

The Daily Ardmoreite

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Ardmore, Tuesday, October 3, 1916.



MEXICAN PROBLEM AN INHERITANCE

In the minds of republican politicians and editors there is considerable confusion with respect to modern American-Mexican history. Some of them seem to think that the Mexican problem is the creation of the democratic administration, that it is a "Wilson problem." The truth is it is America's problem, and it was as much a Taft problem as it has been a Wilson problem, and in the event of Mr. Hughes' election it would be a Hughes problem. It is very likely that as Mr. Wilson handled the problem much as Mr. Taft did, Mr. Hughes' method of handling it would not differ materially from that of Mr. Wilson. Let us take a glance at the record. Mr. Taft became president on March 4, 1909. Within twenty months after Mr. Taft's inauguration, trouble in serious form broke out in Mexico, and during all of the balance of his administration, this trouble continued. On November 5, 1910, there was rioting in Mexico City. The American flag was destroyed, the windows of American residences and business houses were broken. A street car containing American school children was stoned and the son of the United States ambassador was assaulted.

These disturbances continued during November 9. On November 10 there was rioting in Guadalajara. The American flag was burned and the windows of American banks and stores were broken. These disturbances continued two or three days. On November 10, 1910, there was rioting at various points in Mexico. American consulates were wrecked and the records of the consulates were destroyed. On November 15, 1910, the Madero revolution broke out, and from that date on there was general disorder in Mexico. On March 7, 1911, twenty thousand United States regulars were mobilized along the Mexican border. On April 13, 1911, Mexican forces took Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Arizona. In Douglas, Arizona, three Americans were killed and five were wounded. On April 4, 1911, Mexicans again attacked Agua Prieta, half the town of Douglas, Arizona, was under fire of Mexican guns. On that occasion seven Americans were wounded. Governor Sloan of Arizona called upon President Taft for the protection of Americans. The president replied declining to take military action. On October 10 and 11, 1911, Mexican rebels attacked and captured Juarez. One thousand American troops patrolled the American border and in El Paso, Texas, five Americans were killed and seventeen wounded. On May 12, 1911, Secretary of State Knox sent to Mexico City a note denying that the United States intended to intervene. On March 29, 1912, rifles were sent to the American legation in Mexico City for the protection of American citizens. American colonists in northern Mexico flocked across the border, and there was great damage to American property by the Mexican mobs. On April 14, 1912, the state department warned Madero and Orozco against further outrages to American lives and property. That all occurred prior to the presidential election of 1912. On December 4, 1912, President Taft in a message to congress described his Mexican policy, which was practically the same as Mr. Wilson's has been, and he called it the policy of "patient non-intervention." On February 9, 1913, there was an uprising against the Mexican government in Mexico City. Many days of street fighting followed. Several hundred Mexican civilians were killed, including two American women. It was in February, during President Taft's administration, that Madero was killed and Huerta demanded recognition; but there was no recognition of Huerta and no intervention under the Taft administration. On March 15, 1911, a few days more than two years before his term expired, President Taft addressed a letter to the chief of staff, and in that letter he declined to do the very things Republicans are now denouncing President Wilson for not doing. Following is an extract from President Taft's letter: "The assumption by the press that I contemplate intervention on Mexican soil to protect American lives or property, is of course gratuitous, because I seriously doubt whether I have such authority. * * * Indeed, as you know, I have already declined, without Mexican consent, to order a troop of cavalry to protect the breakwater we are constructing just across the border in Mexico at the mouth of the Colorado river to save the Imperial Valley, although the insurgents have scattered the Mexican troops and were taking our horses and supplies and frightening our workmen away." On April 17, 1911, the governor of Arizona sent a telegram to the president, reading in part as follows: "As a result of today's fighting across the international line, but within gunshot range of the heart of Douglas, five Americans were wounded on this side of the line * * * In my judgment radical measures are needed to protect our innocent people. * * * It will be impossible to safeguard the people of Douglas unless the town be vacated." To this telegram President Taft replied as follows: "The situation might justify me in ordering our troops across the border, * * * but if I take this step I must face the possibility of greater resistance and greater bloodshed, and also the danger of having our motives misconstrued and misrepresented, and of thus inflaming Mexican popular indignation * * * It is impossible to foresee or reckon the consequences of such a course; and we must use the greatest self-restraint to avoid it. I cannot therefore order the troops at Douglas to cross the border, but I must ask you and the local authorities in case the same danger occurs, to direct the people of Douglas to place themselves where bullets cannot reach them, and thus avoid casualty." The only difference between the

Wilson policy and the Taft policy is that Mr. Wilson called it "watchful waiting," while Mr. Taft called it "patient non-intervention." (See Message 1912). On November 26, 1910, the Outlook, which became famous by reason of the fact that Theodore Roosevelt was its contributing editor, had an editorial calling attention to "the anti-American demonstrations which have lately taken place in Mexico," in which "great student demonstrations were made, mobs broke windows in buildings occupied by Americans, attacked newspaper offices favorable to Americans and attacked street cars containing Americans." On March 25, 1911, the Outlook said that "events in Mexico are very confusing," and on April 22 it declared that Mexico presented a "serious state of affairs." It was on April 29, 1911, during the Taft administration, that the New York American (Hearst's) said that "through a laggard and chicken-hearted president, American threats of intervention have become the laughing stock of the insurgents and regulars alike." It was in February, 1912, during the Taft administration, that the New York American (Hearst's) referring to the Mexican situation, said "One hundred or more American citizens have been slain" and it asked "Does anyone think that Germany would have endured this outrage for a day? Does any man believe that English warships would not already be bombarding Vera Cruz for a similar outrage upon English citizens?" The Mexican situation under the Taft administration was so serious that in its issue of September 21, 1912, the Baton Rouge, La., Times said: "The American flag is only a rag in Mexico." El Paso, Texas, and other border papers expressed similar sentiments. All of which goes to show that the Mexican problem is an American problem rather than a democratic problem and that it was as much a problem under Taft as it under Wilson, and would be as much a problem under Hughes as under Wilson or Taft.

When You Take Cold. With the average man a cold is a serious matter and should not be trifled with, as some of the most dangerous diseases start with a common cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and get rid of your cold as quickly as possible. You are not experimenting when you use this remedy, as it has been in use for many years and has an established reputation. It contains no opium or other narcotic. Obtainable everywhere.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder Sixty Years the Standard NO ALUM

Stammering Self-Cured. At about fifteen years of youth I was suddenly attacked by that absurd inability to start the sentence without stuttering over the beginning; the same difficulty came with certain letters in the middle of the sentence. Determined to get over this, I decided that the best way was to get round it. If stammering must be done it should be done silently. When the obstacle came—knowing that B must be said ten times before it reached "Because," I said it to myself. This implied a certain deliberation of utterance. If you stammer, stammer in silence and then get off with your remark.—Exchange.

New Investment. It looks like the Ford Motor company is going to have real competition at last. R. C. Hupp, who was one of the head officials of that company for years and afterwards piloted the Hupmobile company also to its present prosperity, has organized the Emerson Motors company of New York City, and now has it well launched as a maker of low priced cars. The stock is being taken by automobile dealers and careful investors all over the country. The new plant of the company will soon be ready to turn out from 100 to 150 cars a day. We feel justified in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement appearing in this issue of Aug. S. Guillot & company, representing the company in Oklahoma and Texas. (Adv.)

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of Chat. H. Fletcher

Ashby's Lexicon ARROW COLLARS 15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts. CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

STORE OPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4th

TO THE PEOPLE OF ARDMORE, SURROUNDING COUNTRY, AND THE BUYING PUBLIC:

On Wednesday Morning we open Our Doors for Business and ask a share of your patronage While our stock is not as complete as we will have it, we're going to open just the same

As you probably know or have heard, we were the purchasers of a big stock of Merchandise of Dallas, Texas, which we bought at our own price, and have been to all the eastern markets and with the ready cash took advantage of many bargains that will dazzle the eyes of the most economical. When you visit our store you will see merchandise at the old price. Our stock is composed of the latest things in ladies' Suits, Cloaks and Skirts. Our men's clothing is the best that money will buy.

A WORD TO EVERYBODY

Don't be impressed by the idea that we are here with a bunch of junk to sell you, and only for a short time stay, but we are here for keeps, as we have a two-year lease on the building we now occupy. We are going to be citizens of your town and are ready at all times to lend our services to the upbuilding of the city. While we realize that we bought merchandise, lots of it, for less than fifty cents on the dollar, we are going to try to sell it to you at prices that will warrant a share of your patronage.

ALL THAT WE ASK OF YOU IS TO COME AND LOOK, AND WE WILL THANK YOU FOR PAYING US THE VITT

100 MILL AND MAIN STREET

THE ARDMORE MERCANTILE SUPPLY COMPANY