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HOW THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION HAS PENALIZED PATRIOTISM.

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States from Mexico and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier," President Wilson on June 18 called out the mobile arms of the national guard for federal service.

He did not call them out at their existing peace strength, but at war strength, which is practically double. Lacking a system of reserves, the national guard organizations immediately had to start a campaign of recruiting to bring about the desired increase in their numbers.

Patriotic young citizens under the urge of the cry, "Your country needs you!" volunteered for service in gratifying numbers. According to Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, the result is that about 135,000 citizen soldiers have been mustered into the federal service and are now on the Mexican border or in camp in their home states. There may be more, but the administration refuses to make known the exact figures.

The movement is costing the public treasury many millions of dollars; it is costing the individual citizen soldiers many millions more. They went to the front believing the cry, "Your country needs you," for war service. They sacrificed advancement in their civil occupations, severed home ties, suffered in thousands of instances great financial loss. The less patriotic, who did not believe the cry or, believing, declined to make sacrifices, fatten at home on these losses.

The real purposes of the call are slowly developing. They are two in number:

First.—A patrol of the border to do the work which President Wilson's friend, Carranza, finds it impossible to do. Because the recognized government in Mexico is too ineffective to keep its own citizens in check and prevent them murdering Americans on American soil the American government undertakes the costly task of doing that work for them. The murder of American citizens on Mexican soil is another matter. Carranza may go as far as he likes in that direction.

Second.—A purpose of the mobilization on the border and in the camps is to train citizens to perform effective military service. The regular military establishment of the nation is manifestly too small for the actual military needs. To this extent the cry, "Your country needs you," was correct.

But these facts were not made clear when the call was issued. The idea was promulgated that men were needed for actual war service, not for military training. Deceit was practiced.

Opposing in the open legislation for universal military service, the administration by its acts has established what in essence is a system of compulsory military service. It is a system all the more vicious because it operates only against the patriotic, whereas a legalized universal training system equalizes the burden of military service among all men and all classes of men.

When in 1914 Europe plunged into the greatest war of all history and conditions in Mexico grew intolerable intelligent men realized the fact that it was incumbent on this nation to build up its regular army and put its other military resources in condition for use. National safety demanded this. And yet in December of that year, four months after the European war began, President Wilson went before congress and declared that all agitation for military preparedness was hysterical; that we were adequately prepared.

After while the administration changed its mind and professed to be changed in the necessity for preparedness. First came an enactment to increase the regular army by 20,000. But the body of the country, and even all parts of the Democratic administration, could not change front so quickly as the head. Recruiting for the regular army lagged. Not yet have the 20,000 been secured.

The need pressed. A new national defense act, providing for still more men in the regular army, was enacted. But still the men were not forthcoming.

Suddenly and without warning the administration issued its call for mobilization of the citizen soldiers. It seemed still obsessed with the Bryan notion that an army could be created by presidential ukase.

When the call went out the government did not even enough uniforms, shoes, socks, blankets, hats, wagons, trucks, horses, mules and other things essential to equip the men called. It had made no provision for transporting the troops called to the points where they were required.

Who suffered most by this amazing lack of foresight, this leaping before looking?

Only the 135,000 patriots who believed that their country needed them for national defense; only the men who are making the great sacrifices.

The whole disgraceful story may be summed up in the phrase, the administration has penalized patriotism.

True, it is accumulating by subterfuge a reserve of trained soldiers, but events have demonstrated that it cried "wolf" when there was no wolf. Should it be forced to cry "wolf" again, when the wolf is at the door, what will be the result?

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY
TO VOTE FOR HUGHES.

He Says Wilson Has Failed to Enforce
Pure Food Law.

"I favor the election of Mr. Hughes to the Presidency for entirely different reasons than those held by most of his supporters. It is not because of the Mexican policy nor the foreign policy of the administration nor by reason of its domestic policies. It is because of the apparent indifference of the administration of President Wilson to the cause of pure foods and drugs. Practically all of the abuses which were injected into the pure food law by the preceding administrations are still in force. Benzoin of soda is still rampant. The fumes of burning sulphur are marching along undisturbed. There is evidently a toll in the activities of the administration of the law. A well known beverage, declared by the supreme court misbranded and amenable to the food law has not been molested. No attempt has been made to enforce the law in regard to the bleaching of flour. The repeal of the mixed flour law, that splendid safeguard to the purity of our bread, has been tacitly approved by the treasury department. "Mr. Hughes in his activities on the supreme court has stood like a stone wall for the proper administration of the food law. I believe his election would see a radical change in the attitude of the government towards pure food and pure drugs, so vital to the welfare of our people. For this reason I sincerely hope that Mr. Hughes may be chosen as our next president.

"I should expect Mr. Hughes as president to have the same attitude toward the pure food and drug law that he had as a judge on the bench and to appoint a secretary of agriculture with subordinate officers who would be enthusiastic and earnest in the enforcement of the pure food law for the benefit of the physical, mental and moral welfare of our people."

WE SHOULD CONSIDER
WHAT IS RIGHT,
THEN DO IT.

"Our government is based on the idea that we have legislative powers to investigate, to consider what is right and to do what is right. It is based on the idea that public opinion is formed from discussion of questions, and that we can come possibly to right solutions. It is not based on the idea that the Government must act without knowing the justice and merits of the cause in which it acts."—Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

ONTARIO PEOPLE

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The president "has kept us out of war," but would you like to have him boss the job if some one should force war on us?

OLD TIME STAGE
RUNS FROM CRANE

An interesting freighting outfit in that owned and operated by W. H. Yoakham who, with his family, is engaged in the freighting business out of Crane to the regions south of here to a distance of 125 miles.

Mr. Yoakham drives a 14-horse (and mule) team and hauls upwards of eleven or twelve tons of freight at a trip on four heavy wagons which are trailed along like so many freight cars. It is a sight and a lesson, impressing one with the importance of co-operation, to see Mr. Yoakham start his freight train. A few firmly spoken words and a few pulls on the jerk line and each mule and horse braces up into his collar and does his part and there are no slack traces. Soon the train of wagons are in motion and slowly but surely they move onward to their destination.

Mr. Yoakham's son drives a ten horse team, and the women folks of his family drive an auto. Dashing from camp place to camp place in their auto, the women folks have the meals in readiness when the freight teams arrive.

Thus in every respect Mr. Yoakham's family and outfit are an example of excellent "team work." And that is what makes for success in any field of endeavor. Mr. Yoakham's outfit, even to the mules in it, preaches to us a sermon, not by precept but by example, more eloquent than those delivered by the best orators and linguists of the land. We would do well to heed the lesson which their example teaches.—Crane American.

Hughes Sympathetic With Demands of Labor Which Are Proved to Be Just.

"I am sympathetic with every demand to improve the conditions of labor, to secure reasonable compensation for labor, I am in sympathy with every effort to better human conditions, and particularly the condition of those who toil in industrial pursuits, in railroad pursuits, in all these great activities that are essential to our prosperity. But when you have a proposition to change the scale of wages you have a vital proposition which requires examination. You must at least know whether the demand is a just one. "Labor, of course, should not desire anything but what is just. I do not believe labor intends to ask for anything but what is just. What is just can be examined and will survive investigation. Nothing is lost by having the process of reason applied if only that which is just is required."—Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

DEMAND WAS NOT FOR AN EIGHT HOUR DAY.

"It is said that the judgment of society has made the demand for the eight-hour day. This was not an eight-hour day, and the judgment of society had nothing to do with the proposition laid before congress and passed by congress. The proof of this is found in the bill itself, which proposes an investigation to find out whether Congress had any business to do the thing which it was asked to do, and which it did do."—Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

PUBLIC OFFICER SHOULD STAND LIKE A ROCK.

"Government under pressure is not American government. Whenever pressure is applied to any public officer he ought to stand like a rock and say: 'Here I stand until we substitute reason for force. It is not an American doctrine to legislate first and investigate afterward.'" — Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

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Dr. P. A. Simmons, the eye specialist of Boise, will be at the Moore Hotel one day only, Monday, Oct. 16. Please call at this time if you desire to consult a specialist in regard to your eyes.