THE DEMOCRATIC ADVOCATE.

FOUNDED, 1838.

$1.00 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 1, 1912. VOL. 48.—NO. 9.

TARIFF ABLY DISCUSSED AT UNIONTOWN.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING UNDER AUSPICES OF WILSON, MARSHALL AND TALBOTT CLUB.

Charles E. Fink Esq., and Dr. Frank T. Shaw the speakers.

On Monday night last in Mechanic's Hall, Uniontown, there was the largest and most enthusiastic Democratic meeting ever held in that stronghold of Republicanism. The meeting was under the auspices of the Wilson, Marshall and Talbott Club of that place.

The club is composed almost entirely of young men, all earnest and active, leaving no stone unturned to insure Democratic success in November next.

The meeting was addressed by Charles E Fink, Esq., and Dr. Frank T. Shaw, of Westminster. Mr. Fink seemed thoroughly imbued with his subject and made a telling speech, which was frequently interrupted with applause, and other manifestations of the highest appreciation of his effort.

Speech of Dr. Frank T. Shaw.

The close of the war saw the extinction of African slavery; opposition to which was the fundamental principle upon which the Republican party was organized. Its mission now was ended, and it was imperative that it should espouse some new and vitalizing issue to insure its future existence. While making no mention of the restrictive policy in its platform of '64 it quickly seized upon the protective system and made it dominant in all its fiscal legislation, thereby attaching to it the manufacturer, the mine owner and the capitalistic class generally, by the popular, but misleading, belief that it was the medium by which to promote the public welfare.

So much was the party strengthened by this fallacy that in its platform of '72 it boldly declared in favor of a discriminating system of impost duties, for the alleged benefit of capital and labor; this has been its economic policy ever since, and is the paramount issue in the present campaign. Its most vociferous advocates are professedly the most altruistic of all mankind; asking nothing for themselves, but everything for the labor they employ and the country that discriminates in their favor. They profess to believe that

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN LABORER AGAINST THE LOW PRICED LABOR OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. It is true that wages are higher in America than in Europe, and it is also true that we have a protective (?) tariff. But that a thing exists with, or follows another thing, is no proof that it is because of that other thing.

The assumption that the one fact is because of the other is no more valid than would be the assumption that these higher wages are due to the sole power of the government to coin money, or our decimal coinage.

It is true, as I before stated, that wages are higher in America than in European countries, but it is also true that they are higher in free trade England than in France or Germany where high tariff is operative. Trustworthy statistics tell us that the average weekly wages in fifteen avocations in England were $7.07 as compared with an average of $3.64 in the same employments, for like time, in protectionist Germany. And, notwithstanding, the products of low priced German labor, with the exception of wines, liquors and tobacco, are admitted free into England, wages there have risen more rapidly than in either of the two other protected countries. If the competition of cheap German labor does not operate to reduce wages in England, why should the American laborer more than 3,000 miles away need to be protected from it? It would seem that a moment's thought should convince him he has nothing to fear from a reduction of tariff duties to a revenue basis, for nine-tenths of all the arts and manufactures of this country exist by reason of necessity, and not by any system of revenue laws; not by any discrimination in the imposition of duties; not from any cause which it is in the power of legislation to promote, except by assuring personal safety, the enforcement of contracts, and an honest dollar as the unit of money.

Owing to the great natural advantages which the tariff neither gave nor can take away, labor intelligently applied will, and does, yield larger returns in this country than in Europe, hence it commands better wages. It has always been so, and to this fact we are mainly indebted for the immigration which for the last two hundred years has crowded our shores and swelled our population.

Our public lands and our beneficent homestead laws have long been competitors of the Furnace and the Mill in the labor market of the country, and have had much to do with maintaining here a living wage. "When two employers run after one workman, wages rise; but when two workmen run after one employer, wages fall." In this country public lands and manufactures are the two employers running after one workman, and wages are comparatively high, in England where there is no public land there is only the one employer, manufactures, after whom all workmen run, and wages are low. When the population of this country becomes as great in proportion to the territory it inhabits as the older countries of Europe, wages will be as low here, and lower if we continue our restrictive system, as they are there, and no sort of tariff can prevent their decline.

It must be admitted that the direct object and effect of protective tariffs is to raise the price of commodities. But men who work for wages are not sellers of commodities; they are sellers of labor. They sell labor in order that they may buy commodities. How can increase in the price of commodities benefit them? It does not benefit them; for the effect of a protective tariff is to increase the amount of labor for which certain commodities will exchange—hence it reduces the value of labor in the same ratio as it increases the price of commodities.

Imagine if you please a tariff that prevented the coming into this country of laborers, but placed no restriction on the coming in of commodities. Would those who have commodities to sell deem such a tariff for their benefit? Yet to say they would, would be as reasonable as to say that a tariff upon commodities is for the benefit of those who have labor to sell.

It is true there is a tendency of all wages to a common level, and this tendency arises from competition. But this tendency is not caused by the competition of the goods market; it is caused by the competition of the labor market. The wages paid for the production of goods that sell freely in the same market cannot arise from checks on the competition of goods for sale; but manifestly arises from checks on the competition of labor for employment. As the competition of labor varies between employment and employment, or between place and place, so do wages vary. The cost of living being greater in large cities than in small towns, the higher wages in the one are not more attractive than the lower wages in the other.

That which American workmen have to fear is not the sale in our goods market of the products of cheap foreign labor, but the transfer to our labor market of that labor itself.

Under the conditions existing in the greater part of the civilized world, the minimum of wages is fixed by what may properly be called the "standard of comfort," that is to say, the poorer the mode of life to which laborers are accustomed the lower are their wages and the greater is their ability to compel a reduction in any labor market they may enter. What then do you say of that sort of protection of American workingmen which while imposing duties upon goods, under the pretense that they are made by "pauper labor" freely admits the "pauper laborer" himself?

The incoming of the products of cheap labor is a very different thing from the incoming of cheap labor. We might permit the free importation of Chinese commodities without in the slightest degree affecting wages; but under our present conditions the free immigration of Chinese laborers would lessen wages.

In spite of the high duties which shut out commodities on the pretense of protecting American labor, American workmen in all trades are being forced into combinations to protect themselves by checking the competition of the labor market.

Our protective tariff on commodities raises the price of commodities, and adds to the high cost of living, but what raising there is of wages has been accomplished by trades-unions and the Knights of labor. Break up these organizations and what would the tariff do to prevent the forcing down of wages in all the now organized trades?

The whole aim and spirit of protection is not the protection of the sellers of labor, but the protection of the buyers of labor, not the maintenance of wages, but the maintaining of profits. The very class that profess anxiety to protect American labor by raising the price of what they themselves have to sell, notoriously buy labor as cheap as they can, and fiercely oppose any combination of workmen to raise wages.

There is something in the very word "protection" that ought to make working-men cautious of accepting anything presented to them under it. The protection of the masses has in all time been the pretense of tyranny—the plea of anarchy, of aristocracy, of special privilege of every kind. But whether under a monarchy, or under a Republic, is there any instance in the history of the world in which the proposed "protection" of the laboring class has not meant their oppression? Figuratively speaking the protection that those who have the law making power in their hands in the manufacturing states have given to labor, has at best always been the protection that man gives to cattle—he protects them that he may use and eat them

Industrial justice will never attain its full fruition until brain shall emancipate muscle from the thraldom of mammon, it will never be conceded by the beneficiaries of existing conditions, it must be fought for, and the only effective weapon with which to do battle for its attainment must be forged by the intellect of man

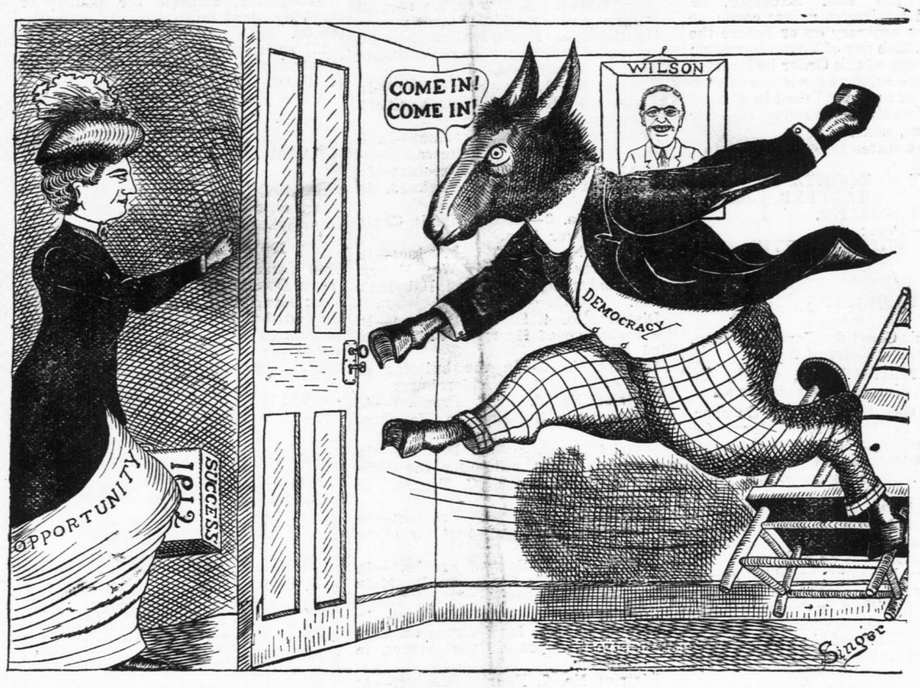
The Democratic party maintains that "wages are established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff." It pledges itself in its platform to tolerate "no abridgment of the right of the wage earners and producers of the wealth of the country to organize for the protection of wages, and the improvement of labor conditions." It further promises "the enactment of a law creating a department of labor to be represented separately in the president's cabinet," and also to an "Employees' Compensation law providing adequate indemnity for injury to body, or loss of life of employees."

Wilson, Marshall and Talbott all stand upon this platform, and are in honor bound to do the utmost that in them lies to see that these promises and pledges are faithfully kept, which should specially commend them to the support of every wage earner in the land. * * * *

DEMOCRATS NEXT TUESDAY IS ELECTION. DON'T FORGET TO VOTE.

Basler—Lowe.

Mr. Ira Jacob Basler and Miss Rosa M. Lowe, both of Carroll county, were married Wednesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock at Salem Lutheran parsonage by Rev. W. S. Hersh.



Awake, Democrats! Awake, she is right at the door!

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO HAVE SPECIAL SESSIONS NEXT MONTH.

Transfers of Real Estate, Marriage Licenses, &c.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Annie E. Trott to Ida House Trott and husband, conveys 16 acres, 2 roods and 3 perches, for $5.

John T. Chaney and wife to Nathan E. Young, convey 25,264 square feet, for $2600.

Nettie M. Jones and husband to John S. Woodworth, convey 130 acres, 3 roods and 5 square perches, for $3,300

Ursilla Stocksdale to Ada L. Polley, conveys 75½ perches, for $1.

Henry Becraft and wife to Wm. N. Haight, convey 25 acres, 2 roods and 11 perches, for $1538.

Margaretha Bender to Charles Giller and wife, convey ½ acre, for $1.

Rachel S. Hull et al. to Thomas T. Fowler, convey 3 acres and 78 square perches, for $5.

Grove J. Shipley to Harry Hughes and wife, conveys 30 acres and 3 perches, for $3500.

John E. Sandruck and wife to Lewis W. Clas and wife, convey 13939 square perches, for $1400.

Frank A. Eckenrode and wife to Howard R Taylor and wife, convey 24¾ square perches, for $1100.

Marriage Licenses.

Charles E. Brilhart, Manchester, and Amanda E. Reed, Carroll county.

David L. Glass, Carroll county, and Ruth V. Esworthy, near Woodbine.

Orphans' Court.

Monday, October 28th.—Irvin E. Buckingham, executor of Nehemiah Buckingham, deceased, returned sales of personal property and real estate.

Mary A. Magee, executrix of Joshua Magee, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth L. Diffenbaugh, late of Carroll county, deceased, were granted to Emily J. Burns, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Emily J. Lambert, late of Carroll county, deceased, were granted to Arthur S. Lambert and Margarretta Lambert, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, October 29th.— Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth A. Smith, late of Carroll county, deceased, were granted to Edward Smith, who received warrant to appraise and order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Margaret G. Russell were granted to John Phillips, who received order to notify creditors.

George H. Hunt, John C. Hunt and Christian F. Hunt, executors of Chistian F Hunt, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Harry R. DeVries, administrator, w. a., of John C. DeVries, deceased, returned an additional inventory of money and settled his first and final account.

The sale of real estate of Nancy Arnold, deceased; John G. Hoffman, executor, finally ratified and confirmed.

County Commissioners.

The board of County Commissioners met in its office Monday, all the members being present.

Mr. W. Philip Englar resigned as a member of the board of commissioners of the Uniontown turnpike and Mr. G. Fielder Gilbert, of Uniontown, was appointed in his stead.

A petition of Charles W. Young and 19 others was filed with the board praying for the opening of a new road from Copperville to a point on the Union Bridge road near Otterdale school house. The board appointed Messrs. Thaddeus Starr, Hezekiah Study and Samuel Harnish as examiners for the road.

The board will sit next month to pay the road bills for the several districts of the county on the following dates:

November 12—Districts 1 and 2.
November 13—Districts 3 and 4.
November 14—Districts 5 and 6.
November 19—Districts 7 and 8.
November 20—Districts 9,10 and 11.
November 21—Districts 12, 13 and 14.

CHAS. E. FINK, ESQ., PRESIDES AT BIG DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

Hon. J. Fred. C. Talbott, Hon. Wm. L. Marbury and Others Make Addresses--Other Meetings In County.

The last meeting of the Wilson, Marshall and Talbott Club of Westminster district, was held Tuesday night last at the Opera House in Westminster. The attendance was the largest of that of any political gathering held this year in Carroll county. The enthusiasm of the vast audience was manifested in the frequent and prolonged applause given the speakers. Mr. Talbott was suffering from a severe cold and advised by his physician not to make an address but he defied his family doctor and came to Westminster to keep his appointment. He was well rewarded for his sacrifice and made one of the best speeches of his long career on the stump. He declared that the Democratic party is united for victory in this campaign and that Wilson will win by the largest majority any presidential candidate ever received in the electoral college, if Democratic voters take the trouble to go early to the polls next Tuesday to help get the vote out. In the midst of his speech a large photograph of Mr. Talbott was thrown upon the screen by the moving-picture machine and the Western Maryland College Boys Wilson Club of ninety members, led by Guy W. Steele, Esq., and Walter Zepp, with Prof. Benson at the piano, sang the club's campaign song, entitled "FRED TALBOTT," written to the tune of "Maryland My Maryland." The applause was deafening. Mr. Talbott again and again thanked the vast audience for his enthusiastic reception and pledged himself to be in the future as he has been in the past the representative of all the people of the Second Congressional District, if re-elected next Tuesday.

Mr. Marbury held the attention of the audience throughout his address by the clearness and fairness with which he handled the issues of the campaign. He won his hearers from the start by his concessions to his opponents of the same sincerity of purpose that he claimed for Wilson and the Democratic cause He declared the tariff the paramount issue of the campaign and announced that the Democratic policy of "revision of the tariff downward" would mean the same after Wilson's election that it means now and not be as during the last presidential campaign four years ago merely a campaign slogan to catch votes, as our Republican friends then used it. Disclaiming any disposition to indulge in personal criticism of Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Marbury attacked the Roosevelt doctrine of the recall of judicial decisions and showed how by adopting the Colonel's own ideas his friend, Barnes, of New York, might have the doughty Colonel himself consigned for life or good behavior to Devil's Island, as the ancient Athenians were wont to banish those distinguished citizens whom the majority for the moment opposed.

John Phelps, Esq., of the Baltimore Bar, was also one of the speakers.

Dr. J. H. Billingslea, the President of the Club, presented Charles E. Fink, Esq., of the Westminster Bar, who presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers. Mr. Fink was particularly happy in his introductory remarks and at the close of the evening made a strong appeal to every Democrat in the county to go early to the polls and to take with him as many other Democrats as possible and get the vote out early next Tuesday. He called attention to the manner of marking the ballot this year, that only two (X) marks are required to vote the ticket, one to be made in the square to the right of the names of Wilson and Marshall and the other in the square to the right of the name of J. Fred. C. Talbott for Congress, which will be found on the right of the ballot.

Next Tuesday night, the Opera House has been engaged by the Club for the purpose of receiving election returns. A special effort will be made to obtain early and accurate returns which will be announced to the Club members and their friends who are urged to be present by eight o'clock.

CHARLES O. CLEMSON,
Secretary of the Club

Meeting at Barnhart's Store Near Deep Run.

A large meeting of citizens of Manchester and Myers' districts was held Thursday night at Barnhart's Store. The Carroll County Reed Band of Deep Run, furnished excellent music. Addresses were made by Charles O. Clemson and Michael E. Walsh, both of the Westminster Bar.

Only Two Marks Needed.

Only two marks are necessary to vote the full Democratic Ticket.

Look for these names on the ballot, and put an X in each square like below:

WILSON AND MARSHALL	DEMOCRATIC	X
JOSHUA FREDERICK C. TALBOTT,	DEMOCRATIC	X

Examine Your Ballot Democrats!

The square opposite Wilson and Marshall is not as large on the official ballot you vote as on the sample ballot given out through the county. The squares are all the same size. The square is the same size as the one marked above which shows you how to mark your ticket correctly.

MILL MAN FOR WILSON.

W. S. Short, Republican 28 Years, To Vote for Democrat.

For the first time in 28 years Mr. William S. Short, head of the firm of John H. Short & Sons, who operate a planing mill and saw factory at 5-11 Uhler street, Baltimore, will vote for Gov. Wilson, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

WILSON RALLY DAY.

A message from Governor Wilson to the voters of the United States will be read on November 2, 1912, in Carroll county, at the following places, viz:

Westminster at the Railroad, 4 p. m.
Cranberry Station, 8 p. m,
Taylorsville, George W. Magin's store 8 p. m.
Smallwood, Paul Routzahn's store, 8 p. m.
Uniontown, E. C. Caylor's store, 8 p. m.
Frizellburg, W. H. Dern's store, 8 p. m.
Sykesville at 4 p. m.
Woodbine at 4 p. m.
Manchester, 4 or 8 p. m.
Harney, 8 p. m.
Lineboro, 8 p. m.
Hampstead, Firemen's Building, 8 p. m.
Melrose at 8 p. m.
Taneytown, Riffle's store, 8 p. m.
Union Bridge, West. Md. Hotel, 8 p. m.
Middleburg, Jesse W. Eyler, 8 p. m.
Tyrone, Hymiller's store, 8 p. m.
New Windsor, Smelser's Warehouse, 8 p. m.
Mayberry, Fleagle's store, 8 p. m.
Mt. Airy, 4 or 8 p. m.
Patapsco, Richard's store, 8 p. m.
Gamber, 8 p. m.
Finksburg, Swartz's store, 8 p. m.

DEATHS

DEATH OF WM. A. CUNNINGHAM.

Retired Banker and Prominent Citizen—Funeral This Morning.

Mr. William A. Cunningham, one of the most prominent citizens of the county died at his home, Prospect Hill, this city, between 2 and 3 o'clock Wednesday morning at the age of 83 years.

Born in Baltimore on May 21, 1829, Mr. Cunningham received his education in the public schools of that city. Early in life he was employed as clerk by Samuel Kirk & Sons, silversmiths of Baltimore. Later he was a clerk in the National Marine and Citizens' National Bank, of that city. He married Miss Mary L. Horen, of Baltimore, early in October 1855.

Just before the war his health failing, Mr Cunningham came to Carroll county. As the railroad was then only completed as far as the Tannery, his household goods had to be hauled from that point here by teams. He purchased a small farm on Cobbs' Branch, one mile west of here and lived there until he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Westminster, which was organized through the efforts of Messrs. Alfred Troxal, Augustus Shriver and others in 1865. Before he resigned the cashiership, 10 years later, its stock had risen to about 100 per cent. above par.

It was during this period that Mr. Cunningham organized three National banks on the Eastern Shore of Maryland: the Salisbury National, Centerville National and Denton National.

In 1870, with the late John L. Reifsnider and Reuben A. Holmes of the old Baltimore Gas Company, Mr. Cunningham organized the Westminster Gas Light Company, and for years gave much time and attention to its affairs.

At the time of the Taylor Manufacturing Company's trouble and A. D. Schaeffer's death, he was chosen cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, which position he held until succeeded by his son, John H. Cunningham, in 1892. Since then until his death he had lived quietly at his home place on Doyle avenue

Mr. Cunningham was an enthusiastic Free Mason and his name is on the honor roll of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. In the records of the Maryland Commandery No. 1 compiled in July, 1910 it is stated that he was one of the "stand-bys" of the Commandery. He was a charter member of Grace Lutheran Church. In politics he was a Republican though he never ran for office.

He is survived by his wife, his daughter, Mrs. George B. Fundenberg, of Pasadena, Cal.; and two sons, John H. Cunningham, of this city, who was the Republican candidate for Comptroller last year; and Frank E. Cunningham, of Washington, D. C.

Funeral services were held this morning at 10.30 o'clock at his late residence. Rev William H. Hetrick officiating. Interment was made in Westminster Cemetery. The pallbearers were members of Door-to-Virtue Lodge. There was also a guard of honor of members of the Maryland Commandery, Knights Templar, of Baltimore. F. C. Sharrer funeral director.

Bowers.

Eva Marie Bowers, aged 4 years and 11 days, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bowers, died Sunday evening, October 26, at the home of her parents after several weeks of severe illness.

The child's condition puzzled several eminent physicians though every effort was made to alleviate her suffering. From early infancy the baby showed unusual brightness and was beloved by all who knew her. The loss of this precious child comes as a great blow to her devoted parents and relatives.

Funeral services were held at Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, Tuesday, October 29, conducted by Rev. Hary Hall. Interment was made in the cemetery adjoining. Pallbearers were: Arthur Zepp, Arthur Duvall, Gurney and Wesley Stuller. Clifton Waltz funeral director.

Groscost.

Mrs Louisa Spangler Groscost died at her residence near New Chester, Pa., October 25, aged 73 years, 11 months and 8 days. Her husband, Daniel Groscost, died seven years ago. Eight children survive them, three at home. Their relatives are living mostly in Adams county and York county, Pennsylvania, and also in Carroll county, Maryland. She was sick less than twenty-four hours and died of heart asthma. The funeral was a very large one and took place on Monday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Services were held in the German Reformed Church in New Chester, Pa., by Rev. W. A. Korn, Ph. D., of New Oxford, and Elder W. E. Roop, of near this city Interment was in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Shriner.

William Shriner, 70 years old, died Wednesday at his home, 1930 West Franklin street, Baltimore, of a complication of diseases. Mr Shriner had not enjoyed good health for over a year. He is survived by his widow, two sons, Raymond E. Shriner and Charles M. Shriner, and one daughter, Ina C. Shriner. He was a brother of Thomas Shriner, of Carroll county, and J. A. Shriner, of Montgomery county. Brief services will be conducted at the house this evening at 8 o'clock, after which the body will be brought to Uniontown, Carroll county, for burial.

Klunk.

Lewis Klunk died Friday, October 25, on the J. Emory Bair farm, near Gettysburg, Pa., aged 60 years and 28 days.

He is survived by his wife and four children, Mrs. Harry Livelsberger, of McSherrystown; Mrs. George Arnold, of York; Anna Mae and Bertha Klunk, at home; and by the following sisters and brothers, Martin, of Tillghman Island, Md; Henry, of Bonaneauville; Gregory, of Coatesville; Mrs. Louisa Orendorff, of this city; Mrs. Mary Yingling and Mrs. Clara Mummert, of McSherrystown.

Zepp.

Word has been received here of the death at Nokomis, Ill., of Judge David H. Zepp, a native of Carroll county, who removed to Nokomis about 42 years ago. He was several times a member of the Illinois Legislature, served a term on the bench and was repeatedly superintendent of the Nokomis public schools. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Ella Beaver, daugher of the late Jacob Beaver, of this city, where they were married in 1874

Wheatley.

George W. Wheatley, aged 54 years, died Monday at his home at Woodstock, from cancer of the stomach. He was superintendent of the feldspar mines at Woodstock until six months ago, when he was compelled to retire, owing to his health. Mr. Wheatley was also known as a hunter, having trained some of the finest raccoon and opossum dogs in the State. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rozetha Wheatley, and three sons, George W. Wheatley, Jr., of Ellicott City; Frank Wheatley, of Sykesville, and James Wheatley, of Woodstock.

Baker.

Margaret Elizabeth Baker, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Baker, died Thursday, October 31, at Bird Hill. Her age was 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

Funeral services will be held at Deer Park Methodist Protestant Church, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, Rev. J. W. Bauscher officiating. Interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery F. C. Sharrer undertaker.

Fowble.

Henry F. Fowble died on October 31. The funeral will take place at Hampstead tomorrow.

Grace Lutheran Church.

Sermon in the morning, "The Ethiopian." In the evening, "Out of Egypt." At both services Rev. E. A. Ayres, a missionary for 14 years in Africa, will deliver short addresses. Monday night he will address the large Thank Offering meeting of the Missionary Societies and exhibit his African curios.