

NEWBERG GRAPHIC

VOL. XXXI

NEWBERG, YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1920

No. 40

MILITARY FORCES PUTTING IT OVER

Aping Germany More and More As the Days and Months Go By

Today, for the first time in our history, a military court martial has the power to punish a civilian for "contempt of court."

This little innovation—part of the slow but definite aggrandizement of the General Staff—we owe to the Army Re-organization bill which, as you know, was recently hustled through Congress by the "big army" combine of Republicans and Democrats. Hustled through Congress, signed by the president and now the law of the land.

In the past great care has always been taken to make sure that any civilian who, in times of peace, ran afoul of the military authorities, was not tried by a military tribunal but was turned over to the civil authorities, specifically to the United States District court, for trial. Charges might be preferred against him by army officers but he was guaranteed a trial by a jury of his peers, quite in the spirit of the old Mutiny Act of 1688 which sturdily declared that "no man may be forejudged of Life or Limb or subjected to any kind of punishment by Martial Law or in any other manner than by the Judgment of his Peers and according to the known and Established laws of this Realm."

Article Thirty-two of our old Articles of War, describing the procedure of a court martial, said:

"A court martial may punish at discretion, subject to the limitations contained in Article Fourteen, any person who uses any menacing words, signs or gestures in its presence or who disturbs its proceedings by any riot or disorder." Article Fourteen expressly limits the operation of court martial sentences to those "subject to military law." In other words, a civilian accused of being in "contempt" of the military authorities would have to be turned over to the civil authorities—so careful were our daddies in these little matters!

But—in the revision of the Articles of War recently completed by Congress and tacked, as a rider, upon the Army Re-organization bill, this saving phrase, "subject to the limitations contained in Article Fourteen," was quietly dropped. "Any person" means today literally any person—any labor leader, for example, whose conduct before a court martial smacks of "Bolshevism" or any ill-fated citizen who endeavors to "stand on his rights" before a military tribunal.

He can be tried then and there for "contempt" and if found guilty can be imprisoned for one month or fined \$100, or both.

It is not a very serious punishment as such matters go these days, but the General Staff is probably satisfied. The principle is established, and that is the main thing. Some day they may slip an amendment through Congress removing the restrictions as to punishments.

It won't do to argue that the dangers are rather remote. Back in 1912 the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia held that a military commission, when engaged in the pious task of putting down an "insurrection"—it was a strike of coal miners!—could go as far as it liked, no matter whether the civil courts were sitting or not. That decision, if followed in other states during the present era of "industrial unrest," may bring sundry labor leaders under this little "contempt" provision in a way which they will not relish. It was not put there for nothing.

When the bill came up in the House of Representatives May 28, Congressman Bee, of Texas, protested against this clause, but he was smothered by Congressman Kahn and Congressman Crago, both of whom were pretty disingenuous about it:

Mr. Kahn—"Mr. Speaker, the Articles of War were considered by a subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Crago) was chairman. That committee went into these questions very fully. They had voluminous hearings. A committee from the American Legion appeared before the sub-committee and went over

HERE ARE THE CANDIDATES. TAKE YOUR CHOICE



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every article embraced in it. That sub-committee felt convinced that it was advisable to retain that section and so reported to the Military Affairs Committee."

Mr. Crago then arose and defended the change on the general grounds that it wouldn't do to let citizens run amuck in a court martial. Congressman Bee persisted in his criticism, but the House was indifferent and the bill went through.

An examination of the printed hearings of Mr. Crago's sub-committee shows that the legislative committee of the American Legion, headed by Col. Thomas W. Miller, of Delaware, endorsed the bill:

Mr. Hull—"As I understand it, you have reviewed the Articles of War as proposed here and you agree that they are all right?"

Mr. Miller—"We agree that, representing the American Legion, we are in thorough accord with this statement and merely want to come before you formally and tell you that we are in favor of this proposed legislation. . . . We have no objections to General Crowder's changes. We realize that they are largely administrative."

Well, you might call it "administrative" or you might call it "fundamental," depending upon your sense of history and your point of view.
C. T. H.
June 30, 1920.

FALLS FROM CHERRY TREE AND IS KILLED

On last Sunday Christopher F. Yeager fell from a cherry tree at his home across the Willamette river from Dundee, breaking several ribs and receiving other internal injuries from which he died.

The age of the deceased was 77 years and he had been a long time resident of that section where for many years he operated what was known as Yeager's ferry on the river.

Funeral services were held at the Hollingsworth Co. chapel on Wednesday morning.

LEST WE FORGET

Next Sunday morning at the Friends church, Fred E. Carter, the pastor, will speak on the subject, "The God We Forget."

In the evening the subject will be, "Is there a God? If So, Who Is He?"

All those not attending church elsewhere are cordially invited to attend these services and hear the above named subjects discussed. They are of especial interest today and apply to present day conditions.

DEPUTATION TEAM COMING

On Sunday, July 18, a deputation team, consisting of five members from La Verne College, La Verne, California, a denominational school under the management of the Church of the Brethren, will have charge of the services, during both the Sunday school hour and the morning preaching service.

The service will be in the form of a missionary and educational program and all interested are cordially invited to attend.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION IN NEWBERG

One of the largest crowds ever assembled in Newberg for an Independence Day celebration gathered here last Monday and the local American Legion members who had charge of the exercises of the day are to be congratulated on the excellent order that prevailed throughout the day.

No arrests were necessary and the officers in charge say there was scarcely any occasion for even calling anybody down, the tendency being to have an enjoyable, orderly time, without giving annoyance to others.

The parade was rather a meager affair, largely due, no doubt, to the fact that Newberg had already had two parade days this season and the representatives of the business houses felt that on this occasion they wanted to be free for a real holiday without any strings to it.

At the park Dr. John S. Rankin presided and two excellent talks were made, first by Major Hopfield, of McMinnville, and second by Capt. Hogan, of Portland.

The old time eagle tail pulling stunt was not indulged in to any extent, the speakers being more practical in their forensic efforts. The writer was particularly impressed with the ground Capt. Hogan took with reference to the foreign element that comes to this country. He said that while many of them came from countries where they had been so poorly governed that naturally they had grown up to be suspicious of governments, he

believed that good citizens might be made of most of them if they were given fair treatment and a fair chance here in the way of proper education and training. He said the hope of the future of our country was the education, both of our native and foreign born children, and that no expense nor care should be spared in selection of teachers for our schools.

In the afternoon on the college campus one of the best exhibitions of ball playing that has been given in Newberg in many a day was staged between the A. Rupert Co. team of Newberg, and McMinnville, the score being 5-0 in favor of Newberg. It was a clean game with no ragging, and while the visitors failed to score they played good ball and held the score close enough to make every inning interesting.

The batteries were Garland and Baird for Newberg and Brown and Thompson for McMinnville. Garland was in fine form and pitched a no hit, no run game.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

The ice cream freezer rattled merrily and everybody had a good time Wednesday night when about thirty relatives of the family assembled at W. A. Parrish's home out in the Fernwood neighborhood to celebrate his birthday.

Mr. Parrish has passed the half century mark by two years, but judging from the manner in which he encompassed the bountiful spread that was served, the "sunset side" of life is not weighing very heavily upon him.

CHAUTAUQUA ANNOUNCEMENT

Beginning on Monday of next week season tickets for the Chautauqua, which opens July 21, will be on sale at the banks and the drug stores. Those who signed up for tickets a year ago are requested to call as early as possible and in this way relieve the committee of the trouble of hunting them up for the delivery of their tickets.

On Friday evening of this week at 8 o'clock a meeting of those who signed up for the guarantee will be held at the council room, for the purpose of organization and appointment of necessary committees. J. H. Hopper, advance man for Elison-White, will be in attendance. W. W. Silver, Chairman.

WEDDING AT DUNDEE

On Wednesday of last week, June 30, at Dundee, Cecil Leonard Chapman and Miss Clara Melissa Kimber were married, Rev. J. H. Gillespie, officiating.

The rooms were beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers and following congratulations by the large number of relatives and friends in attendance a delicious dinner was served in a fine oak grove near the residence, Mrs. G. A. Dearborn having charge of the arrangements.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Kimber and the groom is a returned soldier, he having served in the signal corps. They are now at home in the Commercial hotel and the groom anticipates attending school in Portland.

PHILIPPINO ORCHESTRA COMING

Six Native Musicians From the Philippines, a Feature Musical Attraction at Chautauqua



During the past winter the Royal Filipino Sextet has been a feature musical attraction in the great hotels of the East. They have established firmly the claim so often made for them—that they excel any other Filipino orchestra ever presented in this country. These six natives from the Islands far across the Pacific have played together constantly for six years and they play today as one man. Their repertoire seems to be unlimited, playing classical music or popular in endless variety and always in a manner to delight even the most musically critical.

SENATOR PIERCE SOUNDS WARNING

Sizes Up Socialism and Non-Partisan League in Very Plain Terms

In a recently published statement the senator from Union county says: I know many of our people are advocating state-owned packing plants, state-owned and operated centers for the distribution of fresh and cured meat. Many cattlemen of Oregon have told me that they were ready to join the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota or any other organization that would furnish or promise to furnish relief from the iron grip of the packing trust that so thoroughly and completely dominates our markets.

I know full well that the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota, when they enter this state, will offer to erect at once as soon as they gain control, a state-owned and controlled stock yard, and all modern facilities for packing and curing meat, with distributing centers in all the largest cities of Oregon, and they will offer and agree to pay to the producer the highest possible price, allowing only a small margin of profit and interest on the state bonds that they propose to issue to pay for the erection and establishment of such a system; they estimate that we producers will get 30 per cent more for our products than we get now.

It is already openly advocated in Portland that the state should put in a state regulatory store, one department of which will carry dry goods, another department shoes, another groceries, another drugs, that the state shall own such a store, manage and run it, and the prices on articles sold shall be fixed at a small margin of profit, and the people who are advocating this believe that such a store would regulate prices in the other stores. A beautiful dream.

I wish to here warn my friends against the rising tide of socialism. For a hundred years and more there has been growing this doctrine of socialism. The ultimate object of this is to do away with the right to real and personal property.

We must never for a moment forget that the foundation rock upon which our fathers built this government was that of rewarding every one for individual effort made, in other words, the right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and it was because the individual was rewarded for the initiative and effort put forward that it made us grow and prosper. A mere fringe of settlements on the Atlantic border a hundred years ago, of perhaps eight or ten million people, today more than a hundred and ten million of the best and most intelligent people that have ever lived on the face of this earth and with the best government that time has ever known, notwithstanding all its mistakes, and we have been made this as a people and a nation in a large measure because we have been individualists, believing that these are secondary only to personal rights.

Socialism would reduce us to one dead level, the workers to own the factories, the state to own the land and the state to own the cattle and sheep; in fact, the dreamers of the Utopia tell us that then there would be no property, all would be well fed, well clothed, there would be no rich and no poor, no profits, no money, no wages, no capital, everything owned in common, everybody voicing with each other to do his share of the work. What a fancy dream.

You say it can never get a foothold in this country. That is precisely the aim and object of our socialistic friends; they have captured city after city in the east, including Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Shenectady, the state of North Dakota. In the last election in Seattle a change of one vote in ten would have made Jimmie Duncan, mayor, a pro-German, a believer of all the wild-socialist theories ever announced, but you say it can't get a start in Oregon. Five times we have been called upon to vote a single tax in Oregon. True we voted it down each time, and single tax in Oregon is simply part of the

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