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DEMOCRATIC ADVOCATE.

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BATTLE OF THE BALLOTS

REPUBLICAN POLICIES AGAIN ENDORSED BY LARGE MAJORITY

Voters Apparently Satisfied With Existing Conditions

The latest returns show that Mr. Bryan carries Maryland by nearly 300 majority, electing 7 of the Democratic electors, while the first man on the Republican ticket is probably elected by a small majority. This is a duplication of the result four years ago, when Parker got 7 and Roosevelt 1 of the electors from this State.

In the light of the latest returns it seems that Judge Taft will have at least 300 electoral votes. He has carried nearly every doubtful State in the country and will have a popular plurality estimated at a little more than 1,000,000 votes.

The Republican party, according to the latest figures, loses 17 members of Congress, but still retains control of the House of Representatives by a comfortable working majority. It is estimated the Republicans will have 206 members of the next House and the Democrats, 166. To control the body 196 votes are necessary. This estimate is given with Congressional districts still to hear from. These may increase the Democratic membership, but will not affect the situation in the House so far as the control of that body is concerned. The Senate, of course, remains Republican.

The Fight in Maryland.

The figures of the State are full of surprises. It does not amaze any well-posted person that Maryland should have been close, as the situation here was such as to convince everyone except enthusiasts on both sides that it was a neck-and-neck fight, but it is the remarkable changes in the different Congressional districts that have made the politicians on both sides "sit up and take notice."

Weeks ago it was apparent that the Democrats in the counties were united for Bryan, and that the real battle ground was in Baltimore. Bryan, it was realized, could not carry the city unless he received the support of practically 70 per cent. of the labor vote, regardless of party affiliation, and the returns show that this was not given to him.

Very Little Corruption.

In looking at the result, and for the time leaving aside the question of the strength of Bryan or Taft with the people, it seems as if two important factors in Maryland are the Corrupt Practices act, which applies to the whole State, and the absence of sample ballots in those counties of the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland where the Wilson ballot law is in effect.

It was not only the existence of the law, but the vigorous and earnest way in which Governor Crothers went about its enforcement that made the election singularly free from vote buying or selling.

Lewis' Game Fight.

An analysis of the figures of the last election shows some astonishing gains for Bryan in heavy Republican strongholds, the most striking being the vote in Allegany county, which four years ago gave Roosevelt nearly 1900 plurality and is the heaviest and most reliable Republican county in the State. This time it gives Taft but 390 plurality and is carried by the Democratic candidate for Congress—David J. Lewis—by a decisive vote.

This was one of the big surprises of the election in Maryland—the sensational run made by Mr. Lewis and the narrow margin by which Col. Geo. A. Pearre, the Republican candidate, is returned to Congress. Not only did Mr. Lewis carry Allegany county, but he got the record-breaking majority of 890 in Montgomery county and ran in a way that exceeded the expectations of his most sanguine supporters. In all the district Garrett county was the only one which did not show a Republican slump and in which Col. Pearre was not knifed. Lewis ran ahead of Bryan everywhere but Bryan ran several thousand votes better in the district than he ever did before. When it is remembered that two years ago Pearre carried this district by practically 5,000, and that this time he wins by 498, it can be realized just what kind of a fight Lewis made.

Pulled Pearre Through.

Garrett and Frederick pulled Pearre through, but Lewis, comes out of the contest with all the glory and the satisfaction of having made as good a fight against overwhelming odds as has ever been made in Maryland. Part of his big vote in Allegany is said to be due to his strength among the miners. Lewis ran several hundred ahead of Bryan in Montgomery, but this is said to have been due not only to Pearre's enemies, but to the number of Republican Federal officeholders who live in the county and who voted for Taft and Lewis.

Pearre's enemies slaughtered him in his own county of Allegany. Many Republicans voted for and worked for his opponent, and he failed to get the usual Democratic vote with which he has been accustomed to make up for his Republican cut.

The Democratic leaders in the county this time are greatly interested in the re-election of Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd, of the Court of Appeals, next year. Pearre is opposed to Judge Boyd, and, it is known, intends to make a fight against him. It has been said and was charged in the campaign that he, himself, expected to be a candidate agianst Judge Boyd. The Democratic leaders realize that if they beat him in Allegany this time it would knock him out of the Judgeship fight next year. Accordingly, the fight made for Lewis in Allegany county was twice as aggressive as usual, and he also had the advantage of the support of all of Judge Boyd's Republican friends, who saw the politics of defeating Pearre in the county.

In Washington county the Republicans were also disappointed at the slump in their vote. While they carried the county for Taft and Pearre, the majorities are so small as to be almost a Democratic victory. It is said that many of the Dunkards in the county, who usually vote the Republican ticket, voted for Bryan because of their admiration for him as a preacher.

Taken all in all, Lewis made a great, game fight and came pretty close to making good what he said to Chairman Vandiver two months ago.

"You do not believe it, but I will carry Allegany county and I believe I can carry the district."

Mudd's Narrow Escape.

Another Republican Congressman and leader who pulls through by the skin of his teeth is Congressman Sydney E. Mudd. Last week some friends of Mr. Mudd remarked: "Sydney looks worried." The result in his district proves that he had every reason to be. His plurality in the Fifth district is 354, compared to 3,393, which he received two years ago. Also Mr. Mudd received the jolt in the places where he least expected it. He had every reason to think that he was in danger from the city end of his district, as here was the chance of Collector Stone and the city organization people to "sandbag" him, and here also was the stronghold of the Federation of Labor, which so warmly espoused the cause of the Democratic candidate, George M. Smith, two years ago and succeeded in turning a Mudd majority in these wards of 1200 into a Smith majority of 503. It was in the city wards that it was believed Captain Smith had his chance. Two years ago Mudd made up for the city's defection by getting huge majorities in the county end of his district—1,382 from Anne Arundel, 738 from Prince George's and 1,048 from Charles. His total majority was 3,393.

This time for some unaccountable reason Smith's vote shrunk considerably in the city end of the district, but gained tremendously in the counties. Instead of 503 in the city he gets 150 majority. It is said that this is due the fact that the laboring men did not make the house-to-house fight for him they did two years ago and also because a lot of them voted for Bryan and Kern and for nothing else, neglecting to mark for the Congressman at all.

Where Smith surprised not only Mudd but the Democratic State managers and politicians generally, was in Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties. Dr. George Wells, the Anne Arundel leader, had his shoulder to the wheel and had promised the county for both Bryan and Smith. The result shows that he knew what he was talking about and that he "delivered the goods." Bryan's majority in Anne Arundel is 428; Smith's is 360. This is the county Mudd carried in 1906 by 1,382. In Prince George's county Mudd's 738 shrunk to 9, and Bryan carried the county by 34. A similar shrinkage is shown in Charles county, which two years ago gave him 1,048 and this time gives him 681, and also in St. Mary's and Calvert counties, although not to the extent of the others.

Anyhow, Smith, while not elected, has wiped out Mudd's big plurality of two years ago and left him a margin so small as to take some of the starch out of those who have looked upon Mudd as invincible in the district. Captain Smith has shown that Mudd can be beaten, and that had his own vote not fallen off in the city he would have beaten him this time.

The lesson the Democrats have drawn from the figures in both Fifth and Sixth districts is that neither one of them is to be classed hereafter as hopelessly Republican and that neither Mudd nor Pearre is to be regarded as beyond reach. Unquestionably the lack of sample ballots in the Fifth district was responsible for a good deal of Mudd's loss of votes. All of his counties, except Howard, are under the Wilson ballot law, and there is in his district an exceedingly large number of illiterate negro voters. These have generally to be instructed how to mark the ballot through the sample ballots. These were not available this time as before and the consequence is that more negroes than usual were unable to vote properly.

Covington's victory is a remarkable one and went far beyond the expectations of his friends. Those who knew the real situation on the Eastern Shore had been confident for some weeks that Mr. Covington's fight was won and that he would be elected by a majority that would leave no doubt and no room for a contest, but that he would get 2,872 plurality and that he would carry eight of the nine counties on the Eastern Shore, insluding Dorchester and Talbott, was not anticipated by either Mr. Covington or his friends or the Democratic leaders. It went beyond what they claimed by a long way.

Covington's success and his almost phenomenal plurality are due principally to two things—his own aggressive, capable and vigorous fight and, second, the fact that "Uncle Bill" was unable to "open his barrel." From the start the only thing Covington and his friends were afraid of was that Jackson would again put into the district, despite the Corrupt Practices act, so many thousands of dollars that the district would be swamped with money. They determined to prevent this, if possible. Mr. Covington, in his speech accepting the nomination, made the Corrupt Practices act the keynote of his campaign. The Democratic State's Attorneys responded to his call. Governor Crothers sent his secret service men down on the Shore, and even if "Uncle Bill" had intended to "open his barrel" he certainly abandoned the idea. Some money, it is claimed, was put out by the Republicans, but anything like a repetition of Mr. Jackson's campaign two years ago was made impossible, and, in consequence, Covington swept the district.

Of course, the absence of sample ballots helped him, too, and he had the advantage of having more of the big guns of the party on the stump in his district than any of the other candidates. His victory, however, is chiefly due to his own efforts and he made a campaign unprecedented on the Eastern Shore for activity and thoroughness.

Covington not only carried Wicomico—the home county of Mr. Jackson—but his own county of Talbott, which is normally Republican by several hundred, and Dorchester, the home of Mr. P. L. Goldsborough, who managed Mr. Jackson's fight for him, and which had been expected to give 600 for Jackson. Governor Crothers' home county of Cecil gave Covington a plurality of 574 and gave Bryan 519. The Governor was deeply interested in both Bryan and Covington and did all in his power to elect both. While Covington ran ahead of Bryan in all of the counties, this was to have been expected, and Bryan received from the Eastern Shore district a plurality that exceeded any claimed for him at State headquarters during the campaign.

Democrats look upon Covington as having "redeemed" the Eastern Shore and are confidently claiming that it means that this district will continue to send Democrats to Congress and to elect Democrats to State offices. It is said that the farmers almost to a man on the shore voted for Bryan. The efforts of the Republicans to win over the oyster vote does not seem to have been successful and all over the shore the Democrats made gains. Somerset, while not going Democratic, gave less Republican majority than had been expected.

Second Congressional District.

In this district the vote of Congressman Talbott went beyond what had been claimed for him by his friends. He got more in Harford and Carroll counties than he had expected. He fell off slightly in Baltimore county, but gained greatly over the Garrett vote of two years ago in the two city wards. Talbott's plurality in the district is 2,488, which is more than twice that he received two years ago. It is a crushing defeat for Mr. Garrett, as the fight against Mr. Talbott this time was the most bitter and bruising that has ever been made against him. His increased majority also shows that he suffered very little from the attacks of Wm. H. Anderson, agent of the Anti-Saloon League, who was violently opposed to Mr. Talbott and stumped the district against him.

Official Returns For Carroll County.

Districts.	Taneytown, 1st precinct	Taneytown, 2nd precinct	Uniontown, 1st precinct	Uniontown, 2d precinct	Myers	Woolery's, 1st precinct	Woolery's, 2d precinct	Freedom, 1st precinct	Freedom, 2d precinct	Manchester, 1st precinct	Manchester, 2d precinct	Westminster, 1st precinct	Westminster, 2d precinct	Westminster, 3rd precinct	Westminster, 4th precinct	Hampstead	Franklin	Middleburg	New Windsor	Union Bridge	Mt. Airy	Total
Presidential Electors.																						
John A. Robinson, Rep.	210	199	168	138	138	95	112	250	189	82	106	111	177	171	204	191	155	169	191	192	158	3406
Albert G. Towers, Rep.	206	194	163	136	137	94	110	241	183	79	106	111	177	168	202	189	153	169	191	190	152	3351
Robert S. Adkins, Rep.	206	194	165	136	137	94	110	241	182	79	106	111	177	169	201	190	153	168	188	189	152	3348
Luther Kemp, Rep.	206	194	168	136	137	94	111	240	182	79	106	113	177	168	201	190	153	168	186	189	153	3351
Joseph Brooks, Rep.	207	194	164	136	137	94	110	240	182	79	106	111	177	169	202	189	153	168	189	189	153	3349
Millard F. Burgess, Rep.	206	194	165	136	137	94	110	241	184	79	106	111	177	170	203	190	154	168	188	190	154	3357
J. Webb Thomas, Rep.	206	195	165	136	137	94	111	240	183	79	106	112	177	171	203	191	153	168	187	189	153	3356
Morses Bomberger, Rep.	207	193	167	136	137	95	110	241	185	80	106	111	177	169	202	191	154	168	187	190	152	3358
James Enos Ray, Dem.	90	104	95	114	282	160	140	260	160	281	279	164	175	169	182	292	140	74	203	125	152	3641
James W. Denny, Dem.	93	104	98	114	284	164	141	261	160	282	281	165	175	170	183	298	141	76	205	127	154	3676
Edwin H. Brown, Jr., Dem.	89	104	96	114	282	163	140	259	157	281	279	164	174	169	182	293	140	74	202	125	152	3639
John F. Williams, Dem.	89	104	96	114	282	162	140	259	157	281	279	164	175	169	182	294	140	74	203	125	152	3641
Hampson H. Biedler, Dem.	89	104	96	114	282	163	140	259	158	281	279	165	174	169	182	294	140	74	201	125	152	3641
John Charles Linthicum, Dem.	89	104	96	114	281	162	140	259	156	281	279	164	174	169	183	294	140	74	201	125	152	3637
William H. Hellen, Dem.	90	105	96	114	282	162	140	259	158	281	279	164	174	169	181	295	140	74	201	125	153	3642
Charles H. Conley, Dem.	90	106	96	114	282	164	140	261	157	281	279	164	175	169	181	294	140	74	205	125	152	3649
For Congress.																						
Robert Garrett, Rep.	199	179	155	122	137	90	108	240	175	73	90	95	144	149	173	198	149	155	178	173	160	3142
Joshua Frederick C. Talbott, Dem.	92	106	95	112	272	134	135	213	151	270	268	166	184	171	188	277	127	72	182	124	146	3485

We select the finest one in our flock for Carroll County.

Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, looks like a rising sun. A Democrat who can carry his State three times in succession in the face of a normal Republican majority of 100,000 is marked for a man of destiny. Perhaps he will be the Moses that will lead the agricultural constituencies of the Northwest out of the wilderness of Protectionistic and Trust-breeding Republicanism in which they have been blindly wandering for neary forty years. In any event, Governor Johnson is well worth keeping an eye on.

This poor fellow hears of the defeat of Robert Garrett and Wm. H. Anderson.

Did Murphy Sell Out?

From New York come charges that Boss Murphy had sold Bryan out in order to secure the election of his city ticket next fall. It was asserted that Murphy is greatly concerned over the success of his local ticket next year, when a mayor is to be elected. Conditions are such that he fears that he may not be able to win next year, and, according to the charges made to-day, Murphy has made a deal with the Republicans whereby the Tammany Mayorality ticket is assured of election next year. This, it is declared, it is the only explanation which can be made of the extraordinary slump in the Bryan vote in New York city.

The difference in many States between the vote for the national and the vote for the State ticket shows that the independent voter is very much at large. The straight ticket is far from universal. The voter is very likely to exercise his constitutional right to pick out his candidates, much as this disgusts the bosses of both parties.

UPLIFT FOR THE FARMER

INDIANA FARMHAND WRITES ABOUT COUNTRY LIFE

Long Hours and Lack of System Drive Men Away from the Farm

An Indianna farmhand has written a lette to President Roosevelt about the work which the Country Life Commission is carrying on. The President has turned the letter over to the Country Life Commission and the Commission has asked the farm hand to write some more.

"I have been a farmhand just long enough," says the President's correspondent, "to learn the cause of so many sons and daughters and well-meaning, reliable farmhands leaving the beautiful farm and country and going to the city. A lack of order and system on the farm and too long hours for a day is what is driving the best minds from the farm to the city and shop. What can we expect of a hand, or the farmer's wife and her posterity, in the way of intellectual development when they get out of their beds at 3.30 in the morning and work from that time until 8 or 9 p. m? And no attention paid to the sanitary conditions of the home, and necessary conveniences on the farm for doing the farm work with the least labor and time."

This man has given the Country Life Commission some very interesting first hand information about rural conditions and recommendations based on a long experience in farm work and farm life. He has worked for all kinds of farmers, good and bad, he says, and he has always had his eyes open to detect the causes of their success or failure. He has drawn his own conclusions and sets them forth in down-right straight forward fashion. Education pays in farming, he says. The farmer who plans out his work and carries it through in a systematic, business-like manner, just as the city man does, will be able to shorten the hours of labor. "So many farmers measure everything on the farm from the standpoint of muscle," he continues, "and are extreme in some things and slack in others. I decided several years ago that life is too short to work for Peter Tumbledown farmers."

"Now, Mr. President," he writes, "you can take this for what it is worth. II have not given you half of my experience." The Country Life Commission has written him that his suggestions are so useful that they hope he will send more.

"Compel the farmer to be a business man," he says. "Go into the homes of some of the farmers and the so-called farmers and ascertain how they live, and learn of their methods of doing the business in which they are engaged. And you will be surprised what a variety you will find. Ascertain what they read, and what stress they put on the literature that comes into their homes (if any, comes) bearing on the business they are engaged in. See what per cent study their business.

"Give me the educated farmer as a boss and the educated farmhand as a hand. When I come in contact with a hand or farmer that studies his business I find him advancing, and it is a pleasure to work for such men.

"The majority of the farmers are eight-hour men, that is, eight hours in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon. Eight or ten hours on the farm cannot well be adopted in all cases, but it need not be from fourteen to sixteen hours. If the family arise every morning at 5 o'clock and the wife and daughters attend to the household duties, and the farm hands and sons attend to the chores and go to the field at 7 o'clock and work until 11 or 11.30 and go to the field again at 1 and keep at it until 6 o'clock and go to the house and eat the supper and then do the evening chores, they have done a farm days work. Regular hours for work, and regular hours for meals, and regular hours for sleep, and regular hours for rest and recreation, with plenty of standard papers and books, including the best agricultural papers and books, and a full faith in God, and good grub is wanted.

"The family should rise at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning as well as on week days, and do the necessary Sunday morning chores, and then go to church and show the business man in the city that Sunday on the farm does not consist in changing the stock from one field to another, or salting it, or unloading a load of hay that was brought in on Saturday evening.

"Coming to the meals at the meal hour makes it easy on the wife so she can arrange her household duties in order, as can also the husband his farm work.

"Men of worth and standing in the shop and city tell me that if order and system were used on the farm they would go back to the farm. If the farmer wants to keep his sons and daughters on the farm he must not lengthen the hours for a day's work at both end. Limit the hours of work on the farm to twelve or thirteen with pay for overtime, and freedom to the hired man on Sunday."

The Country Life Commission welcomes letters like this, because as Professor L. H. Bailey, Chairman of the Commission, recently pointed out, one of the investigations of the Commission will be to obtain, as fully as possible, the opinions of both farmers and of their hands concerning the question of farm labor and the condition of hired help. It is likely that when the Country Life Commission reaches Indiana in the tour of the country which it will make early next month it will endeavor to get into personal touch with this letter writer.

Wells Makes a Prediction.

A gallant Democratic knight, who owned up that he was somewhat battered but still in the ring, was that very popular young Marylander, Hon. Robert W. Wells, of Prince Georges county, whose success as a lawyer has gained him state-wide fame. Friends of Mr. Wells say that he is the one man who can be depended on to capture the seat in Congress that the invincible Mr. Mudd apparently has no idea of relinquishing.

"I am still a believer in William Jennings Bryan and his firm friend," said Mr. Wells, "and I do not think any true Democrat should have ought to say in the line of adverse criticism of our candidate. At the same time it is not to be expected that he will ever again be his party's standard bearer. What I predict is that Bryan in 1912, if his life be spared, will be found battling with all his old-time magnetism and eloquence to secure the election of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota. There is the man to lead the Democratic hosts to victory four years hence, and with Bryan to back him I don't see a chance of failure."

Hush, My Baby.

Hush, sweet child, the cradle teeters to and fro, and fro and to; dad will brush the dern muskeeters off of you. Dad will sing of fairy figures, sweetly sing in elfin tune while consigning all the chiggers to the mountains in the moon. To and fro the cradle reaches, to an fro for baby's sake; can it be those early peaches made his tummy ache? Runic lullabys and Corie! Daniel's beard and Caesar's ghost! Where's the doggoned paregoric? Hush, sweet child, in the gloaming, still and gray, june bugs, chiggers and muskeeters, dad will drive them all away.

COMMISSION ON COUNTRY LIFE.

Will Meet at Maryland Agricultural College Next Monday.

College Park, Md., Nov. 3.

Editor of the Advocate:

There wil be a meeting of the Commission on Country Life, appointed by the President of the United States, for the improvement of rural conditions, at the Maryland Agricultural College, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1908.

The personel of this commission is of such a character as to make it worth while for every man and woman, interested in rural life in Maryland, to attend this meeting.

The commissioin desires to have a representative gathering of men and women from Maryland, who have given the subject some thought and who are prepared to place their views before the commission.

Everyone conversant with Maryland rural conditions appreciates the fact that the operating agencies for an uplift in country life are not of a vigorous and progressive character. We need a campaign of agitation on this subject. Under the splendid leadership of this commission, untold blessing may be the harvest of our hearty co-operation with these able men.

L. H. Bailey is Dean of the Agricultural College of Cornell University.

Gifford Pinchot is Chief Forester in the Bureau of Forestry.

K. L. Buterfield is President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Henry Wallace is Editor of "Wallace's Farmer," of Iowa.

Walter Page is Editor of "World's Work."

Prof. Bailey, in defining the work of the commission, says: "These hearings are not to be speech-making meetings on the part of the members of the commission. The commission desires to take itself to as many localities as it can, in order that it may put itself in the way of receiving suggestions from those who are competent to make them."

Surely, we have in Maryland many men and women who are competent to formulate views on so vital a question as the one under consideration. A large and enthusiastic meeting is desired. An earnest appeal is made to those interested in the advancement of country life to be present with well defined views to place before this commission.

Trusting that the zeal of the people of Maryland for the improvement of country life may be of such a character as to give us a large and earnest gathering of men and women ready for a heart to heart conference bearing upon the factors that make for the improvement of rural conditions.

Fraternally,
R. W. SILVESTER.

A Democratic State Paper.

The Democratic Club of Cambridge, Dorchester county, has passed resolutions reciting the fact that the Baltimore Sun having deserted the cause of Democracy and in lieu thereof is advocating Republicanism, recommends the substitution of a well-ectablished Democratic paper. Outside papers are good of their kind, especially in a national campaign; but that campaign is now over and the demand is for a Democratic daily paper published in Baltimore and circulated throughout the State.

There is great need for such a paper in Maryland and there is a good field for the establishment of such a journal. The Democrats of the State feel that they should have a paper that they can trust politically and would cheerfully subscribe for and advertise in its columns. They want a paper that is free from passion, will devote its news columns to a full and fair presentation of the news and its editorials to a clean, clear and forcible advocacy of the principles of Democracy as enunciated in the national and state platforms.

To establish and maintain such a paper requires organization, good management and the active interest of party leaders, Democrats, with money, brains and patriotism. Party men can not render their party a greater service than by getting together and establishing such a journal and invoking the aid and patronage of all the Democrats of the State.

MR. GARRETT OUT OF IT.

He Does Not Wish to Be Candidate Again, He Says.

Unless there be a general demand for his nomination Mr. Robert Garrett, who has been defeated three times by Congressman J. F. C. Talbott, in the Second district, will not be a Congressional candidate again.

While Mr. Garrett says he has no intention of giving up his opposition to Mr. Talbott in Baltimore county, yet he believes it would be better for others to lead the fight.

"It would be imprudent for me to be a candidate again," said Mr. Garrett. "I have been defeated three times, and it would be unwise for me to make another fight. Personally I do not care to run again."