SUPPLEMENT TO

The Mountain Advocate

BARBOURSVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916

ROOSEVELT SCORES IN RECENT SPEECH

MEXICO OFFERS MOST STRIKING INSTANCE OF CONTRAST BETWEEN WORDS AND DEEDS

ON PART OF THE GOVERNMENT

On Almost Every Question, President Wilson Has Occupied at Least Two Diametrically Opposite Positions—Fine Words Without Force.

Some things Col. Roosevelt said in his Kentucky speeches:

When I was President I took the view that no one had a right to speak untruthfully of the President or of anyone else, but that even less than anyone else ought the President to escape from truthful criticism.

I apply to others only the standard by which I asked that I myself be treated.

President Wilson by his policy of tame submission to insult and injury from all whom he feared has invited the murder of our men, women and children by Mexican bandits on land and by German submarines on the sea.

Mexico offers the most striking instance of contrast between words and deeds on the part of our government. Mr. Wilson speaks loftily on behalf of "oppressed men and pitiful women" in the abstract, but when the forces of Carranza and Villa murdered American man and outraged American women, acting under the direct authority of their leaders, Mr. Wilson made no effective protest of any kind; and in his speech of acceptance he has actually apologized for these men on the ground that they represented at least the fierce passion of reconstruction which lies at the very heart of liberty." It is difficult to speak patiently of such an utterance, when we remember the infamy which it covers, and the abject submission to infamy for which it seeks to apologize.

It was also announced in the public press that one hundred million dollars was expended in Gen. Pershing's expedition into Mexico, and that we are now expending fifteen million dollars a week to keep one hundred and fifty thousand men on the border of Mexico in order to enable Mr. Wilson to continue to wage peace with that country.

I believe in labor unions. But I believe first and foremost in liberty and justice obtained through the union to which all of us belong, the Union of all the people of the United States. I believe in the eight-hour day as the general rule toward which we must strive; but I recognize that special needs must be met in special industries, and that in all such cases there must be very careful consideration of all the conditions before final action is taken. In this case, however, the eight-hour day is not the issue. The issue is an increase of wages, given by law, without previous investigation or knowledge. The principle of the eight-hour day is not at issue and is adroitly invoked merely to cloak the real issue.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRESS ON ADAMSON LAW.

In the South, where there is a local feeling of political security, the Democratic newspapers do not mince words in denouncing President Wilson's cringing surrender to force in the passage of the Adamson Bill. We quote:

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle:

"Nothing more revolutionary has been done in any civilized country, with the possible exception of Mexico, since the French Revolution itself.

"From what has happened—this cringing sacrifice of principle to expediency—the country has President Wilson to thank; for it was he who [illegible] political capital out of this national crisis, or else was too pitifully weak to display the strength of a strong man in a great emergency. And a pliant and supplicant Congress, fed to mental obesity out of the 'patronage' spoon, was only too easily coerced into following the President's lead."

GET OUT THE VOTE

There are more than [illegible] voting [illegible] in Kentucky, and if only [illegible] Republican in each precinct [illegible] at home had gone to [illegible] for Ed Morrow, [illegible] state would [illegible]

"DUTY WITHOUT FEAR"

CHARLES E. HUGHES

STANLEY ECONOMY

Governor Stanley, in his message to the General Assembly, January 4, 1916, stated that there was outstanding at that time interest bearing warrants to the amount of $2,884,371.11. The Treasury Statement for August 31, 1916, showed that these warrants at that time amounted to $4,116,911.56. This shows an increase in the interest bearing debt of the state, during eight months of Governor Stanley's administration of $1,232,540.45. If the same ratio of increase is continued through the remainder of his term the interest bearing debt at its close will be $10,279,613.81.

The annual interest at 5 per cent on the amount owing August 31st, 1916, is $205,845.55. Is this Mr. Stanley's promised economy?

Congressman William S. Bennett, a Republican, ran in the Democratic primary in the 23rd New York District (this is allowable under the primary law of New York) and got 36 per cent of the total Democratic vote against his Democratic opponent who ran on the Wilson policies.

YOUR VOTE IS NEEDED!

Did you vote last year? If you did not, do not neglect that important duty this year.

The country is going to elect Hughes and Fairbanks. We can and must make Kentucky contribute her share in the victory.

"We Approve"

We learn from the Brooklyn Eagle that a National Society of Approvers, or, rather, of approving Americans, has been formed. Its slogan is: "I Approve," and the Eagle, coming in aid to this Democratic sideshow, suggests a list of approbatory declarations.

We take pleasure in copying them here:

We approve the selection of William Jennings Bryan as Secretary of State.

We approve his resignation.

We approve the stand of Mr. Wilson in opposition to a national defense program in 1914.

We approve his addresses in favor of a national defense program in 1916.

We approve the capture of Vera Cruz with the object of enforcing a salute to the American flag.

We approve his withdrawal of our troops from Vera Cruz with the American flag unsaluted.

We approve his insistence that Huerta must not be President of Mexico.

We approve his recent announcement that there must be no interference with Mexico.

We approve his support of Pancho Villa.

We approve his pursuit of Pancho Villa.

We approve his notification of Germany that submarine attacks on merchant ships must cease.

We approve his declaration during the submarine controversy that we are too proud to fight.

We approve his shaken fist.

We approve his admonitory finger.

We approve him when he advances and when he backs up, [illegible] and when he comes down, vertically and horizontally. In straight lines and curved lines, in circles and ellipses. Our approbation [illegible]

HUGHES VS. WILSON ON LABOR QUESTION

Real Attitude of Rival Candidates Toward Labor Is Happily Obtainable.

Their real attitude toward laboring men is happily obtainable as the following incidents will show.

Just after Mr. Hughes' election to the Supreme Court bench the Legislative Labor News, the official organ of the New York State Federation of Labor, said of him:

"Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political corns that he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the Governor's chair at Albany. During his two terms he has signed fifty-six labor laws, including among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other state."

Compare this record of Mr. Hughes with the statement of Mr. Wilson in his baccalaureate sermon to three thousand students of Princeton University in 1909, before he had heard the buzzing of the Presidential bee:

"You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trade-unions and this is the standard to which he is made to conform."

Replying to an invitation to speak at a banquet of anti-strike and anti-boycott sympathisers in January, 1909, Mr. Wilson said, "I am a fierce partisan of the open shop."

PUBLIC PAYS THE CAMPAIGN BILLS

NEVER BEFORE HAVE TAXPAYERS OF KENTUCKY BEEN SO EXPENSE BURDENED.

MANAGERS ON THE PAY ROLL

Not Only Are Democratic Campaign Managers on the Government and State Payrolls, But Campaign Literature Is Mailed With Postage at Public Expense.

Never before in this, nor perhaps in any other state, have the taxpayers been so burdened with a party's campaign expenses as happens in Kentucky this year.

Not only are practically all of the members of the Democratic Campaign Committee on the state or the nation's payroll, but their campaign literature and letters are being mailed out with the postage at public expense.

Campaign Chairman Cantrill receives $7,500 a year as a member of Congress, Congressman Rouse, Chairman of their Speakers' Bureau, is on the government payroll at the same salary, and Tom Pannell, State Fire Marshal, receives $3,000 a year salary from the state. The other members of the Democratic State Campaign Committee are:

Eli Brown, S. W. Hagar, Milton Board, and Forest Butts.

Of these Eli Brown, attorney for the Insurance Rating Board, receives from the state a salary of $3,000 a year; S. W. Hagar, member Workingmen's Compensation Board, at a salary of $3,500 a year, and Dr. Milton Board, medical director of Compensation Board, at a salary of $3,000 a year. Dr. Board holds also one or more other public offices with fees attached. Mr. Butts is said to be just a plain business man, drawing no public stipend, and perhaps was placed on the Committee through an oversight.

In addition to officering the Committee with Democrats who are drawing in the aggregate $27,500 a year in salaries out of the taxpayers' money, the postoffice department is being drawn on for thousands of dollars free postage. Tons of Democratic literature are being sent out from headquarters under Cantrill's, James' and other Congressmen's franks, and even Mr. Cantrill has not hesitated to mail out campaign letters under his frank to evade postage.

Count up the cost, boys, of the Democratic campaign expenses being paid out of your tax money and see if you like it.

HARVEY REPENTS.

Col. George Harvey, who through his great periodical, The North American Review, made Woodrow Wilson Governor of New Jersey and President of the United States has, like the Lord in making man, repented because he made him and says in the October number of his magazine:

"Upon the clearly marked issues, and as between the candidates, there is no reason why any professional Republican, any thoughtful Progressive or any principled Democrat should not and every reason why every patriotic American should, vote—For President: CHARLES EVANS HUGHES."

VOTE THIS YEAR!

Thousands of Kentucky Republicans did not vote last year. If three-fourths of these voters can be persuaded to go to the polls and vote for Hughes and Fairbanks, the state will give the greatest Republican majority in its history.

In summing up the result election night it is the individual votes that count. Urge your Republican neighbor to go to the polls and vote.

FARMER TALKS 8-HOUR LAW.

H. N. Pope, of Texas, President of the Association of Farmers' Union Presidents, is asking the farmers to urge their Congressmen to repeal the Adamson Law at the next session. He says:

"The defenders of the Adamson Law have had much to say about emancipating labor, but how about enslaving the farmers? If giving to the trainmen is a virtue, is not taking from the farmer a crime? Has Congress the power to increase the expenses of industries many millions of dollars, without some one paying the bill? If so, then Congress should immediately assemble and legislate all people into idleness and wealth. If we extend this character of benevolent legislation to all railroad employes as well as to employes of all other lines of industry, it will take the American wheat crop to finance the Adamson Law. This is an annual contribution which the farmers of the country are not financially able to make and the only way to prevent it is to persuade our Congressmen, no matter what the political faith, to take this law off the statute books."

CHURCH RELATIONS OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

The religious affiliations of our twenty-seven Presidents were:

Episcopalian—George Washington, James Madison, James Monroe, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Zachariah Taylor, Franklin Pierce, Chester A. Arthur.

Presbyterian—Andrew Jackson, Jas. K. Polk, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Woodrow Wilson.

Methodist—Andrew Johnson, U. S. Grant, R. B. Hayes, William McKinley.

Unitarian—John Adams, John Q. Adams, Millard Filmore, W. H. Taft.

Liberal—Thomas Jefferson.

Dutch Reformed—Theodore Roosevelt, Martin Van Buren.

Disciples—James A. Garfield.

Of the present candidates for the Presidency, Mr. Wilson is a Presbyterian and Mr. Hughes a Baptist.

When Europe settles down to peace
And starts to making things,
Our profits from the sale of goods
Will suddenly take wings.
Unless we have Protection—see?
We'll all go up the flue.
That's something sure to happen
When
The
War
Gets
Through.

Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft shook hands for the first time in several years at a meeting arranged to bring them together at the New York Union League Club, Otober 3d. The event is another severe disappointment in administration circles.

Hughes On Labor

"The interests of labor are the interests of ALL the people and the protection of the wage-earner in the security of his life and health by every practicable means is one of the most sacred trusts of society."

"We must have in this country, if we are to succeed, prosperity, protection for our women, and protection for our children."

SOME OF HUGHES' ACHIEVEMENTS FOR LABOR AS GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

1. Better and bigger Labor Department.
2. Shorter hours for children in industry.
3. Exclusion of children from dangerous employments.
4. Inspection of working conditions by the state instead of by local boards of health.
5. Semi-monthly instead of monthly payments of wages on railroads.
6. Regulation of employment agencies.
7. Compulsory workmen's compensation act—the first such law in America.
8. Protection of immigrants against crooked steamship ticket agencies.
9. Protection of immigrants against dishonest private bankers.
10. Schools in the temporary labor camps.
11. Establishment of public trade schools.

A law making for the proper inspection of locomotive boilers at stated periods.

An amendment to the penal code of the state making it a crime for railroad corporations to overwork those employed in train service.

A law fixing a legal limit of EIGHT HOURS PER DAY for telegraph and telephone operators and signalmen.

A law providing additional safeguards in train service, with special reference to the equipment of cabooses.

A statute fixing an eight-hour day for minors in all employment within the state.

A law safeguarding the wage earners' rights in the courts of the state.

A law limiting women's work to sixty hours per week in addition to many other measures of equal importance to the [illegible] citizens of that commonwealth.