The Tillamook Herald

C. E. Trombley, Editor

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C. E. Trombley, Editor, Publisher and manager. First National Bank of Tillamook, no mortgage holders.

TUESDAY JUNE 30, 1914.

It will be remembered that some months ago Secretary of State Bryan's critics had much to say in a serious manner over the peace treaty which we made with The Netherlands, which provides that all questions arising between the United States and The Netherlands which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be submitted for investigation for a period of at least a year to an international commission of five members. During the investigation hostilities will not be entered into, but the findings of the commission will not be binding. It is contended by those in favor of the plan that with a year's time in which to consider any proposition which might be the cause of war, the heat, passion and prejudice of the contending parties will have time to cool and subside, thereby lessening the chances for war. To Mr. Bryan's scoffers it seemed ridiculous that we should make such a peace treaty with a country that had no army or navy to speak of. However, there had to be a beginning and since that time sixteen nations, France, Germany and Norway being the latest, have entered into such an agreement with us. Mr. Bryan's plan is an important and advanced step towards international and universal peace.

With the canal tolls matter out of the way, and the anti-trust measures under way, a new fight appears to be staged by the strenuous administration and its supporters in congress. It is a double-barreled affair, being the proposed Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties which were sent to the senate last week. The Columbian expresses "regret" at the break of friendly relations between United States and Columbia over Panama matters and agrees to pay the latter country an indemnity of $25,000,000 and certain other concessions as compensation for the loss of Panama and the canal. The Nicaraguan treaty gives that country $3,000,000 for the exclusive right to build an interoceanic canal across its territory and virtually establishes a United States protectorate over Nicaragua by the application of the so-called "Platt amendment," by which the United States maintains a protectorate over Cuba. The treaty provides that Nicaragua shall not go to war without the consent of the United States, shall not contract obligations imperiling her independence or giving footholds to foreign countries in her territories and that the United States may intervene to protect Nicaraguan independence and her internal tranquility. Because of the precedent this establishes for possible protectorates over other South and Central American republics, the latter treaty is regarded as really the most important of the two, confirming at it does a new foreign policy. Republican leaders are preparing to attack the Nicaraguan treaty vigorously. It will be sought to establish the fact that this treaty is really in the interests of American concessionaries and financial interests. As to the Columbian treaty this is also strongly opposed by the Republicans and some Democrats. They challenge the amount of indemnity as extravagant and unwarranted, and the virtual apology in expressing "regret" as reflecting on former administrations and the dignity of the United States. Secretary Bryan however, who is actively pushing both treaties, defends the amount of indemnity by saying that under former administrations the United States offered to settle with Colombia for a flat $10,000,000 and $250,000 a year, which in the end would have imposed a greater burden than the flat $25,000,000. As to the "expression of regret," Mr. Bryan tells the senate foreign committee that this was "a heritage from the last administration," which tried to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua in exactly the same terms of "apology."

CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM FOR BUSINESS.

We publish below, in full, an address given by President Wilson before a delegation of Virginia editors which met the president at the Whitehouse on June 25th.

The speech is a clear, concise summing up of the industrial situation as pertaining to politics and can be easily understood by everyone. It takes a great mind to discuss matters of momentous import in words that can be easily understood by all.

No other president since Lincoln has had such weighty problems to deal with as has President Wilson, and no other president since Lincoln's time has shown such strength of character and definiteness in dealing with all public questions, from a nation wide standpoint. He has proven himself big enough to embrace all creeds, and all organizations that tend to better mankind, and he sees in to find a fair and just way of handling all questions, his consuming idea being to serve, to construct, not destroy.

The country, Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and men of all parties demanded tariff revision downward, but not until the Democratic party, backed by the strong leadership of Woodrow Wilson came into power was this thing done. The country has for many years demanded currency reform. But nothing was done until the present administration did it.

It has been known for some time that additional trust legislation is needed, but it has remained for the Democrats to tackle the job. One of the main issues of the program outlined in regard to trust legislation is the placing of individuals back of the trusts, responsible for criminal acts performed and enacting laws that will place the guilty parties behind the bars if necessary. When President Wilson read his trust legislation message before congress some months ago, business men from all over the country said it was a fine thing. If it were a good thing then the sentiments then expressed, enacted into laws ought to be a good thing now. If so then why the great howl that has gone forth against trust legislation of late, are certain interests afraid of a too strenuous application of the law?

President Wilson is right when he says that continued agitation against big business is bad and the way to stop this agitation is to legislate at once and stop the agitation.

President Wilson is truly a friend of business and a servant of the country and stands above everything else for constructive, not destructive legislation.

The speech in full follows:

"I think it is appropriate, in receiving you, to ask just a word or two in assistance of your judgment about the existing conditions. You are largely responsible for the state of public opinion. You furnish the public with information, and in your editorials you furnish it with the interpretation of that information. We are in the presence of a business situation which is variously interpreted.

"Here in Washington, through the bureau of commerce and other instrumentalities that are at our disposal, and through a correspondence which comes in to us from all parts of the Nation, we are perhaps in a position to judge of the actual condition of business better than those can judge who are at any other single point in the country; and I want to say to you that as a matter of fact the signs of a very strong business revival are becoming more and more evident from day to day.

Capital Operation Not Necessary.

"I want to suggest this to you. Business has been in a feverish and apprehensive condition in this country for more than 10 years; I will not stop to point out the time at which it began to be apprehensive, but during more than 10 years business has been the object of sharp criticism in the United States, a criticism growing in volume and growing in particularity; and as a natural consequence as the volume of criticism has increased business has been growing more and more anxious. Business men have acted as some men do who fear they will have to undergo an operation and who are not sure that when they get on the table the operation will not be a capital operation.

"As a matter of fact, as the diagnosis has progressed it has become more and more evident that no capital operation was necessary; that at the most a minor operation was necessary to remove admitted distemper and evils. The treatment is to be constitutional rather than surgical, affecting habits of life and action, which have been hurtful. For on all hands it is admitted that there are processes of business or have been processes of business in this country which ought to be corrected, but the correction has been postponed and in proportion to the postponement the fever has increased—the fever of apprehension.

Guessing Bad for Business.

"There is nothing more fatal to business than to be kept guessing from month to month and from year to year, whether something serious is going to happen to it or not and what in particular is going to happen to it if anything does. It is impossible to forecast the prospects of any line of business unless you know what the year is going to bring forth. Nothing is more certain, nothing has been declared by business men to be more harmful than to keep them guessing.

"The guessing went on, the air was full of interrogation points for months and more. Then came an Administration which for the first time had a definite programme of constructive correction, not of destructive correction, but of constructive correction of admitted evil, a very clear programme, disclosed so far as possible in a general programme, in its particulars as well as in its general purposes. And the Administration proceeded to carry out this programme.

Tariff Water Looks Cold.

"First there was the tariff, and business shivered 'Wouldn't like to go in the water looks cold.' But when the tariff had been passed it was found that the readjustment were provided without any serious disturbance whatever. Then men said, with a sense of relief, 'Well, we are glad to get that behind us and it wasn't bad after all.'

"Then came the currency reform. You remember with what resistance with what circumlocution, with what systematic holding back, a large body of bankers in this country met the proposals of that reform, and you know how, month after month, after the passage of the measure, the bankers and business men acquainted with its benefit and its beneficence, and more were since the passage of that reform bankers throughout the United States have been congratulating themselves that it came to them as it has, and this great reform upon sensible and solid lines.

"There was advance in the true progressive and again the same dread, the same hesitation, the same urgency that the thing should be postponed. It will not be postponed if it will not be postponed because we are the friends of business. We know what we are doing, we purpose to do it under advice—for we have been fortunate enough to obtain the advice—not upon one side, but upon the side of those who understand the business of the country, and we know that the effect is going to be, we know exactly what the effect of the currency reform was, a sense of relief and of security.

"Because when the programme is finished, it is finished, the interrogation points are rubbed off the slate, business is given its constitution of freedom and bidden go forward under that constitution. And just as soon as it gets that leave and freedom there will be a boom of business in this country such as we have never witnessed in the United States.

"I, as a friend of business and a servant of the country, would not dare stop in this programme and bring on another long period of agitation. Agitation longer continued would be fatal to the business of this country, and if this programme is delayed there will come agitation with every letter in the word a capital letter. The choice is a sober and sensible programme now completed or months upon months of additional conjecture and danger. I, for one, could not ask this country to excuse a policy which subjected business to longer continued agitation and uncertainty, and, therefore I am sure that it is beginning to be evident to the whole press of this country and by the voice taken to the people, that a constructive programme is at last not only to be proposed, but completed, and that when it is completed business can get and will get what it can get in no other way—rest, recuperation and successful adjustment.

"I cannot get rest if you send me to bed wondering what is going to happen to me in the morning; but if you send me to bed knowing what the course of business is to be tomorrow morning I can rest. How much better is certain justice to the men engaged in business?

"It is a matter of conscience as well as a matter of large public policy to do what this Congress I am now certain is going to do, finish the programme. And I do not think that it is going to take a very long time. I believe that the temper of those engaged in this great thing is admirable, but the various elements, sometimes in antagonism, in the Congress of the United States are drawing together and that we shall witness a early consummation, result for which we shall all have abundant reason to be thankful."

In the course of the day the President had received a letter signed by Champ Clark of the House and all the Democratic Representatives from Missouri pledging him their support in his campaign for anti-trust legislation and promising they would remain in Washington untill the programme was finished. He replied expressing thanks and appreciation.

THE GREAT DESTROYER.

(By Hon. Richard P. Hobson.)

It has been found that, in the smallest quantity, alcohol is poison.

It has no food value.

If you take one glass of beer, your efficiency will be lowered eight per cent. If you take three glasses of beer, or its equivalent a day, at the end of twelve days, your general efficiency will have been lowered from twenty-five to forty per cent, varying according to the kind of work you are doing.

That will give you a true measure of the effects of this poison upon the nation's productiveness. There are fifty per cent of all of our people who drink on occasion. They must certainly lose, conservatively estimated, at least ten per cent of their efficiency.

That means a lowering of five per cent in the productiveness of our nation.

Then for the five per cent who are heavy drinkers or drunkards, we must assume they lose eighty per cent, which means a loss of four per cent in the nation's productiveness. The sum total makes at least twenty-one and one-half per cent loss.

That means that last year the nation was short in its productiveness, through the use of alcohol, over $7,000,000,000.

Add to this the amount of the drink bill last year, and the money expended for its efficiency, for the years, the power, etc., the amount of money made necessary by liquor.

What else could the good people have collected last year, instead of a poor traffic and? Less, far less taxes. Yet you will find no one who ponders the astounding fallacy that liquor traffic is good for the business of the community, and yet for liquor they will tax the people to pay.

For every dollar so expended, you impose five dollars of taxes for the other, temperance and industry produced, and that amount in each year billions of dollars. The total amount expended, rum and traffic, liquor is $10,000,000,000.

There is, therefore, forty dollars of economic burden every dollar in revenue.

When this annual expense, economically speaking, we pay out in disease. What shall we say of a traffic that sets upon a throne and imposes a burden of sixteen and one-half billions for the purpose of destruction and degeneracy?

If some invader came to this land and took away from us the industry the property of our people, the country, it would be, would go to arms.

Here we have a destroyer, and connive, shut our eyes to its ways, and take away from our people more than all the products of all the farms, forests, mines and fisheries combined as brought it back away from the nation, neither earth, the land and the water together.

Would you say that if you could only the right for the duty of the state, to put an end to this evil tyranny?

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