

### Gettysburg.

L. N. Reed is cleaning out his gutters about his residence, a very needful improvement, and very much to be commended as enhancing the appearance, and is something many more ought to do. Mr. Reed ought not to be alone in the performance of such needful embellishment.

The third quarterly meeting of this circuit was held yesterday afternoon at Horatio. While the weather was propitious, yet the attendance from here failed for want of jitney to convey.

Our M. E. ladies held a bazaar and served supper in the basement of the church and it seems from report the venture was encouragingly lucrative and they feel glad of it. They adopted a new departure in the service, which was that eatables were served by them. Everyone chose their articles and paid for what they got. To the writer this seems the proper way to conduct such ventures. They are not given to feed the hungry wholly, but to raise money for religious improvements or charity and for these reasons alone the largest amount of money is the object sought and this plan will get it. Gormandizing for such occasions ought to be cut out as much as possible.

We are now looking forward to Easter, a day we never fail to celebrate in some way, but mostly in one way. It is a church festival and celebrates the resurrection of Christ, and while it is movable, there is an invariable rule to determine its date, and adopts the first Sunday following the full moon occurring after the 20th of March. This year Easter occurs as late as it is possible for it to come.

Our M. E. Sunday school had an attendance yesterday of 139. On next Sunday it is the wish of our superintendent to have 200 or more present. Will the number be there? If weather conditions are favorable we confidently expect them there. The people are in the vicinity and they will not fail. At that time many of us will have new clothes and catchy headgear and will want to get out to show our finery, and not only that, but to see what others have on exhibition. Oh, yes, we will all want to see and be seen. Let not this be our only motive, but rather to do good and advance the cause of righteousness.

Mrs. M. J. Coburn, who spent a week at Muncie, Ind., visiting relatives, returned home last Saturday evening.

D. Moul and family of Pleasant Hill were visitors here among relatives over Saturday and yesterday.

Our undertaker gave the remains of D. Chrowl, Elder of the Dunker church at Bradford, interment in the Harris Creek cemetery yesterday afternoon; funeral services conducted at the church north of Bradford. He was aged nearly 80 years.

Our bakery and restaurant business is changing hands, local men succeeding to it. This seems to be a world of changes.

Report has it that General Villa, the Mexican bandit, has passed to that bourne from which no traveller returns, but whether it is true we know not. It seems to be shrouded with doubt and lacks confirmation. It seems Uncle Sam has undertaken a pretty large job in his endeavor to capture or disperse the Villa forces and when it is to be accomplished no one knows. If this report should prove a canard there is no telling when that undertaking will be accomplished, but in any event it is to be hoped the pursuit and trouble will end ere long. Peace ought to be our ruling passion, and ought to be assiduously sought after and pursued after with a purpose to let no opportunity pass to secure it.

The German fight to take Verdun is now in its ninth week, attended with a large sacrifice of life and money and when the end will come is yet a matter of conjecture and who will finally triumph no one knows. But the end must come some time, sooner or later, and when it does come the winner will be the loser, and how about the nations falling. To them it will be the costliest experience they ever had. May the dove of peace speedily visit these bellicose people.

April 17.

SOB

### Dangers of Draft.

Drafts feel better when we are hot and perspiring, just when they are most dangerous and the result is Neuralgia, Stiff Neck, Sore Muscles or sometimes an attack of Rheumatism. In such cases apply Sloan's Liniment. It stimulates circulation to the sore and painful part. The blood flows freely and in a short time the stiffness and pain leaves. Those suffering from Neuralgic Headache will find one or two applications of Sloan's Liniment will give grateful relief. The agonizing pain gives way to a tingling sensation of comfort and warmth and quiet rest and sleep is possible. Good for Neuritis too. Price 25c at your druggist.

—Adv

### Natural Color.

Newspaper readers have observed the change that has taken place in the color of print paper. Publishers are now accepting from the mills paper that is the natural color of the wood from which it is made. One writer observes that the natural color is easier on the eyes to read than the white we were being given before, and when we get used to it we will not want to go back to the old custom of using foreign chemicals to try to make print paper look like book paper.—The Hornet.

**Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA**  
See Clubbing List

### Palestine.

Mrs. Miranda Judy entertained quite a number of young ladies, friends of her daughter, last Sunday. I. N. Wilcox and family were also among the guests.

P. D. Groendyke is now the owner of a new Ford. There will be a housecleaning at the Disciple church next Thursday afternoon.

Ephraim Hill and wife, Mrs. Settie Clapp, James Aukerman and wife visited Mrs. Spencer, near Friendship, last Sunday.

The baccalaureate sermon will be given by Prof. Roehm at the Disciple church, Sunday evening, April 23. Music will be furnished by the Senior S. S. Class.

The Universalist Ladies' Aid Society will have an Easter social and bazar Saturday evening, April 22.

V. D. Ware and wife were Sunday afternoon visitors at Palestine.

Walter Peden and family moved to his farm in Indiana last Thursday.

T. J. Wilson and wife visited Eli Wilson, at Greenville, last Saturday.

Why not have a Clean-up Day at Palestine, for the purpose of trimming trees, gathering up rubbish, cleaning alleys, etc., as do many other places? Why not progress?

April 17. FROM PALESTINE.

### Watch Child for Worms.

Worms sap child's strength, rob child of food and make child fretful, irritated, nervous. Watch stool and at first sign or suspicion of worms give one-half to one lozenge Kickapoo Worm Killer, a candy worm remover. Gives immediate results, is laxative. Paralyzes and removes the worms, improves digestion and general health of child. Continue giving Kickapoo Worm Killer until all signs of worms are gone. 25c at your druggist. —Adv

### Do You Want to be Strong and Vigorous?

Are your nerves weak, shaky and unstrung? Do you lack strength and vigor? Is your mind confused? Do you have bad dreams? Do you have dizziness, loss of memory, dimness of sight? Are you troubled with the "blues," despondency, depression of mind? Have you a feeling of fear and apprehension? Are you tired mornings, with no ambition? Weakness is usually a symptom resulting from some organic trouble. You had better consult a specialist. Dr. Kutchin is a reliable specialist, who has been visiting your county for 25 years. He makes no charge for consultation, examination or advice.

Dr. Kutchin's next visit to Greenville, will be on Thursday, April 27, at the Hotel James. Call in the forenoon. —Adv

### Is YOUR Subscription Paid?

According to the post office ruling subscribers must keep their credit within one year of time of expiration of their subscription, or we must charge \$1.50 a year for the paper. Uncle Sam demands this and we can do nothing in the matter but obey. If you are in arrears please call and settle or remit by mail.

## 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 1868, in all respects save the tariff, the real opposition to the study 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 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, timid 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 questions 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 murdered and American women were outraged and American men 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 the destruction of American property and insult to American officers and demeaned 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 said it was because he believed 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 in his place promptly 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 men 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 ravaging 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 brute 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. Study 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 28th of March the passenger

Continued on last page.

### MOONSHINING.

According to the United States revenue department, moonshining seems to be more of an industry here in the licensed state of Ohio than in the prohibition states of the south. Last year revenue officers seized 1,224 gallons of distilled liquor in the dry states of Georgia and North Carolina, while in the licensed state of Ohio the same year they seized 3,619 gallons.

## MANY DAILY PAPERS REFUSE LIQUOR ADS

### Recent Survey Shows Some Surprising Results.

Topeka, Kan.—(Special).—A total of 840 American daily newspapers published in the English language decline liquor advertising, according to a investigation by the Temperance Society of the M. E. church, with headquarters here. This inquiry was directed only to the daily newspapers of the country. There are several times as many weekly newspapers as daily publications and a large proportion of the weekly newspapers do not use liquor advertisements.

A large number of papers report that they are considering a change of policy which will make their advertising columns dry. They are only waiting until present contracts expire. The states of Washington, Oregon, Oklahoma, West Virginia, North Dakota, Colorado and Maine have anti-liquor advertising laws now in effect, while Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Mississippi have enacted such laws but are not yet in effect. In Ohio sixty daily newspapers report that they do not use liquor advertisements. A number that do not publish such advertisements did not report.

### MILK DISPLACES BEER

Employees of Milwaukee Electric Railway Switch Their Drink. It looks as if milk, not beer, will make Milwaukee famous.

Writing to the Scientific Temperance Journal, Mr. Bert Hall, welfare secretary of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company, tells how milk is now being used by the company's employees in place of beer. It was the habit of a number of the men to drink beer as a beverage with their noonday meal. The company invited a milk man to negotiate with the men and to supply them with milk. He made a proposition that if the men would increase the number of pints of milk used per day to 196 pints or over, he would reduce the price from 3 cents to 2½ cents per pint.

It was not long until between 300 and 400 pint bottles of milk had taken the place of an equal number of bottles of beer. The employees worked out the problem satisfactorily to themselves and all agreed that a milk diet is far superior to a beer diet.

### THE KANSAS DEATH RATE

Official Explains Why It Is Lower Than That of Any Other State.

The death rate in Kansas is the lowest of any state in the Union, 9.8 to each 1,000 population. The director of the United States census inquired of W. J. Deacon, registrar of the Kansas vital statistics bureau, why the death rate in Kansas is so low. Mr. Deacon replied:

"Because the people do not drink liquor, because they have money enough to live right, and because they have the intelligence to read of the conditions that make for short lives and know how to dodge them. Because of the absence of the barroom, our growing young men find moral healthful pastimes than loafing in an alcohol-laden atmosphere."

### DESTRUCTIVE ALCOHOL

Southern Ohio Physician Tells Why He Always Votes Dry.

One of the most eminent men in the medical profession in southern Ohio is Dr. Robbins of Chillicothe. In an address in that city Dr. Robbins told why he would vote dry at every wet and dry election.

"Of all the drugs known to medicine, nothing leaves its impress on the body in a more destructive way than alcohol. Nothing sinks the temple of God into lower depths. While cocaine and morphine strip a man of all respect, nevertheless the microscope can detect very little physical change from their use, but alcohol not only destroys the soul and mind, but body as well."

### TRACED TO DRINK

Liquor Responsible For Most of Cases in Columbus Criminal Court.

Columbus, O.—(Special).—In the criminal division of the municipal court of this city during the month of January, 352 cases were heard. Of this number 125 persons were arraigned on charges of drunkenness and 64 for vagrancy, practically all of the vagrancy cases being due to drink. This means that more than half of all the cases brought in the criminal division of this court can be traced directly to drink. It is probable that this proportion of cases before the police courts in the wet cities and towns in Ohio are due to the same cause.