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# FALLS CITY NEWS

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## Catholics Make Appeal

### United States Asked to Protect Clergy in Mexico.

### Many Outrages Against Religion Enumerated and Americans Urged to Demand Satisfaction.

Washington, Oct. 21.—An appeal to the American Government and people to protect the Catholic clergy and church in Mexico and demand reparation for outrages already committed was filed with the State Department today by a committee of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

Describing the political conditions which are declared to be responsible for the present state of unrest in Mexico, the committee asserted the attitude of the Roman Catholic clergy has been one of absolute neutrality, striving only to teach the uneducated classes obedience and respect for constituted authority.

"The revolution which will shortly be in control of the government in Mexico," says the statement, "has proclaimed, as a necessary means for the establishment and working out of its programme, the suppression of three classes which

it considers to be insuperable obstacles to its purposes—the regular army, the Roman Catholic party and the large land holders.

"The recent revolution differs from those that preceded it only in being more radical. The present generation of revolutionists are thoroughly imbued with anti-Christian and anti-spiritual principles. They are, therefore, enemies of all religion and especially the Catholic religion. They propose at any cost to uproot the Catholic religion from the hearts of the people.

"The priests of all the places which have been occupied by the revolutionists have been expelled in a body and without trial. They have been robbed of everything they possessed. Many of them have been thrown into prison. Others have been tortured. Some have been killed. Churches have been turned into barracks and stables. In Sehuayo, Michoacan, eleven priests were threatened with death if they would not pay a ransom. The bishop of Zacatecas was also subjected to ransom but had nothing to give. The Catholics freed them from captivity with the money they had gathered in order to placate the revolutionists."

In conclusion the appeal said: We trust that the American people will realize that they are in honor bound to defend us, to demand satisfaction for the flagrant violation of the recommendations which were made by them to Carranza and his followers."

## PROHIBITION AND THE HOP INDUSTRY

It is difficult to understand just why the hop growers of this state are making so much of a fight against the prohibition amendment which is to be voted upon this fall. Statistics compiled by the Portland Reference Library show that only two per cent of the hops raised in Oregon are manufactured in this state and 56 per cent goes outside of the United States. If Oregon then should go dry and cut off the local market it would mean that only two bales out of every one hundred would fail to find a market.

A great deal is made of the labor problem and the great amount of money to be made by picking hops. The hop picking season only lasts two or three weeks, and, if the Oregon market was closed, only two per cent of this would be deducted, which at the most would only amount to about three hours lost time during the season for each picker. At the recent hop growers' convention at Aurora it was admitted that from that great hop section all the hops shipped to Oregon points last year was one-half bale to Baker City and one-half bale to The Dalles.

One of the greatest growers of hops in the state says that where in at one time he had 2000 acres in hops, he has reduced his yards to 160 acres. This man says that at the best hop growing is a gamble and that it robs the soil and is not a money-making investment. That it is impossible to raise hops continuously for any length of time, with success, on any but river bottom land, which overflows each year, is an established fact. The constant robbing of the soil re-acts on the crop which soon begins to decrease. The state of Washington, which at one time held first place in the production of hops, now stands sixth, due to exhaustion. One man who raised hops on a large scale for several years said that one year he made four thousand dollars, but added that during the next three years he lost it all and more too.

Wherein is prohibition going to hurt the country? Ask the business men. One was overheard to say recently that his company could afford from a business standpoint to give a hundred dollars a year to keep Harrisburg dry and would then be money ahead. Why? More business. Less money for the saloon means more money for the business men. In conversation with a traveling salesman, who is a personal acquaintance of the editor, he said that nine out of every ten business men whom he interrogated on the subject said that they expected to see Oregon go dry this fall.

The brewers and distillers realize that they are fighting in their last trench in Oregon and they are trying to enlist every person possible in their campaign. They are trying to draw in the hop growers and pickers, the hotel men, the commercial clubs—in fact anyone and everyone possible. Whether or not they succeed in defeating the prohibition amendment depends on the voters of course and the Commonwealth believes that the voters will stand up for the right.—From the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, Oregon. (Pd. Adv.)

Anti-Saloon League.

## GIGANTIC BATTLE ON EASTERN WING

### Germans Endeavor to Break Through to Paris By Way of Seacoast.

Paris.—A gigantic battle of startling magnitude and great importance is being waged with desperate energy in a field of vast proportions along irregular lines just across the border in Belgium. The Germans have hurled an enormous force against the allies—French, British and Belgian troops who are massed on a front from Arras past Lille, to Ypres and then to the sea.

London.—The crisis in the German attempt to seize the French channel ports, scarcely 20 miles from the coast of England, came with the French official announcement that both the heavy German guns that destroyed the Antwerp forts and the British fleet has taken part in a battle, the front of which extended from Nieuport to Vladslo.

Heavy fighting near Dunkirk is announced in statements from both Paris and Berlin. The German war office claims that the Kaiser's troops have reached the neighborhood of that port and that the inhabitants are fleeing from both Dunkirk and Boulogne.

The Paris statement declares that the Belgian army has repulsed the Germans near Nieuport, which is half way between Ostend and Dunkirk. It is also stated that the British fleet participated in the battle, the heavy guns of the battleships helping to hurl the Germans back.

British Sink Four German Destroyers. London.—Four German destroyers, were engaged and sunk off the Dutch coast by a British cruiser and four torpedo-boat destroyers.

## BELGIANS MEET ALLIES

### British Fleet Fires on Germans and Bayonet Duels Common.

Paris.—King Albert's Belgian army, whose stamina feels unaffected by the privations it has undergone, fought with the greatest gallantry alongside the British and French allies near the Belgian coast.

A new element was introduced in the conflict when the British fleet made its presence known by a brisk cannonade of massed German columns which are trying to break down the allies' resistance.

The fighting was severe along the River Yser, where the Germans sought to gain control of the forts. Further south, at La Basse, the struggle, which has been in progress several days, developed into a house-to-house combat. Both sides displayed the greatest determination and in many cases bayonet duels progressed from one floor to another until the Germans were eventually overcome.

## Huge Numbers of Prisoners Taken.

Berlin.—The war office gave out the following recently compiled list of prisoners now in German concentration camps, as revised up until October 1.

British, 180 officers, 8,600 men.  
French, 2,050 officers, 123,000 men.  
Russians, 2,150 officers, 92,000 men.

## DECISIVE BATTLE IMMINENT IN EAST

Berlin, via The Hague and London.—Preparations are under way for a decisive battle in the eastern arena of the war, where Austrian and German armies have taken position along the River Vistula and the River San and are ready for eventualities.

The re-taking of Przemysl, as announced from Austrian sources, has permitted the unfolding of the power of the Austrians in the direction of Lemberg and their advance in the southern Carpathian mountains is menacing the extreme left wing of the Russians.

Desperate fighting is already going on along the center of the two armies on the banks of the Vistula. This action has been in a measure delayed owing to the bad condition of the roads in southern Poland and the presence of sections of swampy land. This condition has made necessary detours on the part of the Austrian and German forces.

The Russian army is east of the

Vistula. This fact is regarded in Berlin as making its advance and the general management of the campaign a difficult matter, and at the same time unfavorable.

## Battle on at Belfort.

Berlin.—According to a telegram from Zurich received by the semi-official Cologne Gazette, heavy German mortars have been placed east of the fortress of Belfort, where the fighting already has begun. The Germans so far are gaining ground, though slowly.

## GENERAL VON KLUCK



Photo by American Press Association. General Von Kluck, commander of the right wing of the German army which invaded France through Belgium.

## BRIEF WAR NEWS

During the past week the Germans followed up their capture of Antwerp by occupying unopposed Ostend, a Belgian port on the North Sea, near where the German right wing and the allies' left engaged in a struggle to prevent German occupation of French ports, which would bring them nearer to the English coast.

The allied line in this region runs from a point on the coast which has not been disclosed. Arras is the scene of the most persistent fighting. The Germans are trying to break through to the Calais railway while the French are attempting to push the German front to the northeast.

The fighting has only begun in this district, however, for the Germans, who would consider it a great success to reach the coast of France, have brought up strong reinforcements and will strive with all their might to achieve this object.

The allies also can bring up reinforcements both by sea and land and have been doing so, which makes it certain that a great battle must be fought before either side gives ground. The allies will be assisted by the British ships when the fighting reaches a point near the coast.

Little definite news came during the week from the Vistula River, where the Russians claim to have repulsed a German attack. Whether or not the German advance on Warsaw has been permanently checked only the future can show. One version has it that the Germans are preparing to winter in Poland.

The Russian forces in Galicia and along the East Prussian border are reported to have been driven back and placed on the defensive. They have had to adopt waiting tactics, while the main Slav armies contest the threatened capture of Warsaw and the occupation of the Vistula basin. General von Hindenburg's success in entrenching his army on Russian territory 150 miles from the German frontier has eliminated during the week the possibility that a Russian offensive movement can be relied upon to assist the immediate development of the campaign in France and Belgium.

There have been guarded references in the Paris official announcements during the week to an advance on Metz which is the main defensive position of the German left center. Metz seems to have become an objective for the French general staff. A sudden change in the direction of the allies' main forces and an invasion in force of northern Lorraine are possible developments of this week's reconnaissances along the Metz roads.

The South African rebellion, which occurred early in the week, is of questionable importance. The British

government has acted with great promptness in insuring the assistance of Portuguese troops if the mutiny should develop serious proportions. That it will do so in the face of the pro-British sympathies of most of the Boer government leaders is improbable.

The value of the naval encounters of the week is about equally divided. German submarines have sunk a British and a Russian light cruiser, and British warships have destroyed four German torpedo boat destroyers.

Anti-German Riots Started in London. London.—Anti-German rioting in London caused the destruction of a score of shops. Damage was done in the Deptford borough and in Old Kent road. In the former district several stores were attacked and set afire.

## British Losses Are 13,500.

London.—An official report by General French, commanding the British expeditionary force, gives the total of British killed, wounded and missing from September 12 to October 8 as 551 officers and 12,980 men.

## THE RURAL CHURCH

### THE FARMERS THE CUSTODIANS OF THE NATION'S MORALITY.

### Co-operation of Church, School and Press Essential to Community Building.

### By Peter Radford, Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The church, the press and the school form a triple alliance of progress that guides the destiny of every community, state and nation. Without them civilization would wither and die and through them life may attain its greatest blessing, power and knowledge. The farmers of this nation are greatly indebted to this social triumvirate for their uplifting influence, and on behalf of the American plowman I want to thank those engaged in these high callings for their able and efficient service, and I shall offer to the press a series of articles on co-operation between these important influences and the farmers in the hope of increasing the efficiency of all by mutual understanding and organized effort. We will take up first the rural church.

## The Farmers Are Great Church Builders.

The American farmer is the greatest church builder the world has ever known. He is the custodian of the nation's morality; upon his shoulders rests the "ark of the covenant" and he is more responsive to religious influences than any other class of citizenship.

The farmers of this nation have built 120,000 churches at a cost of \$750,000,000, and the annual contribution of the nation toward all church institutions approximates \$200,000,000 per annum. The farmers of the United States build 22 churches per day. There are 20,000,000 rural church communicants on the farm, and 54 per cent of the total membership of all churches reside in the country.

The farm is the power-house of all progress and the birthplace of all that is noble. The Garden of Eden was in the country and the man who would get close to God must first get close to nature.

## The Functions of a Rural Church.

If the rural churches today are going to render a service which this age demands, there must be co-operation between the religious, social and economic life of the community.

The church to attain its fullest measure of success must enrich the lives of the people in the community it serves; it must build character; develop thought and increase the efficiency of human life. It must serve the social, business and intellectual, as well as the spiritual and moral side of life. If religion does not make a man more capable, more useful and more just, what good is it? We want a practical religion, one we can live by and farm by, as well as die by.

## Fewer and Better Churches.

Blessed is that rural community which has but one place of worship. While competition is the life of trade, it is death to the rural church and moral starvation to the community. Petty sectarianism is a scourge that blights the life, and church prejudice saps the vitality of many communities. An over-churching community is a crime against religion, a serious handicap to society and a useless tax upon agriculture.

While denominations are essential

(CONCLUDED ON PAGE 4)

## VOTERS BEWARE!

The Dental Trust, with all its powerful political organization, is moving heaven and earth to defeat the dental reform bill.

In every town and city members of the Trust are out working against the bill.

The Medical Trust is helping the Dental Trust by forcing nurses and druggists, under threat of boycott, to work against dental reform.

All kinds of campaign lies are being circulated to deceive the voters. Don't let the Trust scare you.

The Trust made the present dental law. Under this law it controls the State Board of Dental Examiners, every member of that board is a member of the Trust.

In this way competent dentists are kept out of Oregon, and the Trust prevents competition and keeps up prices.

## VOTE YES X 340 AND BUST THE DENTAL TRUST

PAINLESS PARKES, DENTIST.

6th and Washington Sts., Portland, Oregon.

(Paid Advertisement.)