# The West Virginian

"THE PAPER THAT GOES HOME."

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MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1918.


*By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.*
*Then join in hands, brave Americans all.*

## BROADENING THE BOYS.

LETTERS from the boys at the front are becoming much more interesting than they were some time ago. Two things probably contribute to the change—familiarity with the censorship rules has taught them that they can write many things about their life over there without infringing upon the regulations, and with the period of intensive training over they have more time to set down their impressions.

Some of the letters that have been printed recently show that the young men who went across are visibly broadening under the influence of the experience they have gained. They write less about the little railway cars and the "strange foreign ways" that they come in contact with. They still think their country is the best on earth, but they are beginning to sense the bigness of the effort France and Great Britain have put forth in their struggle with the Central powers and to realize that although things are not done as we would do them the result is not any less valuable.

This added knowledge is going to mean much for America after the war is over. Personal contact with foreign countries in a few months is going to do for millions of young Americans what years of education could not have done. For one thing it is going to make easier the serious effort of this nation in international trade which will be essential at the end of the war if we are to avoid a demoralizing let down in all kinds of business and have one of the largest merchant fleets in the world rot in our harbors.

This war-produced knowledge of other peoples and their customs is not to be confined to France and England. In his talk with the newspaper men Saturday General March called attention to the fact that in addition to France we also have troops in or on their way to Italy, Siberia and Russia proper. If the Russian affair develops as it is hoped that it will a large number of Americans may be in various parts of that vast country before the war ends.

## THE BOND OF LIBERTY.

THE tie that binds the allies is exactly the same as that which huddles together the Central powers. Self-preservation. But what united each array of nations was decidedly something else.

On the side of the Huns, a dominant few aimed to gulp down all the remaining power on this terraqueous sphere, which we'd daily tread in dread if they did.

However, the morsel not only has proved unpleasant to the Prussian palate but it's stuck in kultur's gluttonous throat and is slowly choking the monster to death.

The bond that grappled together the allies and in which they've since grappled together with the Menace—was the Liberty Bond.

The Liberty Bond of our allegiance across the seas will do it—but not without the Liberty Bond at home.

The Fourth Liberty Bond issue will soon be launched. Every Liberty Bond bought increases its holder's share in that corporation called the United States government, to the full face value of the bond.

Every Liberty Bond at 4¼ per cent strengthens the Liberty Bond which united us with England, France, Belgium and Italy.

Be prepared to save money in a Liberty Bond of the fourth issue.

Every bond bought will decrease the power of the Prussian despots and increase the size of the morsel that's choking the monster of kultur—the morsel which represents power not the Huns' power that belongs to the free, power that will grow and unite all, through the Liberty Bond of nations with the help of the Liberty Bond of dollars that you buy!

## BOIL THE WATER.

FAIRMONT health authorities are again warning the public that the city water is unsafe. This time it is to be hoped the warning will have the effect it is intended to produce. There is not the slightest doubt that much sickness could have been avoided, much money and several lives saved if the injunction to boil the water had been followed when it was last issued.

Instead of taking that simple precaution many people resorted to springs for their supply of water for drinking and cooking purposes. Subsequent developments and investigations proved that all but a few of the springs and wells in and near the city are much more dangerous than the city supply.

In additon to boiling water everybody should take the inoculation against typhoid. Every one over two years of age can take this with absolute safety. There is an impression in the minds of some that this treatment which for a year at least is an almost infallible preventative against typhoid is an unpleasant experience, but that is not true.

Now and then some slight illness follows one of the treatment does not leave any unpleasant effects at any this to a minimum, and in the vast majority of cases the teratment does not leave any unpleasant effects at any stage.

In Japan the economic situation is rotten, but before jumping to the conclusion that the so called rice riots which have broken out there are the forerunners of a social revolution it will be well to remember that the year before America entered the war there were food riots in New York city and in other parts of this country. The outstanding feature of these outbreaks was the destruction of property, especially food. We now know that this trouble was fomented by German agents. Japan probably is going through a similar experience on the eve of her active participation in the war through the expedition in Siberia.

According to dispatches sent from the Somme front yesterday prisoners taken now say that although Germany cannot hope to win the war, the Allies cannot defeat such a well organized country, and that there will have to be a peace by negotiation. They broke a Foreign secretary who said as much to the Reichstag the other day, but all the while for the past six months the big men of Germany have known that this is the last trick up the Teutonic sleeve. But they are just as much mistaken now as they were four years ago when they imagined that they could win the war in six weeks. The Allies can defeat Germany and there will be no compromise. As a matter of fact the next thing the Germans must prepare themselves for is a peace with punishment.

Spain too is beginning to turn on the German government, in spite of the fact that there is a great deal of sympathy for the German cause among the higher classes of that country. The government is strongly pro-German, but it has gone along as far as it dares, and now it has notified Berlin that for every Spanish ship sunk by a U-boat a German interned ship will be seized. From the very beginning every time a German underseas boat fired a shot it tore a great gap in the future of German commerce, which but four years ago wag making a strong bid to become the greatest in the world.

The first transport carrying United States soldiers from the Philippines to Siberia arrived at Vladivostok yesterday. That marks the beginning of a movement which the world will watch with intense interest during the next few months. It is not at all probable that it will happen that way, but if the people of this country could have their way the American troops going in at this Manchurian port created to foster the ambitions of Romanoff Russia will come out by the way of Petrograd and Berlin, leaving a trail of simon pure democracy in its wake.

## SHORT AND SNAPPY

Dispatches say that the "Huns are preparing for another blow." They had better. It is coming.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

All other contingents having taken a bite at the enemy flank, it is time for the Portuguese to rake in a few villages.—Martinsburg World.

Evidence of the demoralization of the Hun forces are multiplying. The General Staff has been so disconcerted by the sudden Allied advance that it has forgotten to order the customary borbardment of the cathedral of Rheims.—Morgantown New Dominion.

Five hundred barbers in New York have gone on a strike for higher wages. Well, their customers will have to adopt the "safety first" plan.—Wheeling Register.

The Council of National Defense says 3,378,998 women will "help in the war." Mistake somewhere. Last census showed female population of 46,639,989—and they're all helping.—Morgantown Post.

German scientists have not yet found a very satisfactory substitute for victory.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Ludendorf said, in explaining the recent defeat of the crown prince's army, along the Marne, that "the enemy eluded us." It is now up to him to explain to his people that the enemy in Picardy, frightened and in utter confusion, ran away from the German armies in an easterly direction.—Clarksburg Telegram.

## RUFF STUFF

Gonna fine the miners a plunk apiece down Pittsburgh way if they go to a picnic planned for the last Saturday in the month.

• • •

Only way miners can have a picnic and avoid trouble with Uncle Sam is to pick out one of the days when the car supply is bad.

• • •

That ought to be pretty easy just now.

• • •

Most any day is a bad day.

• • •

Speaking of fines, how would it do to make the Railroad administartion pay a forfeit to each miner every time he loses a day on account of bad car supply?

• • •

Out in Kansas City the mayor has closed the saloons so that the ice may be saved for domestic consumers.

• • •

When this happens at St. Louis and Cincinnati the American people will know that the saloon has "gone west" as a political power in this country.

• • •

And it is liable to happen even in those beer soaked towns any old time.

• • •

American casualties now total 21,467.

• • •

That's 21,467 reasons against what the Kaiser once called a soft peace.

• • •

When the time comes the peace will be hard enough if this country has anything to say about fixing the terms.

• • •

And one of the aforesaid terms ought to make a few Teut. admirals walk the plank, a few Teut generals go out by the gas route and a few members of the great General staff spend the last ten or fifteen minutes of their lives praying or blaspheming in a German cathedral just before a bunch of bombs are dropped on it.

• • •

Back in Old Testament days they would have called that retributive justice.

• • •

Seems to have been a rather wet week end.

• • •

Some one must have given the bootleggers the high sign.

## What People Say and Some Side Remarks

Addressing the Satterfield reunion at Loop Park in Fairmont Sunday afternoon, Harry Shaw said:

I came mighty near being a Satterfield. If the stork had swerved from its course a bit and alighted on the other side of Grassy Run I would have been a Satterfield instead of a Shaw. The first children I ever played with were Satterfields, the first school teacher I ever had was a Sattergeld, my first dancing was done with music by a Satterfield violinist, my first certificate to teach school was granted by James M. Satterfield, county superintendent, and my firfst case was heard before Squire Satterfield. I also got my early training as a debater when lined up against Michael Y. Satterfield.

Mr. Shaw observed that there would have been a hundred or so more present if all the Satterfields in Marion county had attended the reunion, and urged that the family had speakers of its own without getting outside help, observing:

"The men Satterfields are talkers as well as the women."

M. T. Vincent, of Shinnston, 84 years of age, and long noted as one of the most intellectual men of that section, introduced himself to "Mother" Jones Sunday afternoon and entered into a chat with her. Mr. Vincent was inclined to "kid" the old lady some about her age. She was patient for a time, and when he spoke of adopting Socialism, let fire:

You have been dead 40 years and don't know it. You ought to have the moss scraped off your brain.

The crowd laughed heartily, and no one louder than Mr. Vincent himself, who later remarked:

She is a smart old lady.

## Editorial Comment on Current Subjects

### Loyalty Is Assumed, but the Next Congress Will Need Brains Also.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

The Democrats are trying hard to create the impression that the war is the issue in the approaching elections and that in some unexpained way it would be an act of disliyalty to vite against the President's party candidates. The war is not in any sense an issue, and never has been frim the moment the United State entered the conflict. The President, to be sure, went back into power on a he-kept-us-out-of-war" argument, but even that has been forgotten since we became a belligerent.

No self-respecting Democrat would undertake to tell an audience of intelligent voters that the winning of the war is in any wise involved in the result of the November conests. He and they know that Democrats and Republicans are united in the effort at bringing early and complete success to the allied cause. The Republicans in Congress and out have worked loyally to support the administration in its war program. The war will be won regardless of which party is in control.

The issue in the campaign is not the winning of the war—that is a point on which there is no difference of opinion—but the rehabilitation of the nation after the war. At present the United States is involved in the greatest money-spending orgy in the history of the world. The situation is accepted as inevitable, under existing conditions, but it cannot continue indefinitely. There must be an end to borrowing and the spreading of treasure broadcast. The nation must get back to normal, and that return era will be one of the most trying in the history of the country.

The present prospect is that, even with an early termination of the war, we shall come out of the struggle with a public debt in excess of $20,000,000,000. That will mean an annual interest charge of $1,000,000,000 or more, besides money that must be provided for the amortization of the debt. The total of congressional appropriations for 1916, the year before the war, was only $678,677,858.70, and that was higher than the average in the ten years previous. The normal after-war appropriations, exclusive of interest and debt items, will be, of necessity, muc hhicher than in other years o take care of developments resulting from the war.

The people of the country must expect, under most favorable conditions, to pay the support of the Government after the war at least three and more likely four or five times as much as they formerly were assessed. That money must be raised, not for a war emergency, and by selling bonds, but as a regular thing and as a business proposition. The nation has to get back from a spending to an earning and saving bass. And all that will invove a far-reaching economic reorganization and readjustment.

The Democratic party is notoriously a money-waster, whether in control of national, state or municipal affairs. It has been lamentably weak on constructive business poicy. The people know that. They have watched Democracy perform in New York City, in Washington and in scores of other places where it has gained temporary power only to be ousted because of its own excesses and incompetence.

Even in the excitement of war the public has not forgotten that four years ago there was widespread unemployment in the United States; that industry was slowing down; that we were in the throes of a buy-a-bale movement to save the Southern cotton planter from ruin; that the Underwood tariff aw was manifestly failing to do wha the Democrats had said it would; that Secretary McAdoo was juggling the treasury figures to minimize the importance of the rapidly-increasing deficit; that he was "reimbursing the treasury" by selling Panama Canal bonds.

The nation four years ago and in time of peace was paying current erpenses with borrowed money. The administration was headed straight for embarrassment and financial confusion when the world war was precipitated in Europe. Soon war orders from the allies began pouring in and prices soared. Erports doubled and redoubled. Wages were advanced, he farmers got higher prices for heir produce, he manufacturers were deluged with allied gold and prosperity was extended to everybody. It was al war prosperity.

Then the war came to us. The bars were thrown down and every restraint on spending was removed. We began borrowing by the billions and taxing ourselves by the hundreds of millions. The people, in a spirit of loyalty, accepted a 25 per cent increase in their freight bills, approximately 50 per cent in their railway fares; they paid taxes and surtaxes wihout even inquiring why or wherefore, believing it was necessary to have the money to win the war. They have stopped at nothing and questioned nobody, but there will be an end o that when the war is won and we have to get back to an everyday schedule.

It will not be possible then for Secretary McAdoo to sell Panama Canal bonds "to reimburse the treasury" for money the Democratic revenue laws do not produce; he cannot expect every year to have Congress appropriate $200,000,000 of borrowed money to make up for the failure of his farm loan bank plan; he will not always have at his disposal the $3,500,000,000 Congress handed to him in his war finance corporation, from which to dole out $200,000,000 loans to the Bethlehem Steel Company, or other sums to various industrial concerns seeking funds.

Business will have to tand on its own bottom eventually. The Government cannot continue indefinitely to poud out funds. In fact, even now McAdoo's war finance corporation can make no advances for a term of more than five years. The billionsbe is putting out with such a lavish hand must be returned within the period of the next administration. That would involve tremendous economic readjustments even in normal times and is certain to be particularly difficult in the confusion of post-war conditions.

## OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

(BY GONDO)