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## THE SITUATION



—Lanning in Providence Bulletin.

### 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 com-

pulsory 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 tiny 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 awhile the administration changed its mind and professed to believe 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 own 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?

### ROOSEVELT APPLAUDS HUGHES' SPEECH

Theodore Roosevelt sat in a box at Carnegie hall when Mr. Hughes delivered his speech of acceptance and vigorously applauded every telling point.

The colonel repeatedly arose and bowed in response to the cheers for him and the shouts of "Teddy!" "Teddy!" "Hurrah for Teddy!" and when

the meeting adjourned he made the following statement:

"It is an admirable speech, and I wish to call attention to the following points:

"I am particularly pleased with the exposure of the folly, and worse than folly, of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy and of the way in which this policy has brought humiliation to the United States and disaster to Mexico itself.

"Moreover, I am very glad of the straightforward manner in which Mr. Hughes has shown the ridicule with which Mr. Wilson has covered this nation by the manner in which he allowed foreign powers to gain the impression that, although he used the strongest words in diplomacy, they were not to be taken seriously.

**Not Words Which Count.**

"As Mr. Hughes said, it is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words which count. As Mr. Hughes pointed out, there is no doubt that if Mr. Wilson's conduct and action had been such as to make the foreign nations believe that he meant precisely what he said in his 'strict accountability' there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania.

"When Mr. Hughes uses strong words his record shows that they are always backed by strong deeds, and therefore in the enormous majority of cases the use of strong words renders it unnecessary ever to have recourse to strong deeds.

"Again, Mr. Hughes speaks in characteristically straightforward fashion of the outrages committed on munitions plants, and all men, whether citizens of foreign nations or nominal citizens of our own land, who had in any shape or way abetted or condoned those actions can understand that Mr. Hughes, if president, will protect these domestic American interests and punish offenders against them with the fearlessness and thoroughness that he showed in dealing with the powers of evil at Albany.

**Brought Nation to Ignominy.**

"Just before coming in to listen to Mr. Hughes' just characterization of Mr. Wilson's failure to protect the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and on the high seas I happened to pick up John Fiske's 'Critical Period of American History' and was struck by the following two sentences:

"A government touches the lowest point of ignominy when it confesses its inability to protect the lives and the property of its citizens. A government which has come to this has failed in discharging the primary function of government and forthwith ceases to have any reason for existing."

"Mr. Hughes has pointed out in his speech with self restraint, but with emphasis, that it is precisely this primary function which Mr. Wilson's administration has failed to discharge and that it is precisely this point of ignominy to which he has reduced the nation over which he is president."

### A POLICY OF FIRMNESS AND CONSISTENCY NEEDED.

The nation has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any part of her territory. We wish her to have peace, stability and prosperity. We shall have to adopt a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency through which alone we can promote an enduring friendship. We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations. Much will be gained if Mexico is convinced that we contemplate no meddlesome interference with what does not concern us, but that we propose to insist in a firm and candid manner upon the performance of international obligations. To a stable government, appropriately discharging its international duties, we should give ungrudging support. A short period of firm, consistent and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation. — From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

### AN ADMINISTRATION TOO CONTENT WITH LEISURELY DISCUSSION.

I do not put life and property on the same footing, but the administration has not only been remiss with respect to the protection of American lives. It has been remiss with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce. It has been too much disposed to be content with leisurely discussion. — From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

### THE TWO CANDIDATES ON LABOR

(Charles E. Hughes at Portland.)

"We have no concern of labor as distinguished from the concerns of capital; we have no concern of capital as distinguished from the concerns of labor. We have a great co-operative enterprise; and if we are to succeed we must recognize, not simply for the purpose of economic efficiency, but with deference to the ideals of brotherhood, that we are fellow workmen, and insist upon common justice to all concerned. \* \* \* The American workman must feel that in prosecuting his daily work he is a faithful friend of the country in furnishing productive enterprise with its necessary means of production, and that as a faithful friend he is treated with reasonable hours, proper sanitary conditions of work and wholesome recreation, in addition to proper compensation."

(Woodrow Wilson at Princeton)

"You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades-unions and this is the standard to which he is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum. I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable and invariable loss. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Chairman J. C. Talbot called the executive members of the County Republican Central committee together at Dallas last Saturday afternoon. Only three of the members answered roll call, Bretcher, Fletcher and Thurston. The committee labored under difficulties. Walter L. Tooze, Jr. was out trying his new automobile and Lew Cates had locked the books up in the woodshed, threw the keys in "LaCreole" and gone fishin'. Notwithstanding the fact that Dallas failed to even have a press reporter, these gentlemen from the "sticks," "Carranzaed" and empty room at the courthouse and proceeded to make history for the Republican party. Lewis V. Mackin of Monmouth was elected secretary of the organization. A budget of the probable expenses of the campaign was made and speculations made as to the amount that could be expected from the State Committee.

Chairman Talbot was in favor of making an aggressive campaign of about five weeks holding a rally in every voting precinct in the county.

President Wilson declares that the presence of the militia along the Mexican border is "Winning Bloodless Victories, order has been restored and American lives protected."

Wonder why he didn't think of that method two or three years ago?

## New Fall Goods

Are Now Beginning to Arrive.

By protecting ourselves we have in a large way been able to secure goods at old prices. Recently there has been some sharp advances.

FIGURE FOR YOUR FALL REQUIREMENTS FROM US THIS YEAR.

SELIG'S, Cash Price Store, "Meeting and Beating Competition".

These stores are glad to supply you with

## Vogan's Chocolates

Falls City Mercantile Company  
L. B. Wonderly  
G. W. Brentnar  
R. L. Bradley

Modern Confectionery Company  
Factory and Offices  
Portland, Oregon



—Carter in New York Sun.

"Great Scott, Woodrow! I've Been Up In the Air Almost Four Years!"