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U. S. WILL NO LONGER RECOGNIZE BLOCKADE

American Note Characterizes the Attempt to Cut off Supplies of Enemy as "Ineffective, Illegal and Indefensible"

Washington, Nov. 8.—Publication today of the American note to Great Britain denouncing as "ineffective, illegal and indefensible," the attempted blockade against Germany and Austria, gives notice to citizens of the United States whose legitimate foreign trade is interfered with by the allies that they should seek redress directly through channels of their own government rather than through prize courts.

This latest note delivered by Ambassador Page to the British foreign office is an exhaustive document dealing with England's interference with American trade since the outbreak of the war. In effect it is a communication also to France which has followed her ally in the treatment of overseas commerce, as a copy was presented to the French embassy here.

Thirty-five points are treated in the note, and in conclusion Secretary Lansing declares that the United States "cannot with complaisance suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain require or justify oppressive and illegal practices."

The relations between the United States and Great Britain, he says, must be governed not by expediency, but by established rules of international conduct; it is of the highest importance to neutrals not only of the present day but of the future that the principles of international rights be maintained unimpaired and the United States unhesitatingly assumes the task of championing the rights of neutrals.

Heretofore Americans, whose cargoes destined to neutral countries have been seized on the high seas and delayed or confiscated, have been advised to exhaust legal remedies abroad before asking the United States government to seek reparation. Now, the note says, the government, "feels that it cannot reasonably be expected to advise its citizens to seek redress before tribunals which are in its opinion unauthorized by the unrestricted application of international law to grant reparation, nor to refrain from presenting their claims directly to the British government through diplomatic channels."

Since the United States does not recognize the existence of a legal blockade Americans may look to their government for protection in the shipment of noncontraband cargoes not only to neutral countries contiguous to belligerents, but directly to or from the enemies of the allies.

Trust Companies Will Escape

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—Administration officials are alarmed at the possibility of a further loss in revenue.

Some months ago certain trust companies brought suits to recover amounts paid by them under the "war tax" law. Their example was followed by others, until at the present time practically every dollar paid by the trust companies under the "war tax" law is involved in litigation.

The first of these cases is set for trial before December 1. It is apparent that the administration is by no means confident of the integrity of the law congress enacted, for additional counsel has been employed to aid government attorneys in defending the suits. It is said that unusually large retainers have been paid on both sides for legal advice.

The litigation is particularly vexatious to the government because congress laid the foundations for it by a stupid blunder. The tax involved is levied under section 3 of the "war tax" law referring to banks and bankers. At the time it was passed federal courts had already declared that a statute identical in terms, so far as trust companies were concerned, with the present law, was insufficient to

make trust companies liable for the tax imposed.

It is said that if congress had exercised ordinary caution and drafted the "war tax" law so that it should not conflict with a precedent already established by federal courts, the litigation could have been avoided. By carelessly neglecting this elementary principle, congress virtually gave the trust companies a mortgage on all the revenue they have paid, which they may foreclose by judicial procedure.

A decision adverse to the government would be unusually embarrassing at this time. In the first place, it would mean a further shrinkage in revenues directly due to democratic carelessness. The treasury deficit long ago assumed ugly proportions, and additional leakages would be damaging, both financially and politically.

Furthermore, it is proposed to immediately reenact the "war tax" law, which automatically expires December 31, 1915. This places the administration on the two horns of a dilemma. If the paragraph by which the trust companies are taxed is amended, it is a confession of error. But if it is reenacted without amendment, and the courts later decide against the validity of the law, a large sum in revenues will be lost.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." The administration has proposed a program of legislation for national defense that calls for the highest degree of accuracy and efficiency in law making and a fiscal policy that will finance it. The middle over the trust company tax is an apt illustration of complete democratic failures on both counts.

"Fear Men"

Bradstreet's is authority for the statement that only three per cent of men who go into business for themselves are successful. It is safe to assume that the proportion of successes in other fields, art, music, authorship, politics, social work, etc., is as small. The failures are made so through fear. Fear of consequences, fear of the future, fear that we cannot finish successfully what we begin, fear of our opponent, unnecessary, illogical fear stands between us and success, and with an apparently impassable arm bars our progress. Those whom fear rules we call "fear men," because they are not really men at all, but men requiring a classification—an apology. There has hardly been a time in American history when men were called on more to overcome their fear than at the present time. Moral strength is needed in politics more than ever before, and moral strength is as far superior to physical strength as the spiritual is above the natural. It is told of Wellington that, before the battle of Waterloo, his knees shook so that he laughed and called attention to them, saying: "If they knew where I was going to carry them they would shake much worse." That was moral courage overcoming physical fear, and this is the courage that men must have now if America is to go onward and upward. We must have moral courage to overcome the selfish persuasion of the politician, who seeks his own advancement regardless of the public good. Courage is needed to overcome the fear that organizations and societies and leagues cause by their tactics of force and threats in their efforts to enforce morality by law. Moral courage is necessary to make men follow the dictates of their own conscience, regardless of the arguments of politicians, ministers, leagues or individuals. The time has come for American men to throw off the fetters of fear—to come out boldly for what they believe, to refuse to follow the selfish, money grabbing politicians or organization and to stand strong for progress, liberty, decency and social liberty.

No Time for Foolin'

A man ran from the city clerk's office in Chicago last week with a woman in close pursuit calling "Stop thief." The police took them before court when the woman admitted that they had just gone after a marriage license and he lost his nerve. She knew it was then or never so took that means of stopping him. The court married them.

Safety of the Nation

In a stirring address to a private party of newspaper men, J. Stuart Blackton, author and producer of the great preparedness film, "The Battle Cry for Peace," said that the final salvation of the country would be up to the country newspaper. "If the rural newspaper—the country weekly and the small town daily—get behind the preparedness movement and demand action by congress," Blackton said, "then we will see an appropriation during this session that will be a good starter. Of course to get anywhere we will need a series of appropriations—a program for navy and army which, spread over a period of years, will give us eventually what protection we need. But if the small town newspaper refuses to call for preparedness and prefer 'pork' instead, the movement will fail. The protection of America is in the hands of the country editor."

Mr. Blackton's speech for preparedness followed the viewing by newspaper men of the film, "The Battle Cry for Peace," in which the author shows how helpless the United States would be in case of attack by a foreign foe. New York streets are bombarded, homes are attacked, women and children terrified and fathers taken out, lined up against a wall and shot. The handful of American soldiers are a joke to the invaders and enemy ships stand off our shores, out of range of our guns, and batter to pieces our coast defenses. "These possibilities are not without the basis of fact," said Mr. Blackton, in his address. Instead of being a sleeping giant, we are a helpless babe. The dream of universal peace has been shattered by the European nations, and will again be shattered. We have learned that nations will break solemn treaties when they think it is to their advantage to do so. The world is but little different from what it was a thousand years ago. But we, in the democracy of the United States, are full partners. The responsibility of government and the salvation of the nation is on every citizen. Every citizen should be able to transfer himself into a soldier for the defense of his country. This is not imperialistic; it is the very essence of a democracy that would live.

A Banner of Promise

In the past year we have several times spoken of the trend of public opinion and sentiment toward the republican party. Our judgment in this matter has been questioned by some who were unable to discern the signs of the times, being blinded by dust of their own raising; but no unusual perspicacity has been necessary to see and to interpret these signs when the eyes have been clear. The elections of Tuesday were another emphatic confirmation of the correctness of that vision. The country is not satisfied with democratic policies nor with democratic administration. It has found that their feasts of anticipation become crusts in realization. It has found that iridescent theories, like everything else that is iridescent, have little substance. It wants to get back to principles that are founded upon wisdom and justice, to policies that are founded upon practical and successful experience, and it is showing its discontent and its intentions at every opportunity that comes for the expression of its opinions.

In that expression there was significant unanimity on Tuesday. Without a single exception the republican party made large and, in most cases, decisive gains. It was even so below Mason and Dixon's line, North and South, in city and in country, the trend was the same, all toward the full and complete restoration of the republican party to power. The people are not to be fooled by the effort to magnify diplomatic questions into political issues. Our foreign relations are matters of great public interest, and the satisfactory solution of serious problems merits praise, while unwise courses justify condemnation. But the conduct of diplomatic negotiations seldom influences votes. It is upon its domestic policies and particularly its economical policies, that an American administration must stand or fall. Every election since 1912 has shown a growing antagonism to the present administration, the direct result of its economical errors. The verdict of last Tuesday hung a banner of promise over the portals of the coming year.—Globe-Democrat.

Lincoln—Sixty Years After

In 1856 Abraham Lincoln, in a speech delivered at Chicago, said: "All of us who did not vote for Mr. Buchanan, taken together, are a majority of 400,000. But in the late contest we were divided between Fremont and Fillmore. Can we not come together for the future? Let every one who really believes and is resolved that free society is not and shall not be a failure, and who can conscientiously declare that in the last contest he has done only what he thought best—let every such one have charity to believe that every other one can say as much. Thus let by-gones be by-gones; let past differences as nothing be; and with steady eye on the real issue let us inaugurate the good old 'central idea' of the republic. We can do it."

In 1916, sixty years after these words were spoken, they should come to the men of Lincoln's political faith and of Lincoln's party as both an admonition and an appeal.

All of us who did not vote for Mr. Wilson are a majority of nearly two and a half millions. Those of us who voted as republicans and progressives are a majority of nearly a million and a half. If we alone will take Lincoln's counsel we shall "inaugurate the good old central idea of the republic."

Let us do as Lincoln would have us do.

"Look For Your Money Where You Lost It"

Such was the counsel of a wise father to his son. The boy had failed in some project he had undertaken. Just what it was, we do not know. He might have lost a crop of wheat because of a hail storm and was afraid to try wheat again. It may be that he lost a drove of hogs with cholera and declared that he would not again raise hogs. Possibly it was new to him and he was not onto the "how" of doing it. Sometimes a person learns more when he fails than when he succeeds. It is the schooling of experience that counts.

A man may fail to make money on a farm. He may find it harder work than he had thought for. That is no indication that he should quit. He is only preparing to begin. Of all lines of business, farming is certainly the most flexible in this respect. Every man has within his own power the possibility of increasing or decreasing the profits, of making his work heavy or light according to his managing ability.

The use of proper farm records will show up the why and the whereof of a lot of the leaks. Plugging up the leaks is one good way of increasing profits. Put down what you do and where you did it, what you spent and where you spent it, what you received and from where it came. Then at the end of the year look over your record and see how much you did and what you got for doing it. Quit guessing. A guess is dangerous if you rely upon it for dollars and cents.

Some methods of keeping records are easier than others. Get a simple and complete method and you will enjoy keeping a good record.—O. S. Rayner, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Good Money in Horses

A drive to C. F. Hiley's ranch southwest of town will convince you that alfalfa, sugar beets and dairy cows are not the only good things this country can produce. Mr. Hiley believes in good draft horses, and puts his faith into practice by raising some of the best thoroughbred Percheron horses that can be found in the state. He has imported black mares that are the equal of the best, and some gray mares that are simply fine, one of which he values at \$1,000.

In a large alfalfa field that the

horses keep mowed, without the expense of worry of doing it with a machine, Mr. Hiley has some spring colts weighing 500 pounds, two-year old fillies that will weigh 1,500 pounds and worth \$400. High grade horses that will make good anywhere, in the show stable or on the farm. He believes that this is the greatest country in the world for the developing of good horses, and he is proving it.

Mr. Hiley says that to raise good horses and market them at the present price is equal to selling hogs at twenty-five cents per pound and not near the worry and expense. You will enjoy a visit to this ranch and will be made welcome. Drive out some day and see for yourself what can be done in this business.—Wiley Journal.

Long Distance Diagnosis

More than half of the specimens sent to the veterinary laboratories of the Colorado Agricultural College for the diagnosis of disease are absolutely worthless. Three such specimens arrived by the last mail. One is a bottle of milk, and with it a request that it be examined to determine if the cow had tuberculosis. Another consists of a small vial of putrid blood, taken from an animal twelve hours after death. It was presumed that this animal died from anthrax. The third specimen is described as follows: "We are sending by parcel post a sample of the tallow and membrane from inside of flank of a beef cow slaughtered here yesterday and would like to have you tell us if the beef is fit for use."

In the first instance, answer will go back to the effect that the only feasible way to determine the presence of tuberculosis in the cow is to give the tuberculin test. We can do nothing with the sour milk in this instance. In the case of suspected anthrax the blood should have been taken either before or immediately after the animal died. A thin smear of the fresh blood on a glass slide dried and sent by mail is often sufficient to reveal the presence of anthrax germs. In the last instance, a pound or more of tallow and lean meat from inside of flank was sent by parcel post and was putrid upon arriving at the laboratory. Of course we were warranted in assuring him that the sample at least was not fit for food. A small piece of the meat should have been sent in a bottle after being covered with a ten per cent solution of formalin. The laboratories are unable to give the assistance in diagnosis that could be given if more care were exercised in sending specimens, and I might add, if a better history of each case were sent with the specimen.—Geo. H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Odd Bits of News

Minneapolis, Minn.—White Earth, near here, claims the champion mother of this state and perhaps of the entire country. Although Mrs. Myrtle La Chappelle is only nineteen years of age, she has been the mother of nine children. Her husband is 22 years old.

Atlanta, Ga.—When William Burden, 76 years old, advertised for a wife, the ad was answered by Miss Lula Douglas Thomson, 26 years old. It is reported that the groom settles \$300,000 on the bride before the wedding ceremony. Burden has adult grandchildren.

Portland, Ore.—Is Doc Osler in the audience? Jeremiah Paulsell, 99 years old, has just applied for a license to hunt big game. "I don't take water from any young fellow," says Uncle Jere.

Cincinnati, O.—Archbishop Moeller of the Roman Catholic church, in a statement to the Ohio Temperance society, says he is opposed to prohibition of the liquor traffic and believes that a well-regulated saloon is not undesirable.

El Paso, Tex.—When Stanley Cobb applied for a license to marry Margaret Corn, the marriage license clerk refused to issue the license thinking it was a joke. When convinced, however, he shelled out. Pop Corn was said to have opposed the marriage, but when appealed to said "shucks" and headed the list for the husking.