

The Democratic Advocate



WESTMINSTER, MD.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 15, 1910

THE TARIFF MUST GO.

The tariff is nothing but a legalized form of robbery, which view of it was never appreciated by the wage-earner, until he discovered that since the Taft-Aldrich-Payne-Cannon Bill became a law, he can not live as well as formerly and that his wife is having trouble to get along with her allowance. If he happens to be living in Detroit, he is daily exasperated by the sight of his friend and fellow workman, who lives across the line in Canada, still buying his necessities for the same price he did a year ago. This makes him realize that the tariff is the cause of the enormous increase in the cost of living, which started the moment the new tariff law became effective; and he can no longer be fooled by the talk that the farmers are getting his money, because his friend tells him that the farmers in Canada get as much for their food-stuffs, as the farmers in Michigan.

Collier's recently published an interesting table showing why the American family was having trouble to make both ends meet. It showed that while wages had gained only three per cent since 1908, the price of all necessary articles of food and clothing, last year gained 11.2 per cent and this year gained over last year 11.7 per cent. Is it any wonder in the light of these figures that people are having trouble to live and are necessarily disgusted with the Republican party? And in view of these indisputable facts, the President has the temerity to say that this iniquitous law is a good one! If this is true, what would a bad one be?

Some people will never believe a thing which is told them, if it is against their preconceived notion of things, but when the stomach and till are both empty, conviction that something is wrong will naturally come. And we think it has come to the American people who are now beginning to realize that for fifty years they have been voting, not for themselves but for a few men. Claiming originally that it was to protect our infant industries, and then when they became large, the working man, the tariff has through fraud and chicanery continued to be sustained by the American people when the reasons for its existence no longer prevailed. But the results of recent elections show that the people now see its monumental rascality and like all other unclean and dishonest schemes, the tariff must go.

AUTOMOBILES.

No longer are they to be considered simply vehicles of pleasure. Out west the farmers are using them for sawing wood and grinding grain during the week and to go to the County town on Saturday and to Church on Sunday. And their advantages are being recognized in the East and a large number have been delivered in Westminster this spring.

The enormous growth of this industry will be appreciated only when we recall that it is estimated that the sale of motor cars for the year 1910 will amount to \$400,000,000. This is a pretty big business, and will be larger when the machines are cheaper. If the tariff duty was removed from iron and other necessities, they could be built for less, and from present indications that time is rapidly approaching, and it cannot come too soon for either the men who make or those who buy this convenience of modern life.

JEFFERSON DAY.

Last Wednesday was the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, founder of the Democratic party and author of the Declaration of Independence. It was recognized generally throughout the United States and the homage and tribute paid to him is a gratifying sign of a moral awakening among the people.

Born an aristocrat, he forsook his friends and their party and sided with the plain people; inheriting a fortune, he devoted it to the good of his Country and died at the advanced age of eighty-three a pauper; the largest slave owner in the country, he introduced a bill to abolish slavery, and when his measure was defeated said "I tremble for my Country when I reflect that God is just." And no thought was more often expressed or words quoted by the Abolitionists than these in their fight for the emancipation of the slaves.

A peculiar thing about Jefferson's writings is, that like the Bible, they are quoted by both sides to a controversy. It was from them that Lincoln drew inspiration, and we recall recently when the Philippines were purchased, how his acquisition of Louisiana was relied upon as a justification for this foolish act. And this comes from the fact that he dealt with man in the raw and in his greatness laid down principles and enunciated truths which have since served as sign posts to guide us not only in our political, but also in our private life. What he said was true not only in his day but also in this, for man's nature is unchangeable and the same passions, hopes and desires bend and sway us today as in

Jefferson's day, their manifestation only being different.

And no time is more ripe for an application of his principles than now. If the Democratic party, which was founded by him, will only lay out its course by his rule of "special privileges to none and equal rights to all," and steer close to this line avoiding the rocks and whirlpools of all isms and paramount issues, a brighter day will dawn for it, and thereby for our country, for never was the time more ripe for the adoption of honest dealing in our civil and political life, than now. And we need no prophets to tell us what to do; all that is necessary is a strict adherence to our founder's teachings.

The extent of Jefferson's learning is difficult to imagine. He seemed conversant with every science and all things and strange to say, was thorough in all. In those days of writing with pen, his works fill over twenty volumes and a cyclopaedia has been gotten up of them. Statesman, diplomat, politician, educator and lawyer, so much was done by him that has resulted in our Country's greatness, that it is impossible to pick out his greatest act. In such a state of embarrassment we can do no more than take his own estimate of his achievements, and quote the epitaph he directed to be placed upon his tomb at Monticello, "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for religious liberty, and father of the University of Virginia."

He laid down not simply truths, but moral and political laws, and strict adherence to them now should be the desire of every patriot who puts our Country and man, above "business" and the dollar.

We cannot feel too grateful to Theodore Roosevelt for his thoughtfulness in advising the American people how to think about his dreadful catastrophe in Rome. We are really inclined to believe that we should have had Orange riots in the streets of New York today and the burning of Catholic church or two in Kansas if this calm, manly, highminded telegram from Rome had not appeared, simultaneously with the shocking news that the Pope and Mr. Roosevelt will not meet. Well, we are sure it is the Pope who will lose. He cannot step out of the Vatican and stand on the street corner and watch this Yankee hero like any other Roman. And to miss the grasp of the mighty hunter's hand and hear his assurance that he did visit every Catholic mission within reach just as he visited the Protestant missions; that on the other hand he loves his Catholic fellow citizens and on the other he loves the Protestant and Hebrew fellow citizens just as much. Later on, we are sure, when the Pope reads this manifest telegram, he will repent in sackcloth and ashes. As for the American public, it will never be forgot that Mr. Roosevelt prevented an outraged Protestant Country from rising in its wrath and inaugurating a religious warfare. Its citizens will today speak kindly to their Catholic friends as he wishes, and put their revolvers back into their holsters.—New York Evening Post, April 4.

It might be well for Attorney General Wickersham, who at the dictation of his superior defended the tariff law, to now go to Pittsburg and defend the Councilmanic thieves who are under indictment. Both they and the beneficiaries of the tariff are grafters of the same kind and character.

The Republican party believes in a man paying taxes according to what he eats and wears; the Democratic party according to what he is worth. And yet millions of working men by voting the Republican ticket have in the past enabled the trust magnate to escape paying any more taxes than they.

Was Thomas Jefferson born on April the 2nd or April the 13th, 1743? We're mixed up on the date and Cyclopedias and current publications seem to be in the same fix.

A Dog's Devotion.

A remarkable dog story comes from Henryville, a prosperous Indiana town on the Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company's line, twenty miles north of Jeffersonville, in Clark county. Edward Gray, a well-known resident of the locality, is the owner of two fine Scotch Collie dogs, although for two weeks he thought he was the possessor of only one. The animals are inclined to roam the fields and often go to the forest reservation, near the town, to chase rabbits. During the heavy snow nearly three weeks ago the dogs started out toward the reservation, but in the evening only one returned.

A search was made for the missing beast, but he could not be found and he was finally given up for lost. The dog that returned was noticed to be acting strangely, but it was thought this was because his mate was missing and he was lonesome. The dog that came home would make frequent and long trips away from the premises of his owner. Thomas Dunlevy, former trustee of Monroe township, followed the dog after learning he took the same direction every day. More than a mile from the home of Mr. Gray Mr. Dunlevy came upon the lost dog, also the one that had returned home. The missing animal, it was found, had stepped into a steel trap and the jaws had caught one of his front feet so tightly that the beast could not release himself. The dog was emaciated and almost starved, but was still alive when found by Mr. Dunlevy, who released the imprisoned animal. It was found the dog that had returned home had been carrying food to his companion, and several bones were found near him. Water to quench his thirst had been secured from the snow. The trap alone is lifting its power against the people's pocketbooks in their struggle to make both ends meet. Take the man with the goose, for

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

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is what you want when you invest your money in a Suit.

Go to the store that sells the "Griffon Clothes" known by their superior tailoring.

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New Spring  
HATS,  
SHOES,  
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OXFORDS,  
are here in every style and leather.



CANADA'S LOW PRICES  
WHAT A TRIP OF 2561 FEET SAVES  
DETROIT PEOPLE

Prices at Detroit, Mich., Compared With Those of Windsor, Canada

Windsor, Ont.—This Canadian city is separated from Detroit by 2,561 feet of water and the Payne-Aldrich tariff wall. Ferries cross the water every three minutes, but the wall is insurmountable. Detroit is the typical American city.

Prices of Food at Detroit and Windsor

Price in Windsor	Commodity	Price in Detroit
38c	Butter, best, lb.	56c
21c	Eggs, dressed, lb.	42c
6 1/2c	Beef, cheapest cut, lb.	10c
13c	Pork, mess, lb.	29c
11c	Lard, prime, lb.	13c
19c	Bacon, breakfast, lb.	24c
\$1.00	Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	\$1.11
60c	Corn, No. 2 mixed, bu.	78c
70c	Potatoes, bu.	\$1.10
5@7c	Cabbage, head	8@15c
40c	Turnips, bu.	60c
50c	Carrots, bu.	60c
25c	Beets, bu.	40c
85c	Rutabagas, bu.	40c
50c	Parasnis, bu.	25c
20c	Turkeys, dressed, lb.	25c
11c	Chickens, dressed, lb.	15c
7c	Milk, qt.	8@9c
1 1/2c	Cheese, lb.	16 1/2c
\$1.00	Plug tobacco, lb.	\$2@3

Time and again civic investigation have taken it as their model. Windsor, except for the tariff wall, is for all the world as much of Detroit as any part of Detroit itself.

It exists by the grace of Detroit. Its citizens gain their livelihood in Detroit. It finds all its amusements and much of its recreation in Detroit. But the invisible barrier is there—the high Payne-Aldrich tariff wall, monumental and menacing.

Confronting the American people is a situation—the increased cost of living—that has followed the strengthening of this tariff barrier. The situation is a direct result, as has been charged by the people, of this barrier.

The difference between the cost of living here and in Detroit shows it. The tariff alone is lifting its power against the people's pocketbooks in their struggle to make both ends meet. Take the man with the goose, for

instance. He was an elderly German workman, and he crossed to Detroit in the ferry that I took back over here. J. W. Lewis, deputy customs collector, signaled man and goose inside his office.

"Feefy cent! Feefy cent! That's all I pay for him!" the owner of the goose protested, waving it above his head in emphasis.

"Flop! Lewis threw the goose into a scales hopper. The dial showed several pounds.

"Thirty-five cents duty," Lewis commanded.

"But meester! Feefy cent! That's all I give for him. Thirty-five cent more? It's too much!"

The thirty-five cents was paid, Lewis grasping the goose politely but firmly in one hand and holding out tariff manifest for the German's signature in the other.

"Do people buy anything but produce in Canada and bring it over?" I asked Lewis.

"Oh, yes. Here in Detroit they go and buy English clothes. Here's an ad I noticed the other day.

"They can buy and English-made \$5 hat in Windsor for \$3. They wear old hats over on the ferry, and throw them away when they wear the new ones back."

Farmers in Southern Michigan and farmers in western Ontario are the most prosperous in the world. Both can produce food at the same arbitrary cost. Why, then, should the prices of farm products be from 15 to 100 per cent higher in Detroit than here?

This was the natural question after I visited the Windsor market house and priced everything for sale there. W. J. Cherney, who runs the biggest grocery in Windsor said:

"My candid opinion, after twenty-eight years in the grocery business on both sides of the river, is that it is 25 per cent cheaper to live in Canada than in the United States. You can buy first quality groceries and produce here for less money than you can get second-rate goods in Detroit.

"Hundreds of Detroit people live over here in summer and rent homes. It's cheaper for them to go to work in Detroit and pay the ferry rate than to stay in Detroit and pay Detroit prices."

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

MATHER'S  
LEADING STORES.  
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SPECIALS

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, 10c.  
Good muslin drawers for children, sizes 2-10 years, well made and extremely cheap only 10c.

Plaid Top Sox for Little Folks.  
These stylish little sox have been much in demand. These are perfect quality in new patterns, seamless foot and as good as many offered at 15c.  
Our Price 10c Pair

Although goods have advanced greatly we are still offering the same good "Billy Possum" Hose at 11c pair.

FINE QUALITY VESTS 15c,  
2 for 25c.  
Beautiful fine goods that cost little and wear well. Smooth elastic thread mercerized tape at neck and arms.  
15c, 2 for 25c.

Men's 75c and 50c Underwear 39 Cents.  
Fine quality shirts and drawers the kind that sold at 50 and 75c all over the country. This special lot is a great bargain at 39c.

75c and 50c Waist Fronts 39c.  
Beautifully embroidered waist fronts regular 50 and 75c qualities in great varieties of patterns.  
Special for Sale 39c.

Hand Painted Silk Belts 25c.  
Beautiful goods never before offered for such a low price. Genuine hand-painted belts, extremely stylish and so pretty they please the most exacting.  
This lot 25c each.

Our Superfine Kid Glove \$1.50.  
Black only. The glove for those who want the best.  
\$1.50 pair

LADIES' DRAWERS 19c.  
Plain muslin drawers of fair quality muslin, cut full size, only 19c.

CORSET COVERS 25c.  
Beautiful goods of soft finished cambric and nainsook, lavishly trimmed with lace and insertion and beading only 25c.

Men's 10c Hose 7 1/2c Pair.  
In black, tan and colors, we offer you a large assortment of regular 10c hose for 7 1/2c pair. There are a few seconds in the black ones. The others are all perfect.  
Sale Price 7 1/2c pair.

KID GLOVES \$1.00.  
We honestly believe we have the best \$1.00 kid glove for ladies that is made. Black, white and colors. Made of fine even quality kid that fits the hand and gives satisfaction.  
\$1.00 pair.

\$20.00 Dinner Sets \$15.95.  
These are real German China, full 100 piece sets, in beautiful designs. We only have a limited quantity and will have no more at this price when these are gone. One of the greatest bargains in dinner sets ever offered.  
Special Price \$15.95.

Men's 39c Summer Underwear 25 Cents.  
These are part of the large purchase we made at the close of last summer. They are far better than the goods that was sold for 25 cents when the market was low. We firmly believe that they are way ahead of any shirts and drawers being sold for any thing like the price.  
This lot 25c garment.

LADIES' GOWNS 39 CENTS.  
Full size, ladies' muslin night gowns, nicely trimmed with embroidery, only 39 cents.

MUSLIN SKIRTS 98 CENTS.  
Very attractive skirts of fine muslins and cambric, trimmed with wide embroideries and insertion, full width skirts, 98c.

Children's 25c Ribbed Hose 15c.  
Hundreds of pairs of children's hose in fine ribbed, black and tan, the regular 25c quality, called seconds but imperfections are so slight that can not be noticed in most of them.  
Special price 15c pair.

Ladies' Gauze Vests 7 1/2c.  
These are seconds of the higher price goods. Have tape neck and arms and will give just as much service as though they cost twice as much.  
7 1/2 cents.

DINNER SETS \$7.98.  
Pretty gilt decorated dinner sets of 100 pieces. New goods just in. These are clear white semi-porcelain and worth more than we ask.  
\$7.98.

5 Cent Matches 3 Cents Box.  
The large box of safety matches usually sold for 5 cents is here for 3c box.

No. 7, Nickerd Copper Tea Kettles 98c.  
No. 8, Nickerd Copper Tea Kettles 1.10.  
No. 9, Nickerd Copper Tea Kettles 1.20.  
12c Pudding pans 9 cents each.  
Protect your Woolens. Good Mott Balls 5c lb.  
China Nest Eggs 15c doz.  
CROQUET SETS  
6 Ball sets 90c and up.

T. W. MATHER & SONS, WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

tail price in Windsor is \$1 a pound. In Detroit it is \$3 a pound. The brand is a well-known world standard.

"Cherney is rich," said J. G. Gangner in Windsor. "House rents here are as high as in Toronto—the highest in Canada. Yet I rent all the houses I have on my list every summer to people from Detroit, who say they save money by living here. They save it on what they eat and wear.

"Their house rents and food bills here don't equal the rent of a good flat in Detroit."

The D. & B. I. Ferry Company, operating the boats over the 2,561 feet of river, carries thousands of workmen every morning from here to Detroit. They pay the boat fare and street car fare additional to get work in Detroit. They are Americans, most of them.

So great is the workmen's traffic on the ferries that the company sells 100 "workmen's tickets" for \$1.50, good only mornings and evenings. The regular fare is five cents.

Walter Boy, who owns Windsor's biggest clothing store, is the man who sells Christy's London hats for \$3 here. They cost \$5 in Detroit, 2,561 feet away.

"Of course the duty is the only reason why I can sell a Christy hat for \$2 less than he did in Detroit," he told me. "They invoice to me \$24 a dozen. I sell them for \$3. The Detroit merchant would pay about \$1.50 duty on each hat.

"There must be a lot of money for somebody in American-made \$5 hats. It's the same way with clothes. The duty on all-wool clothes is 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent of their value. That would be \$12.50 on that \$15 suit hanging there. It's as good a suit as you can buy in Detroit for \$25. It would have to be sold there for more.

Butter, the best and purest country butter in the world, the pride of western Ontario's fine dairies, sells here retail for 28 cents a pound. The same grade of butter sells in Detroit for 36 cents, an increase of just 28 per cent. I called up Lawrence W. Snell, who owns the most select creamery in Detroit. His products are on the tables of the Pontchartrain and Cadillac hotels there.

"The whole trouble now," said Mr. Snell, "is under production."

That same day the Western Dairy-men's Association of Canada was meeting at St. Thomas, Ont., fifty miles from here. I called up the secretary, J. J. Parsons of Jarvis, Ont., to see if the Payne-Aldrich tariff really protected these under-producing Michigan dairymen.

He informed me that the value of cheese exported since May 1, 1909, was \$17,833,363, and the value of the 1909 butter exports from Ontario to the United States was \$508,925. Total value of butter for year and cheese since May 1, 1909, \$18,342,288.

There was paid by the American people as duty on this cheese and butter over \$2,000,000. Yet the farmers of southern Michigan get no more for their butter and cheese than do the farmers of western Ontario. Why, then, the high prices only 2,561 feet away?

And who gets the extra profit on the Michigan produced butter and cheese? The Central Livestock Stable rents a horse and sleigh all afternoon for \$2. In Detroit the same rig rents for \$1.50 an hour.

Horses live on hay. If they eat Ontario hay it costs the liveryman here \$11 a ton. If they eat the same hay in Detroit, 2,561 feet away, it costs the Detroit liveryman \$14.50 a ton. But the Detroit horses don't eat Canada hay. They eat Michigan hay. But it costs \$14.50 a ton, too. The tariff on hay is \$4 a ton.

The farmers around here and around Detroit sell their hay for the same price to the jobber.

Who gets the extra profit that the tariff wall extorts from the horse-owner?

On any snowy Sunday afternoon dozens of Detroit young men cross the ferry, rent a sleigh, and cross back to Detroit, paying 10 cents ferryage each way. They take their girl friends riding for less than a third what they would have to pay if the ferry didn't help them across that 2,561 feet of water.

RAISING MONEY IN KANSAS

Two Loans on \$2 Bill Provide Funds Needed by Traveler.

Here is an incident that a Chanute man tells as having occurred in a certain Kansas town. He was in the ticket office and watched the proceedings, says the Kansas City Journal.

A man came up to the window and asked for a ticket to Kansas City, inquiring the price.

"Twenty-five," said the agent. The man dug down into a well-worn pocketbook and fished out a bill. It was a bank note for \$2. It was also all the money he had.

"How soon does this train go?" he inquired.

"Fifteen minutes," replied the agent. The man hurried away. Soon he was back with three silver dollars, with which he bought a ticket.

"Pardon my curiosity," said the ticket seller, "but how did you get that money? It isn't a loan, for I see you have disposed of the \$2 bill."

He Dodged Cold Mutton.  
Green, the English historian, one day asked a friend which of all inventions of their day had done most for the people as a whole. The friend guessed this and that, but the answer was:

"Beyond doubt, sixpenny photographs."

A reply involving quite as great an absurdity as that was made by Rhodes in answer to a lady who was trying to draw him out, suggesting the impetus of noble sentiments.

"Madam," returned Mr. Rhodes, "I owe my fortune simply and solely to cold mutton."

"Cold mutton!" gasped the lady. "Oh, Mr. Rhodes, what do you mean?"

"When I was young," continued South African millionaire, "I was dosed with cold mutton and I had so cordially that I resolved to be rich in order to put it on one side of the rest of my life. Yes, cold mutton was at the root of my success. Noble sentiments have nothing to do with it."

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