THE DAILY TELEGRAM

The Leading Newspaper of Central West Virginia.

Published Every Week-day Evening and Sunday Morning by CLARKSBURG TELEGRAM COMPANY. Clarksburg, W. Va.

Entered at the postoffice at Clarksburg, W. Va., as second class mail matter.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TELEPHONES:

Editorial Rooms.	Business Office.
Consolidated ..157-Y	Consolidated ..157-L
Bell 390	Bell 283

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
By Carrier.

Daily, per week	10c
Daily, per year, in advance	$5.00
Sunday, per week	05c
Sunday, per year, in advance	$2.50
Daily and Sunday, per week	15c
Daily and Sunday, per year in advance	$7.50
By Mail, in advance.	
Daily, per month	.35
Daily, per year	$4.00
Sunday, per year	$2.50
Daily and Sunday, per year	$6.50

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(Election, Tuesday, November 7, 1916.)

Republican National Ticket

For President
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, of New York.
Vice President
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, of Indiana.
United States Senator
HOWARD SUTHERLAND, of Randolph.
Congress—Third District
STUART F. REED, of Harrison.

Republican State Ticket

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—Twelfth District
WALLACE B. GRIBBLE, of Doddridge.

Republican County Ticket

Sheriff
LLOYD D. GRIFFIN, of Clarksburg.
Prosecuting Attorney
WILL E. MORRIS, of Clarksburg.
County Commissioner
DORSEY W. COOK, of Mt. Clare.
Assessor
IRA L. SWIGER, of Clarksburg.
Surveyor
CUTHBERT A. OSBORN, of Clarksburg.
House of Delegates
ROSSI M. FISHER, of Wilsonburg.
S. R. HARRISON, JR., of Clarksburg.
JOHN MOORE, of Clarksburg.
GEORGE W. STURM, of West Milford.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1916.

An Evening Echo.

The world belongs to the energetic man. His will gives him new eyes. He sees expedients and means where we saw none.—R. W. EMERSON.

Some time ago the Telegram said Wilson would withdraw the troops and apologize. He is expected to do the first deed within the next few days and a little later on the apology will doubtless be made to General Carranza.

Wilson announces that he will not protect Americans in Mexico. Most Americans residing on the American side along the border have known some time that he has not afforded American lives protection even at home.

Now, that Wilson says that he will not protect Americans abroad will he please tell the people whether he will see that they are protected at home—something that has not been done as the massacres along the Mexican border fully testify.

Governor Hatfield has issued a proclamation setting aside July 18 and 19 as good roads days. Every citizen of the state who can should lay aside his other work on these two days and turn his attention to road building. The women should assist them by furnishing dinner to those who labor.

Wilson is Weighed.

Wilson said:
"Salute the flag!"
Twenty-one lives of splendid young American manhood were lost at Vera Cruz. The flag was not saluted.
Wilson said:
"Take Villa dead or alive!"
A punitive expedition went after him. Forty American lives were lost at the hands of Mexicans.
Villa was not taken. Yet the troops are to be withdrawn.
Wilson has been weighed in this. Is he not found wanting?

Is It Treason?

President Wilson announces the following as one of his policies in the Mexican situation:
"Americans remaining in Mexico will be denied the protection of the United States. If killed this government will consider it their own fault for not heeding the warning to come out."
This indicts him as a man who believes Americans have no rights except at home. It is also a repudiation of the American flag. Such a policy ought to mean impeachment of the president.

Patriotic Days.

July 18 and 19 should be red letter days in the history of our state. July is the month of patriotism. We have just celebrated a glorious Fourth. Many citizens have recently testified to their patriotism by enlisting in the state militia and are even now on the way to the front. Those who have remained behind, should turn out on these two days and show their patriotism in a constructive manner by helping build better roads.

The building of better roads is truly a patriotic duty because there is no other form of public improvement which brings as great good to as great a number of the people. Good roads will benefit the entire community and every patriotic citizen should come out and work for for them.

Bids for Political Support.

Professions of devotion to preparedness from such a source are plainly unscrupulous bids for political support, in the mistaken notion that the American people can be deceived by devices so transparent, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger speaking of the Democratic national convention. If President Wilson cannot compel even an outward acquiescence in the major items of his program on the part of the politicians in his own party, how can he expect the people of the United States to take at their face value words that were flatly contradicted by the cheering delegates at St. Louis?

Mr. Bryan would not have been moved to tears by an outburst for preparedness! And his lachrymose commentary on the proceedings of the convention revealed beyond the shadow of a doubt the unbridgeable gulf between Democratic profession and action on this vital issue.

Democracy's "Historic Principles."

Although many Democrats in the rank and file have changed their minds on the tariff question, it is evident that the leaders of the party with whom legislative power rests, have changed little, if any, says an exchange. In his keynote speech as chairman of the St. Louis convention, Senator Ollie M. James said:

"The Democratic party undertook to enact a new tariff law in keeping with the historic principles of the Democratic party. The Democratic party believes that the right of taxation can only exist for the purpose of raising sufficient revenue to run the government. . . . . We undertook the reformation of the tariff with open minds and clean hands, unowned, unpledged to any interest except that of the public welfare, and we are proud of our achievement in writing into the law the present Underwood-Simmons tariff bill."

The historic principle of the Democratic party since 1876 has been "a tariff for revenue only." As a revenue producer the Underwood-Simmons law has been a sorry failure, and a war tax, for a country at peace, was enacted to piece out the failing revenues of that law on the plea that the war had stopped importation. In spite of the war, importations for the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to over $2,000,000,000, about $300,000,000 greater than the record under a Republican law, while customs revenues amounted to about $200,000,000 or $110,000,000 less than those realized under the Republican law for the fiscal year 1913. Furthermore, the paragraph in the Underwood-Simmons law, providing for free sugar to take effect May 1, 1916, was hastily repealed by the Democrats in April because of the continued failure of the tariff law as a revenue producer. Adherence to the Democratic principle has resulted in the direct taxation of the people, who pay out of their own pockets. Under the Republican policy the foreigner paid for sending his goods into the American market, and the price of admission went into the coffers of the federal treasury and paid about one-half the expenses of running the government.

The St. Louis platform of the Democratic party, on the tariff, is in direct violation of their "historic principles." They sheer away from the "tariff for revenue only" idea, and present the competitive rate plan, aided by an anti-dumping clause. An anti-dumping clause is impossible for application unless we have a protective tariff. This plank is either a vote-catcher, or a repudiation of the "historic principle" of the party, apparently both.

THE DAILY NOVELET

TOO PROUD TO ARGUE.

You never can tell. Some men are self-starters and others need a crank to get them going.—Prof. Simp.

"Give my lamps the o. o.," said the man with the red sweater and the peremptory manner. "Some stiffs I know says I need glasses and I says I don't. See?"

"Certainly, sir. Save a heat—have a seat," invited the optician, a rather undersized short man of medium height. "Now kindly read the top line of letters on the card against the far wall."

"B. X. C. L. D.," read the man with the red sweater and the p. m.

"No, try again," suggested the optician.

"B. X. C. L. D. I said and I says again."

"But—"

"But—"

"But my eye!" roared the man in the chair. "I ain't allowin' no little sausage to tell me I can't read letters a foot high. 'M I right or 'm I wrong?"

"Right," quavered the optician.

"Sure I'm right. Any charge?"

"No. Here's a cime dar—dime carfare. Sorry to have troubled you."

And the man with the r. s. and the peremptory manner hulked out, another vindication of the wisdom of superior armaments.

HARD ON THE EARS.

"You are to be shot at sunrise.

LIGHT OCCUPATION.

Polishing up the gem of the ocean.

LIFE'S LITTLE LIES.

"Lightning change" artists.

CITY WATER TODAY.

Following is today's test for fever and other germs as made by the Water Board's chemist and bacteriologist at the filtration plant. Also rainfall for twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock today:

ANALYSIS.

	Number of bacteria in 1.0 c. c.	Bacillus coli present in 0.1 c. c.	1.0 c. c.	10. c. c.
River water	250	x	x	x
City water	0	0	0	0

EXPLANATION.

C. C.—Cubic centimeter, (about a thimbleful). Bacillus coli—Intestinal germ. X—Present. O—Absent. Rainfall.

MEXICO CAN SAVE ITSELF SAYS JORDAN

And War Would Work Nothing but Further Mischief in the Present Situation.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)

NEW YORK, July 7—That Mexico is fully capable of regenerating itself and should be allowed to do so without interference was the chief point of Chancellor Emeritus David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, the principal speaker at the annual meet of the American School Peace League in the ball room of the Hotel Astor, New York, this morning. He pointed out that Mexico has been suffering from five years of revolution and that war can work nothing but further mischief in the present situation.

Brigandage, he said exists in only a partial degree in four or five of the twenty-seven states of Mexico, and a large measure of peace and increasing civilization is developing in the others. In thirteen of the states public school systems have been established in spite of the troublous times. The United States could perform a far more useful service in Mexico, in Chancellor Jordan's opinion, by furnishing money for educational purposes and helping the spread of the public school systems than by shooting Mexicans.

Referring to the immediate causes for war he said that he had good reason to believe that the United States is not blameless for the raids that have occurred and that a more rigid policing on this side of the border would have forestalled or prevented the raids which were instigated in this country. The chancellor gathered first hand information on the border ten days ago at the conference called by the American Union against Militarism.

President Randall J. Condon of the league, superintendent of schools of Cincinnati, O., presided at the meeting. Three high school boys selected as the result of an essay contest in New York City delivered orations on "The Influence of the United States in the Adoption of a Plan for Permanent Peace." They were Louis Jacobs, of the high school of commerce, Samuel Saresky, of De Witt Clinton High School, and Harry Bodin, of Morris High School.

Katherine Devereux Blake, principal of Public School No. 6, of New York City, delivered an address on "Training for Savagery or Civilization—Which?" Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the league, delivered the secretary's annual address, and the successful contestants in the Seabury peace prize essay contest were announced. At the close of the meeting the annual election of officers was held.