

# TAMPICO SCUTTLE A CRAVEN AFFAIR, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Constituted So Grave an Offense  
Against the Nation's Honor  
and Duty That the Man  
Responsible Should Be  
Removed From Office.

## WILSON CANNOT SHIELD HIMSELF BEHIND DANIELS

Authentic Proof That Americans in  
Peril Were Deserted by Their Own  
Government Against the Protests of  
the Senior Naval Officer Present—  
Most Puerile Episode in the  
Naval Annals of Our Country.

Theodore Roosevelt in a letter to  
Henry Reuter, the naval critic,  
criticizes President Wilson and Secretary  
Daniels in connection with the  
Tampico affair, when the American  
warships were withdrawn by order of  
the Administration. The colonel says:  
"You have presented authentic proof  
of how the Americans in peril at  
Tampico were deserted by their own  
government against the protest of the  
senior American naval officer present.  
You have shown that the government  
at Washington had full knowledge of  
the danger of the situation through  
telegrams from Admiral Mayo sent  
by wireless to the navy department  
on April 11, 12 and 13. You also  
give the telegram of Mr. Daniels of  
April 20 directing the admiral to  
proceed to Vera Cruz.

**Mayo Feared Loss of Life.**  
"You have shown that Admiral  
Mayo made an emphatic protest to  
the navy department, stating that he  
feared the result of the squadron's  
leaving would be the loss of American  
lives and property. You also quote  
the telegrams sent by Admiral Mayo  
the following day, containing the  
protest of the American consul, Mr.  
Miller, and requesting authority to  
remain at Tampico. You have shown  
that, nevertheless, the navy depart-  
ment on the 21st confirmed its previ-  
ous orders and directed the ships to  
leave at once.

"You have shown that the admiral  
put out into the ocean eight miles  
distant, but received a protest from  
Consul Miller reiterating his demand  
for protection. You then quote the  
telegrams and signals of Admiral  
Mayo, who, in spite of his orders,  
nobly refused to run from the post  
of duty while the lives of American  
men, women and children were in  
danger."

**Can't Hide Behind Daniels.**  
Of the President and Secretary  
Daniels the colonel writes:

"President Wilson cannot shield him-  
self behind Mr. Daniels, for Mr. Dan-  
iels could do nothing that the  
president does not order or sanction.  
When Mr. Daniels' actions have been  
brought to the attention of Mr. Wil-  
son, and are not repudiated by him,  
they become Mr. Wilson's; and Mr.  
Wilson is fully and completely respon-  
sible for Mr. Daniels, for all that  
he has done and left undone.  
"The proof is absolute that when  
Admiral Mayo was at Tampico he had  
received full knowledge of the rioting  
and of the imminent danger to Amer-  
ican lives; but that, nevertheless,  
he steamed away into the ocean, and  
that the Americans were rescued by  
German and British ships. This ac-  
tion constituted so grave an offense  
from the standpoint of national duty  
and self-respect, that any man re-  
sponsible for it should be at once  
taken out of office.

**Facts Made Public in U. S.**

"Shortly thereafter the facts were  
made public in the United States. If  
Admiral Mayo had been responsible  
and had not acted under orders, then  
the only proper course for Secretary  
Daniels would have been to order his  
instant court-martial, and in such case  
the failure to do so would have shifted  
the blame at once from the shoulders  
of Admiral Mayo to the shoulders of  
superiors, President Wilson and Sec-  
retary Daniels.

"Therefore, even if these telegrams  
did not exist, even if there had been  
no such orders, or those actually is-  
sued by the secretary of the navy to  
Admiral Mayo, nevertheless, his  
superiors, Secretary Daniels and  
President Wilson, would both have  
become fully responsible for the acquies-  
cence therein. They cannot, as they  
have sought to do, shift the blame  
to the shoulders of the admiral."

**The Soldier Vote.**

A significant feature following the  
Maine election was the nature of the  
soldier vote.

It is reported that one Maine bat-  
talion hiked 80 miles in two days for  
the purpose of exercising the fran-  
chise.

And we know how they voted!

Joseph Daniels might have made  
a passable secretary of the Salvation  
Navy, but it was pretty rough to  
impose him on Uncle Sam's fighting  
navy.

The British censorship is delaying  
the United States mails almost as  
annoyingly as Burlington's inefficiency.

**NO PROTECTIVE MEASURE  
FROM DEMOCRATIC  
CONGRESS.**

"You couldn't get a protective  
measure out of a Democratic  
Congress sectionally organized  
any more than you could get a  
revival meeting out of a disorderly  
house."—From Mr. Hughes'  
Speech at Chicago.

## FINNEGAN'S PHILOSOPHY

On the Merry-Go-Round.

"Faith an' now Wilson's for pro-  
tection. Four year agone he was agin  
it, for it was agin the constychooshun.  
Now that he is for it, that immortal  
instrument has also changed its  
mind. He makes me head swim.

"But I've good company. Bryan an'  
Garrison, the civil service Dimycrats,  
and the rale Dimycrats, the Passylists  
an' the vulgar sows that's none 'Too  
Proud to Fight'—they've all been on  
the Merry-go-round. Some iv thim  
turned sick.

"God bless ye—ye're a good man,  
but ye make me dizzy," says Bryan,  
leppin' from the Hobby Horse and run-  
nin' for the woods. 'I've a ginywine  
raygrit at losin' ye,' says Wudthrow  
throwin' him a Coked-Hat iv the vin-  
tage of 1900.

"Here's the Army bill," says Garri-  
son. 'How does it suit?' he axes.

"'Fine,' says Wudthrow, 'barrin' a  
few changes.' 'Ye'll redraw it,' he  
says, 'to provide,' says he, 'volun-  
tary universal service in a Federal  
Milishy,' says he, 'conthrolled be the  
states,' says he; 'an' recruited be  
spirital compulsion,' says he. 'It  
shud be nayther too large nor too  
small,' says he; 'or maybe both,' he  
says; 'an' the ammunition,' says he,  
'must be nayther too much nor too  
little,' says he. 'I've to see Hay, be-  
fore I decide the daytales, for 'tis me  
'footy to kape an open mind,' says  
Wudthrow.

"'Stop the music and lave me off,'  
says Garrison. 'Are ye crazy or an  
I?' Garrison moans, layin' on his back  
an' gazin' wildly at th' sky. 'God bless  
ye,' says Wudthrow. 'I've a near-real  
raygrit at losin' ye,' he says, 'and  
Garrison beats it to Jarsey the Merry-  
Go-Round plays a side step.

"'F'what iv the Navy?' says Kitchin.  
'It shud be thruly adequate ivry-  
where,' says the Great Idyalist, 'ex-  
cept in Montany, where we need no  
Navy,' says he, 'and in St. Louey,  
where it shud be the biggest in the  
world. We'll be none extravagant  
like thim Raypublicans,' says he, 'so  
here's the Dimycrat bill ye'll pass,'  
says he.

"'But this same is the Raypublican's  
bill,' says Kitchin starin'. 'Ye'll  
go an' pass it,' says Wudthrow, pound-  
ing the desk. 'Hooray,' says the black  
Raypublicans votin' for the bill. 'Do  
I dream,' says Kitchin. 'If I iver  
drank, I'd tink I was boozed,' says  
Kitchin in a thremblin' vice. And he  
falls off.

"'How about the Army bill?' axes  
Hay.

"'Thorough an' instant preparation  
for defense must be the wurd,' says  
Wudthrow, wid heroic ris'tution in his  
eye.

"'I have here a bill,' says Hay, 'pro-  
vidin' for an increase iv five hundther  
men a year for twenty year,' he says;  
'an' amynshun for six hours' ackshun,'  
he says. 'I'll make us safe from  
Maddygaster, mensles, mukrakin,  
milit-rim and marital infidelity,' he  
says, 'an' we'll catch Villy before he  
dies av he don't die before we catch  
him,' says Hay.

"'Embrace me,' says Wilson. 'Oh  
Hay—after all preparedness is a  
matter iv the heart an' not of guns  
or forts. Did Cleveland tivr give ye  
a job?' he axes, stoppin' short like.  
"'Divil a wan,' says Hay. 'Thim,'  
says Wudthrow, shakin' the both iv  
Hay's hands cordial like, 'for yer patri-  
otic service in so bravely supportin'  
me polices,' he says, 'in all their  
phrases,' he says, 'I make a judge iv  
yer,' says he, 'as well as yer frind  
that ye put in the Joker,' says the  
Prisidint. 'Howly Saints,' says the  
preparation Sinitors.

"'Ph'what does this mean at all  
at all?' they axes. 'I've the wan  
thruak mind,' says the Prisidint, 'an'  
ye go all through me train iv thought  
before ye come to the pork car,' says  
he. 'Are ye on?' axes the Apostle iv  
Common Consels.

"'We're on,' says the Sinitors, fall-  
ing off. An' the Merry-Go-Round plays  
a Wilson Waltz, (which ye know,  
Jawn, is wan step forward, two steps  
back, hesitate an' sidestep). An' Tu-  
multy goes out to spread the glad  
tidin' that the preparation 'prade will  
be led be the Prisidint in person.  
"'How does he save his face?' asked  
Malumphy.

"'Wid his mouth,' responded Finne-  
gan dryly.

**OH, YOU JOSEPHUS!**

This is a free advertisement for  
"Life," issue of September 1914.  
If you want to find a reflection of  
your own inward opinion of the pre-  
sent amiable, inconsequential and be-  
muddling Secretary of the Navy, here  
'tis; for "Life" dedicates an entire is-  
sue to our own officious, omniscient,  
ontological, oleaginous, oligarchical  
Sir Joe-sea-fuss!

Incompeten-Sea.  
Inefficien-Sea.  
Idiosyncra-Sea.  
Inadequa-Sea.  
Delinquen-Sea.  
Impermanen-Sea.  
Hypocri-Sea.

Also, with a mind to the juice that  
has made our State and Navy Depart-  
ments famous, "Life" proposes this  
toast:  
"Grape Nuts! Bryan and Daniels!"  
Hic Jacet!

Of the 38 electors who cast Penn-  
sylvania's vote for Roosevelt in 1912,  
35 are living and 27 of them have  
pledged, unitedly, their support to Mr.  
Hughes.

**MR. HUGHES OPPOSED TO  
FOOLISH GOVERNMENT.**

"I have no respect for the  
idea that because democratic  
government is a government of  
the people, by the people and  
for the people it is a govern-  
ment of the foolish, for the fool-  
ish and by the foolish."—From  
Mr. Hughes' speech at Chicago.



"I've had enough of it"

## WILSON'S PERU PROTEGE IS WORSE THAN HUERTA

Recognized Benavides as Presi-  
dent After He Had Obtained  
Power in a Sister Republic  
by Treachery and Violence.

ACT DOES NOT SQUARE WITH  
SMUG DICTUM IN HIS SPEECH

Latin American Diplomats Amazed  
When They Read the President's  
Explanation of His Mexican Policy—  
Informed Their Governments That  
Mr. Wilson's Personal Whims  
Doubtless Were to Be His Guides  
in Conducting This Government's  
Latin-American Policy.

Latin American diplomats are amazed  
at the statement in President Wil-  
son's speech of acceptance: "So long  
as the power of recognition rests with  
me the Government of the United  
States will refuse to extend the hand  
of welcome to any one who obtains  
power in a sister republic by treachery  
and violence."

This is the President's explanation  
of his refusal to recognize Huerta and  
of his Mexican policy. Yet the re-  
cords show that President Wilson has  
deliberately violated this dictum in  
several instances since the case of  
Huerta arose.

The most flagrant example was the  
President's recognition extended to  
Col. Benavides, head of the revolu-  
tionary Government in Peru, in Feb-  
ruary, 1914. His Government was found-  
ed on assassination, established by  
assassination and had no vestige of  
constitutional authority back of it. It  
came into power on February 4, 1914,  
when Col. Benavides led the garrison  
troops against the national palace at  
Lima, imprisoned President Billing-  
hurst and assassinated the Minister  
of War and all others who opposed  
the coup d'etat.

**More Flagrant Than Mexico.**  
Minister McMillin reported these  
facts fully to Washington and assum-  
ed that this Government would de-  
cline to sanction the newly establish-  
ed regime. The case was identical  
with the Huerta case in Mexico, ex-  
cept a much more flagrant violation  
of the spirit of popular government.  
Huerta had Madero and Vice-Presi-  
dent Suarez imprisoned, but he be-  
came President of Mexico under pro-  
visions of the constitution providing  
for the succession of the Minister of  
Foreign Affairs upon the disability of  
the President. Huerta's accession to  
the Presidency was confirmed by the  
Mexican Congress.

Benavides came into power simply  
by killing those who opposed him.  
His acts had no basis whatever in  
the constitution of his country and were  
not confirmed by the Peruvian Con-  
gress. His sole backing was a junta  
of conspirators who forced their will  
on the unapproving people by means  
of ready rifle bullets. Under these  
circumstances Minister McMillin  
naturally assumed that President  
Wilson would have nothing to do  
with Benavides and his junta.

The President shortly before this had  
stated in a speech at Mobile, Ala.:  
"We must follow the course of high  
principle, not expediency, no matter  
what the pressure. To do otherwise  
would be untrue to ourselves."

**Envoy Is Surprised.**

Mr. McMillin was therefore mildly  
surprised when he was instructed by  
President Wilson to call on the newly  
established Benavides and graciously  
confer the recognition of the United  
States Government upon him.

In explaining this the President  
simply said that "expediency dictated  
the recognition of the revolutionary  
government of Peru." He told his ad-  
visers that he had not liked the per-  
sonality of Billinghurst. He was chag-  
rined also with the news that Bill-  
inghurst had intended to dissolve the  
Peruvian Congress, which the  
President said would have been an  
unconstitutional act.

Latin American diplomats at the  
time were astonished to learn of the  
President's action in Peru. They  
found that it was impossible to know  
where the President stood on any mat-  
ter of principle, and informed their  
governments that the President's per-  
sonal whims doubtless were to be his  
guidance in conducting this Govern-  
ment's Latin-American policy.

## TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE VERA CRUZ INCIDENT.

In the Spring of 1914, occur-  
red the capture of Vera Cruz. Men  
from one of our ships had been  
arrested at Tampico and had been  
discharged with an apology. But our  
Admiral demanded a salute, which was  
refused. Thereupon the President  
went to Congress, asking author-  
ity to use the armed forces of  
the United States. Without  
waiting for the passage of the  
resolution, Vera Cruz was seized.  
It appeared that a shipload  
of ammunition for Huerta was  
about to enter that port. There  
was a natural opposition to this  
invasion and a battle occurred  
in which nineteen Americans  
and over a hundred Mexicans  
were killed. This, of course,  
was war. Our dead soldiers  
were praised for dying like  
heroes in a war of service.  
Later, we retired from Vera  
Cruz, giving up this noble war-  
fare. We had not obtained the  
salute which was demanded.  
We had not obtained repa-  
ration for affronts. The ship with  
ammunition which could not  
land at Vera Cruz had soon  
landed at another port, and its  
cargo was delivered to Huerta  
without interference. Recently  
the naked truth was admitted  
by a Cabinet officer. We are  
now informed that "we did not  
go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta  
to salute the flag." We are  
told that we went there "to  
show Mexico that we were in  
earnest in our demand that  
Huerta must go." That is, we  
seized Vera Cruz to depose  
Huerta. The question of the  
salute was a mere pretext.—  
From Mr. Hughes' speech of ac-  
ceptance.

A considerable portion of the popu-  
lation of the United States is indus-  
triously disseminating explanations of  
their failure to have their sterling  
worth recognized at the polls. The  
rest of us, however, need no explana-  
tions. We know.

Change of program every night at  
the opera house.

## WHAT HUGHES WOULD HAVE LEFT UNDONE

That Is Campaign's True Angle  
and Not the Trite Question  
with Which Hecklers Are  
Nagging the Republican  
Standard Bearer.

ACHIEVEMENTS ASSURANCE  
BLUNDERING IS NO HABIT

Wincing Democrats Trying to Run  
Away From the Record of the Ad-  
ministration and to Inveigle the  
Voters Down Rhetorical By-Paths,  
All in the Thinly-Disguised Effort  
to Change the Subject.

When Mr. Hughes criticises the re-  
cord of the Administration the spokes-  
men of Mr. Wilson cry: "What would  
you have done?" They forget that it  
is Mr. Wilson and not Mr. Hughes  
who is on trial. They forget that  
four years ago Mr. Wilson criticised  
Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt through-  
out the campaign and that Mr. Taft  
and Mr. Roosevelt defended their  
respective records, instead of crying  
"What would you have done?" They  
forget these things or they refuse to  
confess them. They are trying to run  
away from the record of the Adminis-  
tration and to inveigle the  
voters down some by-path of rhe-  
torical hypothesis, all in the effort  
to change the subject.

"By their fruits ye shall know  
them." When Mr. Hughes was Gov-  
ernor of New York he did not pay  
political debts by filling the public  
offices with unfit men. He did not  
champion certain principles during his  
campaign and repudiate them after  
he entered office. As Governor, he  
did not resort to brave and beautiful  
words as a substitute for firm and  
consistent deeds. He was careful in his  
use of words but he backed his words  
with deeds. He did not promise what  
he could not perform. He did not  
plaster the people with compliments  
they did not deserve. He was not a  
rhetorician, he was not a flatterer, he  
was not "too proud to fight" for labor  
or for capital, for the strong or the  
weak, when the right was on their  
side.

Mr. Wilson's spokesmen seek to di-  
vert attention from the attacks Mr.  
Hughes is making upon the record of  
the Administration by asking him:  
"What would you do?" they are un-  
consciously helping Mr. Hughes. They  
are recalling to the memory of the  
people the record he made throughout  
his two terms as Governor of New  
York. It was then that he first said  
"public office shall not be a private  
snap under my administration," and  
made performance square with prom-  
ise. There is this about Mr. Hughes  
that makes him so different from Mr.  
Wilson: "Hughes" means what he  
says." So it is that the campaign is  
really a contest of character between  
two men, with sincerity as the dif-  
ferentiating and deciding factor.

School days are good days, but we  
seldom realize it until they have  
passed beyond our reach.

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All kinds of scrap rubber, metals and rags. For ship-  
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state. Write us for quotations and shipping tags.

## Guy P. Pierce

Wholesale Waste Material Dealer,  
KEARNEY NEBRASKA.

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Effective October 15th, we shall establish attractive Win-  
ter Tourists fares to Florida, Gulf resorts, Texas and the South  
generally; also a plan of diverse-route Southern tours. With  
Southern Europe closed to Winter tourists, accommodations  
at these Southern resorts will be in strong demand. It would  
be well to make your arrangements early.

TO CALIFORNIA:

The usual Winter rates, with nine months' limit.  
Burlington through-service routes to Denver, Kansas City,  
St. Louis, Chicago, form conspicuous and desirable  
portions of diverse-route tours of the historic and  
attractive Southland. Ask for publications.

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the celebrated Columbia Phonog-  
raphs and their entire line of  
foreign and domestic records.

Hereafter the people in this vicinity will not  
be obliged to spend their money away from home  
but can find at all times a complete stock of these  
famous machines and foreign and domestic records  
in town.

**The Columbia Phonographs are World Renowned**  
for their sweet rich tone and great durability, and their prices are within  
reach of everyone—\$15.00 and upwards. The public is cordially invited to  
pay a visit of inspection and listen to the tone of these truly wonderful  
instruments. Your visit for a demonstration does not obligate a purchase.

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Wholesale Distributors for Columbia Gramophones for Nebraska and Iowa  
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Local Representative—

**Wm. Graefe, Loup City**

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LATOR

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wheat per acre of any county in the  
state in 1915? Also that now is your  
best chance to see for yourself what  
our country has been producing.  
One field of 300 acres averaged 38  
and 1-3 bushels per acre this year,  
and another of 120 acres averaged 42  
bushels per acre. We have land we  
can sell you that is fully as good as  
these fields for \$30 to \$45 per acre.  
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good individual and ought to  
go to some good herd.

**H. J. JOHANSEN.**  
FOR SALE.  
Northwest quarter of section 33-15-  
14, lots 1 to 15 inclusive, block 2, in-  
cluding improvements.—Alpha Zink,  
Coutra Costa Co., Richmond, Cal.

**FOUND.**  
In opera house, man's pocketbook  
with sum of money. Owner can have  
same by identifying property and  
paying for this ad.—A. B. YOUNG.