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PEACE ADVOCATES IN ARGENTINE WIN HOT STREET FIGHT

Buenos Aires Patrolled and All Rioters Promptly Arrested.

Buenos Aires, April 16.—Argentine seethed with war and anti-war demonstrations today.

In Buenos Aires pacifists in a well organized group, had a pitched battle with pro-war advocates—and won. It was a fiercely fought melee for a short time. Today the peace advocates were planning a monster demonstration for late this afternoon, under the leadership of former Minister of Foreign Affairs Zedballos.

Practically all Argentine provinces reported disturbances on Sunday, created by peace and war agitators. Police in every section were dealing impartially with the demonstrations.

A survey today of the damage done to German property indicated there might have been some lives lost, although the official government insisted simply that many were wounded, mostly from sabres wielded by the gendarmes. A number of Germans and several policemen were injured. There was unquestionably some deaths.

The damaged buildings included the German club, the Kaiserhof hotel, the German consulate and officers of German newspapers. Of the later, the buildings occupied by La Union was the most wrecked.

Great forces of guards patrolled the city and the German property today and the government has announced stringent precautions to prevent further outbreaks. It is understood Germany will formally demand reparation for the attack and loss of her citizens' property.

Argentine socialist met today and formally adopted resolutions urging the peace. In the meantime, the newspaper La Prensa, editorially demanded punishment of everybody connected with the use of the Argentine flag on the steamer Monte Protegido, the torpedoing of which aroused the latest storm of anti-German feeling here. La Prensa insisted that the Monte Protegido was illegally flying the Argentine colors, not being registered as an Argentine vessel.

SHOOTING IT TO PIECES.

In the past three years there have been proposed in Congress Ninety-nine amendments to the Constitution of the United States covering twenty-seven different subjects. (See N. A. Review for March.)

Some of them are not altogether unreasonable but most of them are revolutionary and if adopted by the people would completely change the foundations of our government, says David Jayne Hill.

The amount of attention given to these propositions, to shoot the good old constitution full of holes with political experiments, in the press of the country is very slight.

If the items in the general program to overthrow the old safeguards and checks and balances are mentioned at all it is in a very casual manner as if tinkering were commendable.

The fact is overlooked that powerful organizations are backing the revolutionizing tendencies and a certain school of highbrows disparage the Constitution as an archaic document.

The casual judgment of any mere majority of voters is to be set up as the ultimate standard

of right and the sole authority of law, with certain undefined conceptions of "humanity."

Universal suffrage with all questions submitted to a popular vote are to take the place of the fundamental charter of our liberties which guarantees every citizen "due process of law."

It is high time the press of our country gave some attention to the raids of political agitators who with plausible pretence of giving the people rights are really undermining their freedom.—Industrial News Bureau.

TOO MUCH PROFESSIONALISM.

In all western states probably more school laws were passed than for any other one subject.

In Idaho nearly thirty new educational measures were put through and the same will be found true of other states.

These laws do not originate with the people who pay the taxes and buy school books and send their children to school.

In some of these states nearly half the total appropriations were for what is termed higher education and professions.

The time is coming when the tax limit will be reached and the people will rebel against too much professional education.

There is no sound argument for over-crowding the professions with too many persons educated at public expense.

The learned professions do not become producers but most of them must be provided with salaried positions.

If that were all it might be endured but investigation will show that most of the new laws increasing taxes originate there.

The state educational machines are busy creating positions, new departments and institutions, and raising salaries.

In place of serving the people they expand the functions and emoluments of the machine and increase taxation.

Western states need more producers and less professionals—more industrial education and less free privileges.

ZEITUNG DISPLAYS WILSON

President's Picture in Window at War Veteran's "Request."

A picture of President Wilson, draped with the Stars and Stripes now graces the office of the Deutsche Zeitung, the two-language newspaper, at Fourth and Salmon streets. It is said that a committee of Spanish-American war veterans called on the editor and "persuaded" him to put it there.

Until a week ago the windows of their office were devoid of patriotic decorations. On the day the war resolution was passed by Congress pictures of Washington and Lincoln, with flag draperies, appeared.

The absence of the President's picture had been noted and commented on by passers-by.—Oregonian.

It appears that some of the patriots are mistaking "partyism" for patriotism. A display of the Stars and Stripes would have been sufficient insofar as outward appearances are concerned.

CENSORSHIP LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE.

While the new regime in Russia relaxes censorship and asserts the freedom of the press, the Democratic powers in democratic America propose a censorship of the kind maintained by Russia's fallen auto-

cracy. A curious paradox which we trust will not be realized.

That a system of control of publicity must be maintained in wartime no one will deny. The American press will welcome it. News of military or other value to the enemy must be rigidly excluded.

But the present administration gives evidence of seeking an entirely different sort of censorship. The scope of the censorship proposals introduced at the last session which include criticism of official blundering and inefficiency. We can understand that the present administration which has demonstrated an exceptional incapacity for dealing competently with military and naval problems, would like to carry on its movements behind an impassable wall of censorship. But if congress makes the government immune from public discussion of its course of action it will not only commit an offense against the right of self-defense belonging to the nation but it will make itself accomplice in the errors of the executive departments.

What censorship protected in England congress knows. The safety of the empire was in the balance; British lives were being squandered and British strength wasted until a newspaper editor defied the censorship and at the risk of imprisonment and ruin told the English the truth.

We want no such folly in our country. Proper censorship we will have. But no such blind reliance upon officialdom as Mr. Wilson seems to favor.—Chicago Tribune.

TODAY COUNSELORS.

The press that is loudest in its endorsement of President Wilson's war policy comprises the very ones that last autumn were insisting that he should be re-elected because "he had kept the country out of war."

No discordant note is in order now, but deep down many people are asking if he had followed out his sending of the fleet to Vera Cruz, by establishing a stable government in Mexico, whether any such situation as now confronts us would have arisen.

We sometimes think that the American people are growing fickle and unreliable, especially those who take the hysterical emissions from the Washington press as a guide to public opinion.—Goodwin's Weekly.

NOTHING LIKE IT

A local newspaper is absolutely necessary to any community. It is the home paper that keeps the people in touch with each other by giving them the news of their own neighborhood and county. For that alone they are of value and worth far more than the small subscription price. They keep the local pride and progressive spirit aroused and in various ways are worth far more to a community than a community ever spends on them. The daily paper, with its large news service and quicker facilities may, in some instances overshadow the weekly, but the weekly home paper fills a place in the hearts of the people that a daily cannot fill. It comes to your home as an old and tried friend while the daily as a stranger.—Myrtle Point Enterprise.

Yet there are men with large holdings who should be vitally interested in every enterprise for the upbuilding of the town thro pique or spite use their influence against their home paper, sending any business they have to other towns and then wonder why taxes are high; that they can't rent their houses and when they borrow their home paper they also wonder why it is such a little thing. Every town has such fellows.

ROCKEFELLER FEUD IS ENDED BY DEATH

Brothers Had Not Spoken for 20 Years—John D. Will Attend Funeral.

New York, April 16.—Death today ended the 17-year-old feud between John D. Rockefeller and his brother, Frank. The billionaire oil king announced that he would attend his brother's funeral at Cleveland.

It took the reaper to settle the grim silent hatred that existed, for what reason they themselves only knew, between the two brothers for nearly a score of years.

"John D. Rockefeller and William Rockefeller will attend the funeral of their brother, Frank, in Cleveland," was the laconic official statement from Rockefeller's Standard Oil officers here today.

Neither friends, associates, mutual business interests, nor family ties succeeded in breaking down the mysterious wall between the two men. For 17 years they neither spoke, wrote nor so much as referred to each other. It was to each as though the other did not exist.

They were chums in boyhood. They fought their early business battles side by side. They shared their first success as they had shared their childhood poverty. They were unusually close as brothers.

The break came in 1900. In that year Frank Rockefeller announced that he had left the Standard Oil Company never to return; and that he had taken a vow never again to speak to his brother. The quarrel was said to have been over business affairs.

Both men spent part of each year in Cleveland, John coming from New York and Frank from his ranch in Kansas. They lived not far apart, but they studiously avoided seeing or hearing of each other.

Even when he knew he was going to die, Frank prohibited those about him informing his brother John.

Nothing vexed Frank Rockefeller more than to be referred to as "John D.'s brother."

He was Frank Rockefeller, stockman, he said, and John D. was no concern of his.

Not long ago William Rockefeller made an unsuccessful attempt to reconcile the two brothers.

Frank, although he made a large fortune in stocks, did not begin to equal his brother John's fortune, but he lavished as much care and affection on his seven-mile square farm in Kansas as John D. has on his Pocantico Hills estate.

WANTS WHEAT STANDARDS

An ardent advocate of reform in the present methods of standardizing wheat in this country is Senator Asle J. Gronna of North Dakota, who claims that the people of his state alone lost more than \$55,000,000 in the year 1916 because of the present system. Last season there was a great deal of hot weather, wheat ripened early, and there was much light grain on the market. Inasmuch as the farmers at present are paid for wheat on a weight basis they received in 1916 only about 50% of the real value for milling purposes of their product. On the other hand, however, the consumer of the flour made from that wheat paid for it what he would pay for flour made from heavier grain, the great profit going to the millers. Senator Gronna believes the present system should give place to a standardization test based on the milling value of the grain, and thus give to the farmer the compensation to which they are rightfully entitled.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Having bought out Mr. Brentner's stock I have established a bargain section of various items and remnants.

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