

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

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Republican National Ticket

- CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, of New York, Vice President; CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, of Indiana, United States Senator; EDWARD SUTHERLAND, of Randolph, Congress—Third District; STUART F. HEDD, of Harrison, Governor; IRA E. ROBINSON, of Taylor, Secretary of State; HOUSTON G. YOUNG, of Harrison, Superintendent of Schools; MORRIS P. SHAWKEY, of Kanawha, Auditor; JOHN S. DART, of Jackson, Treasurer; WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, of Fayette, Attorney General; E. T. ENGLAND, of Logan, Commissioner of Agriculture; JAMES H. STEWART, of Putnam, Judges of Supreme Court; W. N. MILLER, of Wood, State Senator—Twelfth District; WALLACE R. GIBBIE, of Doddridge, Sheriff; LLOYD D. GRIFFIN, of Clarksburg, Judge Criminal Court; CHARLES A. SUTTON, of Bridgeport, Prosecuting Attorney; WILL E. MORRIS, of Clarksburg, County Commissioner; DOBNEY W. COLE, of Mt. Clare, Assessor; IRA L. SWIGER, of Clarksburg, Surveyor; CUTHBERT A. OSBORN, of Clarksburg, House of Delegates; ROSSI M. FISHER, of Wheeling; E. F. HARRISON, JR., of Clarksburg; JOHN MOORE, of Bridgeport; GEORGE W. STURM, of West Milford.

Republican State Ticket

- IRA E. ROBINSON, of Taylor, Governor; HOUSTON G. YOUNG, of Harrison, Superintendent of Schools; MORRIS P. SHAWKEY, of Kanawha, Auditor; JOHN S. DART, of Jackson, Treasurer; WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, of Fayette, Attorney General; E. T. ENGLAND, of Logan, Commissioner of Agriculture; JAMES H. STEWART, of Putnam, Judges of Supreme Court; W. N. MILLER, of Wood, State Senator—Twelfth District; WALLACE R. GIBBIE, of Doddridge, Sheriff; LLOYD D. GRIFFIN, of Clarksburg, Judge Criminal Court; CHARLES A. SUTTON, of Bridgeport, Prosecuting Attorney; WILL E. MORRIS, of Clarksburg, County Commissioner; DOBNEY W. COLE, of Mt. Clare, Assessor; IRA L. SWIGER, of Clarksburg, Surveyor; CUTHBERT A. OSBORN, of Clarksburg, House of Delegates; ROSSI M. FISHER, of Wheeling; E. F. HARRISON, JR., of Clarksburg; JOHN MOORE, of Bridgeport; GEORGE W. STURM, of West Milford.

Republican County Ticket

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1916.

An Evening Echo.

But no pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of Truth.—BACON.

William Jennings Bryan seemed to know what he was talking about when he told the Austrian ambassador not to worry about President Wilson's notes, because they were intended for political consumption at home exclusively.

The D. D., or "Deserving Democrat" degree seems to be a popular one at the Democratic University at Washington presided over by that distinguished educator, Woodrow Wilson.

Another Angle. Says the New York World: "If Mr. Wilson had been thinking about politics he would have welcomed the opportunity for war. That would have meant his certain reelection, for the American people will never change presidents in the midst of war."

Two reflections on the above are: It takes courage to face the prospect of leading a nation at war. The American people would always make whatever changes were necessary to insure self-respect at home and respect abroad.

Negotiations to Be Accepted. Now we are informed that negotiations with the de facto government of Mexico are to be accepted. There has been no disavowal of the Carrizal attack; on the contrary it was emphatically avowed. What manner of negotiation is going to dispose of that matter?

There are those dead soldiers, says the Houston, Tex. Post, a Democratic newspaper. In what way can negotiations dispose of them? The de facto government is promising to thoroughly police the international boundary if the American troops are withdrawn, and it is said the troops will be recalled just as soon as guarantees are given that bandit raids on American territory will be prevented.

Will such guarantees be accepted and will the national guardmen be sent home? Will our border be left undefended while there are 50,000 Carranza soldiers in the vicinity of the boundary? In what way will the several hundred American citizens who have been killed in Mexico be "negotiated"?

ington government, American bankers will be encouraged to advance it the financial help that is needed. No American banker is going to put money in Mexico without getting security. Will the United States government guarantee a Mexican loan to the de facto government? It is impossible to believe that any congressman would be fool enough to vote such a guarantee. The Mexican situation has now reached the point where it would be disastrous to make another blunder. The chief facts of the Mexican crisis still stand. The de facto government is helpless to re-establish order in Mexico or to rehabilitate Mexican industry. Rehabilitation must be upon a new and substantial foundation, otherwise nothing permanent would be accomplished. The needed capital can be secured only when the bankers know that their loans are to be judiciously used and safeguarded against further revolution.

The de facto government is not capable of undertaking the rehabilitation of Mexico even if it had the money. Politically, the Mexico of old, the Mexico of oppression, of tyranny, of exploitation of the masses, of murder, must not be restored. Whether we would have it so or not, there must be a new Mexico, new from the ground up, or there will be no Mexico at all. This government has no business undertaking to help Mexico upon any line save complete redemption and a civilization that will begin with equal and exact justice to those 15,000,000, and the de facto government has no more thought of attempting such a magnificent task than it has of trying to extinguish the fires of the sun. There will have to be intervention by the United States as the initial step in saving Mexico. It is inevitable. There is no escape from it. To temporize would mean putting this government to the vast expense of keeping 100,000 soldiers on the border for many years, to find at last that the task itself is unavoidable.

Paper Waste. Evidently the House of Representatives has no fear of a paper famine, observes the Washington Post, although the possibility of an actual shortage in print paper is today gravely menacing. Notwithstanding the cries of warning that are being uttered by paper manufacturers, the House has opened the floodgates of the canals leading to the printing, granting "leaves to print" in such number that the composing room and press room forces of that establishment will be kept busy for weeks turning out the words of wisdom supposedly uttered on the floor in the course of debate.

This is a campaign year and practically every member of the House is keenly interested in the election for himself or his party, and everyone wants some of the usufruct of office in the way of free campaign material. With the printing office grinding out his speeches and his frank sending them without cost throughout his state and district, the member candidate possesses a distinct advantage over his rival, who must pay for his own printing and postage. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the prospective paper famine fails to deter the national legislators from indulgence in printers' ink at the government expense. The grievous mistourne in this situation is that there is no editorial check whatever upon the language of the congressional authors.

Democratic Tariff Failure. Two facts stand out prominently in the statistics of American imports, one commendatory of the Democratic tariff policy and both cautionary to the whole country. The first is that the Underwood-Simmons tariff act is a failure as a revenue producer; that because of its failure direct taxation of the American people has been made necessary to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government, says the Pittsburg Gazette Times. The second is that it has opened our ports to enormous importations of foreign goods in competition with our domestic products even in war times, indicating the flood that may be expected when peace comes; that we must have a tariff not only for the protection of American industry but also one that will yield revenue for the country. Such a tariff will not be provided by the Democratic party. Whatever of protection Mr. Wilson and his associates will grant the United States at this time is a matter of expediency in proportion to their political fortunes; they will not surrender their famous free trade policy. Even in the matter of a tariff commission they aim to fool rather than help American industry, as revealed in the pending revenue bill, they do not propose to make the commission permanent. On the other hand, the Republican policy of protection is founded on conviction of its righteousness and a determination to make American prosperity permanent.

Just one instance of the injurious failure of the Democratic tariff need be cited. In the matter of raw wool, the statistics prove that in the thirty months from October 1, 1910, to April 1, 1913, under a Republican tariff \$82,802,449 pounds of the foreign value of \$84,856,622 was imported, the duty paid on which was \$36,759,798. In the thirty months from October 1, 1913, to April 1, 1916, under the Democratic tariff, the raw wool imports amounted to 1,066,710,157 pounds of the foreign value of \$239,088,544 and the duty paid on this enormously increased volume of wool was only \$123,396. Had the Payne law duties been collected on this more than a billion pounds of wool the United States would have received \$100,885,305 of revenue. It may be argued that the American consumer saved the difference in the cost of his woolen goods, but he did not. Woolen goods are higher now than when the Payne law was operative. It may be said also that the increased imports were due to war-leased factories in European manufacturing countries. Very well; when those factories reopen they will dump their products on our markets at prices lower than we can make simply because the Underwood law does not afford necessary protection. If the American markets are to be preserved for American and domestic prosperity fostered Mr. Wilson must be defeated.

Democrats Favor Canadian Farmers. Statistics showing in detail how Democratic tariff legislation has permitted the Canadian farmer to enlarge his sales in the United States

to the injury of the American producer, were recently placed in the Congressional Record by Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, who, by way of introduction said: "Our commercial relations with Canada are always interesting in a study of the tariff question. We had reciprocity with Canada once and it worked beautifully for the upbuilding of Canada. After it had been in operation for a short time we learned that Canada was getting our money and we were building up Canada's industries by taking her products. We protected ourselves under the McKinley and the Dingley and Payne laws so that we were able to hold our own business, keep our own money in circulation in our own country, and still not give up everything to Canada. When Mr. Wilson was elected president in 1912, however, all this was changed. By the passage of the Underwood tariff law, October 3, 1913, we put Canada back into her old position, not by a reciprocity act, so called, but by reducing tariff duties and enlarging the free list. The pretense upon which this was done was to secure for the American consumer a decreased cost of living. Reduce the tariff rates, cut cattle and potatoes, and so forth, on the free list, and the American consumer will get cheaper food," said the followers of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Underwood. That was the way the Democrats looked at it then. How the Canadian brother looked at it we are not told, but we know what the Canadian brother did. If he did not say "thank you, Mr. Wilson, for keeping us out of war," he certainly ought to have said "thank you Mr. Wilson, for opening the American market to Canadian producers," for that is exactly what Mr. Wilson did when he insisted upon the passage of the Underwood tariff law, which was to compel American manufacturers and producers to "whet their wits" against the wits of their foreign competitors.

"The Canadian brother was on the job and never let go from the moment the Underwood bill was passed. Did he reduce the price of cattle to the American market when the duty was taken off cattle? He certainly did not. If the American brother was fool enough to take the duty off and make cattle free into the United States, the Canadian brother was wise enough to put it on the price of his cattle which he sold into the United States. This is exactly what he did, so that while the United States treasury was minus the duty and the American cattle raiser was minus the Canadian cattle dealer enjoyed a higher price for his cattle in the American market, and the dear consumer, for whom Mr. Wilson and Mr. Underwood had pleaded so earnestly, paid more for beef and got less of it for food than ever before.

"It was substantially the same with potatoes, that great American staple, which in recent years has given the state of Maine an exception agricultural reputation. The Democrats took the duty off potatoes, and the Republicans had sustained for the two-fold purpose of protecting the American potato grower and of keeping the treasury in funds, and the Canadian potato grower, always on the job as usual, immediately flooded the American market. The potato growers of Maine, being right up against the border of Canada, were first to feel the shock and they certainly felt it until the Democratic administration through its ingenious department of agriculture, discovered "a war" on the Canadian potato, which permitted of an embargo on Canadian potatoes, which operated as successfully in covering up the free-trade defects of the Underwood tariff trade defects of the European war has served law as a tariff wall to protect American as a tariff wall to protect American industries generally, despite the administration at Washington and its free-trade heresies."

and home located at Quincy, Pa., including a farm of about 200 acres and necessary buildings, where about 100 orphan children and some twenty aged people are cared for; the Otterbein home located in Warren county, O., with a farm of 4,000 acres of very valuable farming lands with necessary buildings; and the Baker home at Otterbein, Calif. These homes provide amply for the dependent children and old people of the church.

Following is the program of the conference sessions: Wednesday, Sept. 6, Morning Session. 9:00 Opening service by Bishop W. M. Weekly, D. D. Organization, and business. Afternoon Session. 1:30 Devotion, Rev. L. Stead, subject, "The Letter to the Hebrews. When by Whom, Under What Circumstances, and For What Purpose Written." 2:00 Conference business. Night Session. 8:00 Sermon, Rev. J. M. Knight. Sermon followed by conference communion service. Thursday Morning Session. 8:30 Devotion, Rev. S. A. Jessee, subject, "First Epistle of St. Peter. A Synopsis." 9:00 Conference business. Afternoon Session. 1:30 Devotion, Rev. B. H. Cross, subject, "Book of Jude. Exposition." 2:00 Conference business. Night Session. 8:00 Seminary extension work, Rev. G. A. Funkhouser, D. D. Friday Morning Session. 8:00 Publishing interests by Rev. W. R. Funk, D. D., publishing agent, Dayton, O.

***** LIGHT OCCUPATION. ***** Looking for the tombstone of a dead town. *****

***** LABELING THE DAUGHTER. ***** Printer's: Emma. *****

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a becoming blush, "I've forgotten to tie my bonnet strings!" "Meeve it to ele—leave it to me," stammered Pertwee. And he tried and he tried, but the greased strings kept slipping from his fingers, till at last he cried, "I don't seem able to tie the knot." "Perhaps you had better call in a minister to help you," whispered Phyllis soft and low, and the next second the gallant youth had her in his arms and all was over.

UNITED BRETHREN (Continued from page 1.)

ton, O., will give stereopticon exhibits of publishing house. 9:00 Conference business. Afternoon Session. 1:30 Devotion, Hon. J. B. Ware, subject, "Theme of First Corinthians, 13 Chapter." 2:00 Conference business. Night Session. 8:30 Devotion, Rev. J. O. Potts, subject, "Consecration Based on Romans 12 Chapter." Saturday Morning Session. 8:30 Devotion, Rev. V. E. Williams. Subject, "The Lord's Prayer," St. Matthew, 6 chapter, 9-13. Exposition. 9:00 Conference business. Afternoon Session. 1:30 Devotion, Rev. W. R. Cunningham. Subject, "Future Home of the Righteous," St. John, 14 chapter, 1-3. Sunday Morning Session. 9:30 Sunday school, I. F. Lawman, Superintendent. 10:15 Sermon, by Bishop W. M. Weekly, D. D. Ordination ceremonies. Reading of appointments. Afternoon Session. 2:30 Memorial service, by committee on memoirs. 3:00 Conference experience meeting. Rev. I. D. S. Cross, leader. Night Services, 8 O'clock. Sermons as follows: Duff Street U. B. church, Rev. W. E. Schell, educational secretary of U. B. church. U. B. church, Adamston, Rev. C. Robinson. United Brethren Northview, Rev. S. E. Bauman.

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To Finish Out the Season and Start Autumn. Many Women Want Just Such Practical Dresses As We Are Now Showing in the Dress Section of Our Ready-to-Wear Store.

At \$14.75 A beautiful new fall Model made of fine French serge, graceful, straight effects, finished with Soutache braid and small colored buttons and leather belt. Another attractive model at this price of serge, full length accordion pleated, with belt. Another of silk poplin, entire skirt effect of small box pleats. These new dresses in New Fall styles, so useful for general wear, travel or motoring purposes, will appeal to all women. Other new models at



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***** THEIR FAVORITE STATE. ***** Children's: Pa. *****

Better Aprons

We have received and placed on sale another shipment of Percale aprons. They are of the newest stripes and checks and of the Bungalow and other ideas in apron styles. This is the third and possibly the last big shipment this season, so come while the assortments are complete and avail yourself of the splendid assortments we are showing.

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Young's Headache Powders For Headaches and Neuralgia

Especially recommended for Headaches accompanied by a nauseated condition of the stomach commonly known as "Sick Headache." They are safe and reliable, having been manufactured and sold during the past eighteen years and there has never been a single instance reported where harmful effects resulted from their use. However, Headaches are only symptoms of other disorders and your physician should be consulted as to the cause, but in the meantime YOUNG'S HEADACHE POWDERS may be taken for immediate relief which is certain to follow. They contain no opiates. Sold by all dealers!

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