

BLUNDERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Wilson Has Failed In Foreign and Domestic Policies.

ROOT SHOWS HIS ERRORS.

Address as Temporary Chairman of New York Republican Convention Points Out Sins of Democratic Commission and Omission—"We Have Lost Influence Because We Have Been Brave In Words and Irresolute In Action."

In his address as temporary chairman of the New York state Republican convention, delivered in Carnegie Hall, New York, the Hon. Elihu Root said:

We are entering upon a contest for the election of a president and the control of government under conditions essentially new in the experience of our party and of our country. The forms and methods which we are about to follow are old and familiar, but the grounds for action, the demand of great events for decision upon national conduct, the moral forces urging to a solution of vaguely outlined questions, the tremendous consequences of wisdom or folly in national policy, all these are new to the great mass of American voters now living. Never since 1864 has an election been fraught with consequences so vital to national life. All the ordinary considerations which play so great a part in our presidential campaigns are and ought to be dwarfed into insignificance.

Democratic Party to the Bar.

For the first time in twenty years we enter the field as the party of opposition, and indeed it is a much longer time, for in 1896, in all respects save the tariff, the real opposition to the sturdy and patriotic course of President Cleveland was to be found in the party that followed Mr. Bryan. It is our duty as the opposition to bring the Democratic party to the bar of public judgment, to put it upon its defense so far as we see just and substantial grounds to criticize its conduct and to ask the voters of the country to decide whether that party, organized as it is represented as it has been since it came into power, has shown itself competent to govern the country as it should be governed and whether its spirit, its policies, and its performance are the best that the American people can do in the way of popular self government.

In the field of domestic affairs some facts relevant to these questions had already been ascertained when in August, 1914, the great European war began. During the year and a half of Democratic control of government in a period of profound peace there had been a steady decrease in American production, in exports and in revenues and a steady increase in imports and expenditures. Enterprise had halted. The Democratic tariff had been framed upon an avowed repudiation of all protection, however moderate and reasonable, and because all protection was repudiated practically all information from competent witnesses as to the effect new provisions would have upon business was rejected. It was with just cause that the enterprise of the country halted, floundered and irresolute, because it felt and feared the hostility of government.

Foreign Competition After War. The great war has not changed the lesson which we had already learned when it began. It has but obscured further demonstration. It has caused an enormous demand for some things which the United States is able to produce in large quantities, and in these lines of production, while other industries still languish, there have been extensive employment of labor, great exports and a great influx of money. But this is temporary. It must soon cease, and when the factories have stopped and their laborers are no longer employed we must deal with a situation for which wise forethought should make provision. More important still, the war has paralyzed the peaceful industries of all Europe and has stopped that competitive foreign production which in July, 1914, had already entered American markets to supersede American products under the tariff law of 1913. The war has thus given to American products an immunity from competition far more effective than any possible protective tariff. But that is temporary, and when the war is over, when foreign production begins again, the American market compared with impoverished Europe will be more than ever before the object of desire and effort, and we shall become the dumping ground of the world, to the destruction of our own industries unless that is prevented by a wise and competent government.

How Can We Defend Ourselves? But it is not from domestic competition that the most difficult problems

of this day arise. The events of the last few years have taught us many lessons. We have learned that civilization is but a veneer thinly covering the savage nature of man. How can this nation, which loves peace and intends justice, avoid the curse of militarism and at the same time preserve its independence, defend its territory, protect the lives and liberty and property of its citizens? How can we prevent the same principles of action, the same policies of conduct, the same forces of military power which are exhibited in Europe from laying hold upon the vast territory and practically undefended wealth of the new world? Have we still national ideals? Will anybody live for them? Will anybody die for them? Or are we all for ease and comfort and wealth at any price? Confronted by such questions as these and the practical situations which give rise to them, is the country satisfied to trust itself again in the hands of the Democratic party?

Impotent Interference in Mexico.

The United States had rights and duties in Mexico. More than 40,000 of our citizens had sought their fortunes and made their homes there. A thousand millions of American capital had been invested in that productive country. But revolution had come, and 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 of the American flag and joined itself 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 1st of April, and on the 21st of the same month Vera Cruz was taken. (To be continued)

THOMAS CREEK JOYNTINGS

No summer for us yet. We would like just a little as corn planting is no fun when it has to be done the second time.

J. N. Bilyeu, who is teaching the Bilyeu Den school, spent the latter part of the week with his family at Crabtree.

Clyde Rodgers made a trip to Albany Wednesday returning Thursday with a new horse and buggy.

Mr and Mrs Henry Bilyeu of Scio spent Thursday and Friday at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs F. B. Frost.

Madames Herbert Shelton and Clyde Rodgers were Scio visitors and shoppers Saturday.

Miss Gladys Conser returned from Mill City Tuesday.

J. M. Calavan came near losing a good cow the first of the week from poison, but a generous dose of kerosene and linseed oil soon brought relief, a good thing to know at this season of the year.

Mr and Mrs Ona Shelton spent Saturday in Scio.

John Ernst and niece, Miss Gladys Smith, transacted business in Scio Saturday.

A little error was made last week by the correspondent in regard to Mr Cree moving to Sheridan. It was Turner instead of Sheridan.

Church services closed at Jordan last Thursday night. It seems a little long some this week, but we are living in hopes of having another chance of hearing Mr Her soon as there will be services at the Bilyeu Den church the second week of June.

Mrs Ona Shelton spent Friday afternoon at the home of her father, W. R. Ray of Mt Pleasant.

Den Ray of Mt Pleasant was a caller at the home of his brother-in-law, Herbert Shelton Saturday.

Chatter Box was pleased to see J. R. G. had recovered again, but last week seemed to have found him smoked out again. With smoking out J. R. and causing the editor to add an extra page to the paper, she thinks it high time to ring off.

Wasn't that a sly young fox To up and marry Chatter Box? If you like my little rhyme I'll write more another time, And give a yell that is a hummer, One I learned at the lake last summer. With these words I bid adieu To the editor and you.

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Cattle Sale

Bills are out announcing a sale by Geo and Harry Chrisman at their home 5 miles northeast of Scio on Saturday, May 27, of 20 head of cows and heifers, all tuberculin tested. 44t2p

The Santiam Berry Farm will have strawberries ready for market by the 15th of May at the same old prices. Gooseberries ready by May 20 at 20c on the bushes. I'll clean them if dry picked, free. I'll gather clean for 25c. Do not wait until they are all gone. Come by the 1st of June.—S. W. Gaines.

Modern Priscilla and Santiam News, both one year for \$1.65.

A Symbol of Health.

The Pythagorians of Ancient Greece ate simple food, practiced temperance and purity. As a badge they used the five pointed star which they regarded as a symbol of health. A red five pointed star appears on each package of Chamberlain's Tablets and still fulfills its ancient mission as a symbol of health. If you are troubled with indigestion, biliousness or constipation, get a package of these tablets from your druggist. You will be surprised at the quick relief which they afford. Obtainable everywhere.

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Shelburn Local

NO. 125
Asa Shanks, Sec, Shelburn
Meets 1st and 3d Sundays at 2 p. m.
G. L. Sutherland, Organizer, Thomas

Railroad Time Table

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains

Woodburn-Springfield Branch WEST SCIO

North..... 7:55 p m
South..... 5:31 p m

Corvallis & Eastern MUNKERS

Albany..... \$2.45 p m
Mill City..... \$9.05 a m

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