

The Weekly Chronicle.

STERLING GALT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

TERMS—\$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. XXXVIII

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916

NO. 28

PERSONALS.

Miss Frances Rowe, of Sabillasville, spent the week end here with relatives.

Miss Regina Chrismer, of Bonneville, was the guest of her cousin, Miss Mary Chrismer last week.

Miss Gertrude Kreis has returned from a month's visit to Baltimore.

Misses Marie and Grace Sebald, of Baltimore, spent Sunday here with relatives.

Mrs. Harry Kreis and son, Lawrence, of Baltimore, are visiting Mrs. Kreis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Lawrence.

Mrs. George Seboure and daughter, Irene, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mrs. Seboure's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson.

Miss Mary Stouter has returned home from a two month's visit to New Jersey and Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. William Babylon, and son, of Williamsport, Md., visited Mrs. Babylon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. W. Matthews this week.

Mr. William Bowling, of Waynesboro, spent the week-end with his parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Harry Bowling.

Miss Mary Smith, of Littlestown, visited her brother, Mr. J. E. Smith this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Eyster, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gingell and family, Mrs. H. W. Eyster, Mrs. J. E. Payne, Mrs. Richard Zacharias, Mrs. Robert Payne and son, Mrs. Gingell, Mrs. Augustus Eckenrode and Mr. Edward Eckenrode attended the funeral of Mr. John Lilly at Hanover on Saturday.

Messrs. J. Stewart Annan and Robert Burdner spent Tuesday in Baltimore.

Miss Anna Annan spent the week-end in Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Budnitz, Mrs. H. M. Lever, Miss Gertrude Annan and Mr. L. E. Motter motored from Baltimore on Thursday and spent the day as guests of the Misses Annan.

Mr. O. A. Horner, has returned to Lynn, Mass., after spending several weeks with his mother, Mrs. Anna Horner.

Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Stone and sons, Owings and Jessie Stone, spent Sunday in York, Pa.

Mrs. Stott and Miss Annie Galt, of Taneytown spent Sunday in Emmitsburg.

Mrs. Leathy Motter, of Frederick is visiting her brother, Mr. J. Henry Stokes.

HUEBENER—GRIMES.

Saturday morning October 14, Miss Mary E. Grimes and Rev. Robert Huebener were united in marriage in Trinity Reformed church, Thurmont, by the bride's pastor, Rev. P. E. Heimer, Ph. D., the ring ceremony being used.

The bride entered the church on the arm of the groom, and wore white silk crepe with a collar of Irish crochet lace, and a picture hat of black velvet and plumes. She carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Warner T. Grimes, of Thurmont.

After a small wedding breakfast for the immediate families, the happy couple left for their new home in Dundurn, Canada, where the groom has recently accepted a call.

SEIFERD—McCLEAF.

In the Evangelical Lutheran church, Frederick, last Wednesday morning, Jacob E. Seiferd and Miss Lillian Bell McCleaf, both of Fairfield, were married by the pastor, Rev. U. S. G. Rupp. Roy E. McCleaf, brother of the bride and Miss Mary T. Harbaugh, were the attendants. After a wedding trip to Washington and Baltimore they will reside in Fairfield.

Cow Gaining Derved Recognition.

Proof that the cow is gaining deserved recognition is shown by the announcement that the National Dairy Association of the United States is to conduct an advertising campaign to involve, during three years, the expenditure of \$750,000, to put "the dairy industry in to the forefront of modernized efficient organizations."

A dispatch from St. Louis says: "Eddie Plank, of Gettysburg, veteran pitcher and member of the St. Louis American League club, informed Manager Fielder Jones that unless he was traded to some other club, he would quit baseball. He is dissatisfied with St. Louis, not the club. Plank was formerly star hurler for Connie Mack's Athletics, when they were winning world's championships.

Rev. Mr. Hafer, of Taneytown preached in the Lutheran Church, Emmitsburg last Sunday morning and afternoon.

Rev. Charles Reinwald preached in the Taneytown Lutheran Church, last Sunday.

FROM THE COUNTY.

A bond issue of \$50,000 in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 was decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Trade for the purpose of having located in Frederick the Ebert Furniture Company, of Philadelphia. The tentative plan to form a holding company was abandoned and the bond issue was substituted.

Adolphus H. Harrington, former postmaster of Frederick, and census supervisor of the Sixth Congressional District, died last Thursday at his home in Frederick, after an illness of nearly a year. He was 62 years of age.

Out of the 14 prize winners in the Girl's Canning Club, the three following were chosen as being first, second, and third prize-winners for the county: Ruth Darner of Jefferson, 17 years old; Pauline Hendrickson, Urbana, 13 years old, and Charlotte McDaniels, of Catoclin, 11 years old. Helen Wiles was given fourth place and honorable mention. The three prize-winners will be given a trip through Maryland during Maryland Week in November. The trip will include a visit to Baltimore, where the party will be entertained by Baltimore club women. The following day they will go to Annapolis, and from there to Washington, where they will visit the Capitol and White House, then to the Maryland State College and back to Baltimore.

Thrown open again for public worship after being closed for extensive improvements, St. John's Reformed church. Rev. P. E. Heimer, Ph. D., pastor, Creagerstown, has been much admired. The improvements to the church include a new entrance tower, new roof, new ornamental and memorial windows, removed of the galleries newly painted exterior and the interior refrescoed. The furnishings are also new. These include new pews, furniture, carpet chandelier, baptismal font, individual communion set and collection plates.

The financial loss to the Frederick County Agricultural Society caused by the downpour of Thursday was made up in a measure on Friday, was at least 15,000 persons attended the closing of the fair. Officials of the association were unable to make an estimate of the financial standing of the society as the result of the almost total loss of Thursday.

Seven Frederick county banks are included in the roll of honor of the State banks and trust companies of Maryland in a table recently prepared by the bank commissioner of the State Banking Department. The banks are as follows: Myersville Savings Bank, of Myersville; Walkersville Savings Bank, of Walkersville; Woodsboro Savings Bank of Woodsboro; Valley Savings Bank, of Middletown; Citizens' Savings Bank, of Thurmont; Central Trust Company of Maryland, of Frederick, and the Thurmont Bank, of Thurmont.

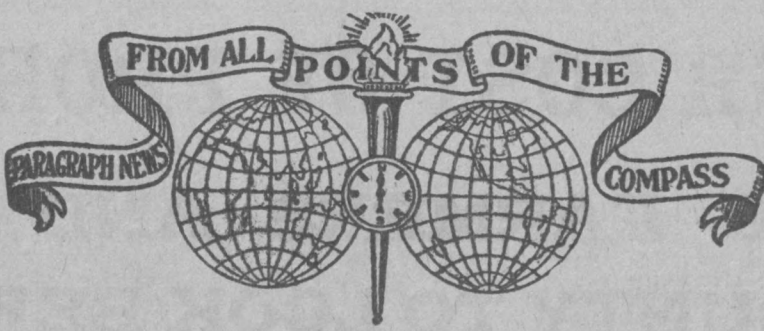
At the annual election of officers of Enoch Chapter, No. 23, R. A. Masons, held Monday night in Frederick the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: M. E. High Priest, F. B. Sappington, Jr.; E. King, Keefe S. Toms; E. Scribe, A. LeRoy McCardell; secretary, O. C. Warehime; treasurer, E. B. Ramsburg; sentinel, S. L. Rhoads, Guy K. Motter is the retiring High Priest.

The Maryland State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its semi-annual meeting in Frederick, Thursday, November 16. The program for the day's meeting has been arranged by the chairman of the standing committees and the executive board and many subjects of interest to the club members will be presented.

The new re-assessment is progressing slowly. Some of the assessors have hardly gotten under way while others made more time with their work. Under a ruling every assessor must report once a week to Supervisor A. W. Gaver, Frederick.

A wild cat weighing about 25 pounds was killed last week by Claude Heiner, 15-year-old son of Elsworth Heiner, while gunning for squirrels in the vicinity of High Rock, Pa., in the Pigeon Hills. This is the first wild animal of its kind known to have been killed in this section for many years. When Mr. Heiner fired at the animal he thought he was shooting at a raccoon. The animal is twice the size of an ordinary house cat. The state pays a bounty of \$6 on the head of the wild cat. The residents of the hills will keep a watch for additional animals of that breed.

Father Bezain, vicar-general of the diocese of Savannah, who had been a Roman Catholic priest for 49 years, was found dead at Sharon, Ga., where he was stationed. The body was kneeling in an attitude of prayer when found. Father Bezain was born in France.



Friday.

Josiah G. Winger, aged 71 years, a pioneer driller in the Pennsylvania oil country and well known for the stories he had written concerning the early days of oil excitement in this state, is dead at his home at Grand Valley, near Warren, Pa.

The Interstate Commerce Commission set November 27 for the first hearing in New York city on the \$300,000 reparation suit of the Lehigh Valley Coal operators against the Lehigh Valley Railroad for alleged excess rate charges.

Former Provisional President Carvajal of Mexico and his bride, nee Louise Martin, of New York, are honeymooning at Pass Christian Miss., after a secret romance and wedding.

Life in New York is just one strike after another. First the street car men went out and then the barbers and now the cooks are threatening to quit. Representatives of 10,000 cooks met to take action on their demands for shorter hours and recognition of their union.

Eight of the twelve vacancies in the Sacred College will be filled at the consistory which is expected to be held next month. It was reported in Vatican circles that no foreign cardinals will be created. By the creation of Italian cardinals the Italian majority in the Sacred College will be restored. Among the prelates to be elevated to the cardinalate is the Patriarch of Venice, Pietro La Fontaine.

Approximately \$700,000 was pledged for the coming year's work by delegates to the National Convention of the Methodist Women's Home Missionary Society at Columbus, Ohio with assurance that the million dollar goal would be reached easily before the end of the year. Mrs. W. P. Thirkeld, president of the society, made a personal gift of \$1,000 and pledged \$1,000 for the Haven home at Savannah, Georgia.

Saturday.

Four Norwegian bankers arrived at New York on the Norwegian liner Bergensfjord to make credit arrangements for the payment of huge sums for material purchased in the United States. One item alone is \$200,000,000 for steamships constructed in American shipbuilding yards.

Sir William Benjamin Bowring, of Liverpool, ship owner is dead. He was born in 1837.

The award of the referee in the Panama claims case, arising from the riot in Panama of July 4, 1912, has been announced. The referee was Chevalier W. L. F. C. Van Rappard, Netherlands Minister to the United States.

The two hundredth anniversary of the removal of Yale College—then a collegiate school for the little New Haven colony—from Saybrook to New Haven was observed by the university and the city of New Haven.

Railroads and mills in the Pittsburgh district are facing a coal famine, and it was stated at Pittsburgh, that for the first time in years an agent had been sent to Chicago in the hope of buying coal.

Railroads of the United States are suffering from the greatest shortage of cars ever experienced at this time of the year, according to figures made public at New York. On September 30 there was a net shortage of 61,030 cars. This compares with a surplus of 131,027 cars on October 1, 1914, and 78,299 on the corresponding date last year. The greatest shortage is in box cars, totaling 33,016, while coal and gondola cars are lacking to the extent of 19,872.

Sunday.

Efforts to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church have been abandoned in the convention in session at St. Louis, leaders of the wing of the church advocating the change announced today. This follows the action of the House of Deputies of the convention Saturday in adopting without debate a title page for a new hymnal which reaffirmed the present name of the church.

Twelve men were trapped by an explosion in the mines of the Roden Coal Company at Marvel, Ala. Seven are white and five negroes. Rescuers believe that none of the men are alive.

Storm-swept Lake Erie gave up another fragment of the story of its "Black Friday"—another vessel pound-

ed to pieces in the stinging gale and grinding waves, carrying 21 men to their deaths.

Miss Margaret Preston Draper, daughter of Mrs. William F. Draper, was baptized in Washington, D. C., after the rites of the Catholic Church in preparation for her marriage to Prince Andrea Boncompagni, of Italy next Wednesday.

Former slaves began a two-week national reunion in Washington. Some of those attending are said to be more than 100 years old.

William Hubbard, 14 years old, was killed at Prospect, Va., while standing on the eastbound railroad tracks watching a freight on the westbound.

Monday.

William L. Dunlop, one of the oldest residents of Georgetown and son of Judge James Dunlop, the law partner of Francis Scott Key, is dead. He was aged 87 years.

Strike activity in New York city's transit situation was resumed when several Third avenue elevated trains were bombarded with stones thrown from rooftops in the Harlem district. Two passengers were injured.

A 400 per cent. increase in the operating income of nine interstate express companies during the fiscal year of 1916 over the fiscal year 1915 was reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission, of Washington. The figures were \$10,560,000 against \$2,556,000. A total of \$175,000,000 was collected during the year as express charges.

The tippie, electric plant and five barges loaded with coal, the property of the Diamond Coal and Coke Company at West Brownsville, Pa., were destroyed by fire with a loss of \$125,000.

William Tucker Washburn, lawyer and author, is dead at his home in New York, at the age of 75 years. He was born in Boston and was educated at Harvard. Mr. Washburn was the author of "Fair Harvard," "The Unknown City," "Spring and Summer," verses; "The First Stone," and several volumes of poems.

Al J. Jennings, of Oklahoma, once a bandit leader, according to his formal statement and now a revivalist announced he would be a candidate for the second time for the Democratic nomination for governor of Oklahoma. He was defeated in the primaries in 1914.

The Du Pont Powder Company and the Aetna Explosives Company, two of the largest munition concerns in the country, announced the completion of plans for transforming all extra plants into dye manufactories with the close of the war. Plans were perfected with the assistance of Dr. F. D. Norton, dye expert of the Department of Commerce. Both concerns have built large auxiliary plants since the war began to meet the enormous demand for munitions.

Tuesday.

Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, announced after a conference with President Wilson at Long Branch, N. J., that as the result of an "inspiring talk" he had with the President two weeks ago he had established the women workers in his plants upon the same pay basis as the men.

Alexander Brown, the widely-known polo player, of Philadelphia, fell from his hydroaeroplane into the Delaware river at Essington, below Philadelphia and was drowned.

What this country needs is more pennies, according to the Treasury Department. To that end the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints are working 24 hours a day and the Denver mint 16 hours a day turning them out.

Woman Suffrage was indorsed in resolutions adopted at the session of the thirteenth biennial convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union at Philadelphia.

The State Department at Washington will send a message of condolence to the Austrian Government through Ambassador Penfield, who cabled the official announcement of the assassination of Count Sturgkh, Austrian Minister President. The dispatch described Friedrich Adler, the assassin, as the son of Victor Adler, Member of Parliament, and chief of the Social Democrat party.

STATE CONDENSED.

Two thousand persons packed the Maryland Theatre at Hagerstown Sunday afternoon at what was probably the largest meeting ever held in Washington county in the interests of prohibition. Leading professional and business men from Martinsburg, W. Va., attended the meeting.

Jewels and heirlooms valued at about \$1,000 were stolen Saturday night at the home of Richard P. Hilleary, Cumberland, during the absence of the family.

Two motor accidents occurred in the eastern suburbs of Baltimore Sunday, causing the deaths of a man and a woman and serious hurts to two other men. The dead are: Benjamin Bernman and Clara B. Laws.

Reports from numerous sections of Washington county indicate an apple blotch in the fruit belts that is causing much concern among apple growers. Growers think the blotch has been caused by the wet season. There are several kinds of blotch. One is known as the sooty blotch, a disease that attacks the leaves, twigs and fruit. It appears on the upper surface of the leaves as a light yellowish spot about six weeks after the petals fall. Shortly afterward the fruit is attacked, tiny, string-like bunches appearing beneath the skin. These rapidly enlarge and the spots sometimes cover the fruit completely, causing cracks and dry rot. By proper pruning to admit light and air it may be eradicated in about four years. The bitter blotch and the mildew blotch may be checked by spraying.

Fire of unknown origin Sunday night destroyed 10 frame buildings, mostly warehouses, in the rear of buildings on Race street, Cambridge, Md. The damage amounts to about \$9,000, the heaviest losers being W. R. Hearn & Son. Among others who sustained losses were E. M. Skinner & Bro., and the United States. The losses are partly covered by insurance.

Engineer John R. Francis, of Fairfax, Va., and Fireman B. R. Randall, of Coakley, Va., were killed and Fireman Taylor G. Algard, of Wilmington, Del., was injured Monday morning when a Pennsylvania Railroad freight train was derailed near Perryman, Md. The engine and 15 cars piled up on the tracks and a light engine crashed into the wreckage.

Dr. Louis McLane Tiffany, one of the most distinguished of the older generation of Baltimore surgeons, died suddenly Monday morning of heart disease at his summer home, Mount Custis, Accomac county, Va. He had gone there about 10 days ago with Mrs. Tiffany to spend a few weeks of the autumn, as had been his custom for several years. He was about 72 years old.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has given contracts to the Morigan Construction Company of Massachusetts to build two billet mills at Sparrows Point. One mill will have a capacity of 100,000 tons a month and the other a capacity of 50,000 tons a month. Work will be started as soon as possible. It probably will be a year before the mills are completed.

Thirty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine youngsters of Baltimore, trooped back to school Monday morning, released from the tedium of their enforced holiday by Health Commissioner Blake's new order allowing all children between the ages of 9 and 13 years to return. Of the youngsters 26,107 were white children and 4,892 were colored. There are still 15,510 white children and 2,539 colored children who are not yet allowed to return to their classrooms. In addition to these 18,049 children, there are from 10,000 to 15,000 still banned on account of infantile paralysis. They are the new scholars below 9 years of age who enter the lower grades of the public schools and the kindergartens each fall.

A new positive case of infantile paralysis in Carroll county was reported Tuesday to Dr. C. Hampson Jones, head of the State Bureau of Communicable Diseases, by Dr. C. R. Foutz. It is that of Joseph Tarbort, 8 years old, of Westminster.

Under the terms of an agreement announced by the Underwood Typewriter Company, whose factory in Hartford, Conn., employs 3,000 men, the workers will become shareholders in the company and participate in a profit-sharing of \$250,000 next February. The company will pay to five trustees 20 per cent. of the final net surplus for the fiscal year of 1916, which will be deposited to the account of each employee who has been with the company two years or more prior to January 1, 1917. The bonus will be apportioned on the basis of length of service.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mgr. John J. Tierney, of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, celebrated mass at the opening of Forty Hours' Devotion at St. Joseph's church, Baltimore, Sunday.

Among the properties deeded in the county this week was the following: Harry G. Beam to George P. Beam, real estate in county, \$5.

Rev. E. L. Higbee, pastor of the Reformed church, this place, attended the forty-fourth annual session of the Potomac Synod of the Reformed church in the United States held in York, Pa., this week.

Mount St. Mary's Reserve football team defeated Waynesboro Business College at the Mount on Monday, 24 to 7. The mountain team clearly outclassed the visitors and would have registered a much larger score had not so many substitutes been used.

Mr. Theodore Bollinger has had a concrete floor laid in the cellar of his residence on West Main street.

Miss Bernadette M. Kemper, near Emmitsburg was elected extra teacher for the Wayne Heights primary school for the 60 pupils formerly under the supervision of Miss Lilia B. Stoner.

The maximum temperature this week was 76 degrees on Friday. The minimum was 42 degrees on Tuesday.

A very interesting meeting was held in St. Euphemia's Hall on Sunday morning by the K. of C. officers, of St. John's parish, Frederick. A number of men were present.

The State Tax Commission Wednesday heard protests against Edward H. Rowe as assessor for Emmitsburg, Frederick county. No action was taken.

Potomac Synod In Session.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church in America opened in York, Monday night, with 200 delegates in attendance. The Rev. Dr. J. Spangler Kieffer, of Hagerstown, Md., president of the synod, presided at the opening session and delivered a sermon preparatory to the communion service which was held Tuesday morning.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Aged Ministers and Widows of Ministers of the Reformed Church, the following officers were elected: President, the Rev. Harry N. Bassler, Harrisburg; vice-president, the Rev. Frederick R. Ruple, York; secretary, the Rev. D. N. Dittmar, Marns Choice, Pa.; treasurer, the Rev. Samuel S. Miller, Frederick, Md. The treasurer's report showed an increase of contributions during the year of \$5,000.

Miss Miller Received Diploma.

The graduating exercises of the Washington County Training School for Nurses was held Tuesday night at the Washington County Hospital, Hagerstown. Rev. W. L. Lynn offered the opening prayer, and the address to the graduates was made by Charles D. Danzer. The presentation of the diplomas was made by Col. W. P. Lane. The graduates were: Miss Florence Caroline Miller, daughter of Mrs. Jane Miller, Emmitsburg, and Miss Frances Rebecca Emmitt, Acme, N. C. Rev. Dr. A. B. Statton made the closing prayer.

To Be Movie Inspectors.

The Frederick county commissioners Monday decided to enter the role of movie inspectors, following a letter from the State Board of Motion Picture Censors that the commissioners could act in that capacity. They will be given cards of admission to the ten movie houses in Frederick city and county. Commissioners John W. Humm and Harry R. Witter will have charge of Frederick district; Commissioner T. N. Mohler, Brunswick district; Commissioner George C. Huffer, Middletown and Myersville, and President Frank M. Stevens, Emmitsburg, Thurmont and Creagerstown. The position does not pay any salary.

Pope Benedict has decided to hold a secret consistory December 4 and a public consistory December 7, at which he will create new Cardinals. The red hat will be conferred on Mgr. Count Raffaele Scarpinelli, formal papal nuncio at Vienna, and Mgr. Fruewirth, former nuncio at Munich. Mgr. Fruewirth will be replaced at Munich by Mgr. Aversa, papal nuncio in Brazil, who is now on his way to Rome.

Pope Benedict will deliver an allocution in which he will discuss the European situation and pray for a cessation of the war.

During the last year 79,281,735 short tons of sand and gravel, having a value of \$23,846,999, were dug out in the United States.

An industrial coal famine is facing Baltimore and the Eastern section of the country in general.

THE HIGH COST OF GOVERNMENT AND

THE HIGH COST OF PROHIBITION

AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN OF FREDERICK COUNTY TO LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

Two weeks from today, on November 7, 1916, you will be called upon to state whether or not Frederick City, Emmitsburg, Creagerstown and Woodsboro shall close forever their saloons. These are the only places that are affected by the law. All the places that are now dry remain dry. Much has been said on both sides of the question. Remember always that you are not voting on State Wide Prohibition but merely on Local Option. You will at once realize the difference.

To every sensible, serious-minded man in Frederick County, and particularly to you the farmers and business men of this County, who are the men of financial responsibility,—the only men who bear the burdens and meet the expenses of government, we ask you, independently of all other considerations, moral, sentimental or fanatical, to reflect over the figures and facts herewith submitted to you and, then, before you vote, be true to yourselves and your families and answer honestly and fairly this one question, can I afford to pay the awful price of making Frederick county dry?

READ AND CONSIDER

The present State tax rate is .37½. The bonded indebtedness of this State is \$20,000,000. There was a deficit in the Fall of 1915 of \$1,500,000. In one year the State tax rate has increased .05. The revenues of the State of Maryland are derived from three different sources, viz., taxes, business licenses and liquor licenses. In 1903 according to the United States census report the revenue receipts in Maryland were \$2,852,986. In 1913 they were \$5,294,726, in 1915 they were \$7,486,481. The expenses of government in 1903 were \$2,414,000, in 1913, \$6,495,910, and in 1915, \$11,553,797. Here Mr. Farmer and Mr. Business Man is an example of the rising cost of government. You already know and feel the effect of the high cost of living. But here for the first time we bring to your attention the enormous increase in the expense of conducting this State. Good roads on which millions of dollars have been spent for your benefit and children who go to schools, for your accommodation in convenience, and for the comfort and advantage of your getting to Churches and to your Markets, are in a great measure responsible for this rising cost of government.

Now, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1914, there was paid into the State Treasury in high liquor licenses from the City of Baltimore \$1,286,391.82. In addition to this there was received for traders' liquor licenses \$57,618.19. Finally you Business Men paid into the State Treasury during the same time the sum of \$219,756.88. Thus we have a total of \$1,563,766.89 received from business enterprises, liquor and otherwise, the cost of the State Government during the same period was approximately \$11,000,000. There is a deficit of \$1,500,000. If you vote dry and take off \$1,000,000, from revenues of the State there will be another deficit. To meet this, bonds will have to be issued on which interest will have to be paid,—which interest you will pay in increased taxes.

Again the estimated value of the Maryland investments that would be affected by Prohibition such as Distilleries, Breweries, Saloons and Hotels is \$153,440,000. The assessed value of properties for the State levy in 1914 in Maryland was \$1,026,076,735, the amount of the levy in 1914 at .31 on the hundred dollars in the State was \$3,180,837.89. If you deduct the estimated value of the properties used in the liquor business from the State Tax basis you will have a loss of over 15 per cent. In addition to this the loss which will necessarily be sustained by wiping out the large revenues heretofore mentioned and which come from the liquor traffic will increase your tax rate at least .15 on the dollar so that you will have a State Tax Rate of approximately .50 instead of .37½ as now.

Moreover, the cost of running Frederick County was in 1915 \$321,702.63. The cost per capita was \$7.62. The estimated value of properties throughout the county, that are directly benefited by the sale of liquor such as hotels, saloons, grocery stores and distilleries is over \$500,000. If you add to this the estimated value of the store properties in Frederick City alone, the licenses from which, as hereafter shown, will necessarily suffer by prohibition, you will have over \$1,000,000 affected if you vote Frederick County dry. You will thus lower your tax basis to this extent and increase the County tax rate. So that instead of being \$1.05 it may reach \$1.30. Remember the tax rate in Montgomery County increased 20 cents in one year and in Carroll

County it increased 28 cents in two years, do you know that the Public Schools of Frederick county last year cost \$120,048.37? Do you know that there was expended for roads, bridges and repairs \$64,026.81? The bonded indebtedness of the County is now \$425,700. Do you want it to be more? If you do, vote dry.

Now Mr. Farmer, your property is about to be reassessed on the basis of 100 cents on the dollar. In other words it is to be assessed at its full value. That will necessarily increase your taxes. You know what it means without any one telling you about it. Baltimore City is exempted from this re-assessment. Baltimore City put it over you in this matter of re-assessment so that you have to suffer. Baltimore City is now going wet. Do you want it put over you in the matter of local option?

Now Mr. Business Man of Frederick City and elsewhere the time has come for you to cease to fear the threatened boycott of meddlesome ministers and nervous women and to ask yourselves whether you can make the sacrifice that will come with re-assessment and with having Baltimore City, Allegany County, Washington County and Carroll County all wet, and your business going to these places. Do you know that 25 per cent. of the business in this county comes from Montgomery County? Don't you know that they are about to build new roads to Washington? Do you want the business to go to Washington? Do you want to lose this 25 per cent. of your business that comes because Montgomery County is dry and Frederick County is now wet? If you make Frederick County dry this business will and must go elsewhere. Men of Frederick County do you want bonds issued and pay 6 per cent. interest in order to have good roads and schools? This is what will happen if you vote dry.

Lastly, if you make Frederick County Dry and the tax rate increases and the rents advance, properties are idle, business is ruined and destroyed, wages are lowered, do you Mr. Business Man and Mr. Farmer, believe that you will be able to avoid bankruptcy through the prayers of the ministers? Will the singing of the hymns, "Brighten the Corner Where you Are," "Every Cloud has a Rainbow When the Heart is Right" and "Come All Ye Faithful," pay your rents and your taxes and wages, restore your business and pay your licenses? Will the demonstration of school childrens' parade, which through "The United Dry Forces," is about to take place in Frederick, in violation of the law, where your children regardless of your opinion, are about to be put on exhibition and offered as sacrifices upon the altar of Maudlin sentiment,—and unjustifiable and reprehensible invasion of your liberty,—bring prosperity back and reimburse you for your losses arising out of prohibition? Will the hysterical ladies who are going to appeal to you at the polls on Election Day according to the present plans of "The United Dry Forces," of Frederick County,—will their tears pay your bills and your taxes? Here are questions for you to answer. Again we ask can you afford to pay the price of making Frederick county dry?

Against Prohibition

X

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION

The Fallacies of the Prohibition Act

Pointed out by MR. WILLIAM L. MARBURY

In an opinion to the Citizens' Committee Against Prohibition, he points out the real issues before the voters and describes conditions that would follow the adoption of prohibition.

Waldo Newcomer, Esq., Chairman,
Citizens' Committee Against Prohibition,
1807 Munsey Building, City.

Dear Sir:—

In compliance with your request for an opinion as to the meaning and legal effect of the Prohibition Act which is to be submitted for ratification or rejection to the voters of Baltimore City and certain Counties at the approaching election, I beg to say:

The Act in question is Chapter 30 of the January Session of 1916, and the title thereof reads as follows:

"An Act to enable the registered and qualified voters of the City of Baltimore, Baltimore County, the 1st and 3d Precincts of the Fifth District of Anne Arundel County, Annapolis City, Allegany County, Washington County, Frederick County, Prince George's County, Elliott City and Havre de Grace, each as a separate political unit, to determine by ballot whether or not the sale, manufacture for sale and transportation for sale of alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt and intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be forever prohibited in the said political units above designated respectively from and after May first, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen; and the providing for the submission of such question to the voters of each of the political units herein designated and declaring the effect of such election."

THE SUBMISSION OF THE QUESTION TO THE VOTERS.

Section 1 provides that the question as above stated in the title of the Bill shall be submitted to the registered and qualified voters of said political units at the General Election to be held in November next, and requires the Supervisors of Election in each of these localities to have printed upon the ballots to be used at that election the following:

"Shall the sale, manufacture for sale, and transportation for sale of alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt and intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in * * * (county, city, town or village, as the case may be) be prohibited from and after May first, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen?"

with a further provision that a square or box shall be provided on the ballot opposite the words "For Prohibition," and a corresponding square or box opposite the words "Against Prohibition," so as to enable the voter, by putting his cross-mark in the square, to vote for or against the proposition.

This section then further provides that—

"The Governor of this State shall give notice by publication in two newspapers * * * giving at least three months' notice that such question shall be submitted to the voters."

And it further provides that the Board of Supervisors of Election of the City of Baltimore shall give notice by advertisement, and otherwise, of the submission of "such question," i. e., the question as to whether—

"the sale, manufacture for sale and transportation for sale of alcoholic, etc., liquors for beverage purposes" only shall be prohibited.

The Giving of a Glass of Wine or Cider to a Friend is Prohibited.

No one reading this notice would ever imagine that in voting "For Prohibition" or "Against Prohibition" he would be voting upon the question as to whether or not the giving of a glass of wine or a glass of cider to a friend in his home, or the use of wine in the celebration of Holy Communion in one of the churches, was involved.

The Conduct and Regulation of the Election.

Section 2 prescribes the method of conducting and regulating the election. Section 3 makes provision for the canvassing of the returns, contests, etc., and the certifying of the result by the Secretary of State to the Governor.

Section 4 provides that if upon receipt by the Governor of a certificate from the Secretary of State showing the result of such election in each of the political units (i. e., in each city, county or district) herein designated, it shall appear that a majority of the voters in any such political unit, etc., have voted "Against Prohibition," then the laws relating to the sale, manufacture for sale and transportation for sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage (i. e., drinking) purposes in such political units so voting against prohibition in effect at the date of this election shall continue in force and effect.

Then comes Section 5, which provides that if upon receipt by the Governor of a certificate from the Secretary of State, showing the result of such election, it shall appear that a majority of the voters in any city, county, etc., have voted "For Prohibition," then he shall forthwith issue his proclamation to that effect:

And on and after the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, social club, firm or corporation to manufacture for sale, sell, or purchase for sale, transport for sale, dispense or otherwise dispose of any alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented, distilled or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters or liquid mixtures or preparations, whether patented or not, which will produce intoxication in such political unit or units so voting for prohibition, except for medical, pharmaceutical, scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes, as may be allowed under the provisions of such acts as the General Assembly of Maryland shall pass at its regular session held next after the date of such election or any subsequent session allowing such sale for such purposes only. And any person, persons, social club, firm or corporation manufacturing, selling, transporting, dispensing or disposing of any alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented, distilled, malt or intoxicating liquors within such political unit or units so voting for prohibition shall be liable for all the penalties now or hereafter prescribed for manufacturing, selling, transporting or disposing of alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented, distilled, malt and intoxicating liquors without a license, and any place used for purposes in violation of this section, such use is hereby declared a nuisance and shall be abated as such."

Section 6 provides for contests at elections, re-counting of the ballots, etc. And then comes Section 6a, which reads as follows:

"This act shall not apply to nor prohibit the manufacture for sale of alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt and intoxicating liquors by persons and corporations manufacturing liquors in the manufacture thereof, or the transportation thereof by said persons and corporations where such liquors are manufactured for sale and sale only for delivery for shipment to places beyond the state or to places within the State where such sale is not now or hereafter prohibited by law."

The above, I think, is a fair summary of the provisions of the Act.

The question submitted is utterly misleading and deceptive.

(1) It will be seen that the question which this Act requires to be printed upon the ballot and of which it requires the Governor and the Board of Supervisors to give the voters notice, is not the real question upon which they will be voting at all.

In the form in which it has thus been published and will be printed upon the ballot under this Act, the question submitted will be utterly misleading and deceptive.

The voter who has not read the whole body of the Act, especially Section 5 thereof above quoted, will naturally suppose that he is voting upon the question which he has been told by the authorities—the Board of Supervisors and the Governor—is to be submitted at the election, and which he finds printed upon the ballot, that question being, as already stated, whether or not—

"the sale, manufacture for sale and transportation for sale of alcoholic, etc., liquors for beverage purposes" only shall be prohibited.

But strange to say, that is not the real question upon which he will be voting.

Prohibits the use of wine at Communion Service and liquors in the sick room.

For by turning again to Section 5 of the Act, we find that it provides that in the event that a majority of the voters in this City, or in any county to which the Act applies, shall, in voting upon the question appearing on the ballot, cast their ballots "For Prohibition" the effect of doing so will be that on and after May 1st, 1918, not only will it be unlawful to sell, manufacture for sale or transport for sale alcoholic and other spirituous liquors for beverage purposes, but (unless the Legislature shall choose hereafter to change the Law) it will be equally unlawful for a man to invite a friend, or even a member of his own family, to take a glass of beer or cider with him in his own home, or for a clergyman to give wine to his communicants in the celebration of the sacrament of Holy Communion, or for a doctor or surgeon to give to a sick or wounded man in a hospital the glass of brandy necessary to save his life, or to use alcohol in any of the varied forms in which it is necessarily used in the hospitals of the City every day. These are only illustrations.

In other words, this Bill, as enacted, will naturally have the effect of causing those who vote "For Prohibition" without having familiarized themselves with the full text of the Act, to vote for something entirely different from that which they suppose they are voting for.

Will destroy the efficiency of the hospital.

From the form of the question submitted, they may naturally suppose they are voting to close the saloon only, or to stop the manufacture of liquor for sale in Baltimore, when, in fact, they are voting to destroy the efficiency of the hospital and to interfere with the celebration of the most sacred rite of the church.

STRIKING POINTS MADE AGAINST THE PROHIBITION ACT BY MR. MARBURY

(a) The title of the Prohibition Act, upon which the people will vote at the approaching election, is entirely misleading.

In the title it is stated to be an Act to enable the voters of Baltimore City and certain counties to determine by ballot whether the sale, manufacture for sale, etc., of alcohol and other intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes shall be prohibited, whereas the question upon which they really will be voting will be whether or not even the offering of a glass of wine, a glass of beer or a glass of cider to a friend in one's home, or the serving of wine in the celebration of Holy Communion in the church, or the giving of any remedy containing alcohol in a hospital shall be made a crime.

(b) The question as printed on the ballot and as published in the newspapers as notice to the people of what they are going to vote on is in the same form, and is, for the same reason, and in the same manner, entirely misleading. They are told that they are voting on one question, when, in fact, they will be voting on an entirely different question.

(c) A vote "For Prohibition" under this Act will mean a vote to enact a Law which, unless some Legislature hereafter shall change it, will make it a crime "to dispense or otherwise dispose of" any kind of liquid containing alcohol which is capable of producing intoxication.

This would make it a crime for a man to offer a glass of wine or a glass of beer, or even a glass of cider, to a friend in his own home; it would make it a crime for the doctor to prescribe any medicine containing alcohol which could be taken in such a way as to produce intoxication.

It would make it a crime for the surgeon or the nurse in a hospital to use various remedies containing alcohol now in ordinary use for any purpose, either in internal or external application; it would make it a crime for the clergyman to celebrate the Communion Service in the usual way in the churches.

The language of this Statute seems to be so comprehensive as to leave no room for the lawful use of alcoholic liquid, except for the benefit of the owner himself.

(d) The violation of these provisions of the Law by the church or the hospitals would render those institutions subject to indictment as nuisances by the Grand Jury.

(e) The Prohibition Act contains a clause in Section 5 authorizing but not requiring the next Legislature to repeal the prohibition of the use of alcoholic, etc., liquors for "medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, sacramental, or mechanical purposes," but does not authorize or require the Legislature to permit their use for social purposes in the home or elsewhere and a vote "For Prohibition" might be, therefore, construed as a mandate to the next Legislature not to permit such use.

(f) If the Prohibition Act should be rejected by the people at the coming election; that is to say, if the majority vote "Against Prohibition," the situation everywhere, both in the city and the counties of the State will remain as at present; in other words, the situation will be the same as it was before the Legislature passed the Bill submitting the question to the people.

Those counties or districts and those localities like Hampden, Roland Park, West Arlington, Forest Park, or Woodberry, which are now "dry," either as the result of a legislative act or the action of the Liquor License Board, would remain as they are at present. Those counties, cities, districts, etc., which are now "wet" would remain so.

The language of the Act (Section 5) is absolutely explicit.

It declares that—

"Any person * * * transporting, dispensing, or disposing of any alcoholic, spirituous, malt, etc., liquors"

within the territory which shall have voted "For Prohibition"

"shall be liable for all the penalties now or hereafter prescribed * * * and any place used for purposes in violation of the section, such use is hereby declared a nuisance and shall be abated as such."

so that every church and hospital would become a "nuisance."

Furthermore, the previous portion of the same section makes it unlawful to—"dispense or otherwise dispose of any alcoholic mixture or preparation which will produce intoxication."

This of course includes every form of alcohol and would absolutely render illegal the ordinary daily use of it in the hospitals of the City, as well as the use of wine in Communion Service in the churches, no matter how low the percentage of alcohol might be.

Even the courts could not give relief to the church or the hospital.

It may be suggested that the Courts will not adopt any construction of the Law which would lead to such an absurd result.

That would doubtless be true, if the language of the Act were open to more than one construction.

But it is not. It is absolutely clear and explicit; and in such case the Courts are not clothed with authority, under the Construction of this State, to afford any relief.

However much the Courts might desire to do so, they would be powerless.

A striking illustration of lack of power on the part of the Courts to relieve such a situation as would be created by the adoption of this Act is furnished by the case of *Maxwell and others, Assessors, vs. State*, reported in the 40th Vol. of Maryland Reports at page 273, etc.

In that case it appeared that the Legislature of Maryland of 1874 enacted a Law, in the first section of which it was declared that all property, real, personal and mixed, of all kinds and description whatever in the State, except certain property belonging to churches, etc.

"shall be exempt from taxation for State or local purposes."

Of course the Legislature meant to say that all the property in the State except church property should be subject to taxation.

But it did not say so.

It said it should be exempt from taxation.

An attempt was made, through the Courts to compel the assessors, by Writ of Mandamus, to levy taxes on property which was not church property, on the theory that the Law must be construed so as to accomplish what every one knew must have been the real intention of the legislature, but the Court of Appeals of Maryland in the case above referred to, refused to grant the Writ, declaring that where the language of an Act is plain and unambiguous, the Court is obliged to enforce it as it stands; and that it would be an usurpation of power on the part of the Judges to attempt to do otherwise.

Many other cases might be cited to the same effect.

(2) Another noteworthy and very important feature of Section 5 of the Act is this:

As I have already pointed out, the effect of the words "dispense or otherwise dispose of" in this Section will be to prohibit the use of any kind of drink containing alcohol in the home (except by the actual owner of the liquid) as well as to prohibit its use for medicinal, sacramental, etc., purposes in the church or hospital.

This Section, however, contemplates that the next Legislature, or some subsequent Legislature, may if it sees fit to do so, make an exception in favor of the use of such liquor or such liquids for medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes, the language being—

"except for medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes, as may be allowed under the provisions of such act as the General Assembly of Maryland shall pass at its regular session held next after the date of such election, or any subsequent session allowing such sale for such purposes only."

The use of wine, beer and cider prohibited in the private home.

It will be noted that anything in the nature of social purposes is carefully excluded from this enumeration.

In other words, if the people vote "For Prohibition" at the approaching election, while they will vote for a law which, unless modified by some subsequent Legislature, will have the effect already pointed out, of absolutely prohibiting the use of drink containing alcohol for all purposes, including hospital and church, as well as social purposes, unless and until the Law is modified by the Legislature, they will, at the same time, vote to authorize the Legislature, if it shall see fit to do so (for it is a permission and not a command) to pass acts which will permit the use of drink containing alcohol for such purposes, to wit, "medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, sacramental or mechanical," "but only for these purposes," and not for social purposes, so that the ordinary use of wine, beer, cider or any other kind of drink capable of producing intoxication would still be prohibited not only in public places, but in the private home.

cal," "but only for these purposes," and not for social purposes, so that the ordinary use of wine, beer, cider or any other kind of drink capable of producing intoxication would still be prohibited not only in public places, but in the private home.

It is true, of course, that a Legislature would have the constitutional power, if it chose to exercise it, to disregard this limitation and to pass an act which would remove the prohibition of the use of such drinks in the home, but it is to be noted that a vote "For Prohibition" under this Law will probably be construed as a mandate from the people to the Legislature not to do so; and in view of the radical character of this kind of prohibition, it is, of course, important that the voters should understand this feature of the Law before voting upon it; that is to say, before voting "for or against prohibition."

The title of the Act is misleading and thus conflicts with the State Constitution.

(3) It will also be seen that the title of this Act is altogether misleading. It does not correctly state what the Act is.

The Constitution of Maryland, Article 3, Section 29, declared that—

"Every law enacted by the General Assembly shall embrace but one subject and that shall be described in its title."

The purpose of this constitutional provision is primarily to enable members of the Legislature to ascertain, by looking at the title of an Act, what kind of a law they are voting for, without going through all the details of voluminous statutes which some of them, not being lawyers, might have great difficulty in understanding.

Now the member of the Maryland Legislature who relied on the title of this Act for information as to what the law was, would have voted for an entirely different Act from that which he supposed he was voting for.

Because as already indicated, the Act as described in the title is—

"An Act to enable the voters of the City of Baltimore, etc., to determine by ballot whether or not the sale, manufacture, for sale and transportation for sale of alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt and intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be forever prohibited," etc.

Whereas, as already pointed out, the real question which the Act was going to be submitted to the voters was the question as to whether or not only the "manufacture," "sale," etc., of these liquors for beverage purposes should be prohibited, but whether even the giving away or dispensing in any manner, such as in the Holy Communion or in the hospital, of these liquors for any purpose whatever, should be prohibited.

Prohibits the Use of Wine—or Beer—or Cider at a Man's Dinner Table.

In other words, the title indicated a Law to close the saloon and to prohibit the manufacture of whiskey and beer, whereas, in fact, it was a law not only to do that but to prohibit the use of wine, or beer, or cider at a man's dinner table, as well as the use of liquids containing alcohol in church service or in the hospital until such time as some Legislature might see fit to change the Law.

There are other very manifest discrepancies between the description of the Act contained in the title and the Act itself, but inasmuch as the question of the constitutional validity of the Act is not submitted for consideration, perhaps it is not necessary to go into them.

A Vote Against Prohibition Leaves Present Laws Unchanged—"Dry" Places Stay "Dry"—and "Wet" Places Stay "Wet"

(4) Perhaps I should also call your attention to Section 4 of the Act, which provides that in the event that the majority shall be "Against Prohibition,"

"then the Laws relating to the sale, manufacture for sale and transportation for sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes * * * shall continue in force and effect," etc.

It might be inferred by some from this that in that event, the Laws relating to the manufacture, sale etc., of liquors for other than beverage purposes would be in some way affected by this Act.

But I do not think so. I think it is quite clear that if there is a majority "Against Prohibition" at the approaching election in any city or county in which it is submitted to vote, the effect will be to leave the Law just as it stood before this Prohibition Act was passed by the last Legislature.

Summary.

To summarize:

The conclusions which I have reached as the result of the study of this Act may be stated in brief as follows:

(a) The title of the Prohibition Act, upon which the people will vote at the approaching election, is entirely misleading.

In the title it is stated to be an Act to enable the voters of Baltimore City and certain counties to determine by ballot whether the sale, manufacture for sale, etc., of alcohol and other intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes shall be prohibited, whereas, the question upon which they really will be voting will be whether or not even the offering of a glass of wine, a glass of beer, or a glass of cider to a friend in one's home, or the serving of wine in the celebration of Holy Communion in the church, or the giving of any remedy containing alcohol in a hospital shall be made a crime.

(b) The question as printed on the ballot and as published in the newspapers as notice to the people of what they are going to vote on is in the same form, and is, for the same reason, and in the same manner, entirely misleading. They are told that they are voting on one question, when, in fact, they will be voting on an entirely different question.

(c) A vote "For Prohibition" under this Act will mean a vote to enact a Law which, unless some Legislature hereafter shall change it, will make it a crime "to dispense or otherwise dispose of" any kind of liquid containing alcohol which is capable of producing intoxication.

This would make it a crime for a man to offer a glass of wine or a glass of beer, or even a glass of cider, to a friend in his own home; it would make it a crime for the doctor to prescribe any medicine containing alcohol which could be taken in such a way as to produce intoxication.

It would make it a crime for the surgeon or the nurse in a hospital to use various remedies containing alcohol now in ordinary use for any purpose, either in internal or external application; it would make it a crime for the clergyman to celebrate the Communion Service in the usual way in the churches.

The language of this Statute seems to be so comprehensive as to leave no room for the lawful use of any alcoholic liquor, except for the benefit of the owner himself.

(d) The violation of these provisions of the Law by the church or the hospitals would render those institutions subject to indictment as nuisances by the Grand Jury.

(e) The Prohibition Act contains a clause in Section 5 authorizing but not requiring the next Legislature to repeal the prohibition of the use of alcoholic, etc., liquors for "medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes," but does not authorize or require the Legislature to permit their use for social purposes in the home or elsewhere, and a vote "For Prohibition" might be, therefore, construed as a mandate to the next Legislature not to permit such use.

(f) If the Prohibition Act should be rejected by the people at the coming election, that is to say, if the majority vote "Against Prohibition," the situation everywhere, both in the City and the counties of the State will remain as at present; in other words, the situation will be the same as it was before the Legislature passed the Bill submitting the question to the people.

Those counties or districts and those localities like Hampden, Roland Park, West Arlington, Forest Park or Woodbury, which are now "dry," either as the result of a legislative act or the action of the Liquor License Board, would remain as they are at present. Those counties, cities, districts, etc., which are now "wet" would remain so.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM L. MARBURY.

—Published by authority of Charles B. Cox, Treasurer.

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TO BE BORNE IN MIND.

There never was a time when independence in thought and determination in matters political was as marked as it is at the present day. Party lines are being obliterated. Those who will vote on Nov. 7 are weighing things in the balance, contrasting candidates, comparing claims, reviewing records and preparing for action. This independent element, comprising the thinking people of the several parties, will decide the election.

To quote an independent journal:

As the campaign progresses it becomes more and more apparent that the Hughes candidacy is the candidacy of organized property and organized wealth. Mr. Hughes' speeches are a continuous appeal to dollars—to dollars invested in railroads, to dollars invested in Mexico, to dollars invested in the former beneficiaries of monopoly tariffs, to dollars invested in munition plants, to dollars invested in great corporations, to dollars that are insatiably greedy for more and more dividends at whatever cost to the general welfare.

As the campaign nears its end it becomes more and more apparent that Mr. Wilson's candidacy is in favor of the masses. Mr. Wilson, from the beginning, has opposed Wall Street, has opposed special interests, has fought the money power, the railroad managers' combine—in a word has considered all questions from the standpoint of the people. And not only has he advocated and fought for policies in favor of the masses, but also he has had them enacted into law—law that is now operative. He and his party stand upon this constructive achievement.

Against this achievement, or rather a long list of achievements, Mr. Hughes has exhausted battery after battery of grape-shot generalities and magazine after magazine of powdery evasions without contributing "one idea to the discussion, nor one positive thought."

Mr. Hughes is the self-styled "one-hundred per cent. candidate." If this one hundred per cent. represents himself alone surely he is one hundred per cent. Negative. He, by his own utterances, has shown that he is against everything and for—who knows what? If it represents the elements behind him the solution is quite easy: fifty per cent. Wall St. and fifty per cent. the discordant elements representative of Rooseveltism, Taftism, Depewism, Cannonism, du Pontism, Penroseism, etc.—each standing for something different, yet united under the banner upon which is emblazoned the \$, Special Privilege or "anything to beat Wilson."

It is very apparent why Wall St. is opposed to Wilson—Wilson, as it has been well put, "removed the headquarters of the United States Government from Wall St. New York, to Washington, D. C. Wall St. wanted the continuance

of a central bank there instead of regional reserve banks throughout the country. As for the motive of the other fifty per cent.—it is found in war for trade extension, war for private interests and personal exploit, and czarism, bossism and privilege. The welfare of the masses, general business welfare and the prosperity of the average man—these considerations have no place in Mr. Hughes' scheme of victory.

Has the country prospered under President Wilson's administration? We will quote data furnished by a Republican newspaper—one of the most conservative and reliable in the country, the Springfield Republican:

The national wealth has been increased by 21.9 per cent. The American debt to Europe has been reduced 51.4 per cent. Gross annual bank clearing have mounted to a gain of 34.9 per cent. Total bank deposits have increased over 33 per cent. The stock of gold in the United States has risen 34.1 per cent. The total foreign commerce of the United States has increased 52.7 per cent. The balance of trade in favor of the United States has gained 287.6 per cent. Manufactured exports have increased 155 per cent. Wages paid in manufactured products show an increase of 41.2 per cent. Capital employed in manufacturing industries has gained 30.9 per cent.

One by one the leading Progressives are coming out for Wilson. They broke from the G. O. P. under Col. Roosevelt's leadership and, now that he has flopped back into the reactionary camp (a thing he said he would never do), these Progressives, being sincere, seek true progressive principles. They say they find them in Mr. Wilson and his party.

As to the feeling and attitude of the Progressives opposed to Mr. Hughes let us quote a Progressive organ—the Philadelphia North American.

There are those who, while believing thoroughly in Mr. Hughes' integrity and good intentions, contend that he has shown no adequate comprehension of the scope and meaning of Progressivism.

Others—all of his Progressive opponents, in fact—feel that however sincerely he might strive to promote Progressive policies, he would be powerless against the reactionary forces that control the Republican party; they are satisfied his efforts would prove as futile as those he made in behalf of constructive enactments when he was governor of New York. They lay great stress, too, upon the argument that, regardless of his personal merits, the effect of his election would be to restore the old order, the excesses of which caused the Progressive revolt four years ago.

To the above again add this from the same paper:

It is undeniable, however, that six years of the cloistered existence of the supreme bench kept him apart from the great issues and changes of that period, and he has much to learn of the forces operating in American life today.

Do not these estimates show lack of comprehension on Mr. Hughes' part, a mistrust of those behind him, and the absence of ability on Mr. Hughes' part to sense the meaning and the trend of the "forces" in the life of the times?

Well is it to call the attention of the farmers to the fact that "never since the foundation of the Government has so much been done as in the past three and one-half years to put the farmer upon a level base of opportunity with all other citizens of the land."

The Republican party has tried to belittle and discredit this, but without avail. The effort is exposed in this, from Farm and Home, a journal published in the interest of farmers:

How foolish, for political purposes, to try to discredit the federal farm loan law! Both parties vied with each other in framing that great statute, which became a law by the almost unanimous vote of both republicans and democrats in congress. The wisest politics would be for republicans now to vie with democrats in claiming the credit for enacting this law, instead of republican politicians repudiating that which their own members of congress rightly voted for almost to a man.

Nobody claims the new law is perfect, but its imperfections may be remedied easily by congress, when experience has revealed what they are.

Worse yet is it to pick flaws, merely as a subterfuge for perpetuating the old system, under which farmers have paid so high for money. The climax of

such misguided partisanship is its recommendation of a method of short-term loans, the real purpose of which is 10 to 15 per cent. interest to the insiders!

The money power was thoroughly licked when farmers finally got this law passed, but now the money power seeks to "come back" through political chicanery. All forms of open, covert or secret opposition to the establishment of the federal farm loan system were expected from the "interests," but farmers did not expect that the money power would be able to prostitute to its use a great political party.

Another point—one of fact and force—about the Eight-Hour law. It is clearly explained by a Republican Senator, LaFollette, who charges that millions of dollars were expended by the railroads during the pendency of their negotiations with the trainmen in an effort to influence sentiment against the demands of the trainmen for an eight-hour day. "This campaign was conducted," says the Wisconsin Senator, "with money that really belonged to the people."

"This eight-hour law has been called a 'force bill,' enacted under the demand of organized trainmen," continues Senator LaFollette. "This is not true of the railroad employees. They demanded an eight-hour day from the railroads not from congress. They made no demand whatever on congress. They said if the railroads did not grant an eight-hour day they would quit work. This was their right. They set a day to quit work in case the railroad managers refused the eight-hour day. Then the railroads inaugurated a strike against the public. They refused to accept freight for shipment, especially perishable goods in many parts of the country. This meant appalling disaster to farmers, particularly to fruit growers. It meant great damage to all business even to the railroads themselves."

"The President sought to adjust the trouble and avoid the disaster about to be thrust on the country. He was not successful. The railway managers were particularly obstinate and refused to concede the principle of the eight-hour day."

"At this point the President put the matter up to congress for its consideration. Congress, disinterested, although bound to consider only the public good, was forced to act in the public interest. It was not forced to act because of any demand upon congress by the workingmen or by the railroads, but because the public interest demanded immediate action, and congress acted."

Peace and Prosperity and an equal chance for all is the desire of Mr. Wilson. Peace we have, and prosperity is here and also the like opportunity for every honest business, large and small.

In the opinion of the big, broad, calm, non-partisan men of the hour—professional men, manufacturers, specialists, bankers, mercantile men, educators, publicists, heads of corporations, peace will continue under Mr. Wilson, business will expand and prosperity will be multiplied. America will remain American, money interests will not control; Berlin will not dictate the foreign policy of the United States, and Wall Street will not formulate the domestic policy of the country.

DAVID J. LEWIS.

Everyone in the State of Maryland who sends or receives a package by mail—thereby escaping the imposition of the old express monopoly—is indebted to Hon. David J. Lewis, the Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate. There will not be found one who honestly can dispute Mr. Lewis' service to the people.

As the Baltimore Sun said: "The Sixth District has become famous through his (Lewis') constructive work and it has shared the glory of his achievements."

The parcel post carries Lewis' name to millions of homes throughout the United States. This Congressman has something to show the people as the result of his being sent to Washington. He does not come back with empty hands simply stained with politics—as so many Congressmen do.

Mr. Lewis is a self-made man. Hard work, physical and mental, has been his lot. He came up from the masses in whose interest and for whose welfare he has unflinchingly worked. In fact he entered politics not for gain, but, as he himself says, on account of his "concern in the economic interests of the workingman."

There are large numbers of vot-

ers who do not vote according to party ties. They look for the type of man that is honest, capable, and courageous. Mr. Lewis is this type of man, and when he goes to the Senate—as his election will be a merited promotion—he may be counted upon to legislate and work for the people, regardless of party affiliation.

H. DORSEY ETCHISON.

From an Allegany Republican comes this estimate of H. Dorsey Etchison, candidate for Congress from the Sixth District:

D. J. Lewis, as a Democratic representative, did more to explode the partisanship theory than the previous twenty-five years of teaching. Fortunately for the people of the Sixth District Mr. Zihlman's opponent, Mr. Etchison is the same type of man. He is able in statesmanship, a trained lawyer who will be able to intelligently look after the legislation that will be beneficial to the people's interest, and serve his constituents with the same fidelity as did David J. Lewis. Mr. Etchison has campaigned through the counties of Allegany and Garrett in the last several weeks and the impression he has created is so favorable that if Frederick county wants the honor of adding another name to those of Ritchie and Urner and to represent the district in Congress, all it has to do is to get busy in Frederick and Montgomery counties, bring out the vote for Mr. Etchison, which added to the large vote he will receive in Washington, Allegany and Garrett counties, will surely elect him. His fight is won if his home folks do their duty by him.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC ALUMNAE

To Be Held at Hotel Belvedere in Baltimore on November 23.—Interesting Programme Announced.

Hotel Belvedere will act next November as a hub for that great wheel of educational, social and literary progress turned by 25,000 women, graduates or sometime members of the Catholic educational institutions that are bound together in the United States and Canada, in an organization of recent birth and rapid growth, the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae. Preparations for the second biennial convention, to be held in Baltimore during the week preceding Thanksgiving, are going on more or less noiselessly. However, the Maryland women who make up the local biennial board, with their chairman, Mrs. Frank Philip Schriener, governor of the Maryland Province and a representative of Mount St. Agnes' College Alumnae Association,—realize that now, if ever, are the spurs of efficient management to be won, and they are setting about their plans with the pre-decision that the approaching reception of visiting associates will nullify adverse criticism by upholding the standard of Maryland hospitality.

The Maryland affiliations of the general body think, moreover, that the meeting in Baltimore should, of a right, be one of special pre-eminence, for the international Federation had its inception in Maryland, germinating in the loyal activities of one of the oldest and best-known Catholic institutions in this State, St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Miss. Clare I. Cogan, A. M., of Brooklyn, and Mrs. James J. Sheeran, of Brooklyn, both members of St. Joseph's College Alumnae Association, while co-operating in forwarding the aims of their Alma Mater, conceived the idea of a larger organization with unlimited scope for realization of the ideals of Catholic womanhood, which, no matter what the individual differences, is the end of every association affiliated with a Catholic educational institution for women. Principally through the activities of Miss Cogan and Mrs. Sheeran, and by means of the assistance of Catholic priests and prelates, the dream became a reality at an assembly in New York City in November 1914, of more than 1000 delegates and members of Catholic schools and colleges throughout this country and Canada. Here, the practical dreamer, who had done so much to forward the movement, Miss Clare I. Cogan, was elected active president, while the official approval of the Catholic Church was sealed upon the association by the appointment of Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, S. T. D., J. U. L., rector of the Catholic University, and Very Rev. Edward A. Pace, S. T. D., Ph. D., as director and assistant director respectively.

The convention is to assemble this year on Thursday, November 23, and is to open officially on the following morning when a business meeting will take up the reports of State governors, officers and committees. A special feature will be conferences by distinguished speakers on Catholic literature, Catholic social work, and Catholic education.

On the evening of Saturday, November 25, a banquet and brilliant musical entertainment will be given at the Belvedere.

On Sunday morning, November 26, the convention body will assist at Solemn High Mass at the Cathedral which will be sung by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Wm. A. Fletcher, the rector, and at which His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons will be present and will intone the final Benediction.

The afternoon entertainment is left to the disposition of the religious sisterhoods which are represented in the schools and colleges of Baltimore, and it is expected that waiting delegates will be received and entertained by those communities with which their alumnae associations are connected outside of Maryland.

The various alumnae of Washington, D. C., take great pride in prophesying, through Miss Ida Hill Bowie, that the closing day of the convention, "Play Day in Washington," is to be a brilliant climax of the 1916 program.

"THE OTHER SIDE" OF LOCAL OPTION FOR FREDERICK COUNTY VOTERS TO THINK ABOUT.

My Frederick County and Frederick City Voting Friend, we again want to get close to you today, concerning the Local Option Question which you are soon to decide with your vote. As we have said all along in this same column every week, we still say, you ought to think about the responsibility which will be yours when you go to cast your vote. You ought to seriously consider the tremendous change you are going to make in the moral governmental, physical and financial conditions of your community. Those who desire to bring this change about have in this same paper, day after day, tried to place your people as "rum soaked," licentious, law violating and everything else to be thought of on a bad man's calendar. They have said to you that your present conditions are a disgrace to yourselves and the State of which you are a part. I ask you and I ask you in all fairness, are these things so, either about your City or about your County? I SAY THEY ARE NOT, AND IT IS A SHAME THAT YOU HAVE BEEN PUBLICLY SLANDERED. For over a hundred years your history and your standing as a people, have been as clean and decent as any other county in the United States, and it does not lie in the minds or mouths of a few fanatics to make the outside world believe that you are a stench and disgrace. According to the public prints, your City and County are filled with moral lepers, murderers, drunkards, liars and cheats, and you are such a changed community since the last Legislature adjourned, that unless you vote for Prohibition, the whole County is going to be consumed by a fire from Heaven because of your wickedness. Shame on any man or set of men, who would thus indict their neighbors publicly. IT IS NOT TRUE IT IS A CONSUMMATELY VICIOUS AND PREJUDICED ATTACK UPON A DECENT CITIZENSHIP WITH A CENTURY OF HONORABLE RECORD AND ACHIEVEMENT. Are you going to stand for all this, my voting friend? Are you going to say by your ballot, that one out of every five of your boys is on the way to a drunkard's hell? Are you going to say by that same ballot, that law and not God, is to save you from the horrors of the pictures they have painted? If you do, then yours is the only spot in this great County where salvation has done no work. I do not and I will not believe these things of Frederick City or Frederick County, and no paid advertising attacks upon you will change my opinion in the slightest. Let us ask our friends on the other side of this controversy how many homicides there have been in the Courts of your county in the last ten years? Then ask them, how many have been tried in Local Option Montgomery in the same length of time? Find out how many violations of the liquor law there have been in Frederick and then compare that record with the violations of the Local Option law in Montgomery. If you just make these two inquiries these prohibitionist claims will fall. Not only will it be found that the public are being misled in the above instances, but likewise, it will also be found that liquor is "not guilty" when questioned about bastardy, larceny, and some other law violations of the law expensive to the taxpayer. And as far as insanity and poverty are concerned, to say that intemperance is the basis of these things in nearly all instances as has been charged, is a wanton and cruel charge upon the unfortunate and poor. My voting friend, your friends have gone crazy because they were beer and liquor hogs—your friends are poor because they drank. This logic may do to put over the scheme of the "dry" folks, but it smarts you and your neighbors with disgrace. Protest against this wholesale indictment of your decency. Protest with your vote on November 7, next and say to the people of Maryland, that all that has been printed about Frederick City and Frederick County, is without any foundation in fact. Say with emphasis, that the Bible of the Churches is to be preferred to the political code of morals of the Legislature of 1916. Not that we have tried to be practical in all that has been said in this paper concerning morals, health, business, taxes and public expenses, let me call your attention today to another common sense fact that confronts you, and which until now has not been referred to. And this fact applies more to the City of Frederick than to your County. I refer to the hotel in your town. You have at this time, as it is known to almost every traveling man and visitor to Frederick City, a splendid public hostelry. There is no better hotel, considering the size and population of Frederick anywhere. It is a pleasure to the stranger who visits you and finds you on the map of activity and progress. It is a comfort to the automobilist from close by Baltimore and Washington. Under prudent and watchful management, it has been the means of bringing people to Frederick who never would have known there was such a place. They come frequently to and from your city, because they know what they can expect in the way of accommodation. WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO YOUR HOTEL FACILITIES IN FREDERICK CITY IF YOU VOTE FOR LOCAL OPTION? Small matter is this? Well, not so small as it may seem. A big surplus of customers makes other customers follow the crowd—a bustling life connected with anything lends zest to that thing, and if there is anything true at all, A GOOD HOTEL ADVERTISES A TOWN. Now what is going to happen to you if there is a change brought about by Local Option? I am going to tell you. The probabilities are, you are going to lose your present splendid asset. The automobilist is going where he can get what he wants. The visitor from afar is going somewhere else, to see other historic spots. The traveling man will look for other fields, because he likes a little comfort just as well as other people. If this is not true, ask Westminster, the County seat of dry Carroll County. Ask Oakland, of Garrett. Ask Rockville of Montgomery. Ask Salisbury of Wicomico. This is only one item to be considered in your calculations about what is going to happen to Frederick City, but is a large item to be considered. Take your good hotel out of your town, and you will give it a black eye that will stay black as long as your town stays dry. If you want to be in the procession of progress and efficiency, you will have to have the same things that other live towns have,

and the best thing I know for a small City, is to have a good hotel. You have this now. Why do you want to lose it? Think about this my voting friend in Frederick City—think about it on Election Day, when you cast your vote.

ONE INTERESTED IN FREDERICK. **Advertisement.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held in Frederick County, State of Maryland, by the qualified voters thereof on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 7th, 1916

For eight electors of President and Vice-President of the United States for the State of Maryland—United States Senator for Representative for the 65th Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District. For an amendment to the Constitution creating a Budget System. For an act to determine the sale, manufacture, and transportation, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors for beverage purposes in Frederick County after May 1st, 1918.

Buckeystown District No. 1, Precinct No. 1—At Keller's Hall, in Buckeystown.

Buckeystown District No. 1, Precinct No. 2—At Masonic Hall in Point of Rocks.

Frederick District No. 2, Precinct No. 1—At Davis' Carriage Repository, No. 117 South Market street, Frederick.

Frederick District No. 2, Precinct No. 2—At Ebert's Repository, West Patrick street, Frederick.

Frederick District No. 2, Precinct No. 3—At Davis' Repository, (at bridge) South Market street, Frederick.

Frederick District No. 2, Precinct No. 4—At Moore's Shoe Shop, East Patrick street, Frederick.

Frederick District No. 2, Precinct No. 5—At basement of Court House, Frederick.

Frederick District No. 2, Precinct No. 6—At William Rowe's Barber shop, North Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Frederick.

Frederick District No. 2, Precinct No. 7—At George H. Weiner's Room 310 North Market street Frederick.

Frederick District No. 2, Precinct No. 8—At Frank Bell's House, North Market and Sixth streets, Frederick.

Middletown District No. 3.—At Opera House, in Middletown.

Creagerstown District No. 4.—At Lewis E. Miller's Room, in Creagerstown.

Emmitsburg District No. 5, Precinct No. 1.—At P. D. Lawrence's House, in Emmitsburg.

Emmitsburg District No. 5, Precinct No. 2.—At James A. Mullen's House, in Emmitsburg.

Catoctin District, No. 6.—At Public School House, in Wolfsville.

Urbana District, No. 7 Precinct No. 1.—At G. O. Hendrickson's Store, in Urbana.

Urbana District No. 7 Precinct No. 2.—At B. F. Rickett's Store Room, in Park Mills.

Liberty District No. 8.—At Frank O. Smith's Room in Libertytown.

New Market District, No. 9, Precinct No. 1.—At Odd Fellow's Hall, in New Market.

New Market District, No. 9, Precinct No. 2.—At Mrs. Anna A. Trayer's Room, in New Market.

Hauver's District, No. 10, Precinct No. 1.—At Red Men's Hall, in Sabillasville.

Hauver's District, No. 10, Precinct No. 2.—At Herman Hauver's House, in Foxville.

Woodboro District, No. 11, Precinct No. 1.—At Marion C. Miller's House, in Woodboro.

Woodboro District, No. 11, Precinct No. 2.—At G. F. Smith's Room in Woodboro.

Petersville District, No. 12.—At Henry Hoffman's Room, in Petersville.

Mt. Pleasant District, No. 13.—At Mt. Pleasant Hall, in Mt. Pleasant.

Jefferson District, No. 14.—At Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, in Jefferson.

Mechanicstown District, No. 15, Precinct No. 1.—At Daniel Flory's House, in Thurmont.

Mechanicstown District, No. 15, Precinct No. 2.—At Freeze Bro's. Room, in Thurmont.

Jackson District, No. 16.—At Upton Palmer's Room, in Myersville.

Johnsville District, No. 17.—At Miss Devilbiss' Store Room, in Johnsville.

Woodville District, No. 18.—At Jesse R. Wilson's Store in Woodville.

Lingonore District, No. 19.—At Public School Building, in Unionville.

Lewistown District, No. 20.—At Mrs. Geo. H. Clem's House in Lewistown.

Tuscarora District, No. 21.—At Burkhardt's Hall in Yellow Springs.

Burkittsville District, No. 22.—At Geo. Magaha's Room in Burkittsville.

Ballenger District, No. 23.—At Lloyd C. Culler's Hall, in Feagaville.

Braddock District, No. 24.—At Simon L. Bast's, in Braddock.

Brunswick District, No. 25, Precinct No. 1.—At Mayor's Office in Brunswick.

Brunswick District No. 25, Precinct No. 2.—At Town Hose House, in Brunswick.

Walkersville District, No. 26.—At E. C. Wachter's Store, in Walkersville.

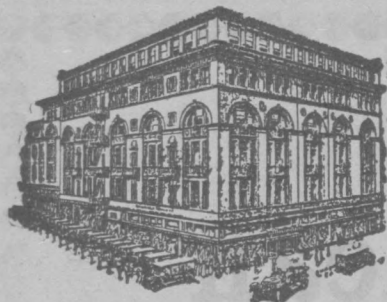
The said polling places for the said Election will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning of said day and will be kept open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at which time the polls will be closed.

By order,
JOSEPH F. EISENHAEUER,
LEE RANNEBERGER,
GARRETT S. DEGRANGE,
Board of Supervisors of Elections
of Frederick County, Md.

John T. Best, Clerk.

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PROCLAMATION

PUBLICATION OF CHAPTER 30, ACTS OF 1916.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Maryland, at its January Session, 1916, passed an Act, known as Chapter 30 of the Acts of Maryland of said Session and being in the words and figures following:

"CHAPTER 30.

AN ACT to enable the registered and qualified voters of the City of Baltimore, Baltimore County, the First and Third Precincts of the Fifth District of Anne Arundel County, Annapolis City, Allegany County, Washington County, Frederick County, Prince George's County, Ellicott City and Havre de Grace, each as a separate political unit, to determine by ballot whether or not the sale, manufacture for sale and transportation for sale of alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt and intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be forever prohibited in the said political units above designated, respectively, from and after May first, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen; providing for the submission of such question to the voters of each of the political units herein designated and declaring the effect of such election.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the question whether or not the sale, manufacture for sale and transportation for sale of alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt and intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be forever prohibited in the City of Baltimore, Baltimore County, the 1st and 3rd precincts of the Fifth District of Anne Arundel County, Annapolis City, Allegany County, Washington County, Frederick County, Prince George's County, Ellicott City and Havre de Grace, respectively, from and after May first, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, shall be submitted to the registered and qualified voters of said political units herein designated, at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and sixteen; and Supervisors of Elections of Baltimore City and the Supervisors of Elections of or exercising jurisdiction over each of the political units herein designated shall have printed upon the ballots to be used at the general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, in a separate column to follow immediately after the names of candidates the following proposition, in clear, plain, bold Roman capital, twelve-point type: "Shall the sale, manufacture for sale and transportation for sale of alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, malt and intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the . . . (county, city, town or village, as the case may be) be prohibited from and after May first, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen"; after which shall be printed on separate lines with a square or box to the right and opposite the words "for prohibition" and a corresponding square or box to the right and opposite the words "against prohibition," on the ballots printed in each of said political units, the blank above indicated shall be filled in with the name of the respective political unit so voting, as aforesaid.

The Governor of this State shall give notice by publication in two newspapers published in each of the political units herein designated, or if only one newspaper is published in any such unit, then such notice shall be published in one newspaper, or if no newspaper is published in any of such units, then in a newspaper published in the county of which such unit is a part, and three newspapers published in Baltimore City, one of which shall be printed in the German language, giving at least three months' notice that such question shall be submitted to the voters of each of the political units herein designated for their adoption or rejection; and the Secretary of State shall, not less than thirty days before the date of said election, certify the same to the Board of Supervisors of Elections of or exercising jurisdiction over each of the political units herein designated and to the Board of Supervisors of Elections of the City of Baltimore, whose duty it shall be to forthwith give notice by advertisement and otherwise of the submission of such question; provided, however, that if for any reason said notice shall not be given or not given in the manner prescribed by law, such failure of publication of said notice shall not affect the validity of this Act nor operate to prevent its taking effect.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the proposition above mentioned shall be so printed as to give each voter a clear opportunity to designate by a cross (X) in a square opposite the words "for prohibition" and in a square opposite the words "against prohibition" his answer to such question; that one challenger and one watcher may be designated for each precinct of each of the political units herein designated by the chairman of the committee managing in each of those conducting the campaign favoring and those opposing said proposition, the said challengers and watchers to have the same powers and duties which are conferred upon challengers and watchers at general elections held in this State by Section 64 of Article 33 of the General Laws of Maryland, and a certificate signed by the aforesaid chairman shall be sufficient authority for such challenger and watcher to perform their duties. The name of each chairman shall be filed with the Board of Supervisors of Elections at least thirty days before said election.

The laws now in force for the conduct of general elections in each of the political units herein designated and the provisions and requirements of the Corrupt Practices Act shall apply in all particulars to the elections provided for by this Act.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the Supervisors of Elections of each of the political units herein designated and of Baltimore City shall canvass these returns in like manner as other election returns, and they shall certify the number of votes cast "for prohibition" and "against prohibition" respectively, and the said Board of Election Supervisors shall file their certificates with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the several political units herein designated or having jurisdiction over the same and with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, and shall forward at once by registered mail to the Secretary of State a duplicate copy of said certificates, and the

Secretary of State shall within thirty days from the date of said election, provided no contest has been filed, make a certificate to the Governor showing the total number of votes cast "for prohibition" and the total number of votes cast "against prohibition" in each of the political units herein designated, and upon receipt of this statement the Governor shall forthwith issue a proclamation declaring the result of the election in each of the political units herein designated and calling attention to its effects under this Act, and said proclamation shall be recorded in a well-bound book in the offices of the Clerks of the Circuit Court for the several counties or having jurisdiction over said political units herein designated and in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City and in the office of the Secretary of State, and the vote upon said proposition and such result may be proved in all courts and in all proceedings by such record or by a certified copy of the proclamation under the hand and seal of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That if upon receipt by the Governor of a certificate from the Secretary of State showing the result of such election in each of the political units herein designated it shall appear that a majority of the voters in any such political unit qualified under the laws of the State to participate in such election voting on this question in such election, have voted "against prohibition," then the laws relating to the sale, manufacture for sale, the transportation for sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes in such political units so voting against prohibition in effect at the date of this election shall continue in force and effect unless or until otherwise changed by the General Assembly of Maryland or by a majority vote of the qualified electors of this State.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That if upon receipt by the Governor of a certificate from the Secretary of State showing the result of such elections in each of the political units herein designated it shall appear that a majority of the voters in any such political unit qualified under the laws of this State to participate in such election voting on this question in such election, have voted "for prohibition," then he shall forthwith issue his proclamation to this effect, and on and after the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, social club, firm or corporation to manufacture for sale, sell or purchase for sale, transport for sale, dispense or otherwise dispose of any alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented, distilled or malt liquors or intoxicating biters or liquid mixtures or preparations, whether patented or not, which will produce intoxication in such political unit or units so voting for prohibition, except for medicinal, pharmaceutical, scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes, as may be allowed under the provisions of such acts as the General Assembly of Maryland shall pass at its regular session held next after the date of such election or any subsequent session allowing such sale for such purposes only. And any person, persons, social club, firm or corporation manufacturing, selling, transporting, dispensing or disposing of any alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented, distilled or malt liquors within such political unit or units so voting for prohibition shall be liable for all the penalties now or hereafter prescribed for manufacturing, selling, dispensing or disposing of alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented, distilled or malt and intoxicating liquors without a license; and any place used for purposes in violation of this section, such use is hereby declared a nuisance and shall be abated as such.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That any qualified voter of any political unit herein designated may contest the election on this question hereby submitted to the voters of such political unit or demand a recount of the ballots cast on such questions in any election precinct or district of any such political unit, by filing a petition setting forth the grounds of such contest or recount, verified by affidavit with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county or the Clerk of the Superior Court for Baltimore City, as the case may be, within not more than five days from the date of the canvass of the returns by the Election Supervisors, and upon the filing of bond for the costs in the sum of \$100, fixed by the presiding Judge or the Judge at that time presiding over the Court in which the contest is instituted, with surety or surties to be approved by him, a summons shall forthwith issue from such court addressed to the Supervisors of Election for or having jurisdiction over such political unit or for the City of Baltimore in which such contest is instituted, notifying them of the filing of such petition and directing them to appear in such court with the ballots and ballot boxes of the precinct or precincts in which irregularities are charged, at the time named in such summons, which shall be not less than five nor more than ten days from the filing of such petition. The procedure in such cases shall be the same as that provided by law for contesting any election for public office so far as the same is applicable.

In case of a contest of election in any precinct of any political unit herein designated or the City of Baltimore, as the case may be, the Board of Supervisors of Elections shall withhold the certificate of such election returns for such political unit or the City of Baltimore in which such precinct is located until the court decides such contest. Immediately following such decision of the court the Board of Supervisors of Elections shall make the returns as herein provided; such decision shall be made by the court not later than six months from the date of election.

The said court shall have final jurisdiction to hear and determine the merits of such cases, and if the said court shall discover that fraud has been committed in any precinct and the legal votes cannot be separated from the illegal votes or ballots so that the correct result can be ascertained, then the whole number of ballots cast in such precinct on such question so submitted to the voters of the political unit herein designated shall be rejected by the said court and not counted and the Supervisors of Elections shall not make any returns of the votes cast in such precinct, and the rejection of such ballots shall in no wise render invalid the result of such election.

Sec. 6A. This Act shall not apply to nor prohibit the manufacture for sale of alcoholic, spirituous and vinous, malt and intoxicating liquors by persons and corporations now engaged in the manufacture thereof or the transportation thereof by said persons and

corporations where such liquors are manufactured for sale and sold only for delivery for shipment to places beyond the State or to places within the State where such sale is not now or hereafter prohibited by law.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 17, 1916.
AND WHEREAS, Section 1 of the above recited Act requires that the Governor of the State shall give notice by publication in two newspapers published in each of the political units designated in said Act, and if only one newspaper be published in such political unit then in that newspaper, and if no newspaper be published in any such political unit then in a newspaper published in the county in which such political unit is located; and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be printed in the German language.

NW, THEREFORE, I, EMERSON C. HARRINGTON, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, in compliance with the authority and direction contained in said Section 1 of said Chapter 30 of the Acts of Maryland of 1916, do hereby order and direct that a copy of this proclamation, which sets forth the complete and correct text of said Act, be so published as directed in said Section 1 of said Act, once a week for three months next preceding the day of the election at which the said Act is to be submitted to the registered voters of said political units, for their adoption or rejection.

GIVEN UNDER MY
HAND AND THE
GREAT SEAL OF
THE STATE OF
MARYLAND.

DONE at the City of Annapolis, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON,
By the Governor:
THOMAS W. SIMMONS,
Secretary of State.
adv. aug 4-3m

PROCLAMATION

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND CREATING A BUDGET SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1916, an Act was passed, to-wit: Chapter 159 of said Acts, being an Act to propose an amendment to Section 52 of Article III, title, "Legislative Department," of the Constitution of this State; and which said Act is in words and figures following:

"CHAPTER 159.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 52 of Article III, title, Legislative Department, of the Constitution of this State, regulating the making of appropriations by the General Assembly of Maryland in regular session, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two houses concurring), That the following bill and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 52 of Article III, title Legislative Department, of the Constitution of this State, the same, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 52 of Article III of the Constitution of Maryland.

Sec. 52. The General Assembly shall not appropriate any money out of the Treasury except in accordance with the following provisions:

Sub-Section A: Every appropriation bill shall be either a Budget Bill, or a Supplementary Appropriation Bill, as hereinafter mentioned.

Sub-Section B: First. Within twenty days after the convening of the General Assembly (except in the case of a newly elected Governor, and then within thirty days after his inauguration), unless such time shall be extended by the General Assembly for the session at which the Budget is to be submitted, the Governor shall submit to the General Assembly two budgets, one for each of the ensuing fiscal years. Each budget shall contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the particular fiscal year to which it relates; and shall show the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of such year. Accompanying each budget shall be a statement showing: (1) the revenues and expenditures for each of the two fiscal years next preceding; (2) the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the State; (3) the debts and funds of the State; (4) an estimate of the State's financial condition as of the beginning and end of each of the fiscal years covered by the two budgets above provided; (5) any explanation the Governor may desire to make as to the important features of any budget and any suggestion as to methods for the reduction or increase of the State's revenue.

Second. Each budget shall be divided into two parts, and the first part shall be designated "Governmental Appropriations" and shall embrace an itemized estimate of the appropriations: (1) for the General Assembly as certified to the Governor in the manner herein after provided; (2) for the Executive Department; (3) for the Judiciary Department, as provided by law, certified to the Governor by the Comptroller; (4) to pay and discharge the principal and interest of the debt of the State of Maryland in conformity with Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution, and all laws enacted in pursuance thereof; (5) for the salaries payable by the State under the Constitution and laws of the State; (6) for the establishment and maintenance throughout the State of a thorough and efficient system of public schools in conformity with Article VIII of the Constitution and with the laws of the State; (7) for such other purposes as are set forth in the Constitution of the State.

Third. The second part shall be designated "General Appropriations," and shall include all other estimates of appropriations.

The Governor shall deliver to the presiding officer of each house the budgets and a bill for all the proposed appropriations of the budgets clearly itemized and classified; and the presiding officer

of each house shall promptly cause said bill to be introduced therein, and such bill shall be known as the "Budget Bill." The Governor may, before final action thereon by the General Assembly, amend or supplement either of said budgets to correct an oversight or in case of an emergency, with the consent of the General Assembly by delivering such an amendment or supplement to the presiding officers of both houses; and such amendment or supplement shall thereby become a part of said budget bill as an addition to the items of said bill or as a modification of or a substitute for any item of said bill such amendment or supplement may affect.

The General Assembly shall not amend the budget bill so as to affect either the obligations of the State under Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution, or the provisions made by the laws of the State for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, or the payment of any salaries required to be paid by the State of Maryland by the Constitution thereof; and the General Assembly may amend the bill by increasing or diminishing the items therein relating to the General Assembly, and by increasing the items therein relating to the judiciary, but except as hereinbefore specified, may not alter the said bill except to strike out or reduce items therein, provided, however, that the salary or compensation of any public officer shall not be decreased during his term of office; and such bill when and as passed by both houses shall be a law immediately without further action by the Governor.

Fourth. The Governor and such representatives of the executive departments, boards, offices and commissions of the State expending or supplying for the State's money, as have been designated by the Governor for this purpose, shall have the right, and when requested by either house of the Legislature, it shall be their duty to appear and be heard with respect to any budget bill during the consideration thereof, and to answer inquiries relative thereto.

Sub-Section C: *Supplementary Appropriation Bills:*

Neither house shall consider other appropriations until the Budget Bill has been finally acted upon by both houses, and no such other appropriation shall be valid except in accordance with the provisions following: (1) Every such appropriation shall be embodied in a separate bill limited to some single work, object or purpose therein stated and called herein a Supplementary Appropriation Bill; (2) Each Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation thereby made by a tax direct or indirect, to be laid and collected as shall be directed in said Bill; (3) No Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each house by a vote of a majority of the whole number of the members elected; and the yeas and nays recorded on its final passage; (4) Each Supplementary Appropriation Bill shall be presented to the Governor of the State as provided in Section 17 of Article II of the Constitution and thereafter all the provisions of said Section shall apply.

Nothing in this amendment shall be construed as preventing the Legislature from passing at any time in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 of Article III of the Constitution and subject to the Governor's power of approval as provided in Section 17 of Article II of the Constitution an appropriation bill to provide for the payment of any obligation of the State of Maryland within the protection of Section 10 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

Sub-Section D: *General Provisions:*

First. If the Budget Bill shall not have been finally acted upon by the Legislature three days before the expiration of its regular session, the Governor may, and it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation extending the session for such further period as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the passage of such Bill; but no other matter than such Bill shall be considered during such extended session except a provision for the cost thereof.

Second. The Governor for the purpose of making up his budgets shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to require from the proper State Officials, including herein all executive departments, all executive and administrative offices, bureaus, boards, commissions and agencies expending or supervising the expenditure of, and all institutions applying for State moneys and appropriations, such itemized estimates and other information, in such form and at such times as he shall direct. The estimates for the Legislative Department, certified by the presiding officer of each house, of the Judiciary, as provided by law, certified by the Comptroller, and for the public schools, as provided by law, shall be transmitted to the Governor, in such form and at such times as he shall direct, and shall be included in the budget without revision.

The Governor may provide for public hearings on all estimates and may require the attendance at such hearings of representatives of all agencies and of all institutions applying for State moneys. After such public hearings he may, in his discretion, revise all estimates except those for the legislative and judiciary departments, and for the public schools as provided by law.

Third. The Legislature may, from time to time, enact such laws, not inconsistent with this Section, as may be necessary and proper to carry out its provisions.

Fourth. In the event of any inconsistency between any of the provisions of this Section and any of the other provisions of the Constitution, the provisions of this Section shall prevail. But nothing herein shall in any matter affect the provisions of Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution or of any laws heretofore or hereafter passed in pursuance thereof, or be construed as preventing the Governor from calling extraordinary sessions of the Legislature, as provided by Section 16 of Article II, or as preventing the Legislature at such extraordinary sessions from considering any emergency appropriation or appropriations.

If any item of any appropriation bill passed under the provisions of this Section shall be held invalid upon any ground, such invalidity shall not affect the legality of the Bill or of any other item of such Bill or Bills.

Section 2. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said foregoing Section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next ensuing general election, being the Presidential and Congressional election, to be held on the Tuesday next

after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and sixteen, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection in conformity with the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be placed the following synopsis of said amendment under the caption of "CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR A BUDGET."

"This amendment provides that the Governor shall present to the Legislature soon after it is convened a Budget giving a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the two succeeding fiscal years showing clearly any surplus or deficit in State funds. In these estimates he shall make provision for the interest and sinking funds of all State debts, for all salaries as fixed by law, and for the public schools as fixed by law. With regard to most other matters he may revise the estimates presented to him either by State Officers or State-aided institutions. The Legislature may not increase the estimates presented by the Governor or pass any additional appropriation act except by a majority vote and must make provision by tax for such increase or additional appropriation. The Legislature may not alter in an appropriation act the provision made by law for the State debt, or for the judiciary, but may reduce all other items in the Governor's estimates; and the words 'for the Constitutional Amendment' and 'against the Constitutional Amendment' as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against the proposed amendment, and further proceedings had in accordance with Article XIV of the Constitution.

Approved March 28, 1916."
Now, therefore, I, Emerson C. Harrington, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the direction contained in section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct a copy of this Proclamation, containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 159 of the Acts of Maryland of 1916, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which said newspapers in the City of Baltimore to be printed in the German language, once a week for three months next preceding the General Election to be held in this State on November 7th, 1916, and at which election the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted, in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

GIVEN UNDER MY
HAND AND THE
GREAT SEAL OF
THE STATE OF
MARYLAND.

DONE at the City of Annapolis, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON,
By the Governor:
THOMAS W. SIMMONS,
adv. a 4-3m. Secretary of State.

CITIZENS' NAT. BANK.

THE
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK

—OF—
FREDERICK, MD.

CAPITAL
\$100,000

SURPLUS
\$300,000

OFFICERS

J. D. BAKER.....President
WM. G. BAKER.....Vice-President
H. D. BAKER.....Vice-President
WM. G. ZIMMERMAN.....Cashier
SAMUEL G. DUVAL...Asst. Cashier
JOSEPH McDIVITAsst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

JOHN S. RAMSBURG, DANIEL BAKER,
WM. G. BAKER, C.H. CONLEY, M.D.
C. M. THOMAS, P. L. HARGETT,
D. E. KEFAUVER, J. S. NEWMAN,
J. D. BAKER, J.H. GAMBRILL, JR.
THOMAS H. HALLER, H. D. BAKER.

July 3 '16-17.

WHEN HER BACK ACHES.

A Woman Finds All Her Energy and Ambition Slipping Away.

Emmitsburg women know how the aches and pains that often come when the kidneys fail make life a burden. Backache, hip pains, headaches, dizzy spells, distressing urinary troubles, are frequent indications of weak kidneys and should be checked in time. Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only. They attack kidney diseases by striking at the cause.

Can Emmitsburg sufferers desire stronger proof than this Hagerstown woman's word?

Mrs. Raymond Kline, 322 N. Locust St., Hagerstown, Md., says: "My back began to ache and that was the first I knew that my kidneys were disordered. The kidney secretions became unnatural and mornings I felt all tired out. Doan's Kidney Pills made me feel like a different woman."

Price 50c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Kline had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Advertisement.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Don't fail to attend the closing out sale at W. S. Troxel's Store. Bargains in every department.

P. F. BURKET, Agent.

HORSE AND WAGON FOR SALE.

One good family mare, black, and perfectly safe for any woman or child to drive. Also one large spring wagon in first class condition.

M. F. SHUFF.

SOLDIERS GOT RELIEF FROM SORENESS

Boys on the Border Relieved Their Pains and Aches with Sloan's Liniment.

Once upon a time Norman Jones, serving in the National Guard at El Paso, returned to camp after a strenuous 15 mile hike foot-sore and leg-weary. He had not been long in active service and his shoulders, back and limbs felt the after-effects of marching.

Remembering Sloan's Liniment, Jones applied it to the sore spots and went to bed. He writes: "I awoke the next morning feeling fine; in fact I had entirely forgotten about the hike and went out for a four-hour drill in the sun as spry as ever."

Private Jones passed the experience along, and many a boy on the border relieved the agony of sprains, strains, bruises, insect bites, cramped muscles, rheumatic twinges, etc., by the use of Sloan's Liniment.

Easily applied without rubbing. At all druggists, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

FOR SALE OR RENT.

What is known as the John Witherow farm of 300 acres, situated on the old Frederick road, 6 miles from Emmitsburg. Apply to

W. A. BIGHAM,
Gettysburg, Pa.
Local Phone 6-14 J.

Oct. 27-28

K. OF C. TO MEET FRIDAY.

The Knights of Columbus will hold another meeting in St. Euphemia's Hall this evening (Friday) October 27 at 8 o'clock. District Deputy and Officers of St. John's Council, Frederick, will be present. All men are cordially invited to attend.

adv. BY COMMITTEE.

MUSIC.

Miss Mary Chrimer, holder of Peabody Teacher's Certificate will open a studio at her home, East Main street about November 1st. For further information call.

oct. 27-tf.

HALLOWEEN WARNING.

All persons are hereby warned not to indulge in boisterous conduct or rowdiness on Halloween night, and not to disturb, efface, injure or remove private or town property.

J. STEWART ANNAN, Burgess.

EXCURSION TO BALTIMORE.

Over Emmitsburg and W. M. Railroads Saturday, October 28, 1916, by the D. P. C. C. Band. See posters for Schedule.

10-13-3ts. BY ORDER OF BAND.

Sewed Tire Plant For Sale.

Latest machinery. Profitable business. Must sell at once. Very reasonable. 754 N. EUTAW STREET, Baltimore, Md.

Wanted to rent for cash, 50 to 100 acres cleared land, without buildings, in the vicinity of Emmitsburg.

Address

Box B, Emmitsburg, Md.

Oct. 20 tf.

Columbia Grafanolos and Records at the Clothing and Shoe Store.

C. F. ROTERING'S, Emmitsburg, Md.

adv sept 22-tf

Teachers in Pittsburgh are asking for higher salaries.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

EYE, EAR, THROAT DISEASES.

DR. E. G. BAUFELD,
Glasses fitted at reasonable prices,
Phone 52. W. Main St. Thurmont, Md.
oct. 26 6mo.

How Catarrh is Contracted.

Mothers are sometimes so thoughtless as to neglect the colds which their children contract. The inflammation of the mucus membrane, at first acute, becomes chronic and the child has chronic catarrh, a disease that is seldom cured and that may prove a life's burden. Many persons who have this loathsome disease will remember having had frequent colds at the time it was contracted. A little fore-thought, a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy judiciously used, and all this trouble might have been avoided. Obtainable everywhere.

oct 6 1mo.

\$4.00
Round Trip

THE LAST EXCURSION

TO

PITTSBURGH

Saturday, October 28

Regular Train leaves Emmitsburg 9:57 A.M.
Returning leave Pittsburgh not later than 8:50 P. M. Monday October 30th.

WESTERN MARYLAND RY.

Spend the week-end in the "City Powerful."

The Last Opportunity This Season!

The "Modern Way" Furnace IS ALL THE NAME SIGNIFIES



The latest and most improved way of heating your home.

It produces the most heat with the least fuel. No heat in your cellar, to spoil your fruit or potatoes. No gas or dust upstairs. In fact it is just what you need to make your house, store or factory comfortable.

For sale by

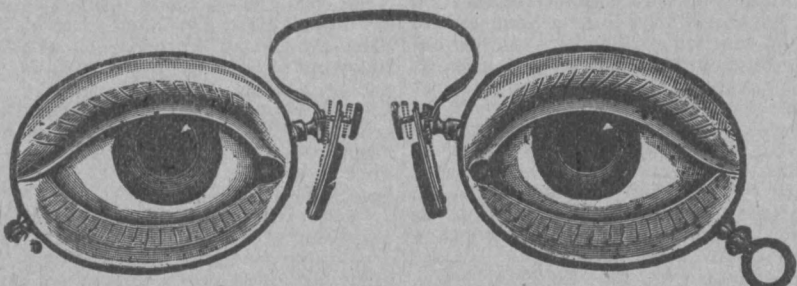
BOYLE BROTHERS.

A catalogue for the asking.

oct 6-tf

Lightning is more frequent in Illinois and Florida than in other states.

C. L. KEFAUVER, Registered Optometrist, FREDERICK, MD.



Will be at "SLAGLE HOTEL" in EMMITSBURG, MD.,
Thursday, November 9th.

The New
Telephone Directory
Goes to Press
NOVEMBER, 1st.

Your Name will appear in the new directory if you arrange for telephone service on or before that date. In saving time and labor, in making your home more comfortable, in building business and in reaching friends quickly, it has no equal.

Why wait until an accident or an emergency causes you to regret that you do not have a telephone? Arrange today to have one installed, and enjoy its benefits every day in the year.

Rates are Low and the Service
Efficient

Our Business Office will gladly give you full information. Call, telephone or write.

Get your name in the new book

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC
TELEPHONE COMPANY

R. W. STAKE, Local Manager

Tel. 9000

33 E. Patrick St., Frederick

For Fresh, Clean
GROCERIES

COME TO US

We Have a Full Line, Such as

Teas, Coffees, Spices, Pepper,
Corn Meal, Flour, Canned Goods,
Breakfast Cereals, Laundry
and Toilet Soaps, Coal Oil, Etc. Etc.

Smith's 5 & 10 Cent Store

EMMITSBURG, MD.

o20-1mo.

1809 ST. JOSEPH'S 1916

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

Conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

COLLEGE: Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Maryland with power to confer degrees.

COLLEGE AND ACADEMY: Registered by the University of the State of New York and the State Boards of Education of Pennsylvania and Louisiana.

Course in Pedagogy registered by the State Board of Education, Annapolis, Maryland.

ACADEMY: A Standard High School. (Full college preparatory grade.)

Grammar and Primary Department Free Catalogue.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE AND ACADEMY is situated in a picturesque Valley of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the heart of rural Frederick County. The attractive environment, homelike atmosphere and studious traditions of the institution offer exceptional advantages and excellent facilities of securing a refined and liberal education.

oct 6-10-1yr.

CORTRIGHT
METAL SHINGLES



have solved our roof
problem.
We are through with
leaks and repairs and
our house is improved
in appearance.

THE STORMPROOF ROOF

For Sale by

JAMES G. BISHOP, EMMITSBURG, MD.

Protect Yourself
Against Illness!

You may be enjoying the best of health today. There may come a siege of illness. ARE YOU PREPARED FOR IT?

Doctor's bills and enforced idleness are expensive. When you have a bank account you are prepared to combat illness.

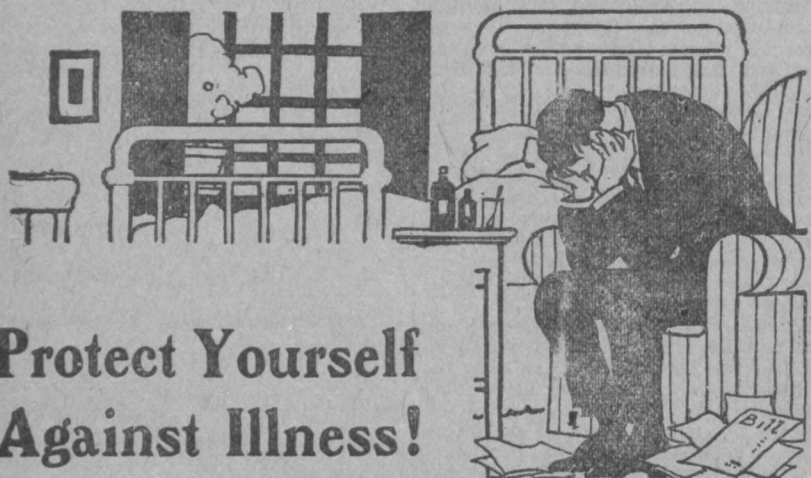
Can you conceive of anything more tragic than a long period of illness without any funds?

Therefore, if You Haven't a Bank
Account, Start One Today

We Pay 4% On Time Deposits
ANNAN, HORNER & CO., Bankers.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882

oct 8-00tf.



VOTE FOR PROHIBITION

Dixie in Frederick Post Writes as Follows:

"We have now in our county peace and prosperity. The people are moral and sober." The gentleman who wrote the above is in a unique position. Judging from his words, he was evidently born and raised in a Sunday school room where the only consumption of alcohol he ever witnessed was at the communion table. We have peace in the county, of course. We have prosperity—in spots. The people are "moral and sober." Are they? Well, it's good news. For news it is. Heretofore I had been under the impression that the astonishingly large number of staggering creatures on the streets and especially at the fair grounds, were drunk. But as the people are "sober," it must be that they were simply dizzy from riding on the merry-go-round, probably. Heretofore, when I had been awakened at all hours of the morning by night-owls who had dropped on the front porch, from what, I thought, was sheer inability to go further on their wobbly legs, and who, in voices of a peculiar thickish quality, called for "ice-water, ice-water," it had occurred to my sleepy consciousness that they were drunks coming from a nearby saloon. But as the people are "sober," it was evidently mistaken judgment on my part. Perhaps I was receiving music less serenades unwittingly.

Two weeks ago I spoke of Frederick as a "hypocrite town." The "wets" took it up, and quoted it in an "appeal to the ministers of the county." I am "dry." It is necessary to speak plain, simple English to make one's meaning clear, it seems. The town is "church-going." It is also "rum-soaked." And it is hypocritical. But the manner in which the "antis" used the phrase, twisted the meaning to fit their purpose—it hinted at the idea that the churches would vote "wet" in order not to be hypocrites. That is not so. In order to be sincere, one of two things should be abolished, the churches or the saloon. IF THE CHURCH MEMBERS WANT PROHIBITION THEY CAN GET IT.

Saloon Prosperity.

35 prisoners from Frederick City and the Fair Grounds were received at our County Jail last week in a DRUNKEN CONDITION.

The Taxpayers of Emmitsburg as well as the rest of the county will pay their board while there.

A person on the Square Corner in Frederick on last Thursday counted 78 drunks from 4.30 P. M. to 5.00 P. M.

Another person on South Market Street on Friday of last week counted 18 drunks in 18 minutes.

The "Wets" tell us that the presence of saloons in a community insures soberness; that where saloons are handy a person will take ONE drink and be satisfied.

How the above named persons and others got drunk in the "well regulated" saloons in Frederick has not been discovered.

The Laboring Man's Curse.

The great curse of the laboring man is intemperance. It has brought more desolation to the wage earners than strikes, or war, or sickness, or death.

It is a more unrelenting tyrant than the grasping monopolist. It has caused little children to be hungry and cold, to grow up among evil associates, to be reared without the knowledge of God.

It has broken up more homes and wrecked more lives than any other cause on the face of the earth.

—CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Education Not Saloons Will Save the Boys



RAW MATERIAL

FINISHED PRODUCT

Mr. Voter do you believe that Free Schools will be abolished if Frederick County votes "DRY" November 7th?

Don't you believe there is more chance for YOUR boy (the raw material) to become the FINISHED PRODUCT of the saloon if Frederick County goes "wet" by YOUR Vote?

Sheriff Roderick, reports from December 1, 1915, to October 1, 1916, the following:

State Prisoners, 321

Received Drunk, 141

City Prisoners, 272

Received Drunk, 267

Total Received, 593

Total Drunk, 408

Total No. Meals Served, 9,608

There is not one penny paid into the treasury of Frederick county from the license fees of the saloons and liquor dealers of Frederick city and county. Frederick city gets some revenue. Emmitsburg gets some and the State gets the balance. Now, Mr. Taxpayer, what do you get? The whiskey seller fiddles and you get the privilege of stepping to the music of 15 cents or more on every dollar of taxes out of that hard-earned money of yours to care for the product of the saloons. Mr. Taxpayer of Frederick county, if the saloon is closed how can the tax rate be raised to make up for loss of revenue from the saloons when Frederick county does not receive one cent of revenue? Mr. Taxpayer the safe side of this question is the Dry side. Vote to protect your interests, your homes, your wives, your children and make Frederick county a better place in which to live.

IN "DRY" ST. MARY'S

Father Kelly Says The Law Is Working Well.

Jail Empty And Court Gives a Warning To Merchants About Selling of "Near-Beer."

Leonardtown, Md., Oct. 8.—Rev. L. J. Kelly, S. J., who led the "dry" fight in St. Mary's four months ago, reviews conditions in the county under local option in the light of the recent September term of court. He says:

"There was naturally much curiosity to see what the court proceedings would show as the result of the law that went in operation May 1 by the will of the people, and that result should be known to the world outside as well as to the friends of good order and temperance in St. Mary's.

Jail Was Empty.

"First, not one person to my knowledge was in jail when court convened, or had been in jail since May 1 for drunkenness or for crimes consequent on the abuse of intoxicating drink. On the other hand the docket was crowded with indictments against merchants who, in mild ways or ways that were bold and defiant, had violated the law. But the court made it clear that a law passed in the good old American way, viz: by a popular majority, must be respected and obeyed; and the court made it equally clear that if these offenders or others persist in violating the law, the penalty will not be a trifling fine of \$50. We have always contended with other conservative people in this county that if the merchants had, as a class, resisted the temptation of more trade and mere money, and obeyed the broad and easy laws regulating the traffic, they would not have been molested; nor would reasonable, temperate people have been put to the trouble of buying one of their creature comforts outside of the county. As a consequence, the reasonable people, whether they use that commodity or not, lost patience with the saloon and by a very decisive vote elected to put it out of existence. And these same reasonable people are perfectly satisfied with the improved conditions everywhere and are pretty well determined that the saloon must stay out.

The "Near-Beer" Trade.

"If the handling of near-beer offers too many opportunities to bring into the stores drinks that are intemperate, there remains a way to put near-beer also out of the business. We sincerely congratulate the court on the fearless, uncompromising discharge of its duty and look to it further to enforce the law to the very limit so that local option may have an open field and a square deal; for it will prove by other and more positive fruits than an empty jail and a blank docket what it can do for our people. Be it said also that the result since May 1 shows our people to be an order-loving and law-abiding community, and not the degraded race that the outside world seemed to think we were because of the amount of intoxicants sold here and the crimes of violence resulting from the free and open use of strong drink."

MR. VOTER STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Have You Noticed How The Wets, are Trying to Get Your Attention Away From the Real Issue, in this Campaign?

The Shyster Lawyer will not stick to the real issue in the case before the Court and Jury, which makes it necessary for the Judge to set him straight.

Now Mr. Voter, in this case you are the Judge and you want to set the Wets straight, and ask them to show you how many lives the Saloon has made better; how many homes have they brightened with their goods; how many boys have they sent to college or university; how many colleges have they built; how many churches have they erected; how many factories have they established in Frederick City; how many banks have they organized in Frederick County; how many homes have they built in this county; these are the real questions involved in this campaign, as the prosperity of any community is known by the character of its schools, its churches, its boys and girls and its men and women.

Mr. Voter if you find the Saloons do not make for the development of the things mentioned above, Vote against them.

For Prohibition

X

For Prohibition

X