

LOGAN REPUBLICAN

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QUENTIN ROOSEVELT

We observe that Lieutenant von Hausen, the German aviator who claims to be the flier who sent Quentin Roosevelt to his death, has been badly injured while he was testing planes preparatory to surrendering them to the Americans in accordance with the terms of the armistice and his injuries may prove fatal.

THE RESPONSIBILITY

A year ago Senator Chamberlain, a Democrat, said in a speech that every bureau of the war department, charged with responsibility for the lives of American soldiers, was governed by inefficiency.

President Wilson disliked this characterization of war department activities by a senator of his own party that he issued a statement berating Chamberlain—a severe rebuke to a man who had prominently and usefully proved his intelligence and his patriotism and who had a comprehension of military problems.

Chamberlain suffered under this rebuke, but he has been able, after the successful termination of fighting, to say in the senate that he was right, that he has been proved right, and that the inefficiency, having taken its toll of life in war is about to impose its consequences upon soldiers in peace, upon wounded, disabled, jobless, unpaid soldiers, and upon soldiers remaining in the service.

What Mr. Chamberlain said a year ago was true. We successfully contributed to the winning of the war in spite of inefficiency. We put in France the necessary troops. We put them there at the necessary time. They furnished the needed strength to win the war.

But their was inefficiency in American bureaus and departments back of this American army, and the army paid. It went to France without the equipment of an army. It was taken out of the courageous body of the American nation and as a brave part of a courageous nation it did its work, but it suffered as it need not have suffered because the government of the American nation had refused to prepare for the work of an army, had refused to make the work of an army without unnecessary sacrifice.

The American army went to war with-

out its own machine guns, without its own big guns, without its own airplanes, without its own ammunition. It got there, but it paid the toll, and any American who views the accomplishment and is satisfied that the results were good, satisfactory and convincing, is a poor friend of the soldier who suffered from mistakes.

The citizen at home did not have to pay. He may be satisfied. The soldier in France did have to pay. He may not be satisfied. The American soldiers paid in heavy casualties, in wounded and maimed, because the American government had not organized itself, in the abundant time given for organization, for the work that had to be done.

It waited until we were caught up in the war before it did anything to make it possible to fight a war. The American nation permitted this. It permitted it because it was influenced by pacifists and illusionists who told it that the way to avoid a war was to be incapable of fighting one.

Under such influences the American eagle became an ostrich, and the nation was satisfied if it exposed its body to dangers and only buried its head so as not to see them.

What of the responsibility of the men who took extraordinary measures to blind and delude the American nation? They did not pay, but the soldiers who went to do the work did pay.

Inefficiency was in the government departments conducting the war because up to the last minute no government agency by one effective act of provision had recognized that there might be a war.

What else could there be in a government which had maintained a policy of indifference up to the very minute that the cyclone broke? Administrators who had been prejudiced against efficiency in preparation also would naturally be prejudiced against efficiency in action, and inefficiency did govern and the American troops paid.

It is a responsibility upon the people who did what they could to bring the situation about, upon the officials who were impervious to sound counsel even when their previous mistakes were made plain, even when pay day did come and realities were upon us.

It is a responsibility upon such a man as Henry Ford. Who devoted much money to publicity to delude the nation into thinking that ammunition makers were trying to hoodwink and rob the taxpayer. Was it Mr. Ford? Who spent his money trying to persuade the American people that war could not reach them if they remained in a condition of military weakness. Was it Mr. Ford?

Who bought pages in American newspapers to tell the people that their journalists and their war profiteers and their millionaires could not bring about the war they wanted to bring about if the American people simply would not prepare themselves? Was it Mr. Ford?

What responsibility must such irrationalists and illusionists, who played upon popular emotions and prejudices, used their money and their influence against public welfare, bear when the story for the American army in France is fully told?

It is one which no man open to a realization and appreciation of facts would willingly face. Are they to continue to have influence in the United States? Is the United States to continue, in dealing with its immediate problems of doing belated justice to the soldier, in dealing with its problems of reconstruction, in dealing with its security in the future, to be treated again to the inefficiency which prevailed as the result of such ideas?

If so, the responsibility must be upon the American people, and their soldiers may look upon them with contempt for their understanding and with a sneer for their sympathy.

Better give the soldiers a hard hearted policy of wisdom than a sap-headed policy of sympathy.—Chicago Tribune.

SLEEP WELL, THOU FAITHFUL

Passing this way but once we pause today and gaze far into the east—for there stands a shrine to our American spirit.

Human frailty will continue frail; greed and generosity, selfishness and charity, idleness and industry, incompetence and competence—all these mark us for ever more in the haunts of men; but they are only the gnomes of human con-

duct that disperse into earthly darkness before the grandeur of American souls arisen to new life and new inspiration out of Flanders fields.

We who sit aside and devise human conduct are bitter jesters. Only those who have crumpled in the withering breath of the blast furnace of death know how weakly we contrive; for we dwell in the ideal of the nation; they dwell in realities that were inexorable. As soldiers they endured the bitterest sacrifices; these we symbolize in pay colors and marching music and the thrills of patriotic ecstasy. No picture or word or printed page can ever crystallize for us the one brief moment that marks the transition from living commonplace to heroic sublimity. We who stay here to read their last will and testament will participate in the legacy, never knowing the agony of crucifixion.

But though we may not know the gall of supreme sacrifice we have learned its purposes; for those who lie in Flanders fields have no less a sepulchre than the whole earth itself and so sleeping sleep soundly; their example lives and moves in each patriot heart which, shuddering at the cost, would not, in the nature of true Americanism, hesitate to pay an equal price with equal disdain.

So they sleep, not uneasy lest we who tarry here betray the cause, but peacefully as one who builds a cherished ambition and beholds it settled upon the shoulders of them that are to carry on. You on your farm and you in your office and you in your shop have now seen the flame that fuses together the purposes of men. You have seen that the nation is not of material and passing profit nor

of advancement and fame, for these things pass; but it is of something in the nature of men with a single purpose, something for which there is no material price and for which men march away to death without question.

The nation lives on. And thus it will live on so long as men do not hesitate in their service. The lesson is of unity. The United States must be first in the minds of men; and let him pause and gravely reflect who proposes an iniquity offensive to the nation. Freedom of utterance is not the convenient robe of exotic and sinister conspirings against pure Americanism. Hospitality is not the open sesame of vengeful malcontents who seek here a fertile field for the seeds of license. The crosses that stand row upon row in Flanders fields are not targets for the mud of violent men drunk on the harsh liquor of savagery.

Fear not for their deeds are not graven on the stones that mark their last rest; written in the sands the epitaph would be as enduring as against the perfect tribute, each for his own dear memory, paid in the minds of men and twined in and about the lives of our people forever. This is their headstone; not the brief symbol of death in a far land but love of America, to see this land glad in the sight of heaven and moving ever onward in the honesty of mankind; cherishing its dead who walked freely to death, an ever prepared to render that same unflinching service in the just cause.

For that we understand these things in the light of your service, sleep well, thou faithful.

ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE REQUIRING THE WEARING OF MASKS WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF LOGAN CITY.

That whereas, the continuous spread of the disease commonly known as "Spanish Influenza" within the corporate limits of Logan City, has been such that the Board of Health has this day made an order requiring all persons within the limit of Logan City, to wear a mask except at their own residence until otherwise ordered from and after Tuesday, January 7, 1919.

Now, therefore, be it ordained by the Board of City Commissioners of Logan City, Utah, as follows:

Sec. 1. That all persons upon the public streets, or in any public place or place of business or other place in Logan City, except at one's own residence, are hereby required until otherwise ordered from and after January 7th, 1919, to wear a gauze mask so as to effectually screen the mouth and nose of the wearer.

Sec. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine in not to exceed \$50.00, or by imprisonment in the city jail not to exceed thirty days.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect on and after January 7, 1919.

Passed by the Board of City Commissioners of Logan City this 6th day of January, 1919.

ROY BULLEN, Mayor

JOHN QUAYLE, Commissioner.

JOHN A. CROCKETT, Commissioner.

Attest: W. H. LARSEN.

HAIR DOES NOT FALL

Do you have a small tuft of hair falling out? Also, does your scalp itch?

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store. You may have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine. Save your hair! Try it!



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It is a truly wonderful new talking machine that so accurately and perfectly reproduces both the human voice and the most delicate shades of tone color as to defy detection from the original voice or instrument.

Lundstrom Furniture and Carpet Company

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