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# THE GASTONIA GAZETTE

VOL. XXXVII. NO. 57. GASTONIA, N. C., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 18, 1916.

### **How Our Present Troubles With Mexico Came About** GEORGE W. PASCHAL-In State Journal

gan in 1910. At the national elections in July of that year Porfirio Diaz was again chosen President. He had occupied that office since 1'877 with the exception of the period from 1880-1884, when a weak tool of his was nominated President. He had ruled the country under the forms of a republic but really as an absolute monarch, his power being limited only by the necessity of keeping the favor of the great landed aristocracy of Mexico, some six or seven thousand persons. From them he chose the six members of his cabinet and in their interest he directed the affairs of the country.

But it is well here to say that Diaz did much more than run his government in the interest of the aristocracy. He maintained order in Mexico, repressed crime, put down bandits. quelled any insurrections against his government, and for 33 years gave peace to a country which both before and since has been in a state of constant turmoil and insurrection. He did more; by establishing peace and order he fostered the business and industrial development of Mexico. He invited foreign capital and it flowed in. In 1910 more than a billion dollars of American capital was invested in Mexico. Along with the capital as at Mobile, he favored the Carran-American citizens to went many manage and direct the enterprises, such as railroads, manufactures, mines, street railways, lighting plants and botels in which American capital was invested. The result was that in many ways the country was becoming Americanized. It is well to remember this for it will explain why in addition to defending the border against bandit raids, this country has had a peculiar interest in this Mexican trouble.

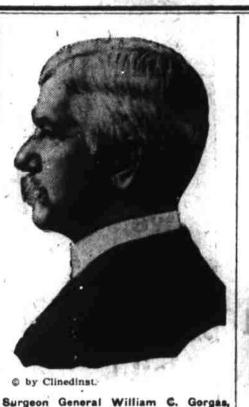
But one result of the presence of American capital and American citizens was not guarded against by the Diaz government-and that was the growth of American political ideals in that country. The peons, as the asants and tenants who work the estates of the great landlord are call-ed, began to grow restless and dissat-ings of President Wilson with Huered, began to grow restless and dissatisfied with a government run in the ta must be omitted. The final re-

The present Mexican troubles be- | Mexico. Hence the Mexicans despised him as a weakling, and organized insurrection after insurrection against him.

> On February 17, 1913, as a result of an insurrection in Mexico City, he was betrayed by his commander-Inchief, Victoriano Huerta, and thrown into prison. On February 23, he was shot and killed "while attempting to escape.

This was during the time whea Mr. Taft was President. American citizens had already begun to suffer in Mexico. Many Mormon colonists from the United States living in the province of Sonora fled from their farms and sought refuge in this country. It became repeatedly necessary to give the Mexicans warning not to fight near the American border. Congress authorized the President to prohibit the shipment of arms into Mexico, but Mr. Taft made an exception in favor of the Madero government.

After the death of Madero, Huerta became provisional President. Mr. Taft had not yet given his government the recognition of this country when he was succeeded by President Wilson on March 4, 1913. Mr. Wilson soon made it plain that this government should never recognize Huerta as head of the Mexican republic. The fact is that Mr. Wilson used his position as President of the United States to drive Huerta out of Mexico. Mr. Wilson talked against Huerta, za party by withdrawing the embargo on arms, and on a pretext which history will regard as most trivial he sent our navy and army to occupy Vera Cruz, costing us the loss of 19 lives, 70 men wounded and \$15,000.-000. The immediate effect was to prevent the landing of a shipment of arms and ammunition from Germany for Huerta. The ultimate effect arter a few months of wrangling in the 'A. B. C." conference at Niagara was to favor Carranza. Before this Mr. Wilson had sent Governor Lind as a special ambassador to Mexico. His object was to get Huerta to agree to a plan for peace, one of the items of which was Huerta's own elimination. As will be recalled, Mr. Lind's mission did not meet with ult. however. was that



United States Army.

## **TODAY'S POEM**

The World Too Much With Us.

- The world is too much with us; late and soon,
- Getting and spending, we tay waste our powers;
- Little we see in nature that is ours; We have given our hearts away, a
- sordid boon! sea that bares her bosom to the
- moon. The winds that will be howling at
- all hours, And are up-gathered now like
- sleeping flowers; For this, for everything we are out
- of tune, It moves us not. Great God! I'd
- rather be A pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
- So might I, standing on this pleasant lea. Have glimpses that would make me
- less forlorn; Have sight of Proteus rising from
- the sea Or hear old Triton blow his wreath
  - ed horn. -Wordsworth.



General Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, United States Army.

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Extension Farm News.

The Canning Club girls have made about as great a reputation in canning and selling string beans as they have in tomatoes. One thing that has alded in this work is the method of canning and the quality of beans used. They have adopted the motto of "straight from the vine to the can"-that is, the beans are always canned on the same day on which they are gathered.

In canning these beans either for the No. 2 or the No. 3 can, beans which are young and tender and that have few strings are used. The Green Pod Stringless has been found to give the best results. The trade seems to like a green bean about the size of a rat tail: hence the term "Rat Tail Beans."<sup>6</sup> If the beans are red-when-young-and-stendor and every vestige of string is removed, there is no doubt of a market for the finished product.

The beans are snapped at both



The Republican convention at Chicago and the Democratic convention at St. Louis having practically completed the work that called them together, the country may take a long-and , let us hope, a thoughtful and tranquil-look at the alternative which the politics of the time present, the final result not likely to be much affected by the side-shows which usually follow and gather about the two mammoth party tents. In the presence of the world problems that menace us it would be a splendid thing if we had no party contest for the President; if both parties, agreeing to disagree, would get together and stand back of the existing Administration; it being now, as ever, unsafe to swap horses while crossing streams. A united electorate would elevate and Republican ideals at strengthen home and abroad. In that default, however, we have still reason to be thankful that the specter of life-tentre has been lifted. It will be long time before any successful politician and popular favorite attempts to violate the tradition against a third term in the White House set by Washington." It is likely indeed that ere this happens we shall have a Constitutional Amendment limiting the Presidency to a single term of six, or seven years. Meanwhile, ft is of good augury that, in the persons of Woodrow Wilson and Chas. Evans Hughes, we may choose between two educated and patriotic. men to either of whom under normal conditions the National welfare might be safely intrusted. After twenty years of Bryan cant

and fifteen years of Roosevelt rant it would seem a blessed relief to have a Presidential campaign pitched on a sober key by two competing Presidential candidates representing the reflective and orderly which survive in the minds of the voters; but re we, notwithstanding Wilson and Hughes, to have the screaming and yawping merely vary their terms and transfer themselves from fustianizing about fiscal quidities and ocial ethics to the old numaru the "outs" against the "ins," false accusations and big promises raising only crimination and recrimination? When old Sam Johnson defined 'patriotism" as "the last refuge of a scoundrel," no one had conceived, or could foretell, the infinite variety of the modern politician's genius for humbug. Relying upon the personality and the character of their nominee to pull them through, the Down-andout Republicans have placed him on a platform of flapdoodle about 'Americanism'' and "Preparedness," in which empty rodomontade plays hide-and-seek with vaporing as to the . Would-Have-Beens had they. and not the Democrats, been in pow er, nowhere a clear, incisive statement touching any situation, or poiicy, in actual rebuttal. It is good to fly the flag-to rally beneath it--- to wrap its folds about you-our star-flowered emblem of liberty. America's symbol of the free heart's hope and home. But it is ouite as fraudulent and indecent to flaunt it as a shibboleth for party advantages as to use it to advertise a quack nostrum. The flag belongs to no party. It is the heritage of all parties. Both the Republican party and the Democratic party are Am 7icans-good Americans-and "Americanism" is as dear to the one as the other. Each of us is for "prepared-Whatever issue exists is one ness. of degree, not of sentiment and purpose There is a Prussian system and there is an American system. The Republicans have lined up on the Prussian system. The Democrats have lined up on the American system. Hence the Prussians in America are lining up with the Republicans. Achieving the pan-Germanic aims of the original propaganda started by Dernberg and organized into a political movement by Bartholdt, they propose to show that the Kaiser Alliance holds the balance of power in the United States. This makes the straight and single issue of the campaign before us turn upon whether we shall have our President dictated to us from Berlin, or shall choose him for ourselves. 11. The evidence is not only direct but multiplied. Though the campaign has only just started, the New York World has made a conclusive, luminous and startling compilation. Under the inquiry, "Can the Kaiser Defeat the President," because of a foreign policy distasteful to Potsdam-because the President has been an American and not a German -that energetic journal shows that the heads of the German-American Alliance in Chicago indorsed the Hughes nomination as soon as the convention had finished its work. and that the officers of the German societies in Milwaukee who sent their ultimatum to the Republicans last week hastened to express their approval alike of the platform and the ticket. There follows an array from which there is no escape. George Sylves-ter Viereck, the subsidized hound who edits the Fatherland, which is the most vicious, disloyal and gedi-

tious of all the German newspapers in the United States, declared that-"The nomination of Justice Hughes means the salvation of the Republican party. It is a triumpa of genuine Americanism over nativ-

ism. George von Skal, one of the most active agents of the Greman propa ganda in New York, is an enthusiastic as Viereck:

"We are convinced that President Wilson is pro-British, and that is the reason we are going to vote against him. Justice Hughes, therefore, will have the support of the German-American Democrats and Republicans, and I think he will be elected."

Alphonse Koelble, of the German-American Alliance, who helped to manage the congressional campaign in behalf of the Gore and McLemore resolutions, is no less exultant than Mr. Viereck and Mr. von Skal:

"I am certain that Justice Hughes will grow as the campaign advan and that the chances of Mr. Wilso being elected are exceedingly slim." Gustav Mayer, publisher of the German Daily Gazette, said in

speech at Philadelphia Sunday: "We suggested some weeks ago that Hughes was the most logicat man, and with his selection and that of Fairbanks the entire country will rally to the support of the Republi-can ticket."

The Cincinnati Volksbistt the nomination is a splendid one and the Cleveland Wachter und Anzeiger commends Mr. Hughes while attacking President Wilson and Col. Roosevelt:

"We consider it a great boon of the Chicago convention that people of the United States will not be compelled to choose between the present leader in unneutral sub ser vience to England and the advocate

of still greater unneutrality. In the opinion of the Cincinnati Freie Presse-"Justice Hughes has expressed sentiments which are in accord with the German-American idea of neutrality. We are in thor ough sympathy with him and his and, according to the Louis Westliche Post-"The R lem and found a glorious solution." lican party faced a gigantic

In a lengthy editorial the New-York Herald, a villainous Prussian organ, cautions the Germans "BOE to overdo our business," nor make the mistake of working too openly for Hughes. The Republican party has reckoned without its host. The personal character and honorable antece-dents of Charles Evans Hughes will not save it. If it wanted to rant and cant about "Americanism"-to yawp and yelp about "Preparedness"-to play the jingo and the bully -- it should have taken Roosevelt. Whatever Wilson may have done amiss. or left undone, before the world he stands as the American Republic, and his rejection at the polls could only mean in the eyes of Europe the repudiation of the government by the people, which in turn would mean the repudiation of the people by themselves!

This spirit of unrest came to a head in 1910 and broke out into sucecssful insurrection. Dr. Francisco Madero had been a candidate for the Presidency in that year, but he was thrown into prison and his candidacy surpressed. After the election he was released and escaped to San Antonio, Texas, where, with other Mexican refugees. he planned the revolution. Returning to Mexico on November 19, they began operations in the northern Mexican States. They continued with such success that on May 10, 1911, Diaz resigned the Presidency and left the country. Senor de la Barra becoming ad interim President. In the October elections Madero was elected President.

Coincident with the decline of the Diaz government same the beginning of troubles between Mexico and the United States.

The first matter of animosity was trivial, but it served to show that however much influenced by American democratic ideals, the people of Mexico looked upon the foreign American capitalists with a disfavor which involved the whole American nation. It needed only a spark to touch off this animosity. On November 2, 1910, a Mexican named Rodriguez, was lynched-burned at the stake-at Del Rio, Texas. His crime was that of murdering a ranchman's wife who refused him food.

This lynching caused considerable excitement in Mexico. At the capital the windows of American citizens were broken, American children were stoned on the streets, and the son of the American Ambassador was assaulted. An American flag was torn to pieces and trampled under foot. In other towns mobs marched the streets crying, "Death to the Americans." The matter was made the subject of diplomatic negotiations. This was during the presidency of Mr. Taft, when Mr. Knox was Secretary of State.

Another thing which caused estranged relations was the mobilization of our troops along the Mexican border. In the spring of 1911 President Taft gave orders under which 20,000 of our soldiers were gathered in San Antonio and other points, and four fast cruisers were sent to Galveston. The Mexicans did not like this and retaliated by arresting three American citizens on the charge of fostering the revolution. In April of this year several Americans were killed by stray bullets from Mexicans fighting near the Arizona border. Mr. Knox protested to the Mexican Government and there was much talk of our interfering in Mexico at that time, but Mr. Knox declared that such was only "foolish stories."

Madero became President in November, 1911. It seems that he was endeavoring to give the people a con-stitutional government and was working for the advancement of the Mexican people. But he was much too slow for the Mexican peon, who hoped, like the Reconstruction hegro. immediately to come into, pos-session of "40 acres and a mule." Madero was also lenient with his political opponents. He did not have them stood up against a wall and shot as had been the usual custom in

ed and left the country and the Constitutionalists under Carranza and Villa held undisputed authority in the northern States of Mexico, while Zapata held the south.

Almost immediately Villa had quarreled with Carranza and once more Mexico was in turmoil. Villa joined with Zapata, a bandit leader from Southern Mexico, and in common they made war on Carranza. Mr. Wilson offered his good offices to establish peace. He asked all three chieftains to agree to certain terms in June, 1915. All indicated their willingness to agree except Carranza. With true political sense he gained favor with the Mexican people by refusal to comply with Mr. Wilson's request. In the puzzling situation that followed Mr. Wilson recognized him as head of the de facto government of Mexico, seeming to hope that in this way the Mexican troubles would cease. American arms were cut off from Villa and Zapata and every kind of favor was

shown to Carranza. With the help thus given Carranza was able to maintain his position. But gratitude is not one of his qualities. He does not recognize the great value of President Wilson's friendly turns to him. On the other hand, he has many times talked pompously and sharp to President Wilson, He scolded him when he complained to Villa instead of himself about the murder of Benton, the British subject; ne sent Mr. Wilson a sharp note when our fleet went to Vera Cruz; he

first treated the A. B. C." conference with disdain and then sent his representatives there and delivered the ultimatum which was adopted; he refused, as has been said, to agree to Mr. Wilson's plans for peace among the three chieftains; he protested and had his protest allowed when our troops first entered Mexico in pursuit of Villa. He is now demanding that American troops be withdrawn from Mexico. But Mr. Wil-son is no longer yielding. And here-in lies the present crisis. Carranza is either unwilling or unable to keep Mexican bandits out of this country, and is unwilling that United States troops should take, effective measures against them.

This brings us to the reasons and objects of intervention, if intervention must come.

The first and most obvious reason is to secure our people living along the border against these bandit raids. For six years now we have maintained an army of 20,000 to 35,000 men along the Mexican border at great expense. But even so we have not been able to prevent raids across the border. We have been thwarted almost constantly. For the last year there have been numerous raids, especially along the lower Rio Grande, but the most serious was Villa's raid last spring on Columbus, Villa's faid last spring on Columbus, New Mexico. Since then there have been three other serious raids, fol-lowed in each instance by a "puni-tive expedition" of United States troops into Mexico. In every case the bandits have made good their es-cape. In no case have Carranza's forces co-operated with us in our ef-forts to capture the handits. This



General Carroll A. Devol, Quarter master Corps.

kind of thing cannot go on indefinitely. If Mexico cannot stop it then the United States must, even if it takes a war to do it. It can be stopped only by the United States taking possession of the Mexican territory along the border and policing it.

Another reason for intervention is to establish a stable and secure government such as it appears the Mexicans cannot establish for themselves. This government would give security to foreigners, to foreign capital and industrial enterprises. It would secure the billions of dollars invested in that country by American citizens against waste by revolutionary leaders for their selfish purposes. If American troops take possession of Mexico we may be sure that they will never come out until the rights of American capital in that country are thought to be safe from aggression. Nobody cares much for Mexican territory, but all want order and peace and security there.

Another reason for intervention is that the only hope for final peace in Mexico is a kind of Americanization of that country politically. The Uni-ted States must guarantee peaceful elections in that country. It must teach its people that reforms can come by the ballot rather than by

ends, stringed, put in the wire basket of the canner or in a thin cotton bag, and plunged into boiling water for from 3 to 5 minutes. This removes certain acids and makes the flavor of the beans better. This is one thing that should never be forgotten in canning beans. After the time is up, the beans should be removed from the water and packed tightly in sterilized cans within one. fourth inch from the top of the can and the can filled with hot water. One level teaspoonful of salt should be added and the can sealed:

It should then be exhausted for five minutes, which forces all the air remaining in the can through the little hole left open in the top.

The hole is then sealed or tipped with a drop of solder and the can is ready for the "processing." It takes two hours and 29 minutes for complete "processing," and during this time the cans should be turned over once or twice. It should be carefully observed if the cans are tightly sealed during this time. for they are being given their final sterilization in this method.

In "processing," the cans are placed in trays and lowered into the bolling water. The temperature of the water is then reduced, and when boiling begins again, the time is started. The water should be boiling every minute of the time the cans are supposed to be processed, and the cans should be removed promptly when the time is up. No guesswork should be done.

Durham gets next year's session of the North Carolina Dental Society.



General Henry P. McCain, Adjutant

#### Cashing In.

Carl W. Vrooman.

Farmers need to know how to make the science of agriculture boost the business of farming.

The farmer who robs his soil is sawing off the limb upon which he is sitting.

The farmer who sells all his crops and then burns all his cornstalks and straw reminds one of the burglar who takes all the valuables he can carry off and sets fire to what is left. When you break even on your beeves you are ahead of the game provided you save manure-especially if you have kept hogs following the cattle. 1.00

The problem of keeping livestock with profit is largely a matter of using roughage as silage, or bedding the stuff that is wasted on the average farm.

Weeds and weed seed, usually rounted worse than nothing, may be put on the right side of the ledger by means of a few sheep.

Catch but one bad ear in testing seed corn and you save a good day's wages. Find the average number of bad ones and you save a week's wages in a winter's afternoon. Buying seed is a business proposition - not an exercise of faith.

#### Playing on Her Innocence.

Mrs. Youngbride-I'm getting our ce from a new man now, dear. Mr. Youngbride - What's wrong with the other man?

Mrs. Youngbride-The new dealer says he'll give us colder ice for the same money .-- Boston Transcript.

The archbishop had preached a fine sermon on "Married Life and Its Duties." Two old Irish women were heard coming out of church commenting on the address.

"It's a fine sermon his reveren would be after giving us," said one

to the other, "It is indeed." was the quick re-ply, "and I wish I knew as little a-bout the matter as he doed."

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<sup>\$1.50</sup> A YEAR IN ADVANCE