

FALLS CITY NEWS

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UNLOADING LOGS

The mill company have resumed operations here to the extent that on Tuesday the first train-load of logs was dumped in the pond. This is some relief, and certainly will soon be followed by more activities on the part of the mill company. The plainer is idle now, presumably on account of the car shortage, but this shortage can not last always. The fruit and grain will soon have been marketed and then many cars will be turned loose. It seems that our hopes of better times for Falls City are about to be realized.

A MISNOMER

Our registrar, Mrs. I. G. Singleton was called to Socialist Valley last Saturday to register the voters. On the way over she mentally re-hearsed a little speech that she might "heard the Socialist in his lair," and do some evangelical in the interest of the Republican party. But lo, and behold, every mothers' son of them, and daughter too, registered Republican. There was nothing to indicate that Socialist or Democrat had ever cast a shadow athwart the beautiful landscape.

RECKLESS

G. D. Treat is very reckless in handling Wilson's picture. He has it on exhibition near his Art Exhibit of Dr. Hess' Stock Food and Fly Killer and one can hardly determine if Dr. Wilson is an aspirant for the presidency or exploiting some new Breakfast Food for the animals.

Both Republicans and Democrats seem to be extracting much satisfaction from reports of straw votes that these parties have manipulated.

When you feel inclined to speak ill of anyone just consider that perhaps the person in question has reason to look upon you with even less favor.

Why shouldn't the members of the railroad brotherhood want to see Wilson re-elected? When a they want a raise of wages its "Woodrow, get busy." Hughes might not be so easily intimidated.

According to "eminent" Democrats, Hughes, Fairbanks, Burton and the balance of the bunch of Republican wind-jammers, have been making "lots of Democratic votes" by their speeches, yet the Democrats find fault.

The city schools have started off under very favorable circumstances and is up to the students to make the best of their opportunity and the parents to see that they put forth their best efforts; the teachers can not do it all.

It is reported that Balderee's camp will be moved to Falls City in the near future. They have about six week's logging at the old camp and then they will begin operations on Dutch Creek. The camp will be moved here to be near this body of timber.

When a stranger comes to town try and make it pleasant for him. Don't begin to cuss the town and everybody in it for it is possible he may imagine that you are a fair sample of the citizenship and take the first train out. The town is just what you make it, no better, no worse.

Falls City needs more business enterprises; more merchants to fill up the empty business houses and keep trade from going to other

towns. In towns no larger than Falls City canning factories, box factories and many other small industries have been induced to locate. What is the matter with Falls City?

It is rumored that a German U-boat is responsible for the destruction of the Independence bridge. At least, a note should be sent the Kaiser and give him an opportunity to disavow the act. In the mean time the road roller could be armored and a target rifle fore and aft in the event war was declared.

The County Court has served notice on Tobins & Stevens, contractors for the ill-fated Independence bridge, that unless they resume work within ten days and repair and finish the bridge that the County will take charge and do the work charging it up to the contractors. Probably that is just what the contractors want.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Having sold out my stock of merchandise and retired from business I desire to thank my friends for their patronage during my business career in Falls City. My business relations with the public have always been very pleasant and it is with a feeling of regret that I leave for other fields.

All unpaid accounts will be left for collection with my successors and an early settlement will be appreciated as I intend to leave Falls City by the first of Nov.

Wishing you all happiness and prosperity, I am,

Sincerely,
J. C. TALBOTT.

MANANA.

Manana, which is Mexican for "watchful waiting," is the Democratic keynote in the campaign. The Wilson drive is to begin "some time" after Sept. 1, but no definite engagements have been made, it is announced, for him to commence making political speeches. He has tentative engagements to make some western visits about the middle of September, but nothing positive. Plans are being formulated for carrying on a campaign to capture the woman vote of the country, but who will make the speeches on this phase of the controversy has not been determined. It has been expected that Mr. Bryan would speak in the Maine campaign, but it is now believed he cannot do so, but will make some speeches later. And so it goes. Watchful waiting will prevail, while in the meantime Mr. Hughes is carrying on a positive campaign and arousing the entire western country.

"I don't care, if I am elected president, what becomes of my personal political fortunes. I propose that we shall have no more, if I can stop it, of these 'kiss me and I'll kiss you' appropriations in Congress."—From Mr. Hughes' Speech at Chicago.

SOUTH-IN-SADDLE IN NAVY.

Out of the 17 Ranking Officers in Charge of Naval Affairs 12 Are From South.

To Josephus Daniels, who has represented the Administration's Policy with regard to the first line defense, is credited responsibility for cramping and thwarting progress and efficiency in the navy.

Many new men have been brought into the Washington end of the navy organization. Of the seventeen high ranking officers who are charged with the responsible duties of administering the affairs of the navy twelve are from the Southern states. In years gone by necessity did not arise to question from what section come the officers chosen to head the bureaus of the Navy Department. Comparisons between the army and navy in this respect will show that no such conditions exist in the war Department.

It is true, as Vice President Marshall remarked, that the Hughes speech of acceptance "had all the length and tone of a dissenting opinion." But he omitted to add that the dissenting opinion thus expressed is that of the American people.

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 lull 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."

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WE SHOULD CONSIDER
WHAT IS RIGHT,
THEN DO IT.

"Our government is based on the idea that we have Legislative 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.

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THERE SHOULD BE NO ACTION UNDER PRESSURE, UNDER DICTATION.

"We have one priceless treasure in this country, and that is the reign of good judgment after public discussion. In the long history of the people, victory after victory has been won over tyranny and force. We have a free press, we have a free form of public discussion, to the end that there may be a general understanding of our activities and a general appreciation of what is necessary to the improvement of our conditions. We may disagree about this measure or that, but we have confidence in the public judgment in the long run. Hence there is one thing which we must always maintain, and that is that there shall be no action on the part of our elected representatives, taken under pressure, under dictation. We must know what the facts are and what justice requires."—Mr. Hughes in His Speech at Portland, Maine.

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NO ONE WAS AFRAID OF HAITI.

Haiti did not behave as badly to us as Mexico behaved; but Mr. Wilson intervened, rought the Haitians, shedding their blood and the blood of our troops, took possession and now has our armed forces in control of Haiti and directing its government. His course of action in Haiti can be defended only if his course of action in Mexico is unqualifiedly condemned; for such action was far more needed in Mexico than in Haiti. But there was a difference in the two cases; and to Mr. Wilson it was a vital difference. Haiti was weaker than Mexico. No one was afraid of Haiti.—From the Speech of Colonel Roosevelt Delivered at Lewiston, Maine, in Behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE

Ex. from PHILADELPHIA N. AMERICAN

"Early in his term President Wilson, perhaps in a whimsical mood, perhaps under an unwonted impulse of candor, made the public observation that he was the possessor of 'single track mind.' The remark had an engaging appearance of modesty, but it was really in the nature of self-appreciation. The idea he meant to convey was, we think, that he was animated always by singleness of purpose, that in all emergencies he moved direct and unwavering to his objective.

"An uncharitable critic made the comment to us that the intellectual trackage scheduled by Mr. Wilson was at least ample for all rolling stock operated, particularly as he was furnished with a high speed turntable at each end. At any rate, the characterization of his mental processes has been generally accepted, and its accuracy attested by many impressive evidences.

"It is easy to press a metaphor too far, and we recall this one only to apply another plausible interpretation. The president's phrase suggests that there is behind all of his public policies and judgements one pervading habit of thought, a single principle of conduct. It is enlightening, therefore, to analyze some of his important actions, to see if there appears in the precipitations an element common to all, a central idea which would explain and illuminate his purposes.

"To some extent we have done this and we have seen a demonstration. The overshadowing characteristics in Mr. Wilson's manner of dealing with acute problems are superficiality; a heedlessness of fundamentals; a hasty seizure upon temporary expedients, regardless of the future; an indolent belief that any patchwork devises of accommodation is preferable to arduous endeavor to find a permanent settlement.

"An accurate index to his thought was his reply to one who asked him what he would do in case his irreducible demands upon Germany should lead to actual defiance. 'I never,' he answered 'permit my mind to dwell on such a possibility.' He acts for to-day, and lets to-morrow take care of itself. Politically speaking, he is an inveterate disbeliever in a hereafter.

"In a word his traits as an executive are all the products of an intense aversion to trouble. The essence of Wilsonism is a passion for peace at any price.

"This too familiar phrase will recall to the reader many crises of the last two years but we have in mind the most recent and not the least menacing, the controversy between the railroads and their employes.

"A great strike being imminent, he wisely interposed the power of his office as representative of the third party in the dispute, the public, upon whom would fall the chief suffering. He demanded, as was his right, that the contending parties should settle their differences peaceably, for it was intolerable that transportation, the very life blood of the nation's existence, should be interrupted by reason of a quarrel between the two interests responsible for its free operation.

"His attitude at first was absolutely correct and convincingly vigorous. But very early in the conference—the public does not know how soon, altho it was after only a few hours—he confronted in the committee of em-

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ployes a force which had not been

"These men, with an assurance which suggested that they had carefully studied the character with which they had to deal, announced that on the main issue—the eight hour day—they were immovable. They would not arbitrate; they would not consent to submit their cause to any tribunal, presidential, judicial or popular; the would not abate their demands nor postpone by one hour its enforcement thru the nation-wide miseries of a strike.

"The effect was immediate. President Wilson, who begun as a mediator, was transformed into an advocate, for all the purposes of the conference, he became forthwith one of the leaders of the unions. Their own official statement leaves nothing on this point to conjecture.

"We have steadily refused to arbitrate the establishment of an eight hour work day, supported in this by the president of the United States.

"It would be outrageous to charge, of course, that President Wilson, deliberately struck down the principles of arbitration thru treacherous hostility. We readily concede that he sincerely believes in that rational method of averting strife. But he was face to face with a threat of conflict, and nothing suggested itself to him save surrender. As he confessed to Congress: 'To stand firmly for the principle of arbitration, and yet not get arbitration, seems futile.'

"This seemed a frank avowal, but its fatal defect was that Mr. Wilson did not 'stand firmly' for arbitration. He had power to enforce it, but put aside the weapon unused. It is a fact the brotherhood leaders, while confident that they would impose their will upon him, were dumfounded by the ease with which they accomplished that end. They fired one argumentive volley, straightway the white flag fluttered over the executive entrenchments.

"Let those who are inclined to

plead that the situation was too

critical to justify the president in absolutely just, recall the far more desperate conditions in the coal strike of 1902. Then a great struggle had been in progress for five months. The railroad managers and the miners were committed to a fight to a finish; the workers were ready to arbitrate, but their antagonists swore they would keep the mines closed until they had conquered, tho the public suffered untold hardships.

"President Roosevelt, like President Wilson intervened; and he intervened, not in a threatened conflict, but in actual war, embittered by passion, by violence and bloodshed. He met on one side, precisely the same uncompromising rejection of arbitration which confronted President Wilson. But he had the power to compel submission, and used it. In the name of the people of the United States he declared that the adversaries would arbitrate, or the government would reopen the mines and furnish fuel to the suffering nation. And they did arbitrate, and fourteen years peace founded upon justice has reigned in the antecaric region.

"Whether Mr. Wilson would have been equally successful we cannot know. But the truth is that he did not try; or, trying, lacked the force or sincerity of purpose to impress his hearers. Principle, the far reaching consequences of a hasty decision, the requirements of economic science the lack of convincing data upon which to base judgement—all these considerations were obscured in his mind by the one fact that a powerful interest threatened war on behalf of its demands; and he decided offhand for peace at any price.

"In achieving this he revealed anew that other besetting weakness, his habit of delivering personal opinions as tho they had the force and sanctity of established law. He put the power of his office behind the union's de-

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