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For the United States Senate
JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE
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For the House of Representatives
WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE
of Baltimore County

Election
Tuesday, November 7th, 1916

THESE ARE MEN

No finer example of American heroism has ever been displayed than that exhibited at Carrizal by the detachment of troopers of the Tenth Calvary, surrounded by a body of Mexicans almost twice its size. All accounts of the battle prove that every man did his duty. Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair, to use the words of Captain Morey, died "like soldiers and gentlemen." Captain Lewis S. Morey, of troop C, lives, having proved himself a "soldier and a gentleman." No more thrilling story has ever come from any battle scene than that of Captain Morey. His colored subordinates and comrades stood by him in the ditch. He begged and pleaded with them to leave him to his fate, but faithful unto death they were deaf to his entreaties. Only when he ordered as their commander, did these men, trained to obey, without asking "the reason why," ready "to do or die," abandon him. His supreme act of heroism was in that when he comitted to their keeping a letter to his wife, with what seemed to be the last message of love, he gave them his compass to guide them through the trackless desert and aid them in their escape. Little wonder that the released prisoners when they arrived at El Paso, shouted for gladness and shed tears of joy, when they found their loved commander alive. The deed of another unnamed hero, a colored trooper, the deed of a "soldier and a gentleman," must cause the quickening of the heart beat of every man with red blood in his veins and fill with pride at thought of such display of American manhood. Lieutenant Adair, sorely wounded, lying in a ditch of muddy water, into which he must have fallen but for the supporting arms of one of his men, felt that he too must die, he begged his comrade to leave him. The man refused until like Captain Morey, Adair used his authority as an officer and commanded the soldier to leave him to his fate and save himself. Then like Morey's men, this brave fellow obeyed. But looking back he saw the dying officer, the law of humanity and the law of devotion overcame all rules of army discipline, overcame every natural instinct and desire to escape from personal danger, and he returned, again to support the sorely wounded man until he died in his arms. Yes these are men, soldiers, and gentlemen, whose deeds of loving daring thrill every American heart.

W. L. S.

THE BORDER CLIMATE

Much has been said and written of the danger our soldier boys will incur by reason of the torid climate, and the great heat at this season of the year along the Mexican border. It goes without saying that by the climatic conditions they will, especially until they become acclimated, be subjected to much discomfort, and because of the character of the water supply, possibly health will be endangered if great care be not exercised. But so far as the mere matter of heat is concerned, it is doubtful whether they will suffer as much from a temperature of 115 or 120 in the shade as is occasioned here on a humid day in July and August with a temperature of 85 or 90, with the atmosphere laden with moisture.

The writer has considered personal experience of the effect of the extreme heat in our Western prairie country, where the air is perfectly dry and extremely high temperature does not result in great discomfort. For example, in Wichita, Kansas, he was for a short time very much annoyed by a mouse, that did considerable damage to papers in his study. In front of his typewriter desk was a rug. Lifting the edge of the rug one day, he found underneath it the body of the mouse, as dry as a bone, where it had died and its body had become mummified by the dry atmosphere, the air meanwhile being absolutely free from unpleasant odors. On the July morning, 1894, when he preached his last sermon in Abilene, Kansas, in a brick church, surrounded by trees he noticed the thermometer hanging on the Western wall, which had been untouched by the morning sun, and saw that it registered 114. Yet he had conducted the morning service and preached a sermon without the wilting of his collar. In July 1890, the summer of the great hot winds, when all crops were destroyed by the great heat and prairie fires were not unusual in midsummer. With three others he drove in a platform spring wagon, drawn by two horses, in the Cherokee Strip, the Oklahoma Country, and a number of the Indian reservations in the Indian Territory, for over two weeks. The air was dry, that many nights, having driven late until spring or water course, furnishing a fit camping place was found, the putting up of the tent was dispensed with, and the party slept in the open air, with no covering but the starry sky. On the day they left Guthrie starting for their northerly journey at two o'clock in the afternoon, thermometers in the shade recorded 113 degrees. Through such torrid heat, the horses were driven nearly fifty miles a day for sixteen days, unaffected by the high temperature. While our boys will be subjected to many hardships and doubtless dangers, we are glad to be able to reassure their friends that there will be little danger to them from the intense heat, and with the belief that with care they will be protected from many climatic dangers.

W. L. S.

PATRIOTS MAY LOSE THEIR VOTES

The above is the caption of a recent editorial in the Baltimore Sun in which it is stated that Virginia is said to be the only State which has made provision for members of the National Guard voting in the field. At the last session of the Virginia Legislature a law was passed primarily for the benefit of commercial travellers, but including also members of the State militia. Commenting on this action of Virginia, The Sun says:—

"We wish other Legislatures last winter had followed Virginia's example, but without special sessions of their General Assemblies, the troops from every other commonwealth will be disfranchised, unless Congress can find a constitutional way to carry the ballot to the troopers." The editorial further states that "During the Civil War soldiers in the field were allowed to vote, and it seems rather hard that because of their patriotism 100,000 citizens should be deprived of suffrage at so important an election as that of this year. In close States it is conceivable that the result of the Presidential contest might hinge on the absent soldier vote. It is to be regretted that all of us did not have the foresight which Virginia has displayed."

No one can disagree with the main thesis of the Sun's editorial. It is to be more than regretted that these patriots, if detained on the border or in Mexico until November, will lose their opportunity to vote. We, with the Sun, wish it were possible for Congress to find a constitutional way, but so far as our Maryland soldiers are concerned, we fear that it is manifest that there is no such constitutional way. The elective franchise in Maryland, is regulated by the Constitution of Maryland and even Congress cannot interfere with the provisions of her organic law. Article 1, Sec. 1, of the Maryland Constitution provides that "All elections shall be by ballot; and every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, who has been a resident of the State for one year, and of the Legislative District of Baltimore City, or of the county, in which he may offer to vote, for six months preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote, IN THE WARD OR ELECTION DISTRICT IN WHICH HE RESIDES, at all elections hereafter to be held in this State. Even the Congress of the United States, we think, has no power to give an elector, even in such emergency as this, the right to vote elsewhere than in his ward or election district.

As to the Sun's other suggestion that this privilege might be granted by a special session of the Legislature or could have been provided for by former Legislatures in anticipation of the condition that now exists, we fear that so far as Maryland is concerned the same provision of the Maryland Constitution would preclude such action. In Virginia it has been done by the Legislature. In New York it might or may yet be done by a special session. We have not at hand a copy of the Virginia Constitution, but the following from the Constitution of New York shows how that State in its organic law has provided for just such emergency. The New York Constitution says on this subject:

Article 2, section 2. "Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days and an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to a vote of the people, PROVIDED THAT IN TIME OF WAR NO ELECTOR IN THE ACTUAL MILITARY SERVICE OF THE STATE, OR OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE ARMY OR THE NAVY THEREOF, SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF HIS VOTE BY REASON OF HIS ABSENCE FROM SUCH ELECTION DISTRICT: AND THE LEGISLATURE SHALL HAVE POWER TO PROVIDE THE MANNER IN WHICH AND THE TIME AND PLACE AT WHICH SUCH ABSENT ELECTORS MAY VOTE, AND FOR THE RETURN AND CANVASS OF THEIR VOTES IN THE ELECTION DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY MAY RESPECTIVELY RESIDE.

It would be well if the constitutions of every State were to be amended on this point to correspond with that of New York, and if the Legislatures of all the States would enact laws in keeping with the constitutional provision.

The whole question of the soldiers' vote was thoroughly thrashed out in the civil war, in connection with the election of 1864. In Minnesota, New York, Connecticut and West Virginia proxy voting was allowed, in Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, Vermont, Michigan, Kentucky, Kansas, Maine, California, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, the vote was cast in the field. Indiana, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Oregon and Massachusetts made no provision for the soldiers' vote. The total vote was very small, due to many difficulties of counting and collecting the ballots. In the case of those States that made no provision for the soldier vote, the Federal Government made it as easy as possible for as many of their soldiers as possible to return to their homes on furlough for the election. Maryland soldiers in the field had the opportunity to vote in the field for or against the adoption of the Constitution of 1864. This right was given them by resolution of the Constitutional Convention, that framed that Constitution.

The subsequent fate of this legislation is given as follows in "VOTING IN THE FIELD," an interesting study of this phase of the civil war, by Josiah H. Benton, quoted in a recent issue of the New York Times, as follows:—

"It thus appears that the legislation for soldiers' voting was limited to the time of the civil war in Ohio and Connecticut, and in Kentucky it was adopted only for one election, and that in California the legislation was declared unconstitutional; that the legislation was regarded as temporary and repealed or omitted from subsequent codifications of the statutes in Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Vermount, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Maryland, and Illinois—ten States. And that it now exists only in Michigan, Kansas, Maine, New York, Nevada, and Rhode Island."

If Benton's statements are correct, it would appear that the soldiers of the last named six States may have the opportunity to vote away from home, but we fear that our boys from Maryland must make that additional sacrifice, foregoing a privilege which men such as they must count among the highest rights of American citizenship.

W. L. S.

NOT THE ONLY ISSUE

"Americanism" and "Preparedness" are paramount issues of the present Presidential campaign and in view of their transcendent importance it is possible that it is an issue of equal moment. That issue is "Protection." It is true that this is necessarily included in both the others. That America may be prepared for the conditions that must confront her in the commercial and manufacturing world when the great war in Europe is over she must return to a tariff system that will protect American industries against the influx of cheap european products which must follow the close of the conflict. Even now the Nation is suffering the baneful effects of a lowering of the tariff. Expenses have increased to such abnormal proportions that there must be a revolt of the voters against the present Democratic administration and the Democratic party because of the terrible burden of taxes imposed upon the people. They were pleased to call it a war tax, when in very truth it was a tax made necessary by the extravagance of the Democratic party, and with the tariff removed would have been necessary, war or no war. According to the current issue of Leslie's Weekly, one of the oldest if not the oldest publications of its character, which by the way unqualifiedly and earnestly is supporting the Republican platform and the candidacy of Mr. Hughes, Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, says that about 13,000 new offices have been created by the present administration, with an enormous increase of government expenditures. He points out that the appropriations of the present Democratic Congress will amount to $1,500,000,000, over and above what has now become necessary in view of the Mexican situation. This is the largest sum ever appropriated by any Congress in time of peace. Senator Penrose, who is a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate, says that the government will soon be taking one-quarter of the income of every well-to-do man; and warns the people to prepare for the worst. Leslie's adds that aside from doubling the income tax there are to be taxes on inheritances, munitions, increased taxes on many commodities, and a levy on the attendance at moving pictures and other forms of entertainment, and says that the Republican party in the coming campaign must show the voters that these heavy taxes could be avoided by a tariff that would give protection to American industries and American wages, increasing prosperity and at the same time relieving the people from excessive taxation.

W. L. S.

A DIFFICULT TASK

The Danger in Broadening the Definition of Religion

It is generally conceded at the present time that religion has reference to one's whole life—every day in the week and in every thought, aim and deed—that every day is the Lord's Day and that everything is Holy if man will but leave it so. Everything is sacred but sin.

This is a much broader conception than was formerly held. To many people, religion has been an experience set apart from daily life. Work and workship have been considered alien. Few have considered their daily acts as expressions of religion and to "workship by work" has not been a part of the common philosophy of life.

But in the mind of the outsider, the man who with-holds his support from the church, is found a deep conviction that religion "prefers to have men and women only in the posture of prayer." This is an arraignment, in his opinion, for he frankly believes that the work of the world demands action, and to him the church has been an organization on the job only two hours a week. That he is allowed to hold this misconception of the function of the church has been largely due to the divided condition of the church itself, and its consequent ineffectiveness and weakness.

"Jesus worshipped in the temple on the Sabbath and during the week went about doing good. And if any part of His work we were more incidental than the other it was his preaching," a well known minister has said. "We are realizing more and more that the measure of usefullness of any church today lies not in its building, its music, its ritual, or even the eloquence or popularity of its minister, but in its service to the community. It must work toward the raising of moral standards, creating a spirit of friendliness and neighborliness, eradication of class lines, and in elevating the political, educational and social ideals of the community. None of these can be done satisfactorily by operating on the Sabbath only. Manifestly the rural church is being challenged as never before to make its organization a "working organization."

A CAUTION

But let it not be thought for a moment that "worship" is left out of this new scheme of things. On the contrary, "Worship" from being hedged in and proscribed as praying, psalm-siging, etc., in a church building, has come into a larger and fuller importance. To work at anything which will better the human race, with that thot in view, mind you, is "worship." It is "loving service" as well as praise. God's will for man embraces his growth toward perfection in body, mind and spirit and he who works for any one of these should do so worshipfully, as a co-worker who loves both God and man.

THE DANGER

But a danger lurks within. Many people who regularly go to church as a religious obligation and who hold the church as a Holy Place in their memeory and its services as religious expressions, are bewildered by the demand that their homes, their farms, and their offices be considered as holy and that every day and hour be one of worship "thru work." In fact some have hypnotized themselves and confused themselves so in dividing things into sacred and secular that they are akin to the murderer who postponed a murder because religious scruples would not allow it on Good Friday.

The church thru its services is an end, but still more largely, it is a means to an end. It should be a power-house, giving the stimulus of God's will to all who come. We should go often to be re-charged. But thru the rest of the week we should put that power to "work-worship." As one minister put it recently—"You get a new supply of ammunition—you load up your gun each Sunday so that you can go out and fight sin and ignorance the rest of the week." It might be added that much amunition is carried out and never used.

When the indifferent realize that their church is a "Power House," that its object is to furnish the current with which to build up a happy community, they will join forces with it. This is demonstrated in thousands of flourishing churches. Their number gives hope and encouragement. The Country Life Movement can help them but little. However, it can help numerous other communities thru a ministry which has caught the vision and prepared for a difficult leadership.

THE TASK

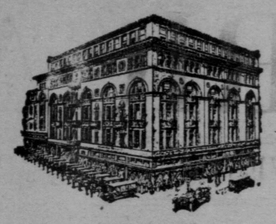
The difficult task of the minister will be to broaden the conception of the function of the church so as to win the millions who ask for a "Power House" church and at the same time hold those who feel that such a procedure leads to worldliness. There must be no maudlin, half baked rhapsodizing over social service to the exclusion of the spiritual message to the individual. The ministers work will always be the preaching of the gospel. In flourishing well organized communities, that will be a chief and all important duty. But in less fortunate neighborhoods he must concern himself with whatever is necesssary to make the community what it should be.

THE CLEARING HOUSE

A Country Life Conference is soon to be held at the Maryland State College of Agricultural with the purpose of working out a program for the country church, and of putting every minister into touch with what has been and is being done by others.

The ministers themselves thru their "Maryland Country Life School and Conference" have charge of it. A limited number of laymen can be accommodated. Anyone interested may obtain full information by writing the Secretary of the Country Life School and conference, College Park, Md.

Howard Truesdals came all the way from Mexico, Missouri, recently to enlist in the United States Marine Corps at its local recruiting station. "Do you want to enlist to go to Mexico?" Sergeant Turin of the marines asked the recruit. "No," was the reply, "I want to enlist to get away from there." All of which goes to prove that Truesdale has little regard for the libel laws and the pretty and thriving seat of Audrain county which he claims as his home.



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