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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

HUGHES AND THE WOMEN

In an interview in last Sunday's Baltimore American, Mrs. Edna Latimer, one of Baltimore's leading suffragists, forcefully tells why the women of the United States are favoring the election of Charles Evans Hughes as President of the United States. Among other things she said "The women of the country are looking for a general betterment of conditions, and Mr. Hughes will be the right man for the right place. He has proven himself a man of integrity, honor and ability. His record in New York State was politically clean." Mrs. Latimer, who started this week for Nevada, where she will canvas every county of the State in her automobile, which she will take with her from Baltimore declared that women will do everything in their power to defeat Mr. Wilson, declaring that he has utterly failed in Mexico, that his foreign policy has been weak and vacillating, and that his administration has broken all records for extravagance and inefficiency.

She further declared that the President has set himself in opposition to the desires and ambitions of the women enrolled under the suffarge banner, and said that while his opposition is frank, the reasons given for that opposition are most inconsistent. She said "Mr. Wilson has, of course, the right to be opposed to equal suffrage or the maintainance of that doctrine as a national issue, but if he wishes his position to inspire respect, it should at least show sincerity." She then characterized the President's statement that he opposes womans' suffrage because his party platform did not declare for it as obviously insincere, declaring that no president has ever violated so many party pledges as he and none has ever manifested such utter disregard for the will of the Democratic masses as expressed in their platform.

She charges that his second excuse offered is equally unconvincing, when he says that he cannot dictate to his party, although he has done so on numerous occasions, notably when he insisted on the passage of the Child Labor Bill, as she puts it "solely to get the good side of the women, whom he knew were going to fight him this Fall.

In speaking of Mr. Hughes' attitude on the question, she characterized it as original as statesmanlike, and praised him for his courage in dealing with the question frankly and fearlessly, at whatever cost to himself. She said "Politicians for many years dodged the issue, side stepped it, evaded it and resorted to all sorts of familiar tricks to keep from committing themselves. This way of treating a question does not appeal to Mr. Hughes. He finds that it is a continual source of agitation, of turmoil, of needless foment, and he therefore urges that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the various States so that the matter will be settled once for all."

This is the reason that Mr. Hughes has the confidence of the masses, both men and women, that he is not a trimmer, positive, fearless, outspoken. It is not entirely a question whether they fully agree with him in all his positions, but that they know that once having taken a position after due consideration he will adhere to it, not shifting like the vane of a weathercock in every passing breeze. This the reason why he will receive the support of the National Woman's Party, and the influential support of the host of women in the States in which women have not yet been granted the suffrage, who are uniting in the Woman's Hughes Alliance.

There are twelve States that have granted the right of suffrage to women. In these States there are 4,165,000 women voters and 91 electoral votes. These 91 electoral votes will go far toward the defeat of Mr. Wilson, and there is little doubt but that oll of them will be in the Republican column in November.

W. L. S.

THE THREATENED STRIKE

It may be and it is devoutly hoped that it will be that before these words appear in print some means may have been found to avert the threatened railroad strike, which is scheduled to take place next Monday. At this time, notwithstanding the fact that all efforts at mediation on the part of President Wilson appear to have failed, it is impossible for the public to believe that some agreement will not be reached before the hour set for the calling out of the railroad employees. It is not merely a question of the rights of the railroads and their employees, but of every public interest. It is hard to comprehenl where benefit will be derived by any such a strike as is threatened, involving millions of railroad men and more millions of other workers. It is a little difficult for the public to find any ground for sympathy with the railroad employees in their present demands. What are the facts in the controversy? In brief the railroads say that the men demand 10 hours pay for eight hours' work, with time and a half for overtime. It is said that this would mean an addition of from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 to the payroll. It is also claimed by the railroads that only 18 per cent of the employees make this demand and that they are already the highest paid men in the service, receiving 28 per cent of all the wages paid. It is said that wages average as follows: — engineers, $1750; conductors, $1500; firemen, $1030; brakemen, $1000. The railroads also claim that wages have steadily increased since 1900, when they absorbed 38.8 per cent of gross earnings, to 45.3 per cent in 1914. To this contention of the railroads that the present demands are not so much for an eight hour day as for increased pay, the four brotherhoods reply that their demand is simply for shorter hours, and that the penalty of time and a half for over time is merely demanded to prevent overtime work.

The railroad brotherhoods accepted President Wilson's good offices in an effort to reach a solution of the difficulties. Mr. Wilson committed himself to the principle of the tight hour day which they demanded, and sought to persuade the railroads to accept the demand. The railroads came back with the suggestion of a reasonable plan. They did not object to the eight hour day, so much as the wage increase. They proposed to grant a "basic eight-hour day," and make a fair trial of the principle subject to the determination of an arbitration board which should decide whether the resultant wage increase should be granted. The order would take effect from the beginning of the arbitration, and the railroads would set aside a fund to pay the increase should the decision go against them. The railroads declared themselves willing to accept the Interstate Commerce Commission as the arbitration board, of that the President should name a board of arbitrators. This looks like the fairest kind of a proposition, but the brotherhoods refuse to arbitrate. The conditions proposed by the railroad presidents are so reasonable they offer to the men so large a part of their demand at once and the practical certainty of obtaining substantially the rest of it by an impartial arbitration. We believe at this writing that the brotherhood chiefs will see it this way before Monday and that no strike orders that have been promulgated will be recalled, and that there will be no strike. Whatever the result of the present controversy, it is up to Congress to frame at once a compulsory arbitration law to which all public servants and their employees in future must submit, that a recurrence of such a condition as now prevails can never again occur.

W. L. S.

FOOLING THE FARMER

The Democratic Press has had much to say recently in praise of the new rural credits law, and some Democratic papers have even been trying to fool the farmers into voting for Mr. Wilson's re-election by crediting him with its passage. Some even go farther and tell the farmers who now are renters what a blessing he has conferred upon them by making it easy for them to borrow money to buy farms of their own.

As a matter of fact, under the rural credits law, no farmer who is now plowing rented land will find it any easier to borrow a dollar than before the passage of the law. As Leslie's Weekly puts it: "Under the passage of the law, any farmer who owns his own home may mortgage it. Probably he should feel grateful that the new law does not take from him any of the privileges he formerly enjoyed."

As we see it Leslie's is right. Under the new law, we cannot see wherein the farmer's privileges are increased.

The act as we understand it, and as it is explained by the Agricultural Department is for the purpose of fostering agricultural prosperity by enabling farmers to borrow money on farm mortgage security at a reasonable rate of interest and for relatively long periods. It provides for the designation of twelve land banks, located in various sections of the United States. But, as one of our exchanges puts it "the basis of these banks is the co-operative organizations of farmers which will pass upon the credit of those who seek loans." No farmer can borrow unless he is a shareholder. In communities like Carroll, with its many banks, always ready to accommodate our farmers, who have unincumbered farm property, we cannot see wherein any farmer is benefited by an institution in which he must become a shareholder before he can become a borrower. There are few communities in the United Sstates in which farmers do not already have ample opportunity to borrow on mortgage on reasonable terms. This is certainly true in this county, where our banks never refuse to let a good borrower have a mortgage loan on long time and at from five and a half to six percent interest. Of course he must be good and his security must be good. Even the rural credits law cannot make a good borrower out of a poor one. From the best information obtainable, we believe that there are few communities that will be benefited by the new law. It is said that the insurance companies seek this class of loans for investment, and prefer long term loans, and that of the funds of the insurance companies $646,961,371.00 are invested in farm mortgages at an average rate of 5.55 per cent.

W. L. S.

WHO'S TO BLAME

Some weeks ago, when it was found that the services of the National Guard would probably not be needed in Mexico, the War Department issued its order No. 20, directing that all national guardsmen having dependent families should be notified that upon proper application they would be permitted to return to their homes to take up he support of those dependent upon them. It is understood that such application has been made by a number of members of Company H and of the First Regiment Band, and that each of these applications have been verified by from two to four representative citizens of Carroll county. The people of this county almost to a man are in thorough sympathy with these men who have dependent families in their desire to come home and take up their duties here. The issuing of Order No. 20 was a clear indication of the view of the Government that men with dependent families should not be forced to remain in the service against their will, and in fact that it was the judgment of the War Department that their duty is not in training camps on the border, but at home with their families. The order meant this or nothing. If the War Department was sincere in the issuing of the order, the question is being asked why are not the applications that have been made acted upon favorably? Why the delay? Who is responsible for holding them up?

W. L. S.

BELT-PARISH REUNION

For the eighteenth time the members of the Belt-Parish Association assembled at Emory Grove Camp-meeting grounds, August 24, 1916.

A spirit of good cheer and happiness seemed to prevail throughout the whole day.

The president, Mr. John D. Belt, of this city, presided.

The meeting was opened with a short devotional service conducted by Rev. J. H. Ness, of Manchester, Md.

The following program was rendered: Address, by the president; piano solo, Miss Eurith Marshall; greetings, Rev. J. H. Ness.

A short memorial service was held for the three members of the association who have passed away within the year.

After the announcements of the nominating committee the meeting adjourned for social hour.

Some enjoyed the day as a picnic and sixty were served with a bountiful dinner at the Emory Grove Hotel, Mr. Geo. B. Taylor, Jr., manager, to whom the association returns thanks.

The Cradle Roll parade from the Hill Top headed by the oldest and youngest members of the association —the oldest having been Mr. F. Asbury Belt, of Washington, D. C., and Master Preston Blizzard, great nephew of Mr. F. A. Belt, and son of Mr. Harry Blizzard, of Hampstead, Md.

There were about seventy-five in line and all sang "Onward Christian Soldiers," while marching.

The exercise by the children was the song, "Help Somebody Today"; recitation, Leola Blizzard; recitation, Raymond Wagner; recitation Goldeth Ruth Armacost; recitation, Francis McAnully, Jr.; recitation, "Pa's Boy," John Hess Belt; recitation, Mary Belt; reading, Alsie Pumphrey.

After the close of this exercise the children engaged in various sorts of games out on the lawn.

The business meeting followed at which time it was decided to send flowers to a member of the association now in Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore—to let her know that she was not forgotten by them.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted. The following officers were elected for one year: Mr. John D. Belt, president, Westminster, Md; 1st vice-president, Mr. Harry E. Belt; 2nd vice-president, Mr. Samuel W. Belt; 3rd vice-president, Mr. Clarence Lytle; 4th vice-president, Mr. Arthur W. Nagle; 5th vice-president, Mrs. Robert P. Mason; secretary, Miss Lint C. Belt; treasurer, Mr. Geo. W. Belt; statistician, Miss E. V. Belt; Cradle Roll superintendent, Mrs. John D. Belt; assistant Cradle Roll superintendent, Miss Warren Cole; executive committee, Mrs. John D. Belt, chairman; Dr. A. R. Middleton, Miss Annie E. Belt; Mr. Chas. E. Belt, Mrs. Nellie Hart; choir director, Miss Warren Cole.

The violin solo by Miss Eurith Marshall, also the solo and readings by Mrs. Chas. B. Rever, were much enjoyed.

The closing prayer by the president and song, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," closed a day long to be remembered by the Belt-Parish families.

IF THE TRAINS STOPPED RUN-

What would happen in case of a general and prolonged railroad strike? Evidently the American people would be up against one of the greatest practical exigencies that a civilized society ever confronted.

But human ingenuity has marvelous gifts of meeting such situations. There would be a few weeks of chaos. But the American people are resourceful. They would immediately set themselves to work to devise substitute systems of transportation.

As the pending controversies relate only to freight traffic, it has been said that passenger business would not be much interfered with. But it would be a mistake to keep men busy running passenger trains who would be needed in the more vital work of handling freight.

Half of the passenger traffic could stop without doing any very serious harm. People could take their outings at home. Suburban dwellers could depend on trolleys and jitneys. Business men could use the telephone. As the mail trains would probably be kept running, letters and circulars could serve. The tendency it to give traveling salesmen compact territory to cover. The greater part of them could make their routes by automobile.

The stoppage of freight trains would paralyze all industry. Food distribution today is an amazingly complex machine. The breaking down of the system means famine in a few days. At all hazarde public sentiment would demand that the freight business must be maintained.

The calamity is so great as to be almost unthinkable. Yet it may take some such disaster to arouse public disaster to arouse public sentiment to the need for some system for settling labor disputes. The uffering of a strike might be worth while, if it could be settled once for all that neither labor unions nor corporations own the whole United States, and that neither has any right to inflict suffering on the public in order to gain their own ends.

CLOTHES AND WORK

The demand among a certain type of men for clean handed polite jobs is often commented upon. They will accept low pay if the work seems of a gentlemanly type where they can keep their cuffs clean. They dislike plunging into the vital processes of a factory. They would have to wear overalls.

That there are some women who entertain similar ideas was suggested by the remark of a fashionable dressmaker the other day. She does business in a good sized city, employing some 15 girls.

"They come to the shop" she said, "in delicate light gowns. These would be appropriate to attend afternoon tea in. But they do not fit in my business. The girls often have to work on dark colored cloth with lint or coloring matter that rubs off. They kick at using such material. But I have to wear dark clothes myself, in which I can handle anything. Also their hands are so carefully manicured that they don't like to get them soiled."

Probably these girls desire to appear on the streets as if they were ladies of leisure. If they dressed like working girls they might meet some of their swell friends.

The majority of business girls have no such false affectations. They go to their work simply dressed, seeking to avoid rather than draw attention. But there are others who are affected by the wealth and false standards of the times. Their work is not their first aim in life. Their hearts are set on attracting attention, getting ahead socially, becoming inimate with "Society people."

Young women of this type defeat their own ends. They are disliked by their employers and are accepted only for lack of more efficient service. They get few advances in wages, and when there is a chance for promotion, they are passed by.

UNITED STATES ARMY SERVICE

What will become of the National Guard when it is released from border service? Many reports agree that the boys will resign by the thousands. They have done their duty. It will be some one else's turn then. "Let George do it." Who can blame them?

If this is the case, it will then be more than ever necessary to make United States army service more attractive. But enlistments have been coming hard. Many of our leading citizens deplore this apparent lack of patriotism.

Yet to a man of ambition and spirit, $15 a month, even with board and clothes, does not look very rosy. Every one would like to encourage enlistments. The recruiting offices have pretty pictures showing the pleasant side of army life. But $15 a month doesn't compete with present wage levels. Particularly if a man has a little family.

A certain type of men will always be attracted into the army no matter what the pay. To fellows liking adventure it seems attractive. But after a year tending the lawns at some army post, the romance all fades out. Patrolling the cactus plains of the border would seem little better. There is a chance down there of course that one could pot a Mexican. But not much satisfaction in playing an opponent so ignorant of the rules of the game.

Army life will attract solid, substantial, persevering fellows, when a living chance is offered. And not much before. The army needs something beside mere rovers. It needs men who will stick right to it, with the hope of working up at least to the lower commands which are fairly well paid. But Uncle Sam will have to "loosen up" a bit to get them

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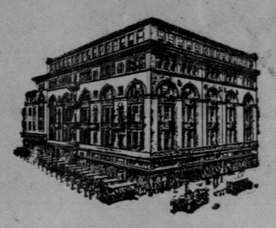

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