

# COLONEL PLEADS FOR ACTION TO BACK UP WORDS

## War Preferable to Situation in Mexico, He Says in Oyster Bay Speech.

OYSTER BAY, July 8.—(Special)—Colonel Roosevelt Tuesday broke the silence he has maintained since he announced, after the Chicago convention, that he was out of politics. He said war with Mexico was preferable to the present situation in the southern republic. And then he promised, amid the cheers of 5,000 townsmen, that if war comes he will give the unmarried men of Oyster Bay a chance to join his volunteers.

The colonel was literally forced to make a speech. After a long struggle the men in charge of the Oyster Bay Independence day celebration, incidentally the biggest ever held here, had succeeded in getting him to review the parade in the village square.

And then, when the cheering thousands before him insisted on a "Fourth of July message," he simply could not resist.

The keynote of his address was that action, not words count.

Actions Must Back Principles. "You have listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence," Mr. Roosevelt said, "but if the men who wrote and signed that document and after having promulgated it had gone home and let it execute itself, we should not be here today."

"The Declaration of Independence was not worth the paper it was written on except so far as it was made good by the sword of Washington and the swords of the men who fought with him through the six years of the war. Lincoln's great speech at Gettysburg and his two inaugural addresses would have been remembered only as matters for scorn and derision if the hundreds of thousands, the men of the north, had not sprung forward to prove the truth by their endeavor, and so it is with us here today.

"If you only come to Fourth of July celebrations to applaud the fine sentiments and say how glad you are that in the past the people did not put safety first ahead of the nation's honor

and interests, you might just as well go on home.

Urges Universal Training. "Some time or other I shall speak to my own people in this town and say to them with all my heart how I believe in universal training in times of peace and universal service in time of war. I want to see every young man trained, in the first place, to help him in all his relations in peaceful pursuits, training him so that when you tell him to do something he does not turn around and say 'Why?' Such training will teach habits of obedience and self reliance and the doing of one's duty.

"I believe in the democratic training where the multi-millionaire and the son of the bricklayer will be in the same dog tent, and then have the best one of the bunch, whether the multi-millionaire or the bricklayer's son, made the officer.

Bars Married Soldiers. "Mr. Couderc said that it is possible we may be enveloped in something in Mexico. I say enveloped in something, for if what has happened in the last three years in Mexico is peace I should prefer war as more peaceful. If there is war I shall go, and if there are any unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 30 of Oyster Bay who are prepared to do their duty, they shall go, too. I won't take any married man with a family dependent on him.

"It really is an outrage that such a thing should be permitted under this system, illustrated by the government in sending the national guard to the Mexican border—a man whose wife and children are dependent on him is obligated to go down and leave his family behind. The system is radically wrong.

"You have known me for a great many years. I have never said anything in my life that I did not try to make good, and if we have any trouble such as Mr. Couderc has spoken of, I will give the young men of Oyster Bay and Nassau county a chance to make good, and I won't ask them to do anything that I and my sons won't do."

# INCREASE IN BEEF OUTPUT IS EXPECTED

## In the Far West but the Cost of Production Will Increase, Say Experts.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—That hereafter there should be a slow increase in the output of beef and mutton in the range states of the West, but that this increase is likely to be accompanied by an increase in the cost of production, are the chief conclusions of a report on "Live Stock Production in the Eleven Far Western Range States" which the department of agriculture has just published. This report is one of the five sections of the exhaustive report on the meat situation in the United States, in the preparation of which the department specialists have been engaged for some time. It discusses the reasons for the long decline in meat production in the West and explains why there is reason to believe that this is now a thing of the past. In addition it includes detailed studies of the present cost of producing steers and lambs.

Numbers Decline. Between 1910 and 1914, the year in which the investigations on which the report is based were made, the numbers of live stock in the eleven states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming declined about thirteen per cent. For this decline the report holds the settlement of public lands and the consequent reduction of the range primarily responsible. A number of other causes have contributed to the downward movement, but it is pointed out these have been more than offset by high prices and therefore more profitable range animals, and the general agricultural development which have favored production by leading to a more widespread adoption of the practice of winter feeding and winter pasturing on alfalfa and cultivated crops.

The prediction that this decrease hereafter will give way to an increase is based upon the belief that the amount of live stock on farms and homesteads will be greater in the future, that the stock ranges in the national forests will continue to improve, that the carrying capacity of the stock ranges on the public domain may be increased by legal regulation, and finally that high prices of range animals and better methods will result in a more efficient utilization of the available forage, or, in other words, a greater production per unit of forage.

In 1914 it was estimated that no more than thirty per cent of the new settlers had more live stock than was necessary to supply them with work and milk animals. The situation in this respect, however, was changing even then, and the movement for the production of more live stock may be expected to continue because both market and agricultural conditions make this indispensable to really successful farming. The change will be gradual, it is said, and only a few head of stock will be added to a farm, but ultimately and in the aggregate the increase will be greater than that which is likely to be accomplished in any other way. The problem for the states and the national government, it is said, is to aid in the change by working out a system which will make such agriculture profitable.

Can be Enlarged. In addition to this increase in the numbers of farm stock, there is little doubt that the carrying capacity of the existing ranges can be greatly enlarged. This has been demonstrated

assay, therefore, that the service of communications, the financial affairs, social legislation and our relations with foreign countries should be settled betimes in like fashion. Free Trade Not Dead. Free trade allegiance in Britain is by no means dead, although the war has dealt it a body blow. The Manchester Guardian, the Westminster Gazette, and the Economist, all influential journals, remain loyal. The Spectator, once the citadel of extreme free trade, has undergone some revision of details of its creed. The editor, Mr. St. Loe Strachey, now concedes—with most free traders of this transition period—that a nation must preserve those industries necessary to its existence in time of war, even if measures of artificial respiration are necessary to sustain their breath during normal times. There is much discussion of "key" industries, a term which has become a sort of watchword in the new economic debate.

The Economist, discussing the agitation for transferring the hostilities of the battlefield to the factories, presents the figures to prove that Germany has been Britain's best customer in Europe for some years past. The Westminster Gazette follows the same line saying: "We do not realize that the two processes are identical; we think of Germany trying in vain to send its goods here and being refused, and of Great Britain proudly refusing to send its goods to Germany, though begged to do so. We cannot prevent German goods from coming to this country without also preventing British goods from going to Germany and we cannot inflict a blow on the German trader, who trades with us, without also inflicting a blow on the English trader who trades with Germany."

Omens of Good Cheer. The Westminster Gazette indicates omens of good cheer for Americans in a prospect which might at first appear a dark one. "In the meantime a few 'neutrals,' such as the United States," it says, "which were powerful enough to remain independent, would have the advantage of trading with both camps, and might easily run ahead of the nations in either of the camps."

Altogether the construction of a European commercial bond appears to give its engineers difficulties besides the application of the old American reciprocity policy of James G. Blaine was mere child's play organization and a number of events

in the national forests where improved methods and regulation have increased the capacity of many ranges from fifteen to thirty per cent. This process should continue for at least ten years more and should result in building up the carrying capacity of the national forests as a whole by perhaps fifteen per cent.

If similar control could be exercised over the public domain outside of the forests, it is estimated that the capacity of these ranges could be increased about thirty per cent. About half of this would result from the improvement in the range itself after overstocking and premature grazing were prevented and natural reseeding facilitated. The remainder would follow water development, the construction of fences and the introduction of methods of handling stock which are out of the question as long as the improvement of conditions on the range merely provides an incentive for new men to crowd in and undo by overstocking whatever good has been accomplished. The carrying capacity of these ranges has greatly diminished in the past and under the present system there is no reason for supposing that it will increase in the future.

Other factors, though of less importance, that should tend to increase the future production of live stock are greater economy in the use of forage both on the range and on the farm, the use of more and higher grade bulls and better management of the breeding animals through the year. The last two, it is said, offer the possibility of increasing the calf crop five or ten per cent and the average weight of a two-year-old steer perhaps thirty pounds.

Where winter feeding is practiced it is believed that a yearling steer will cost approximately \$50 and a "long" two-year-old \$45. In the range sections of the southwest, on the other hand, the costs may be estimated at from \$15 to \$19 for a yearling and from \$20 to \$25 for a two-year-old. With sheep there is a similar variation. In California the cost of producing a lamb is placed at \$1.55, in the southwest at \$1.71 and in the northwest at \$1.82. In considering these figures it must be remembered that they all may be materially altered by increasing or diminishing the percentages of births in the herds and flocks. Better methods, it is pointed out, will almost certainly increase the calf and lamb crops and in this way reduce the cost of production per head.

Profits Greater. In estimating these costs the investigators charged against the stock the market value, in the vicinity, of all the feed consumed. In this way the necessity of considering the money invested in land and equipment was eliminated, but on the other hand, allowing the stock owner a profit on the feed increases somewhat the estimated cost of producing animals. As the owner might not get his profit on the feed if he did not raise stock to utilize it, the actual profits in stock raising are probably somewhat greater than the difference between the market price of the animals and the report's estimates of the cost of production.

PARIS, July 8.—Two more deaths have brought the number of vacant seats in the chamber of deputies to thirty-four, including two seats declared vacant for election irregularities. The chamber is now composed of 566 instead of 600 deputies.

There are thirty-two seats vacant in the senate through the death of members since the elections of 1914. Since no elections will be held during the war, one department, the Hautes Alpes, whose two senators have died, will be unrepresented in the senate until after peace has been declared. Of the thirty-two deputies who have died, seven were killed on the battlefield, while one senator, the aviator Emile Reynaud, died in service.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Anton Skrivan, of University City, a baker, admitted, says the World, he had cut a deep gash between the first and second fingers on the right hand of his son, John, twelve years old, to prevent him from playing marbles.

The father was arrested by Chief of Police John Willmann, of University City, and on information charging feloniously wounding was issued by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney F. W. Brooks, of Clayton.

He was returned to University City and a warrant issued against him. The cut was three-quarters of an inch long. The boy tied up his hand and went to the Barter school, where he is a pupil. The boy neglected to wash the dishes so as to play, the father said.

Argentina in 1915 exported 227,821 gallons of wine.

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# PLAYING "HOBO" FATAL TO GIRL

## Falls Beneath Wheels of Freight Train and Receives Fatal Injuries.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 8.—The desire of Elizabeth C. Huber, 23, of Owensmouth, to see how it would seem to wear a man's clothes, to ride on the brake-beams of a freight train, hobo style, and view the world from the standpoint of a wanderer, cost her her life.

While riding under a freight car in real hobo fashion Miss Huber fell as the train was going through Cajon Pass, and a few hours later died of the injuries received, which included the crushing of both legs below the knee.

A brother, B. C. Huber of Owensmouth, arrived at the San Bernardino hospital just after his sister passed away.

Miss Huber wore khaki trousers and a blue flannel shirt, open at the throat, over a bathing suit, in an effort to conceal the unmistakable signs of her sex. Her hair was coiled tightly underneath a miner's slouch hat. Letters on her person showed she was a college graduate and not without funds. She carried a considerable sum with her and had evidence of \$200 on deposit in a San Diego bank. Her brother took charge of the body.

"It simply was a girlish fancy, a desire to go adventuring, that led her to her death," he said. "I'm afraid it will kill her mother."

# DEATH

## Plays Havoc with the Chamber of Deputies in the City of Paris, France.

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# BELGIAN REFUGEES LEAVING HOLLAND

## Many Return Home While Others Go to England, France and America.

THE HAGUE, July 8.—From a million after the fall of Antwerp, the number of Belgians refugees in Holland has declined to about 65,000 today, according to official information given to the Associated Press. The rest of the terror-stricken frontier which poured over the Dutch border have returned to their homes in Belgium, or gone to England or France and, to some small extent, to America.

Refugee Camps. Numerous Belgians are still arriving from over the border, driven out by the hard conditions of existence there, but this accession is apparently counterbalanced by the outflow from Holland in various directions. Of the 65,000 still enjoying Dutch hospitality, 15,000 are now accommodated in the four refugee camps at Ede, Nunspeet, Gouda and Uden, while the remainder are scattered among private families.

Apart from several million dollars provided by voluntary donations, the country's hospitality had up to the end of the last year cost the Dutch government some \$5,000,000, while a sum of \$2,000,000 has been voted for the current year that will, unless peace arrives meantime, have to be raised to probably \$3,000,000. The government was generously declined. Belgian government's offer of relief. Any needy Belgians are free to enter

the refugee villages, or if private families care to keep them, and there is no objection on the part of local authorities, the burgomaster is empowered to allow fourteen American cents a day per adult toward their maintenance and eight cents per child, while the silent sufferers belonging to the better classes, so-called "pauvres honteux," of whom there are something under 2,000 receive twenty-eight cents a day per person through a special committee.

Excellent arrangements have been made in the matter of education. Under the direction of a Dutch-Belgian commission, as many as forty-eight primary schools have been established, with 4,500 scholars, in which instruction is given by certificated Belgian teachers. Secondary schools have also been set up at The Hague, Amsterdam, and Middelburg, while an "atheneum" established at Flushing numbers 125 pupils. There are in addition technical schools destined for interned Belgian soldiers and refugees. Grants are made to these various institutions by the Dutch and Belgian governments.

The entire work of relief promises to be a lasting honor to Holland and its traditional hospitality.

The telephone system of Japan represents an investment of \$26,000,000. Rubber flowers have been invented to be worn on women's bathing suits.

More than \$7,000,000 is spent every year in the United States for golf balls.

# WAR AFTER THE WAR IN TRADE OF NATIONS TO AFFECT NEUTRALS

## But a "Blood Feud" of Trade May Suffer Brief and Unmourned Career.

LONDON, July 8.—The newest and most remarkable development in European politics is the policy seriously proposed by extremists in both camps that the two groups of warring powers be consolidated into permanent and hostile commercial alliances. The realization of such visions must vitally affect the interests of all neutral trading nations, and of none more than the United States.

So many complications in the pathway of this "war after the war" are discovered by business men and economic writers that the dream of a lasting blood feud of trade may suffer a brief and unmourned career. But statesmen in both European groups are discussing how each may use treaties and tariffs, after the yet-distant peace conference, to get the upper hand in commerce, when the soldiers have beaten their swords into plowshares and yardsticks.

Exports duties, import duties, preferential tariffs, and "most favored nation" clauses, are being woven into new combinations on paper, and these torn to pieces and arranged in newer patterns as the probable defects of each scheme become exposed. Incidentally the British system of free trade, because of which, or in spite of which, as the case may be—Great Britain has become the richest of European nations and able to finance more than its share of the great war, is being handled irreverently even in the house of its strongest friends. That agitation, also, contains possibilities which must be interesting to neutral states.

Protectionists Enthusiastic. Great enthusiasm is displayed by British protectionists over the results of the economic conference of the Entente powers—held in Paris. The conference was projected first, according to general understanding, for the purpose of devising plans to strengthen the blockade against the Central powers. Afterward its program was expanded to include a practical reply to the German movement for a Zollverein of middle Europe. The platform issued to the public laid down the principles of a program for a commercial alliance of the Allies, for the period of reconstruction, following the war, and also for a permanent preferential trade scheme.

This campaign for what the "Westminster Gazette" terms a "mutual boycott" by the two families of European nations first came before the public when the German minister of finance, with certain colleagues, visited the Austrian capital according to reports, to broach the subject of a commercial union. The conception of the "Mittel-Europa" fund was launched in a book of that title by Professor Naumann, which has attained remarkably wide circulation throughout Germany and also Austria. It proposes a Zollverein of all the states of the central group, gathered into a self-sustaining commercial empire, stretching from the North sea to the Persian gulf. The Professor demonstrates that such a combination might be nearly self-supporting in the matter of the supply of food stuffs and raw materials for manufacturing, and be enriched by the trade among its own members in these combinations, as well as in manufactures.

Important Combinations. The importance of these combinations to distant neutral nations like the United States is a topic of argument. Their creation would depend upon free trade or preferential tariffs between their members. That nevertheless, a "blood feud" of trade, if it were to be organized, would be a

ored nation clause in existing treaties. For the small neutral nations of Europe the difficulty of remaining outside one or the other of the great groups would be created. The Scandinavian countries, Holland, Spain and Switzerland, would be under the pressure of varying geographical forces, and perhaps of such trading regulations as are being exercised by the belligerent powers to prevent the smaller nations from helping enemies.

Statesmanship and diplomacy could hardly be confronted with more complications than these proposed trade unions present. From the standpoint of geography the middle Europe combination appears more logical and workable than one consisting of Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan and the British colonies and the dependencies of Australia, Canada and India. Besides the geographical handicaps, which for the Entente nations would mean divorcing much of their commerce from the neutral channels, there is the problem of reconciling their divergent fiscal systems: Great Britain is a free trade country; most of its allies are strongly protectionist, while the British self-governing dominions of Canada and Australia exercise the right of maintaining protective tariffs against the mother country. Free trade among all its members seems a necessary condition of a commercial partnership in which the principal partner enters the firm on the basis of the open door. On the other hand the open door of free trade necessarily must be closed against the members of the opposition house.

Possible Embarrassment. The status of monetary exchange after the war presents another possible embarrassment. The well-known writer, Dr. Dillon, offers an interesting prediction. "The financial plight of Germany and Austria," he says, "will be such that the international exchange in Berlin or Vienna will approach more nearly to that of Petrograd than to that of London. One of the direct consequences of this inequality between ourselves and our allies will be that Russia's commercial custom will be irresistibly drawn to Germany and Austria, and away from Great Britain. For Russia's industrial and commercial requirements could then be much more cheaply supplied by the first two named countries, because the purchasing power of the Russian rouble will be greater in the Central empires than in Britain and France. Machinery, for instance, which would cost 10,000 pounds in Manchester, would be obtainable in Stuttgart or Chemnitz for about (8,500 pounds) worth of roubles."

American merchants having ambitions for Russian business after the war may find Dr. Dillon's prophecy useful.

Chief Contentions. The chief point of contention that has arisen in the discussion of the middle Europe bond has been the sensitiveness of Austria-Hungary and particularly of its sister empire, The vice-president of the Austrian Reichsrath, Herr Sylvester, has presented the other side of the picture. He said:

"Experience has brought home to us the fact that military and economic problems are so intimately related to each other that they can be solved only together. And, as on the military front there can be but one guiding idea for defense and attack, if success is to be achieved, and as tactics, organization and munitions for the campaign have to be prepared in peace times, it behooves the two empires to be similarly organizing in the economic domain during the progress of the war. It is absolutely necessary that we should have a similar organization and a number of events