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After The War. What?

To the Editor:

Sherman said, "War is Hell." He was mistaken. War is worse than hell. Hell is a place, where, after judgement day, the wicked are to be punished according to what they deserve. But in war the innocent are punished, and the instigators of the bloody carnage go unpunished. War will never cease as long as men are unregenerate, and the nations glorify war by putting the laurel wreath on the brows of those who send shot and shell crashing through the bodies of men.

Men are horrified at the disregard of international law and treaty obligations by the belligerent powers engaged in the present war. But the necessities of war recognize no law, either human or divine, as too sacred to break. It is utter folly for men to think that men frenzied by the spirit and exigencies of war will respect law, justice, or humanity. War is entirely outside of God's purpose, and is not amenable to any law or obligation.

Terrible as is the present war in its destruction of human life and its disregard of the restraints of law and justice, yet this war is as nothing in comparison to the significant and terrible things that will immediately follow the present conflict. New and startling developments will come quickly. Men everywhere will be ready to condemn the old regime as a total failure, and unfit to rule humanity. Remedies of all kinds will be suggested to avert future wars, and to usher in a reign of universal and lasting peace. All kinds of extensive religious combinations will be effected in order to guide the ship of state over the turbulent political seas. Attempts will be made to have the voice of the church dictate legislation, and have the civil officers submit to the decrees of the church, and regard its pronouncements as an equivalent to a "Thus saith the Lord."

They will demand righteousness by law, God and Christianity legally recognized in the fundamental law of the land, a standard of religion set up for all men by the state, and Sunday laws universally enforced, irrespective of individual faith or conscience in the matter. All these things will follow in quick succession as proposed remedies, and the authority of the church will be exalted above the state.

History repeats itself with un-failing accuracy. When the Roman government went to pieces after the days of Constantine, the church took advantage of the situation and placed herself in the forefront, making the civil officers subservient to her decrees. Her reign, which was at first welcomed, proved to be the bane and the wreck and ruin of civilization for centuries. No greater calamity could befall our republic than for it to repudiate its Constitutional guaranties of individual freedom in religious matters, and its strict adherence to purely civil functions. Unless our rulers maintain an uncompromising loyalty to the fundamental principles upon which our government was founded, a worse catastrophe will befall our nation at the conclusion of the present war than that which the war itself will bring to the nations of Europe. The losses of war are forgotten in a few days, but the subjection of the civil power to the spiritual powers will inaugurate a train of evils which two millenniums could not efface. Omens of the coming storm and upheaval are clearly visible in the religious, political and social worlds.

Very sincerely yours,

Elder of the Seventh-day Adventist church.

THE ROOSEVELT DIPLOMACY.

In contracting the foreign policy advocated by ex-President Roosevelt with that which has been followed by President Wilson, many admirers of the latter say: "If Roosevelt had been President, he would have got us into war long ago." They draw that conclusion from his utterances as a private citizen. We have a better basis on which to found an opinion—his policy when in the White House, when he was actually responsible for the peace and safety of the Nation. He did not get us into war throughout the seven and one-half years he was President; he made our territory and our interests safe; he settled several dangerous disputes amicably and when he left the White House the relations of the United States with other nations were better than they had been in many years, our influence in the world was greater and his counsel was sought by the nations of Europe in settling their quarrels. He was awarded the Nobel peace prize and 250 of the greatest men in France presented him with "a token of their recognition of the persistent initiative he has taken toward gradually substituting friendly and judicial for violent methods in case of conflict between nations." How did he do it?

His methods are admirably described by William Hard in an article in the Metropolitan Magazine. In the Alaska boundary dispute he rejected arbitration because it admitted of no compromise and because of "the fatal tendency of arbitrators to compromise," to use John Hay's phrase. He arranged settlement by a joint commission, equally divided between the United States and Great Britain, relying on one of the British commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, to seize this "last chance for an honorable and graceful retreat from an absolutely untenable position." He won, for Lord Alverstone voted with the three American commissioners against his two Canadian colleagues, but Britain won the applause of the world and the bonds of friendship between the two nations were drawn tighter.

When Germany threatened temporary acquisition of an island off the coast of Venezuela, Roosevelt took "temporary" to mean "while time lasts," as has been the experience of China. He wrote no notes, but in conversation with the German Ambassador he said that, if Germany did not offer to arbitrate within ten days, he would send the fleet under Dewey to the point in question. Germany not only yielded, but asked Roosevelt to arbitrate. The Colonel wished to make The Hague tribunal a reality by putting it to work. He had given it its first case in settling the Pious Fund dispute with Mexico. He now gave that tribunal its second by inducing Germany and Venezuela to let it adjust their dispute.

The decision in that case contained the seeds of future wars, for the tribunal decided that the claims of the blockading powers against Venezuela should have preference over those of powers which did not participate in the blockade. His next act as pacificator not only prevented European intervention in the Western Hemisphere, but it removed occasion for blockades. He did not, as did the great pacifist, Wilson, in Haiti, land marines and shoot up Santo Domingo. He persuaded the government of that country to hand over the custom houses to civil officials of the United States for collection of revenue and for pay-

ment of debts, which European nations threatened to collect by blockade. The creditors get their money and Santo Domingo gets more money out of its 45 per cent of the revenue than it formerly got out of 100 per cent. The republic also retains the sacred right of revolution, of which Mr. Wilson has deprived Haiti but which he has scrupulously preserved for Mexico at great cost of American life and property. Mr. Wilson has gone far beyond Colonel Roosevelt, for he has killed many Haitians, taken the custom houses by force, set up a stable government under American protectorate and organized a constabulary under American officers.

In settling the Japanese school dispute, Colonel Roosevelt avoided what Mr. Hard calls "that porcupine, the published diplomatic note, armed with a thousand quills and everyone of them poisoned." He arranged matters personally, but "it began to be thought in Japan that the United States feared Japan," so he inspired respect for our country by sending the battle fleet on a friendly visit, with the result that "the Americans were delighted; the Japanese were more delighted."

In the Panama affair the alternative to preventing the landing of Colombian troops was landing American troops to keep transit open. If the latter course had been adopted, there would have been three armies on the isthmus—American, Colombian and Panamanian—and there would have been much bloodshed, ending in Panama as an American protectorate. He says: "As things were, it became so without any bloodshed at all."

The fact is emphasized that only once did Roosevelt send an ultimatum. That was, "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead." Mr. Hard thus tersely tells the result: "It was sent on June 22. On June 27 Perdicaris, released by Raisuli, cabled his thanks."

The Roosevelt diplomacy yields no rights nor territory, commits no act of aggression, but, while firmly preserving our rights, it inspires respect abroad. Thence comes good feeling, by which peace is maintained. We venture the assertion that, had Roosevelt diplomacy continued, Mexico would have escaped five years of agony and would not still have been in agony; the Lusitania would not have been sunk, or would have been the last ship sunk by a submarine, and there would have been much less letter-writing between Washington and Berlin.—Oregonian.

TEACHERS AND NEWSPAPERS

A county superintendent in a neighboring county asked every teacher at the county institute who took their local or county paper to hold up their hands; six responded. The superintendent expressed great surprise and said: "You don't spend a dollar a year with those papers yet you expect them to print free of charge notices of all institutes, insert long programmes, expect them to advertise you, thus assisting you to climb the ladder to better positions and better salaries without a cent in return.—Vega Sentinel.

It is understood that the plainer has orders that will keep it busy for about a week. What then may develop in the way of orders is yet to be told.

The heavy frost Wednesday night caused considerable damage to the fruit and gardens in the Valley.

Pope Said To Have Influenced Wilson

Efforts of Pointiff at Rome Largely Instrumental in Securing Acceptance of Germany's Submarine Pledges.

Rome, May 9.—That Pope Benedict's efforts were largely instrumental in inducing President Wilson to accept Germany's new pledges regarding her submarine warfare was learned by the International News Service today from a reliable Vatican source.

The information declared the pope expressed a desire to the president through the papal delegate at Washington, Monsignor Bozano.—Portland Journal.

Admirers of Wilson have boasted that nothing, political or otherwise, could swerve him from his duty to humanity, yet the above is the most merciless arraignment of his integrity that has yet been made. It was pretty generally agreed by Wilson adherents that the German note was evasive and an insult to munition making people, that the only honorable way was to break diplomatic relations. It seems, however, that a little hint from Rome and the scene changes, even as it did when a hint from England that to declare armed merchantmen to be warships would very seriously disturb his Majesty's plans to starve the 'dutchmen,' and a tip from the Mikado that a certain clause in the immigration bill was not pleasing in his sight and if it was not changed immediately he, the Mikado, was liable to become very angry. The President did right in accepting the German note, but he should have been influenced by his own conception of right and not through any real or imaginary influence the Pope of Rome may have in electing the next president.

MASONS BANQUET

The Masonic lodge of this city entertained members, visiting brethren and their families at their lodge rooms on Tuesday night. The evening was spent in games, dancing and social chat. At 12:00 o'clock refreshments were served. The merits of Loganberry Juice was tested and pronounced to be excellent. The evening was passed very pleasantly and profitably.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the illness and death of our beloved son and brother, Walter Murphy. The kind acts and deeds shown us during our bereavement are appreciated and will ever be remembered by the family.

MRS. JEMINA MURPHY AND FAMILY.

ULTIMATUM TO SPEEDERS

Oliver Chase, city marshal of Dallas has issued an ultimatum to speeding motorists that from this time on that all those coming within the "war zone" of Dallas and do not observe the rules, but cut around the corners like a German torpedo after a fat unarmed English merchantman, will be arrested. They have evidently read Wilson's multifarious notes to the various belligerent nations, and imagined that the marshal was just bluffing.

Frank E. Meyer, Democratic candidate for assessor was in town Friday. A Democratic candidate in Falls City is a curio. Polk county is not particularly adapted to the rearing of Democrats. They require a warm dry climate.

NEW PRICES Flour and Feed

Rolled oats, per sack	\$1.20
Heavy shorts, per sack	1.40
Bran, per sack	1.00
Wheat, per pound	.02
Sunshine Flour, per sack	1.30
Bluestem Flour, per sack	1.55
Olympic Flour, per sack	1.60
White Mountain, per sack	1.65

Save Cash Register Coupons they represent money.

Selig's Cash Price Store,
"Meeting and Beating Competition".

GREAT SALE OF JEWELRY

Having bought out the John G. Barr Jewelry Store we are conducting a great stock reducing sale before beginning extensive improvements in the store. We have made prices low enough to move the goods quickly. It will pay you to attend this sale.

Prices Cut 25 to 50 Per Cent and More

\$1 Smelling Salts Bottles.....	60c
\$1 & \$2 Photograph Frames.....	50c
\$1 & \$1.50 Nail Files.....	50c
\$2 & \$3 Cut Glass water tumblers, each.....	75c
\$5 Cut Glass Sugar and Creamer.....	\$3.25
\$7 Cut Glass Comport, elegantly carved.....	\$3.50
\$7 Eight Day clock, cathedral gong.....	\$4.25
\$10 Silver on nickle platter.....	\$3.00
\$12 Cut Glass cake plate.....	\$4.50

HUNDREDS OF OTHER EQUALLY GOOD BARGAINS

HARTMAN BROS. CO.

Successors to BARR'S JEWELRY STORE.
State and Liberty Sts. Salem, Oregon.

The Seattle police raided some warehouses and drug stores and secured \$75,000 worth of liquor.

The execution of Irish rebel chiefs by England has aroused much indignation in Ireland. John Dillon, one of the most respected Nationalists attacked the British government in a speech in the house of commons the most caustic one heard since the days of Parnell. Many Liberal papers are urging the Irish faction to seize this opportunity to settle their long standing differences. Premerir Asquith hastened to Dublin to pacify the people.

Elmer Lewis and wife were down from Balderee's camp Friday.

Wymie Grier of Salem was the guest of Donald Hodges Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ida Ford Hallock of Chicago who has been visiting at the Titus home left Friday afternoon for Portland where she will visit relatives a few days before returning to her home.

AFTER THE COUNTY COURT

The Farmer's Union of Smithville are seeking to enjoin the County Court from expending certain large sums of money building a bridge within the corporate limits of Independence and the hard surfacing of three miles of road between one Joseph Hirschberg and the city of Independence. They allege that said work is being done for Independence and two or three individuals at the expense of the taxpayers, and that it is unnecessary. It is expected that a hearing will be had at Dallas today.

C. L. Hopkins has been having his walnut trees grafted by an expert from Yamhill county.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Grier of Salem with a party of friends came over and spent the week-end at the bungalow.

Parent-Teacher meeting next Tuesday evening. Will be glad to see many parents present.

Mrs. C. L. Hopkins, Pres.