

# Candidates For Delegates to Constitutional Convention on REPUBLICAN TICKET



GEORGE A. BARR



EDWARD CORLETT

## Election, Tuesday, November 4

### MOST IMPORTANT ELECTION IN FIFTY YEARS

### Urge All Of Your Friends To Vote!

## WILL THE U. S. CLEAN UP MEXICO? LONDON SAYS SO!

(Continued from first page)

scene since the assassin, Madero, succeeded Diaz. The last-named was an innkeeper's son—a half bred, who became an army-farrier, and for thirty years was the life-and-death autocrat of a land greater than France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary put together.

After Madero and De la Barra came Victoriano Huerta, a Mixtec Indian of pure blood. Then came Lascurain and Carbajal. Eulalio Gutierrez "reigned" at the Palacio Nacional for two months, and then fled with the contents of the Treasury. After him came Roque Garza (three months) then Largos Charzo (two months). There followed fierce affrays between Carranza, Villa and Zapata. Meanwhile the whole twenty-eight States were given over to brigand Jefes, like Candido Aguilar, who demanded "protection money" from British, American, and other foreign oil-companies to the tune of £12,000 a month.

### A Land of Lawlessness.

The Cowdray interests refused to be bled in this way. Thereupon their pumps were smashed and the wells set ablaze, causing enormous loss. Millions of semi-savage peons of Indian serfs, joined any bandit flag that promised them a few centavos a day—and "a free hand" to dynamite the trains, burn towns, ravish women and raid the border towns.

Mr. Henry Fletcher, the U. S. Ambassador in Mexico City, has just presented the House Committee of Congress with a list of 217 Americans murdered in this lawless land. This does not include the U. S. troopers who were ambushed, nor the fatalities in American towns "shot up" by raiders at Columbus, N. M. Here Pancho Villa avenged himself, after Mr. Wilson had thrown him over and recognised Carranza as de facto President of the sister Republic.

It should be borne in mind that Mexico's frontier marches with that of the United States for nearly 2,000 miles, much as Scotland's does with England. That same border is a perplexing problem in itself. Here brown men and white wage a guerrilla warfare that waxes and wanes unaccountably. Cattle-thieving and spasmodic violence are endemic from Laredo to the Big Bend of the Rio Grande—that tricky river whose annual vagaries baffle the Boundary Commission in Washington.

Mexico's hatred of America is very pronounced and of long standing. The affronts put upon the Wilson Administration since 1914 have been open and flagrant. Huerta was called upon for reparation following an insult to the Stars and Stripes. This he refused. Thereupon Admiral Mayo took the Atlantic Fleet down to Vera Cruz, and demanded a salute. This, again, was refused. After a skirmish ashore the American Admiral sailed away without any satisfaction.

### War Upon Foreigners.

Then, after the invasion by the bandit Villa, General Pershing was sent into Mexico with a large force to capture the outlaw, "dead or alive." He retreated North again with an empty cage, and his abortive attempt cost the Washington Treasury £40,000,000.

Such clashes with America in her "unmilitary" day led Mexico to fallacious conclusions about her big neighbor. The peon was taught that the Yanquis were an unmartial people who put their trust in a dollar diplomacy, and measured all things by the business standard. Mr. Wilson's unlucky phrase, "Too proud to fight," was seized upon by illiterate border who yelled "Toro Americano!" at a bull in the plaza that was all too tame, and refused to face the lances of the chulos.

Gradually, the Pan-Latinism of Carranza kindled all factions in Mexico. The result was the Queretaro Convention of 1917, which declared economic war upon all foreigners. Thus Article XXVII, states that: "In the nation is vested legal ownership of petroleum and all hydrocarbons—solid, liquid or gaseous."

President Wilson protested against this, pointing to the Mexican mining laws of 1884, 1892, and 1909; these are all explicit as to the ownership of mineral rights. "Already the taxes imposed," said the U. S. Government, "if they are not confiscatory in effect, they at least indicate a trend in that direction." Carranza was also reminded that the Constitution of 1857 ordains that "Private property shall not be expropriated, except for reasons of public utility, and by means of due indemnification."

### Political Anarchy.

To these and many other representations there was no reply at all, or else high-flown insolence. The Queretaro Decrees give Carranza despotic powers: "The Executive shall have the exclusive right to expel from the Republic forthwith any foreigner whose presence he may deem expedient." Even Christian missionaries were shut out. "Only a Mexican by birth may be a minister of any re-

### ligious creed in Mexico."

This, in a land in which foreign interests total \$700,000,000. American, Dutch, and British capital (the Cowdray Syndicate) raised the oil output from one million barrels in 1907 to twenty-six millions in 1913. And the duty on petroleum has been raised to 30s. a ton.

If the Mexican Republic were a civilized land, as we understand the phrase, this policy of exclusion would be bad enough. But Mexico is politically a mere anarchy. "It would be tedious," says Secretary Lansing, "to relate atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread lawlessness and violence which have prevailed." Mr. Lansing instances only the Santa Ysabel massacre. A party of Americans took train from Chihuahua to the Cuernavaca. They were given safe conduct by Carranzista officials.

Yet that train was held up by bandits. Eighteen of the Americans were stripped naked, and slaughtered in cold blood. Mexican horrors eclipse those of the Congo or the Niger; they are the rule and not the exception. State Secretary Lansing has often scathed the Carranza regime of brigandage and terror. "Not only are these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but uncivilized acts of mutilation are perpetrated."

Dynamiting trains is a common occurrence; the railways have been ruined. And these are largely British. One system—the National—which had a revenue of nearly £7,000,000, dropped to little more than £1,000 in worthless paper money. It is intolerable that this state of things can continue in a land which Humboldt described as "a treasure-house of the earth." One-third of the world's silver came from Mexico. The soil will grow anything from cotton to sugar.

The world knows Mexico to contain the richest petroleum areas. The Tampico wells, in the summer of 1917, produced 1,059,000 barrels a day. And there "General" Manuel Pelaez is lord—an Indian brigand and black-mailer, whom "protection money" has made a millionaire.

President Wilson's handling of the Mexican welter is the one conspicuous failure of his two terms of office. Not until the notorious Zimmerman Note came to light, in 1917, did he realize the international danger. Karl von Eckhardt, the German Minister in Mexico City, was directed from Berlin to plan an invasion of the United States by means of a Carranza onslaught, supported by German arms and money, and possibly with the support of Japan!

Mentally, morally, and physically the Mexican masses are far below the culture-level of the ancient Aztecs. And now America must take them in hand, though she has no great relish for the task. Mexico commands the Gulf, which is at once the outlet and approach to the southern ports of the United States. Mexico also dominates the Panama Canal, as well as the Near Pacific. Moreover, there is the possibility of foreign invasion along the vast international border, which no military genius or outlay can ever adequately defend.

Therefore, emerging from the Great War as a naval and military Power of the first rank, America realises that the "Hands Off Mexico" policy is at an end. There is nothing for it but to declare a Protectorate, as we did with Egypt.

### Treasure-House of Wealth

Upon all counts, then, America must now assert herself, and that in a way commensurate with her new

status and universal responsibilities. President Wilson, as we know, was a late and reluctant convert to the cult of "Force." But his long education at the Paris Council has left the Chief Executive with no illusions about moral suasion that has no Big Stick behind it, such as Roosevelt vainly urged upon Congress for many years.

The Gulf of Mexico must become an American lake as American states have long predicted. Carranza must be given notice to quit, with all his brigand jefes. The administration of the sister Republic must be changed from an orgie of blood and fire and flagrant looting to that of an orderly State—America's southern bulwark, and a real "treasure-house of the earth," such as the famous Prussian traveller found it in Napoleon's day.

As an American protectorate, Mexico would become a world-asset, instead of the lurid welter which has so often distressed and embarrassed President Wilson's Administration. "Mexico," says that typical American, Mr. Secretary Lansing of the Interior, "needs system-treatment—not symptom-treatment. . . . We are preparing the basis of a new Mexico. We say the way out, but at present we have only jumped two or three of the hurdles."

The foreign claims for damage already filed in Washington against Carranza's Government total £200,000,000. The vast land is preyed upon by "Generals" and pretenders, each with his rag-tag following.

Very quietly, the "new" America plays abiding peace and prosperity for these peon hordes in the South. She is resolved at last to clear up this Mexican mess, firstly in her own national interests, and then in those of her European allies, who also have great stakes in this rich and semi-savage land.

## A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

Mr. John C. Lathrop, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass., will deliver a free lecture on Christian Science, Sunday, November 2nd, 1919, at 3:00 o'clock in the Curtiss Theatre. Mr. Lathrop is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts. The lecture will be given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Downers Grove. The public is cordially invited to be present. 10-24-2-C



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If you've any call in you for a full life—join, and color all your years ahead with memories of things worth seeing—with knowledge worth having—with an inexhaustible fund of sea tales and adventures picked up ashore and afloat that will make you a well-known man in any company.

Work?—sure, and a man's work it is, among men.

Play?—well, rather, with a bunch of men who know how to play. These comrades of yours carry in their ears the sounds of great world cities, of booming guns, of swashing seas—sounds you will share with them and that will never die away.

And when you come home, you'll face life ashore with level eyes—for Uncle Sam trains in self-reliance as well as self-respect. The Navy builds straight men—no mollycoddlers.

Enlist for two years. Excellent opportunities for advancement. Four weeks holidays with pay each year. Shore leave to see inland sights at ports visited. Men always learning. Good food and first uniform outfit free. Pay begins the day you enlist. Get full information from your nearest recruiting station. If you do not know where the nearest recruiting station is, ask your Postmaster. L. L. Knows.

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