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**THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.**  
 NATIONAL.  
 For President—Charles Evans Hughes of New York.  
 For Vice President—Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.  
 U. S. Senator—Howard Sutherland of Randolph.  
 Congress, First District—Thos. W. Fleming, Fairmont.  
 JUDICIAL.  
 W. N. Miller, Parkersburg. Harold A. Ritz, Bluefield.  
 STATE.  
 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. Darst, of Jackson.  
 Treasurer—William S. Johnson of Fayette.  
 Attorney General—E. T. England of Logan.  
 Commissioner of Agriculture—James H. Stewart of Putnam.  
 State Senator, Eleventh District—Charles A. Sinsel, Taylor County.  
 COUNTY.  
 Sheriff—W. H. Veach, Farmington.  
 Assessor—W. S. Hamilton, Fairmont.  
 Pro. Attorney—M. Earl Morgan, Fairmont.  
 County Commissioner—W. P. Mason, Mannington.  
 House Delegates—Geo. W. Bowers, Mannington.  
 Walter Eliason, Fairmont.  
 B. S. Hutchinson, Union District.  
 Co. Surveyor—Thos. E. Minnear, Annabelle, Lincoln Dist.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 17, 1918.  
 "America First and America Efficient"

**RAILROAD WAGE COMMISSION.**

IF THERE is no insuperable legal obstacle the creation of a permanent commission to settle wage and other disputes that may arise from time to time between corporations that own the railroads and the men they employ would be hailed by the general public with approval. If its powers could be extended to cover mining corporations the public satisfaction would be correspondingly increased. It is altogether probable that neither the trainmen, who are now holding a strike threat over the heads of the railroads, and the entire nation, nor the managers of the roads want such a commission. Indeed there is reason to suspect that both sides would make important concessions in order to prevent one from being created. Each side is confident that it is strong enough to take care of itself and get a little more than it is entitled to in the bargaining. It is different with the public. If the men get too much money and the roads have to advance rates to make both ends meet it is the public that pays. If the roads refuse to give the men what they are entitled to and a strike results it is the public that pays again. A commission backed with the proper powers and composed of men familiar with the technical side of railroad would be able to protect the public from this sort of thing while it was at the same time meting out exact and equal justice between the roads and the men.

The news has been broken to the public that next Thursday will be Fairmont Day at the Fairmont fair, and that the town will close down at noon so that all can go. Let's all turn out so that we can see how big a crowd we make when we are all together.

**HUGHES ON THE TARIFF.**

CHARLES E. HUGHES' frank statement of his position on the tariff question at Tacoma ought to clear the atmosphere regarding that phase of the pending campaign. The tariff is an economic question purely and simply, but unfortunately for the country it always has been a football of party politics, and for a long time to come it will continue to be. Under a government such as ours it is proper that it should be a matter of the larger politics; that, for instance, the policy which underlies tariff legislation should be under control of the voters. It is absurd, however, to assume that the whole public or even the whole membership of the two branches of Congress would know enough about the intricate details of business to pass intelligently upon individual schedules. Within the past two or three years the public has come to realize this, and there has been a general demand, in all parties, for a tariff commission; for a body composed of experts whose duty it would be to guide Congress along the proper paths in the labyrinth of tariff and commercial legislation. But what is to be the controlling idea of these commis-

**METZ ITEMS.**

Mrs. Ullum, of Wheeling, is visiting Mrs. Lawrence Campbell.  
 William Watson gave a birthday party Saturday evening in honor of his daughter, Crystal's, 16th birthday. There was a large crowd and all enjoyed a very pleasant time.  
 Mrs. H. C. Ferrell was a business visitor in Mannington last week.  
 Mrs. Little Miller LeMasters, of Holway, Ohio, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Miller.  
 Mrs. Louis Campbell was a business

sioners whose advice Congress would be expected to take upon such a vital matter? Charles E. Hughes' answer is that he wants a tariff commission for the purpose of carrying out the protective principle, and not for the purpose of blocking it. This is but another way of putting the stentorian demand of the public a few years back when it was insisted upon that the tariff be "reformed by its friends." That, it is safe to assume, is what a vast majority of the American people want. And the only way in which they can be sure it is what they will get is to elect Charles E. Hughes president and send a Republican majority to both branches of Congress to hold up his hands in his effort to get revenue legislation that is constructive.

**A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.**

FOR the time being at least the Russian drive toward the Hungarian plains has brought up against a German force in the Carpathian region, and a special force of Germans is being organized to take over the defense of Trieste, the great Austrian naval base on the Adriatic, which is now seriously threatened by the Italian army. It is the same old story. Whenever the safety of the Iron Ring is seriously threatened German commanders are hurried to the spot to save the day; whenever fighting of the most desperate character is in prospect German veterans are sent to do it.

It is impossible to say now upon what terms the war will be brought to an end, or what the ultimate result of the peace negotiations will be, but assuming that human nature is the same after peace comes as it was before hostilities broke out, the course of the struggle ought to make for Prussian hegemony as far as the Central powers are concerned. Two years and more of actual German leadership in military matters; of assumed and all but acknowledged German superiority in many ways, cannot help but have a marked effect upon the spirit of the Austrian people. This applies to those of the Teutonic blood as well as to those of the ten or more other races that live within the confines of the dual empire.

It is, indeed, quite among the possibilities that the spiritual reaction operating upon the political organization of the Teutons in the German and the Austrian empires may have a more pronounced effect upon the future political history of Europe than all the money and blood that has been poured out. Moreover it is a favorite trick of the Fates to make war serve some purpose entirely foreign to the thought of the people who bring war on. A Teutonic government which would give expression to the democratic yearnings of the Germans of Bavaria and the Rhine country and yet retain the passion for efficiency of Prussia, but with both the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs left out, would certainly work confusion for the ambition of a number of individuals who were quite important two years ago.

**SNAKE BITES AND CITIES.**

TWO features of that story about the Pittsburgh taxidermist who died as the result of being bitten by a rattlesnake are apt to strike the average citizen as curious. Why, for instance, in a town as wet as Pittsburgh is, was the traditional remedy for snake bite not tried? And why, assuming for the sake of argument that serum treatment is the proper thing, was it that New York was the nearest point at which a supply of the serum could be found? We have heard of bulls, and bears, and sharks; of wolves and vampires and even skunks in connection with life in that town, but never before this week did we have reason to suspect that rattlesnakes infest the streets in such numbers that the apothecaries keep an abundant supply of highbrow snake bite medicine on hand. Well, as some one thoughtfully has asked, "ain't nature wonderful?" The answer is, of course, it is; especially the natural history of little Old New York.

Doubtless it makes the German army feel proud to be picked for all the forlorn hopes of the Central powers, but at the same time it would nowise reflect upon their courage if the men were to feel that there are quite enough opportunities to get killed right at home.

It is possible that there is some truth in the report from Bucharest that Germany has offered to pay Roumania for continued neutrality with territorial compensations at the expense of Austria. The German general staff may think it of the highest importance that the Roumanian army be kept out just at this time, and Austria is in no position to protest. But if the Roumanians are wise they will just keep out of it as long as they can and take good care to accept no compensation for being good. No matter which way the war ends, the little countries that took advantage of the situation to drive hard bargains with their great neighbors are going to have a large score to settle. On the other hand, there is much likelihood that countries, like Switzerland and Holland, that have maintained their neutrality at great cost to their people will be able to demand compensation when the time comes to distribute indemnities.

**SHORT AND SNAPPY.**

The Hughes speeches lack nothing in incisiveness. The man has clear-cut views, and he is courageously presenting them.—Weston Free Press.  
 The low temperature makes people think about doing their Christmas shopping early.—Wheeling Register.  
 Parkersburg should employ a detachment of Pinkertons to find out if we really are in possession of the Democratic state headquarters.—Parkersburg News.  
 It's a difficult matter to gain fame these days. A man jumped out of the forty-second story of the Singer Building recently and a New York paper ran a picture of the building.—Uniontown Evening Genius.  
 "Pitiless Publicity" is not so well thought of by President Wilson now, since Mr. Hughes has turned it on.—Weston Independent.  
 The price of women's shoes will be increased from 20 to 40 per cent during the coming winter. Don't know but that an automobile would be cheaper, after all.—Uniontown News-Standard.  
 We believe all the tickets have been filled now. You may fire when you are ready, gentlemen.—Wheeling Intelligencer.  
 There is some newspaper discussion over the question of how long a girl of 18 should wear her skirts. This would depend in a measure on the ability of the family provider to get her a new one.—Bluefield Telegraph.

visitor in Mannington one day last week.  
 Mrs. Louise Metz and daughter, Mildred, were in Mannington on business last week.  
 David and John Ward, of Mannington, who have been visiting the past week with Nellie Hibbs, have returned to their home.  
 Mrs. H. L. Campbell was a business visitor in Mannington Tuesday.  
 Henry Heckman, of Mannington, was here Tuesday looking after his oil interests.  
 Amos Haight, of Wadestown, was in this place Tuesday.  
 Miss Beattie Montgomery, of Tulsa, Okla., is in a Wheeling hospital having a small operation performed on her throat.  
 Recruit Jester  
 From an English recruiting center comes this story:  
 An Irish recruit was being drilled in the mysteries of fencing with the bayonet.  
 "Now," said the instructor, after carefully explaining various lungea, "what would you do if your opponent feinted?"  
 "Begorra, sir," said the Irishman, with a wink, "I'd jest prod him wid the point of my bayonet to see if he was shammin'."

**OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE**  
 (BY CONDO.)



**Editorial Comment**  
 on Current Subjects

**M'KINLEY AND THE VISION.**  
 (From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

That the vision of President McKinley as to the possible broadening of our markets through reciprocity in international commerce, thereby securing an entrance into countries then still closed to us by reason of financial, fiscal and national barriers, should be referred to enthusiastically by the Secretary of Commerce is indeed a sign of the times. Mr. Redfield's letter in yesterday's Public Ledger was worth reading for many reasons. It presented in a striking fashion the developments and the opportunities brought by the war. But when McKinley anticipated them to an extent he hardly evoked the enthusiasm he deserved. One party was fearful lest the policy of protection be in some way endangered, and the other condemned that policy in general, and the McKinley tariff in particular, as the "mother of traumas." Yet McKinley did have a vision, and so did James G. Blaine before him; but although both cried out for free trade they did not believe in burning down the house in order to enjoy roast pig, or that it was necessary to yield the principle of protection to home industries in order intelligently to secure for the United States its proper share of the world's trade. Moreover, while President McKinley was giving voice to his great vision at Buffalo the German government and the German people were proving in a way that the world has never surpassed that an unexamined development of trade could take place while at the same time there was applied to the home industries not only the protection of customs tariffs but also that of combinations within the empire. The German trusts, or cartels, if you wish—the thing is the same—encouraged by the government, in connection with the German method of promoting trade in foreign countries and the laying of protective home tariffs, secured for them the very markets about which the vision of McKinley centered. But at the time McKinley was uttering the words that a Democratic statesman now finds so inspired the Democratic party was engaged in a campaign of bitter attack on the tariff and on its so-called progeny that finally stampeded the country. We may now wonder what it was all about. A protective tariff and even combinations and trusts and big business are in high favor in circles where formerly there was nothing but condemnation for them. And, moreover, the McKinley vision, too, was taken up sensibly by the Commercial Museum people here in Philadelphia, who knew that foreign trade was not only a matter of governmental legislation, but of individual preparation and technical understanding and a general credit system that would work wonders whatever the fiscal policy of any home government might be. But they have been as voices crying in the wilderness, since the country was led to believe that with approximate free trade and the abolition of all trusts and combinations the millennium for American trade would arrive. What a fools' paradise we should have been in the war fortunately has prevented us from learning; but it is time for us to take the McKinley vision as a guide to develop the plans of conquest laid down twenty years ago by our local experts and also to take a leaf from German experience as to the value of combinations and tariffs at home as the fundamental method for the conquest of the world's markets at large.

**RUFF STUFF**  
 BY RED.

With the Bermuda high, low visibility, pitiless publicity and sharks and submarines gone, we can still find "Great Curs Boom on Verdun front."  
 Germans must pay for all "outrages," say British.  
 "Builders must not block the sidewalks."—Mayor Bowen.  
 In October 1878 eggs were but ten cents a dozen, now they are 30 and they're the same eggs too.  
 If we have to have 30 ounces of chlorine in our water in Fairmont the people of Grafton will have to drink chlorine undiluted.  
 Mayor Bowen was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning. We understand his honor was host to several friends the evening before and could not stand too much cake and ice cream.  
 We can't imagine whiskey being dumped at the corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets. That is dumped into the sewers.  
 The Russians have not been told that it is time to stop hostilities as their gains were getting monotonous and not creating such a big furor. But the enemy on the western front, being wiser, has stopped.  
 It isn't true that the Bremen is not coming because it is feared she will be caught in the railroad tieup.  
 Germans say Western offensive is over. Not the one that is offensive to Wilson.  
 "Hughes will not shrink from war to protect U. S." Spirit of '74?  
 There's one thing very interesting about the post office robberies in Marion county. That is the robber is never caught.  
 "West Virginia hen sets on nest of apples." Forbidden fruit, too.  
 Again yesterday we read of some geezer taking a nap on the rails and being dead when the engineer went back to pick him up. If only we knew always just where to keep our heads.  
 Many of them have been partaking of Third Rail and figure their place is alongside the other two.  
 Wheeling's greatest problem is to keep the Stogies supported so that the team will be allowed to remain in the league.  
 Fairmont bought her fire truck a day ahead of Wheeling's four. Wheeling got hers and Fairmont's can't be located on the road.  
 Greasy Neale will coach Wesleyan. Felton, Greasy's old boss goes to Muskingum. With Greasy kicking them "on side" Wesleyan ought to win a few.  
 Frank Kramer of Barrackville when fined \$5 yesterday morning for being drunk said that he didn't have a \$5 drunk on and wanted to know if the fine couldn't be cut some.  
 If his little souze wasn't worth five bones to aim it was to the city.  
 Have you sent a dollar to some poor flood sufferer?  
 Then Why Is This?  
 "They are charging everything to the war now."  
 "They are, eh? Well, I'm getting my bills the first of the month, just the same!"—Browning's Magazine.  
 Revised Version.  
 Crawford—What's your honest opinion of the prevailing styles?  
 Crabshaw—The women seem to be putting off till tomorrow the clothes they should be wearing today.—Life.

**NEW YORK LETTER**

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
 THE Republican managers profess to be extremely optimistic regarding the outcome of the Maine election, which takes place on September 11. Both parties have determined to send an army of speakers into the state. The more notable among the Republicans will be Gov. Hughes and Col. Roosevelt. Among the Democrats will be Senator J. Ham Lewis, Secretaries Daniels and Baker and a number of others. Two senators (one to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Burleigh), a governor and four members of the House will be chosen. The Republicans base their optimism largely on the fact that the combined Republican and Progressive vote in 1912 exceeded Mr. Wilson's vote by 24,000 votes, and the further fact that before the outbreak of the European war Maine industries were suffering severely from the effects of the Underwood tariff. Vance McCormick has just returned from a survey of the Maine political situation. He was plainly disturbed by the prospects and after remaining in New York only long enough to change his collar he rushed off to Washington to confer with the President.

"Achilles' Heel."  
 Senator Hughes' announcement in the West that he purposes to devote a considerable part of his attention to the mal-administration of the National Bank act, by Comptroller John Skelton Williams, William G. McAdoo and Woodrow Wilson, is an occasion of considerable anxiety to the Democratic managers. John Skelton Williams is one of the venerable spots in the Wilson administration. Had the advice of the wiser politicians in Mr. Wilson's cabinet, such for instance as Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary Garrison and former Attorney General MacReynolds, been heeded, Williams would long ago have been dismissed. There is a peculiar and mysterious tie which binds together President Wilson, his son-in-law, Secretary McAdoo, and Williams, and every banker in the country will await with the utmost interest Mr. Hughes' explanation of the mystery and exposure of the inside facts. That Williams has used his power as Comptroller to persecute the national banks, almost ruining some of them, is realized by bankers throughout the country, and in this course he has continuously enjoyed the banking of McAdoo and Wilson. Bankers generally are indignant, but are too fearful of the vindictive power of the administration to speak for publication.

Republicans Fighting.  
 The Republican nominations for governor and senator from New York apparently are not to be made at the dictation of the party convention, but will have to be fought out in the primaries. Gov. Whitman was renominated by the convention and former Rep. Calder was named for senator. Their claims are to be contested, however. Robt. Bacon, who served with credit as First Asst. Secretary of State and for thirty days as Secretary of State, under Mr. Roosevelt, and was later Ambassador to France, will make a contest in the primaries for the senatorial nomination, while it is expected that Harvey D. Hinman will make a contest for nomination for governor. It is too early to predict what effect these contests will have on Republican chances but the leaders do not seem greatly worried by the prospect. In the case of the Democrats a compromise was reached in the convention whereby Tammany named Wm. F. McCombs for senator and Messrs. Wilson and McAdoo named Judge Samuel Seabury for governor, so that the Democratic primaries promise to be a cut and dried affair.

Democrats Ignore Primaries.  
 Senator Clark, of Wyoming, who is standing for re-election, has been spending some days in New York. Senator Clark charges the Democrats of his state with ignoring the primary law, which was an issue in that state for years, but which the Democrats always disliked. The Democrats have entered no candidates for the Senate in the primary race, although it is, according to Senator Clark, their purpose to run the present governor, John B. Kendrick, a wealthy cattle man. This will effect by having his name put on the ticket by petition, after the primaries have been held. By this means Mr. Kendrick will be saved from that scrutiny by the voters which is inevitable where a candidate runs in the primaries, and which is one of the most beneficial features of the primary system. Gov. Hughes will open the campaign on August 25, at Cheyenne.

**"Too Proud to Fight."**

The Democrats are still trying to explain President Wilson's words, "too proud to fight." Senator J. Ham Lewis, he of the pink whiskers, has discovered a Latin phrase, "Non dimicare est vincere," with which he is trying to explain away Mr. Wilson's statement. But the trouble is that the Latin phrase is susceptible of several translations. Now the savants are at work handing out their respective translations. Certain of Senator Lewis' low-browed colleagues insist that the President did not mean "too proud

**E. C. Jones**  
 Our Weekly Chat  
 This store is demonstrating every day that goods and service count most in modern merchandising. Advertising, location and many other things are interdependently related to results, but the style and character of the goods, and the right kind of service are of first importance. This store seeks more business on the basis of your self interest and asks you to come here because I will pay you.

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 Splendid values at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$5.00 and upwards, and no charge for fittings.

to fight" although those were the words he used, but that what he really meant was "too proud to get licked." This explanation, doubtless, being based on an appreciation of Mr. Wilson's realization of the country's unpreparedness. When all the circumstances are recalled, however, there is really no reason to doubt that Mr. Wilson meant precisely what he said. In this connection it may be recalled that after his resignation Secretary Bryan declared, in a public platform, that his assurance, given the Austrian Ambassador, that President Wilson's vehement note to Germany was "not to be taken too seriously" was given the Ambassador by President Wilson's instructions. And too, that while Bryan was permitted to take the blame which attached, his public declaration was never denied by President Wilson.

**Hughes and Suffrage.**

There have been many inquiries as to whether Gov. Hughes voted for the woman suffrage amendment in the New York election, last fall. A dignitary of the Supreme Court of the United States assures your correspondent that Justice Hughes did not go home to vote, and says it is a traditional practice of Justices of the Supreme Court not to participate in their state elections, even to the extent of voting. Only one, Justice Moody, has gone home to vote within the memory of the present members of the court.

**On Your Vacation Have The West Virginian Follow You**

When you take your vacation this summer you can keep informed about the happenings at home by having the West Virginian sent to your vacation address. Your friends may promise to write you often, but as a rule, they are too busy, and the safe way is to have your favorite paper follow you.  
 The cost is only ten cents a week. Call at our office or fill out this coupon and mail it to the West Virginian Circulation Department, before you start on your vacation this summer.

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