

HOW REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTS KEPT US OUT OF WAR

THE "DEWEY IN 48 HOURS" ULTIMATUM.

Abraham Lincoln and Wm. McKinley, two Republican war presidents preserved the honor of the United States and won victories for the American army and navy. A long line of Republican presidents have kept us out of war, among which was the great American Theodore Roosevelt. Theodore Roosevelt is supporting Governor Hughes for the presidency with all his might and main. The Wilson supporters claim that Theodore Roosevelt is a man of war and that in case of the election of Governor Hughes he would urge him to conduct a war policy. Such paltry balderdash the American people will not condone for they know too well that Roosevelt and Hughes are men of peace and that they know how to secure peace with honor.

The accusation that Theodore Roosevelt is a man of war is as far from the truth as it is possible to be. The facts are, his record and administration shows 100 per cent perfect for peace.

During the seven and one-half years that he was president he pursued one invariable and consistent foreign policy; a policy of international good-will and consideration for the rights of others, and at the same time of steady preparedness.

During his seven and a half years in the White House not an American rifle was fired in war.

Yet, there were no less than seven occasions when a presidential diplomacy just a shade less firm, just a word less friendly, just a thought less wise, might have produced war.

Seven critical occasions they were.

Today we see their full significance, and tremble at what we escaped. But at the time each affair was handled so astutely by Roosevelt that the danger was scarcely realized outside of his cabinet. Indeed, the very means Roosevelt then employed to escape the danger were bitterly criticized by many who saw nothing of the menace, which, for the sake of peace, he kept out of public discussion.

Here is the record—a peace victory a year, won by astute diplomacy.

Great Britain.

The first was with Great Britain. There was a bitter dispute about the boundary of Alaska. After the Klondike boom the Canadians realized the value of the strip of coast running south. They revived a claim ambiguity in the original treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, declaring that that coast should belong to Canada. The claim was absurd. Great Britain offered to arbitrate. Roosevelt refused because our title was so sound, and arbitrators like to compromise.

Here were the makings of trouble. If Roosevelt had let Congress and the press get into discussion, it is easy to see how public anger would have blazed up, both here and in Great Britain, and the British would have had to humiliate themselves or else fight.

But instead, Roosevelt cleverly gave the British a chance to turn down their own claim and keep their pride. He proposed a Joint Commission, three Americans and three British, thus leaving the matter to the conscientious justice of both parties. At the same time Roosevelt sent troops to occupy the disputed region.

When in 1903 the Joint Commission gave its decision, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who was one of the British members, had voted with the Americans—the two Canadian members sticking by their claim.

Thus Roosevelt avoided all peril of angry public discussion, with its hot and unforgivable words which would have raised the warlike issue of "national honor." He averted the mischances of a third party arbitration. He gave the British a noble chance to withdraw their claim.

He produced peace, fostered

friendship—and kept the Alaskan strip.

Germany.

The second occasion was with Germany.

Venezuela had defaulted its payments to German and other European creditors. Under Germany's leadership Venezuela was blockaded and a threat was made to bombard its ports and occupy its coast.

Roosevelt was watching, but not waiting too long. He announced our stand on the Monroe Doctrine: "We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided the punishment does not take the form of an acquisition of territory by any non-American power."

Germany professed she had no such intentions—at least no "permanent acquisition." She felt free to make a "temporary" acquisition. But Roosevelt knew how temporary acquisitions by European powers soon become permanent. So he asked, through the German Ambassador, Dr. Holleben, the Emperor's consent to arbitration. It was refused.

Finally, Roosevelt told the German Ambassador that if he didn't receive the Emperor's consent in ten days he would order Admiral Dewey, then south of Cuba, to take his fleet to Venezuela to prevent foreign landing.

A week passed. The German Ambassador said no consent had come. He was sure none would come. Roosevelt remarked to him, pleasantly: "Then there's no use in Dewey's waiting the full ten days. If the assurance doesn't come in 48 hours, Dewey will sail."

It came (in 36 hours), and Dewey didn't sail. But the Emperor politely asked Roosevelt to become the arbitrator in the dispute with Venezuela. Roosevelt declined the honor turning the business over to The Hague Court of Arbitration.

Roosevelt publicly applauded the Emperor's magnanimity in the cause of peace; and for the sake of good feeling kept sagaciously silent about the inner facts. These were not known to the public till years afterwards when the Life of Secretary Hay was published.

At the time, Roosevelt simply announced to Congress that instead of accepting this courteous invitation to be the arbitrator, he had considered it "an admirable opportunity to advance the practice of a peaceful settlement of disputes between nations, and to secure for The Hague tribunal a memorable increase of its practical importance."

It was a masterly escape from war. Another kind of president would have kept sending notes till Germany had occupied and fortified the territory. Then to dislodge her, in defense of the Monroe Doctrine, we would have been in for an aggressive and dubious war. But instead of continuous correspondence, recorded and given to the press, Roosevelt sent one quiet, verbal and private "Dewey-in-48-hours" ultimatum.

Charles E. Hughes will follow the same American policy.

TODAY CACHE SPECIALS

Concord grapes 45c a basket, extra fancy grapes 10c per lb. Best 40c coffee 35c, Bob White Soap, 7 bars for 25c. Logan Cache Grocery, 133 South Main. Groceries, vegetables, and cold meats. Full cream Eastern cheese 25c lb. —Adv. 10-21

Optimistic Thought.

If angels ever condescend to walk this earth it is when clad in the form of good mothers.

GEO. GEORGE WASHINGTON, said— "ECONOMY makes happy homes and sound nations; instill it deep." We can help you to economize if you will attend our ECONOMY Sale of fine Sweaters, Mackinaws, Flannel Shirts, Union Suits, Blankets, etc., commencing Monday, October 23, at the Economy Supply Co., 53 N. Main Street, Logan, Utah. —Adv. 10-24.

THE KING ADDRESS AT NIBLEY HALL WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Judge King who is quite as good an orator as W. J. Bryan and is as correct in his English and phraseology as President Woodrow Wilson, made a dramatic and mournful plea for support of the party Wednesday night. Saying: "If my party is not the party of progress and human rights I do not ask you to vote for it." The Judge evidently forgot Vera Cruz, Columbus, and Carizal, where human rights suffered excruciatingly through the ravishing peace policy of the administration. Judge King referred to a statement that Senator Smoot had charged President Wilson as being a "broken down University Professor," and was followed by Milton Welling of Box Elder who said the destiny of this great Republic is directed by Divine Providence, and the Lor was responsible for the election of Woodrow Wilson. The crowd wondered at this, as all fair-minded people had credited this blunder to Theodore Roosevelt and this was the first time it had heard Teddy so compared. After all both addresses were Wilsonian in that they were words, words, words. To that part of Judge King's address in the matter of Senator Smoot's reference to Woodrow Wilson and his professorship, Brigham H. Roberts has also attempted to magnify it, and in order that the facts may be known the following from the Herald Republican is submitted:

[It is immaterial whether Senator Smoot claims that he was or was not misrepresented. Nor is it greatly material that the Deseret News was grossly mistaken when it said that Senator Smoot "characterized President Woodrow Wilson as a broken down university professor." What Senator Smoot said was that, at the time Mr. Wilson was inveighing against labor and defending capital, he was seeking "as a broken down university professor" to obtain a pension from the Carnegie fund which had been set aside for pensions for "broken down university professors." It would have been infinitely more to Mr. Wilson's credit had he been a "broken down university professor" at the time he made this application than that he should have been, as he was, an educator in the prime of life, quite able to make a living for himself and his family. Had he been a "broken down university professor" his action in seeking a Carnegie pension would have been justifiable. Since he was not a "broken down university professor," he was not justified in seeking this pension, which was precisely what Senator Smoot was seeking to emphasize.

The point is, and it is a point that Senator Smoot quite clearly made, however grossly it was garbled by inefficient reporters, that President Wilson was attempting to represent himself as something he was not in order to enjoy emoluments to which he was not clearly entitled. That he did so attempt is a matter of record and not to be disputed. No defender of the President will seek to dispute it if he has any sense of responsibility and is discussing the matter at any place where the facts are known.

Those who heard the address of Senator Smoot to the candidates of the Republican party at the Commercial club, of which B. H. Roberts, with his characteristic sophistry is seeking to take advantage, know quite well there is no "innuendo" in what Senator Smoot said. He was discussing the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States with the firmness and forcefulness for which he is well known and in unequivocal language to which none can take exception, stating facts none can dispute.

Will Mr. Roberts, or some other spellbinder of the Democratic party, equally reckless of the facts and the bounds of propriety, seek to deny that Woodrow Wilson represented himself to be a "broken down university professor" and asked for a pension from the Carnegie fund upon that basis, the only basis upon which he might seek such a pension? Will any orator of the Democratic party, B. H. Roberts or somebody else, seek to deny that Mr. Wilson was virulent against labor at that

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE TAX LEAGUE

The following resolutions were passed by the taxpayers league, at the meeting held on Wednesday:

THE TAX PAYERS LEAGUE of Cache County, Utah, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby accept, adopt, and declare the following resolutions, to wit:

1. We declare for the election of the State Board of Equalization by the direct vote of the people, one member from each Judicial District of the State of Utah.
2. We hold that the office of District Attorney is superfluous, and constitutes an unnecessary expense upon the State, and we therefore favor the abolishment of the said office, and the enactment of a law providing that the County Attorneys for the various Counties perform the labors and duties now performed by the several District Attorneys.
3. We declare that the taxes of the State of Utah are excessive, and to the end that the peoples burdens may be lightened, we favor amendments of existing statutes and the passing of laws providing for:
 - (a) The abolishment of the offices of Secretary of the Juvenile Court Commission and Chief Probation officer in each Juvenile District of the State.
 - (b) The consolidation of all such offices as Hotel Inspector, Labor Inspector Dairy and Food Inspector, Live Stock Inspector, Sheep Inspector and a great many other offices and Commissions and Inspectors which are now appointed by the Governor and paid out of the taxes of the State.
 - (c) We favor the abolishment of a great many unnecessary Commissions and Inspectors which are now appointed by the Governor and paid out of the taxes of the State.
4. We hold that the contingent (Continued on page two)

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL TO BEGIN MONDAY

A night school is to be organized at the Lowell school next Monday at 7:30 p. m.

Teachers from the city and professors from the U. A. C. have offered to do the teaching without charge. There will therefore be no fees.

Those invited to attend this school are:

- (1). Adults who desire to review the common branches or begin the study of some high school subject while continuing their regular daily work.
- (2). Adults of foreign birth who desire to study the English language and American Government.
- (3). Pupils who have completed the 8-B work of the City Schools and who desire to get ready for High School work next year. Those must give evidence that they are regularly employed during the day. This work will be offered during first term only.

All classes will be arranged not to conflict with any church activity that meets regularly on any night of the week.

Any one desiring further information call on Lowell Principal or phone 493, Monday. —Adv. 10-21

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, said—"Teach ECONOMY; that is one of the first virtues. It begins with saving money." Start this practice by attending the big ECONOMY Sale of Sweaters, Mackinaws, Flannel Shirts, Underwear, Blankets, etc., commencing Monday, October 23, at the Economy Supply Co., 53 N. Main Street, Logan, Utah. —Adv. 10-24

time and that he was virulent because he wished to impress Mr. Carnegie and the trustees of that fund with his championship for capital? —Editor Herald-Republican.]

FORMER DEMOCRAT TURNS TABLES ON JUDGE KING

Roy, Oct. 17.—Roy residents are still discussing a campaign incident that took place here Saturday night in the course of a speech by W. H. King, Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, which incident invariably brings a smile to the faces of those who recall how H. R. MacMillan, former president of the Utah State Bar association turned the tables on Mr. King.

Mr. King was expounding Democratic principles when Mr. MacMillan and E. Conway Ashton, who changed to be in town, stopped in at the meeting. Mr. King saw them.

"I see two of my distinguished Republican friends in the audience," remarked Mr. King. "I am glad they are here that they may hear some political truths. One of my Republican friends was once a Democrat but switched to the Republican party."

"Will you permit me to tell these good people why I changed from a Democrat to a Republican?" asked Mr. MacMillan of Mr. King.

"No," shouted Mr. King with emphasis, and resumed his talk on campaign issues.

When the incident was called to Mr. MacMillan's attention last night he vouched for its authenticity.

Asked what he would have said if Mr. King had permitted him to tell his reasons for becoming a Republican to the Roy audience, Mr. MacMillan said:

"If I had been permitted to make a statement there I would have said first that a Democrat should be the last one to challenge any man for changing his mind. A Democrat can say nothing concerning his mind on politics or public questions, for if he did he could not be a supporter of President Wilson, who has changed his mind upon every public question since his inauguration and upon the principles affecting public question.

Principal Difference.

"The principal difference between the Republican party and the Democratic party since the question of slavery was settled has been the tariff. It was argued by the Democrats that a high protective tariff was the creator of trusts and unlawful combinations in restraint of trade. The Republican party under the leadership of that great American, Theodore Roosevelt, from 1904 to 1908, took every step necessary to prevent the unlawful formation of combinations and trusts. Through the great work of the Republican party protection has been extended to both capital and labor.

"In 1908 the Republicans declared for revision of the tariff. The platform of the party declared for protection of capital and labor by the imposition of duties equal to the difference of the cost of production abroad and at home, and for giving a reasonable profit to American industries through such a tariff. This met the situation squarely. It kept the industries of the country going and created a demand for labor, the opportunity to labor being the basis of prosperity. The Republican platform of that year meets my ideas exactly.

"I believe that the Republicans were right in their principle of the ship subsidy, which would have given of this country a merchant marine.

"In fact the Republican platform of 1908 tells of the story of why 1908 should change from Democrats to Republicans. I quote now from that platform.

In experience the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one means adversity while the other means prosperity. One means low wages, the other means high wages. One means doubt and debt, the other means confidence and thrift.

In principle the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government, the other for strength and purpose. One promises, the other reforms. One finds fault, the other finds work. The present tendencies of the two parties are more marked by inherent differences. The trend of Democracy is toward socialism, while the Republican party stands for wise and regulated individualism. Socialism would destroy wealth, Rep-

ublicanism would prevent its abuse. Socialism would give to each an equal right to take, Republicanism to earn. Socialism would offer and would give to each and equal right equality of position, which would soon leave no one anything to possess. Republicanism would give equality to each; it would assure to each his share of the constantly increasing sum of possession.

In line with this tendency the Democratic party today believes in government ownership, while the Republican party believes in government legislation. Ultimately Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation.

"This declaration of the difference between the two parties expressed in such eloquent language eight years ago applies with added force in the present campaign in view of absolute results, from the weak and vacillating policy in foreign affairs and the results of the Underwood tariff," continued Mr. MacMillan.

"If there was not reason for a man to change his mind in 1908 there have been reasons in the past four years. The course pursued by the present administration in handling the foreign policy of this government and the results of the Underwood tariff law during the first ten months of its operation preceding the declaration of war in Europe are good and sufficient reasons. These conditions would have convinced me that the principles of the Republicans have been right while the principles of the Democrats have been wrong, and that the Republican party must be returned to power to restore the integrity and prosperity of the nation.

"Statistics gathered by the labor leaders of this country show that in 1914 there were 4,000,000 people in United States without employment. This means a loss of \$10,000,000,000 a day to labor alone. In the face of these figures, which are irrefutable, it is a mystery to me how the working man can vote for anyone excepting Charles E. Hughes and the principles he represents.

"With Hughes and a Republican Congress in power we have assurance that factories, mills and mines will be open and the laboring man will not be seeking food in a soup house after peace has been restored in Europe. They were idle and being fed at public expense under the Underwood tariff law and will be again unless the Republican party is in power to protect capital and labor when the war ends."

COMMERCIAL CLUB MEETING

At the regular meeting of the Commercial Club held last Wednesday evening, the following applications for membership were accepted: Frank L. Ashlock, Dr. H. S. Amussen and C. H. Wakley, Logan.

Mr. Asa Bullen, a member of the Civic Improvement Committee, in behalf of the A. C. Women's Club asked the Commercial Club to request the City Commission to delay the sale of gravel property south of the Temple until those people interested in the establishment of a public playground could have sufficient time to present their arguments why the property should not be sold but made into a playground. After a thorough discussion of the matter it was decided to leave the matter entirely with the commissioners.

Mr. J. E. Passwater reported the plans of the Entertainment committee relative to club dinners, community Christmas tree, and a reception for the home coming of Troop H., Captain Eugene Santschi is in close touch with the government officials so that just as soon as the order is given for the boys to return the committee will be advised and it will complete its plan for the reception. Mr. E. C. Shepard of the Act and Literature Committee reported that the Utah Agricultural College had consented to build a magazine rack for the club rooms.