo Wills of Kent county aforesaid.

C. FRANK CROW, Prest.
JOHN C. DAVIS,
GEO. R. RASIN,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent county
W. F. RUSSELL, JR., Clerk.

Genius.

Genius is in advance. It addresses posterity. Is it to be wondered at, then, that it is mostly intelligible to posterity only?—London Truth.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

The Mouth and the Brush.

A toothbrush must be scalded or disinfected with an antiseptic wash and air dried whenever used; otherwise it will become a menace to health. Toothbrushes must not be kept where they are exposed to dust and dirt; neither should the brushes used by each member of the family stand in the same receptacle, as the germs of disease may be transmitted from one brush to another.

As the majority of diseases find their way into the human system through the mouth and nose (and the mouth is the more common entrance), it is of the utmost importance to keep the mouth and teeth perfectly clean. If the teeth are brushed carefully and the mouth and teeth rinsed three times a day with nothing but plain water, a great deal will be done to keep off sickness. Not every one can buy antiseptic washes and powders, but every one can procure clean water (and a salty water is antiseptic and better) to keep the mouth clean and free from dangerous germs of disease.

Subscription to the Transcript $1 per annum.

SUFFRAGISTS CERTAIN OF DEMOCRATS' HELP

Leaders Resent Efforts to Turn the Cause Into an Adjunct of Republican Party.

WON OVER BY PRESIDENT

"I Have Come Here to Fight WITH You," He Tells Them—"Wilson Voted for Suffrage; Has Hughes?" Asked One.

Western women who have had the ballot equally with the men for several years resent the interference of one of the factions of suffragists and the attempt to turn the suffrage cause into an adjunct of the Republican party. They believe they know how to vote without being told by women who never had the vote; and they refuse to turn against the Democrats who have done so much for their cause in their respective states.

This attitude is brought out clearly in an interview by Nixola Greeley-Smith, nationally prominent as a writer on the staff of the New York World, with Mrs. Alexander Thompson, Democratic National Committeeman from Oregon, and Mrs. Theresa M. Graham of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

"One would think," observed Mrs. Thompson to Miss Greeley-Smith, "that if any instruction in suffrage matters had to be given it would come from the women who have won the vote and do vote rather than from Suffragists in the East who are still disfranchised. I am a young woman, but I have been through three campaigns for the vote in Oregon. In the final campaign we won through the co-operation and help and belief in us of the men of Oregon.

Aided by Democrats.

"We have been voting only five years and we are still grateful to our men. So, when the Congressional Union sent speakers to Oregon to tell us to vote against all Democrats we laughed at them. Why, at the last election they campaigned against George E. Chamberlain, who introduced the first Suffrage bill in Oregon and who had been the friend of the women all through their fifteen years' fight.

"I agree with every word that Mrs. Thompson has spoken," declared Mrs. Graham. "The conditions in my State are the same as in Oregon, except that we have had the vote for twenty years, and it was given to us without our having to fight for it. The Congressional Union has speakers in Idaho now urging us to slaughter the Democrats and free our sisters in the East. How silly that is! Are women in the East so foolish as to be led away by the mere declaration of a candidate, unsupported by his party, that he's personally in favor of a Federal amendment? Woodrow Wilson voted for Suffrage. Has Charles E. Hughes ever voted for Suffrage? Wilson has done everything consistent with a belief in State rights, one of the fundamental principles of Democracy. Suffrage can never win as a partisan issue. Alienate the Democrats of the West and you have killed every chance suffrage has."

Won by Wilson's Speech.

It is admitted by practically all suffragists that their cause has been helped greatly by the speech President Wilson made before the convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association at Atlantic City recently, on Sept. 8th. When the President told them he had "come here to fight with you" the 4000 suffragists gathered in Nixon's Theatre arose and cheered him enthusiastically.

This pledge by the President led Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, to say:

"You touched our hearts and we know our fealty when you said you had come here to fight with us."

"The astonishing thing about this movement," said President Wilson, "is not that it has grown so slowly, but that it has grown so rapidly. * * * I get a little impatient sometimes about the discussion of the channels and methods by which it is to prevail. It is going to prevail, and that is a very superficial and ignorant view of it which attributes it to mere social unrest. It is not merely because the women are discontented, it is because the women have seen visions of duty, and that is something which we not only cannot resist, but, if we be true Americans, we do not wish to resist, * * *

"I have felt as I sat here tonight the wholesome contagion of the occasion. Almost every other time that I ever visited Atlantic City I came to fight somebody. I hardly know how to conduct myself when I have not come to fight somebody, but with somebody.

"I have come to suggest, among other things, that when the forces of nature are steadily working and the tide is rising to meet the moon, you need not be afraid that it will not come to its flood. We feel the tide; we rejoice in the strength of it."

BURBANK OUT FOR WILSON, "THE GREATEST STATESMAN"

Declares his support of President Wilson, Burbank, the horticultural wizard of California, said: "I believe him to be the greatest statesman we have ever had."

Mr. Burbank, the Edison of scientific horticulture, declared that without reserve he endorsed the position announced a week earlier by Thomas A. Edison. Both Burbank and Edison

have been life-long Republicans. Edison put it this way:

"Times are too serious to talk in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. When it's America that is at stake men have got to vote as Americans. A fool or a coward would have had the United States in all sorts of trouble. As it is, we are at peace, the country was never more prosperous, and we have the strength that comes with honor and integrity of purpose."

AN ANTI-CAMPAIGN?

As a candidate Mr. Hughes has not yet come up to expectations. **The trouble is that he has not yet told the American people positively and concretely just what he proposes to do if elected President. The American people want to know what constructive program Mr. Hughes has to offer them.** They demand of a leader a demonstration of leadership. There is a serious danger that the Republican candidate may become an "anti." And it never pays in this world to be an anti-anything.—The Independent.

"What Would You Have Done? The People Have A Right To Know"

—Dayton News.

S. SCOTT BECK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Office—Kent News Building.
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