

The Lane County News

W. A. DILL, Editor and Mgr.

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MONDAY, MAY 1, 1916.

OLCOTT'S REPUBLICANISM

A few democratic papers throughout the state are reprinting an article from the "Oregon Voter" regarding Olcott's Republicanism. Here are one or two facts that are not contained in the article. Olcott was appointed to a position in Portland by Governor Chamberlain. When Oswald West made his campaign for Governor Ben Olcott was his campaign manager, and it is said he contributed to the fund that elected West. A little later, Secretary of State Benson died and West promptly appointed his henchman to fill the unexpired term, overlooking the capabilities of Sam Kozer who had been chief in the office of the Secretary of State for many years.

The boasted efficiency in the office of Secretary of State under Ben Olcott is no greater than it was under his predecessor and both conditions are due in large measure to Deputy Kozer who is a sterling Republican and therefore stood no chance of receiving an appointment from a Democratic Governor. These are some of the facts regarding Olcott's Republicanism which voters should not overlook.

SAYS NEXT WAR WILL BE IN CHINA.

(American Review of Reviews)
British diplomacy has been charged with two great blunders in the present war, the failure to handle the Balkan crisis and pacify Bulgaria, and the failure to prevent the alliance of Turkey with the Central Powers. It is responsible for a third, equally great, but hidden for the moment in the greater urgency of war. It has failed to prevent the entrance of Japan into China.

Through this error England has opened the way for her own ally to become her greatest commercial and political rival in the Orient.

The next war—difficult as it now is to conceive of further bloodshed—is likely to have its root at Kiao-chau, so easily taken from the Germans by Japan. For on the corner stone of this ancient province, the cradle of the Chinese race and the home of Confucius, a new empire is scheduled to rise—the greater Nippon that is the dream of every Japanese.

With the elimination of Germany the problem of the Far East has been profoundly altered. England, France and Russia, who had once been eager for the partition of China, a division prevented largely by their own mutual jealousies, are today conscious of a new menace and a new "problem" after the war. A youthful power determined at any cost to dominate the East commercially confronts them, eager for the day when they can be ousted politically from the East as well.

Salem, May 1.—Cottage Grove—Dixon Sawmill resumes operation with 60 men, orders booked for year in advance.

Silica reported discovered in Coos County.

Grants Pass—Nugget worth \$205 found in Monger Creek.

Newberry co-operative cannery sold for enough to pay debts.

Property of Portland Gas & Coke Co., is worth \$8,614,650. It has 861 miles of distributing mains.

Salem gave Astoria loyal sup-

port in the naval base campaign Dredging on Coos Bay bar begins again.

Lebanon—Foster school district will build \$2,500 school.

Forest Grove—Loganberry juice plant proposed here.

The Dalles—School building is to be enlarged.

Falls City—The sound of sawmill whistles which will soon blow again will be welcomed by the inhabitants here.

Portland—Manefee Lumber Co., receives 11,000,00 ft. order from Great Northern for freight car construction.

Bar View, Tillamook beach resort to have new S. P. station.

St. Johns—Peninsula mill will start sawing in May with 250 men.

Supreme Court knocks out two Portland ordinances taxing gross earnings of Electric Co., and Portland Gas Co. three per cent.

Roseburg—Direct Primary elections cost Douglas county \$5,000 in past two years.

Portland health officer wants ten physicians appointed on salary to inspect school children.

Roseburg sells \$75,000 school bonds for new high school building.

Silverton—Work on big sawmill plant here being rushed.

ELIHU ROOT TALKS OF DEMOCRATIC SINS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Factional warfare was rife. Americans had been murdered, American property had been wantonly destroyed, the lives and property of all Americans in Mexico were in danger. That was the situation when Mr. Wilson became president in March, 1913. His duty then was plain. It was, first, to use his powers as president to secure protection for the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and to require that rules of law and stipulations of treaties should be observed by Mexico toward the United States and its citizens. His duty was, second, as the head of a foreign power to respect the independence of Mexico, to refrain from all interference with her internal affairs, from all attempt at domination except as he was justified by the law of nations for the protection of American rights. The president of the United States failed to observe either of those duties. He deliberately abandoned them both and followed an entirely different and inconsistent purpose. He intervened in Mexico to aid one faction in civil strife against another. He undertook to pull down Huerta and set Carranza up in his place. Arms and munitions of war were freely furnished to the northern forces and withheld from Huerta. Finally the president sent our army and navy to invade Mexico and capture its great seaport, Vera Cruz, and hold it and throttle Mexican commerce until Huerta fell.

Americans Outraged in Mexico.

The government of the United States intervened in Mexico to control the internal affairs of that independent country and to enforce the will of the American president in those affairs by threat, by economic pressure and by force of arms. Upon what claim of right did this intervention proceed? Not to secure respect for American rights, not to protect the lives or property of our citizens, not to assert the laws of nations, not to compel observance of the law of humanity. On the contrary, Huerta's was the only power in Mexico to which appeal could be made for protection of life or property. That was the only power which, in fact, did protect either American or European or Mexican. It was only within the territory where Huerta ruled that comparative peace and order prevailed. The territory over which the armed power of Carranza and Villa and their associates extended was the theater of the most appalling crimes. Bands of robbers roved the country with unbridled license. Americans and Mexicans alike were at their mercy, and American men were murdered and American women were outraged with impunity. Thousands were reduced to poverty by the wanton destruction of the industries through which they lived. Yet the government of the United States ignored, condoned, the murder of American men and the rape of American women and destruction of American property and insult to American officers and defiance to the men who were guilty of all these things to pull down the power of Huerta. Why? The president himself has told us. It was because he adjudged Huerta to be a usurper, because he deemed that the common people of Mexico ought to have greater participation in government and share in the land, and he believed that Carranza and Villa would give them these things. We must all sympathize with these sentiments, but there is nothing more dangerous than misplaced sentiment.

When our army landed at Vera Cruz Carranza himself, who was to be the chief beneficiary of the act, publicly protested against it. So strong was the resentment that he could not have kept his followers otherwise. When Huerta had fallen the new government which for the day had succeeded to his place peremptorily demanded the withdrawal of the American troops. The universal sentiment of Mexicans required the peremptory demand, and the troops were withdrawn. Still worse than that, the taking of Vera Cruz destroyed confidence in the sincerity of the American government in Mexico, because every intelligent man

in Mexico believed that the avowed reason for the act was not the real reason. The avowed purpose was to compel a salute to the American flag. Three hundred Mexicans were reported killed; seventeen United States marines were killed and many were wounded. At that very time Mr. Bryan, with the president's approval, was signing treaties with half the world agreeing that if any controversy should arise it should be submitted to a joint commission and no action should be taken until after a full year had elapsed. This controversy, slight as it was, arose on the 9th of April, and on the 21st of the same month Vera Cruz was taken. With the occupation of Vera Cruz the moral power of the United States in Mexico ended. We were then and we are now hated for what we did to Mexico, and we were then and we are now despised for our feeble and irresolute failure to protect the lives and rights of our citizens. No flag is so dishonored and no citizenship so little worth the claiming in Mexico as ours. And that is why we have failed in Mexico.

Policy of "Watchful Waiting."

Incredible as it seems, Huerta had been turned out by the assistance of the American government without any guarantees from the men who were to be set up in his place, and so the murdering and burning and ravishing have gone on to this day. After Huerta had fallen and the Vera Cruz expedition had been withdrawn President Wilson announced that no one was entitled to interfere in the affairs of Mexico; that she was entitled to settle them herself. He disclaims all responsibility for what happens in Mexico and contents himself with a policy of watchful waiting. And for the death and outrage, the suffering and ruin of our own brethren, the hatred and contempt for our country and the dishonor of our name in that land the administration at Washington shares responsibility with the inhuman brutes with whom it made common cause.

When we turn to the administration's conduct of foreign affairs incident to the great war in Europe we cannot fail to perceive that there is much dissatisfaction among Americans. Dissatisfaction is not in itself ground for condemnation. The situation created by the war has been difficult and trying. Much of the correspondence of the state department, especially since Mr. Lansing took charge, has been characterized by accurate learning and skillful statement of specific American rights.

Three Errors in European Policy.

A study of the administration's policy toward Europe since July, 1914, reveals three fundamental errors: First, the lack of foresight to make timely provision for backing up American diplomacy by actual or assured military and naval force; second, the forfeiture of the world's respect for our assertion of rights by pursuing the policy of making threats and failing to make them good; third, a loss of the moral forces of the civilized world through failure to truly interpret to the world the spirit of the American democracy in its attitude toward the terrible events which accompanied the early stages of the war.

First, as to power:

When the war in Europe began, free, peaceable little Switzerland instantly mobilized upon her frontier a great army of trained citizen soldiers. Sturdy little Holland did the same, and both have kept their territory and their independence inviolate.

Great, peaceable America was farther removed from the conflict, but her trade and her citizens traveled on every sea. Ordinary knowledge of European affairs made it plain that the war was begun not by accident, but with purpose which would not soon be relinquished. Ordinary knowledge of military events made it plain from the moment when the tide of German invasion turned from the battle of the Marne that the conflict was certain to be long and desperate. Ordinary knowledge of history—of our own history during the Napoleonic wars—made it plain that in that conflict neutral rights would be worthless unless powerfully maintained.

The Democratic government at Washington did not see it. Others saw it, and their opinions found voice. Mr. Gardner urged it. Mr. Lodge urged it. Mr. Stimson urged it. Mr. Roosevelt urged it, but their argument and urgency were ascribed to political motives, and the president described them with a sneer as nervous and excited.

Wilson Has Shifted Ground.

But the warning voices would not be still. The opinion that we ought no longer to remain defenseless became public opinion. Its expression grew more general and insistent, and finally the president, not leading, but following, has shifted his ground, has reversed his position and asks the country to prepare against war. God grant that he be not too late. But the Democratic party has not shifted its ground. A large part of its members in congress are endeavoring now to sidetrack the movement for national preparedness, to muddle it by amendment and turn it into channels which will produce the least possible result in the increase of national power of defense. What sense of effectiveness in this effort can we gather from the presence of Joseph Daniels at the most critical post of all—the head of the navy department—when we see that where preparation has been possible it has not been made, when we see that construction of warships already authorized has not been pressed and in some cases after long delay has not even begun?

If an increase of our country's power to defend itself against aggression is authorized by the present congress it must be largely through Republican votes, because all the traditions and convictions of that party are for national power and duty and honor. As to the policy of threatening words

without deeds:

When Germany gave notice of her purpose to sink merchant vessels on the high seas without safeguarding the lives of innocent passengers our government on the 10th of February one year ago informed Germany in unmistakable terms that in attacking and sinking vessels of the United States and in destroying the lives of American citizens lawfully traveling upon merchant vessels of other countries she would act at her peril. They pledged the power and courage of America, with her hundred million people and her vast wealth, to the protection of her citizens, as during all her history through the days of her youth and weakness she had protected them.

On the 23rd of March the passenger steamer Falaba was torpedoed by a German submarine and an American citizen was killed, but nothing was done. On the 28th of April the American vessel Cushing was attacked and crippled by a German aeroplane. On the 1st of May the American vessel Guildlight was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine and two or more Americans were killed, yet nothing was done. On the 7th of May the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine and more than 100 Americans and 1,100 other non-combatants were drowned. The very thing which our government had warned Germany she must not do, Germany did of set purpose and in the most contemptuous and shocking way. Then, when all America was stirred to the depths, our government addressed another note to Germany. It repeated its assertion of American rights and renewed its bold declaration of purpose. It declared again that the American government "must hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental," and it declared that it would "omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Still nothing was done and a long and technical correspondence ensued, haggling over petty questions of detail, every American note growing less and less strong and peremptory until the Arabic was torpedoed and sunk and more American lives were destroyed, and still nothing was done, and the correspondence continued until the allied defense against German submarine warfare made it unprofitable and led to its abandonment, and the correspondence is apparently approaching its end without securing even that partial protection for the future which might be found in an admission that the destruction of the Lusitania was forbidden by law. The later correspondence has been conducted by our state department with dignity, but it has been futile. An admission of liability for damages has been secured, but the time for real protection to American rights has long since passed.

The brave words with which we began the controversy had produced no effect, because they were read in the light of two extraordinary events. One was the report of the Austrian ambassador, Mr. Dumba, to his government that when the American note of Feb. 10 was received he asked the secretary of state, Mr. Bryan, whether it meant business and received an answer which satisfied him that it did not, but was intended for effect at home in America.

"Too Proud to Fight."

The other event was the strange and unfortunate declaration of the president in a public speech in Philadelphia the fourth day after the sinking of the Lusitania that "a man may be too proud to fight." Whatever the Austrian ambassador was in fact told by the secretary of state, the impression which he reported was supported by the events which followed. Whatever the president did mean, his declaration, made in public at that solemn time, amid the horror and mourning of all our people over the murder of their children, was accepted the world over as presenting the attitude of the American government toward the protection of the life and liberty of American citizens in the exercise of their just rights, and throughout the world the phrase "too proud to fight" became a byword of derision and contempt for the government of the United States.

Later, in another theater of war—the Mediterranean—Austria, and perhaps Turkey also, resumed the practice. The Ancona and then the Persia were destroyed, and more Americans were killed. Why should they not resume the practice? They had learned to believe that, no matter how shocked the American government might be, its resolution would expend itself in words. They had learned to believe that it was safe to kill Americans, and the world believed with them.

Shaking Flat and Finger.

No man should draw a pistol who dares not shoot. The government that shakes its fist first and its finger afterward falls into contempt. Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action. Men may say that the words of our diplomatic notes were justified; men may say that our function was justified, but

(Continued on Page 4.)

CITATION TO HEIRS

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Lane County.
In the matter of the estate of Samuel D. Weaver, deceased.
To Mrs. Hattie Ege, Miss Ella Martin, Gust Martin, Charles Martin, F. V. Weaver, Rachel Weaver, Frank E. Weaver, Mrs. Charles Link, Mrs. May Freese, Clark Weaver, Russell

HERBERT E. WALKER

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IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Lane, at the courtroom thereof, in Eugene, Lane County, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day and then and there show cause, if any exist, why an order of sale of the real estate belonging to said estate should not be made to pay the charges, expenses and claims against said estate, and that said order direct the administrator of said estate to sell the real estate of said estate under the provisions of Section 1257 of Lord's Oregon Laws providing for the sale of real estate of a decedent without notice where the inventory and appraisal of the estate shows that all the property within the jurisdiction of the Court does not exceed \$350.00.

This citation is issued pursuant to an order of the County Court of Lane County, Oregon, in the above entitled estate dated March 31st, 1916.

The property described in the petition for the order to sell and which will be sold if the order is granted, is described as follows:

Commencing at a point South 20 degrees 36 min. 15 East a distance of 21.5 feet from a point which is North 88 degrees 34 minutes East 171.3 feet from center of section 18 township 20 South Range 2 East Willamette meridian; thence S. 48 deg. 19 min. W. 265.4 feet; thence South 35 deg. 36 min. East 255 feet; thence South 78 deg. 16 min. East 219.9 feet; thence North 20 deg. 36 min. 30 W. 464.3 feet to place of beginning, containing 1.89 acres, more or less, in Lane County, Oregon.

Witness the Honorable H. L. Brown, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, Lane County, and the seal of said Court hereto affixed this 31st day of March, 1916.

The date of the first publication of this citation is April 3, 1916.

Attest

STACY M. RUSSELL,

(Seal County Court) County Clerk

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