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MORROW COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER
Thursday, August 31, 1916.

FALL ELECTION IS NEAR AT HAND—VOTERS SHOULD REGISTER.

The presidential election is now only a few months distance. That reminds us that many voters failed to register in the primary election. Under the new registration law, it is not necessary for those to register who were registered after January 1, 1916, unless they moved into another precinct. But there are many voters who have failed to register at all.

The present campaign, from a national standpoint, will be the hottest in the history of the nation, is the general prediction. You, Mr. Voter-Who-Has-Not-Registered, will want to take your part in settling the great party issues. To do this, you should be registered and thereby be qualified to cast your vote at the November election.

A little concentrated effort just now will be a means of putting all our main roads in fair condition. The only available and equitable method at this time seems to be that of straining. Past experience has proved that straw is the best thing we have to fill the chuck holes and prevent further cutting up of the road. Two of the best examples of what straw will do is shown by the road leading from the W. H. Padberg place in Clarks Canyon into Lexington and also the road running out north from Lexington into the Pointer-McMillan neighborhood. Continual straining on the last mentioned road has put it in excellent shape and the road bed has held firm.

This is a busy season for the farmer. He has his hands full taking care of his crops. But he needs a good road to haul his wheat over. The county court has hit upon about the only plan that seems practicable. That is, to have the various supervisors take up the work in their districts. Working out the plan under a unit system, if systematic work is done, the entire county should be thoroughly covered. There is, or will be in a week or two, an abundance of straw. Getting it onto the road is the task to be undertaken.

The coming colt show and the general stock exhibit at the Fourth Annual Morrow County Fair gives promise of excellent all former events of this nature. The fair board is making additional effort this year to interest stock men and make it worth their while to enter exhibits. Each year sees an increased quality in the stuff shown and each year finds a keener competition among exhibitors. With the improved condition under which the stock are cared for, a new impetus will be given this part of the fair and fair visitors can look forward to some A No. 1 stock exhibits this year.

Victor Garvin, the man who is putting the Gilliam county fair on the map is just as near the personification of pure "pep" as any man we have yet had the pleasure of meeting. Garvin has an everlasting spirit of get-up-and-go and he is making people throughout the Gilliam county neighborhood sit up and take notice. He is demonstrating every day that he has the correct idea of preliminary

arrangement and detail for a successful county fair, and the people of that county are rapidly coming to the conclusion that they made a good investment when they sent down to O. A. C. for a fair manager.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE TARIFF.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal and Tribune—There are thousands of Democrats all over the country, who believe that a tariff that is protective of American industries is essential to unbroken American prosperity. More over, there are signs that there are among these thousands some who are credited with being leaders. But it is a fact, as declared by Mr. Hughes in one of his recent speeches that the Democratic party is utterly incapacitated to deal with this question, in any other way than to hold to a tariff "for revenue only."

Anything other than that would be directly contrary to well-established Democratic principle. To prove that assertion, it is only necessary to quote from the opening clause of the Democratic platform at Baltimore in 1912, upon which Woodrow Wilson was elected president. We quote: "We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue," etc.

Every man elected to the two houses of Congress and the president himself, before entering upon their offices, must take an oath to uphold the constitution. It therefore clearly follows, that according to their interpretation of the constitution, if Congress should pass a protective tariff any democrat who voted for it would do it in violation of his official oath, and if the president should sign such a bill, he would be guilty of a like violation. Therefore, it is fair to say that any party is incapacitated from dealing with the tariff question, in any way other than as a producer of revenue, for to do so would be a declared violation of a "fundamental principle" of the party.

There are those in the party, men of prominence, would-be-leaders, who would get around this "insuperable" law, under the provisions of which imports of foreign commodities to be sold in American markets in competition with home producers, would be limited. But that would be protection under another name, and the names do not change facts or principles. It would be just like whipping the devil around a stump. It is too ridiculous to not be seen by men of average intelligence.

All things considered, if it not an unfair statement to make, that the Democratic party is incapacitated to deal with this question upon any other theory than opposition to a protective tariff because such a tariff would be contrary to the "fundamental principles" of the party as declared by the party representatives four years ago. Unless the party has changed its principles in that time, it can give no protection to American industries, and to attempt it through the enactment of "anti-dumping" laws which would be but another name for doing what it has denounced, and doing it in a far less satisfactory manner.

It is perfectly plain that if a majority of the people of the United States believe the country should have a tariff that would at least equalize the home producer who pays American wages, with the chances in our markets, of the foreign producer who has the advantage of cheap labor, it must be done by a party that stands for a protective tariff and has always so stood.

If the voters of the country want a protective tariff they know they can have it by electing Hughes and with him a Republican Congress. If they want a tariff for revenue only, that falls short of producing needed revenue, they may have it by re-electing Wilson and with him a Congress that will do his bidding, as the last two congresses have been doing.

NON-PARTISAN BLINDNESS.

The Oregon Democratic papers, wet-nursed by that great non-partisan publication, the Portland Journal whose destinies are directed by a distinguished southern Democrat, Charles Samuel Jackson, simply refuse to be pleased with anything that Republican nominee Hughes does or says.

They couldn't very well draw an indictment against the whole population of Oregon for being extremely zealous in its desires to see and hear Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, so they train their guns on Mr. Hughes in an effort to minimize the effect of his speeches and his triumphal tour through Oregon.

"He did nothing but criticize Wilson," "he found nothing to commend in the Democratic administration," and other disingenuous and misleading remarks are heard in Democratic circles all along the line.

Let's see: In regard to labor, Mr. Hughes spoke for "more vocational training" and "reasonable hours, proper sanitary conditions of work and wholesome recreation in addition to proper compensation."

He advocated the "faithful and honest application of the Republican doctrine of a protective tariff—applied by those who believe in it and not by those who do not believe in it."

In regard to our position in the Philippines: "We ought not to tolerate the suggestion of scuttling the Philippines. We assumed obligations there which we are bound to discharge."

In the Mexican situation: "We want to show ourselves the friend of Mexico and we desire as soon as possible that there shall be a stable government. We shall do all we can to aid Mexico in governing herself, respecting herself. Meanwhile, let Mexico and every man in her power down there know that we understand that American citizens are going to be protected in all events."

Regarding preparation: "Preparedness is insurance against trouble. I desire to see America standing great among the nations, in conscious self-respect, seeking no trouble, not aggressive or blustering, demanding only what is just but being firm in her demands and prepared to maintain them."

Efficiency in government: "We have got to put a stop to extravagance; we have got to have more waste held down and prudent house-keeping invoked in state and nation; otherwise we invite disaster."

And so the list might be extended indefinitely.

None is so blind as he who will not see and none but Democrats, attired in non-partisan regalia, and inspired by the lust for continued power and will fail to find in Mr. Hughes' speeches a wealth of vigorous and constructive American statesmanship."

DR. COOK TO TRY AGAIN.

Dr. Cook now contemplates going to the North Pole in an airship. After reading his plans, as we find them set out in an interview in a Kansas City paper, we are led to admit that it need not be such a hot-air ship as he used in 1909. Dr. Cook may yet reach the North Pole. So may others besides Peary. In fact, talking to the reporter of what he says he has in view, the doctor-explorer seems to make it clear how a trip to the pole in a biplane is easily among the possibilities.

The trip will be made during the Arctic summer, which, Dr. Cook says, is much more pleasant than is generally supposed, the average temperature being at a point somewhere between 30 and 60 degrees above zero. Only the last 700 miles of the trip would be made in biplanes, of which there would be seven in all, one having been left in advance at the end of each 100 miles. The doctor anticipates that the biplane trip from the point of departure, can be made quite speedily, and cites the fact that in Europe recently a French aeroplane traveled 800 miles without stopping. However, he does not calculate upon such speed for himself, and looks to an arrangement by which he will change cars and also drivers, at the end of every 100 miles. Each of these stations will also be a provision station. "I expect to use biplanes of considerable carrying capacity," he said, "so there will be no danger of running out of fuel."

The Kansas City interview sheds no light on the dark point of who or what is to finance the expedition, which, the doctor added, he does not expect to undertake this year, or the next, but in the year following. The fact that he is now traveling the Chautauqua circuit may indicate that he intends to finance himself, if the chautauquas have not materially reduced the figures they were paying a few years ago for anything in the nature of a curiosity or a sensation. And the exploring doctor is perhaps both of these things. His talk of going to the pole in an aeroplane may be only advertising to hold the vogue he still has after seven years since he told it to the Danes—and to us. But any man talking interestingly about the North Pole in such a blazing summer as this has been, can always get a hearing, and proposing to demonstrate that summer trips to that place can be made safe and easy is welcome to whatever advertising he can get in exchange for such a promise of the future. At that, we can find nothing impossible or impracticable in the project.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

MORROW COUNTY

FAIR

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