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Belen News, 09-16-1920

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THE BELEN NEWS

VOL IV

BELEN, NEW MEXICO THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1920

NO. XVII

HARDING GLAD AMERICANS ARE A FREE PEOPLE

"But the conditions have changed. Experience has brought enlightenment. We know now that the league constituted at Versailles is utterly impotent as a preventive of wars. It is so obviously impotent that it has not even been tried. The original league, mistakenly conceived and unreasonably insisted upon, has undoubtedly passed beyond the possibility of restoration. The mature judgment of the world will be that it deserved to pass for the very simple reason that, contrary to all of the tendencies developed by the civilizing processes of the world, it rested upon the power of might, not of right."

"The assertion is made frequently that through the surrender of our nationality we might have saved the life of the covenant—that is to say, that, although twenty-eight nations could not make it function, one added to the twenty-eight would have achieved a glowing success, provided, always, that the one were America."

"This pays to America the tribute of exceptional influence. But I suggest that if the world is dependent upon our action to bring about the supreme realization, then we ought to have the say about our own freedom in participation therein. But let us consider what is meant by this reliance upon America. What can it signify if not that it is to the United States, and to the United States alone, that the other twenty-eight nations look for the bone and sinew, the money, the munitions, and the men to sustain the entire organization, not as an agency of peace, but as an armed force?"

"A few days ago a delegation of an organization, which calls itself a society for the prevention of war, appealed to the premier of Great Britain to unite and use the powers of the world in defense of Poland, Armenia and the Dardanelles. The British premier replied, according to his remarks quoted by the newspapers, to the effect that, while the formation of an 'international army' would be an ideal solution it could not be accomplished because the European nations could not furnish the troops and the United States had 'withdrawn from co-operation'—a polite and diplomatic phrase and more exactly meaning, of course, that the senate of the United States had not completed the partial obligation assumed by the President to do that very thing—that is, to 'furnish the troops.' Could a clearer indication of what would have been expected of this country as a member of the league be desired. Hardly. Some, too, think or say they think, that this extraordinary service should be rendered. I do not agree with them, but, assuming that they are right, I venture to note that nothing stands in the way of performance. The President has only to call upon Congress to declare war, and to confer upon him specific authority to raise armies for the protection of the powers which, though recently associated with, are still foreign to our own republic."

"It is reasonably safe to assume, however, that the President will not pursue this course. Fortunately, he is under no 'compelling moral obligation' under the league to do so. His recent unhappy experience, more or less in King Congress's seat

American says to peace—America would hardly encourage repetition of a request already courteously, but quite firmly declined by the Congress. What then in like circumstances, would be the answer of the British premier himself? In his own words, addressing a meeting of the coalition Liberals on Aug. 12 last, according to the press reports, he said:

"When the terrible question of peace or war has to be decided our first duty as a government is to the people, whose trust is not to commit their treasure to any unjustifiable adventure. Nothing but the most imperative call of national honor, national safety and national freedom can justify war. Before this country is committed to it, even in the most limited form, we must be satisfied that these are in peril."

"I quote these telling words, my countrymen with the utmost satisfaction, because with one amendment they express to a nicety my own position. I take for granted that the prime minister meant to include in 'treasure' the greatest treasure of all, but, for myself I should have nothing to be inferred. Foremost and above all else to be safeguarded by those of us who hold the trust of the people, it goes without saying, but cannot be too often repeated, is the manhood of the nation."

"Now it may appear to you that I have been speaking chiefly in the negative. I make the admission. What is more, I might continue to do so almost indefinitely without disadvantage to our cause. So many things have been done by the present expiring administration that no power on earth could induce me to do, that I cannot even attempt to recount them. I may remark casually, however, that if I should be, as I fully expect to be, elected President of this just and honorable republic, I will not empower an assistant secretary of the navy to draft a constitution for helpless neighbors in the West Indies and Jam it down their throats at the point of a bayonet borne by United States marines. We have a higher service for our gallant marines than that. Nor will I misuse the power of the executive to cover with a veil of secrecy repeated acts of unwarranted interference in domestic affairs of the little republics of the Western hemisphere such as in the past few years have not only made enemies of those who should be our friends, but have rightfully discredited our country as their trusted neighbor."

"On the other hand I will not or shall not, as you prefer, submit to any wrong against any American citizen, with respect to either his life or his property, by any government. This statement is made in all solemnity, with enmity for none and friendship for all. If it particularly applies to Mexico, the robbery and murder of hundreds of our own people in that unhappy country who were lawfully there and were entitled to protection. One must admit that these outrages upon Americans are largely the consequences of the wiggling and wobbling, the supine waiting of our own government, though the admission neither helps the hurt, nor gives the hope of security for the future while the present administration remains in power, or when one in 'complete accord' succeeds it."

"This admonition is not directed exclusively toward our next door neighbor to whom we would gladly hold forth a helping hand, and whom, primarily, certainly in preference to faroff peoples in Europe, Asia and Africa, it is our manifest duty to serve with a whole heart and generous tolerance. It is intended for a plain notice to every government on the face of the earth that the entire resources of this nation are pledged to maintain the sacredness of American lives and the just protection of American properties."

"The line of demarcation between our attitude and that of our political opponents is perfectly plain. The president has made his position clear by his acts no less than by his words. Twice there came to him an opportunity to obtain ratification at the hands of the senate and twice he put the opportunity aside, because he would not accept reservations designed solely to safeguard American rights. He still holds article 10 to be the heart of the covenant."

"So does the Democratic platform. So does the Democratic nominee. To assume that the nominee would accept the reservations rejected by the President and denounced by the party platform is to impugn his integrity. To insinuate, as those who in proclaiming themselves for the Democratic ca. 'date and the' one with

reservations do insinuate at they would pursue such a course in seeking ratification is not to pay him a compliment, but rather to challenge his sincerity."

"For myself I do not question for a moment the truth of what the Democratic nominee says on this subject. He has flatly said he is 'in favor of going in' on the basis announced by the President. I am not. That is the whole difference between us, but it is a most vital one, because it involves the disparity between a world court of justice supplemented by a world association for conference on the one hand and the council of the league on the other."

"The big difference between a court of international justice and the council created by the league covenant is simple but profound."

"The one is a judicial tribunal to be governed by fixed and definite principles of law administered without passion or prejudice. The other is an association of diplomats and politicians whose determinations are sure to be influenced by considerations of expediency and national selfishness."

"I do not mean to say nor do I mean to permit any such construction, that I would decline to co-operate with other nations in an honest endeavor to prevent wars. Nobody living would take that position. The only question is one of method or of practicability within the bounds prescribed by fundamental principles."

"There are distinctly two types of international relationship, one is an offensive alliance of great powers, like that created at Versailles, to impose their will upon the helpless peoples of the world. Frankly, I am opposed to such a scheme as that, and I speak knowingly when I say that the associated powers, with whom we fought the war, were reluctant to accept such a proposition."

"I am opposed to the very thought of our republic becoming a party to so great an outrage upon other peoples, who have as good a right to seek their political freedom as we had in 1776 and have the same right to developing enmity under the inspiration of nationality as we held for ourselves."

"The other type is a society of free nations or an association of free nations, or a league of free nations, animated by considerations of right and justice, instead of might and self-interest, and not merely proclaimed an agency in pursuit of peace, but so organized and so participated in as to make the actual attainment of peace a reasonable possibility. Such an association I favor with all my heart, and I would make no distinction as to whom credit is due."

"This is proposing no new thing, this country is already a member of such a society—The Hague Tribunal, which, unlike the League of Versailles, is still functioning, and within a few weeks will resume its committee sessions under the chairmanship of an American representative."

"In that body we have the framework of a really effective instrumentality of enduring peace. The fact that the tribunal did not prevent the great war is, of course, manifest, but the cause of the failure is no less apparent. Germany, already secretly determined upon a ruthless invasion, was able to prevent the adoption of measures which might have proved effective. The condition now is wholly different. Not only Germany, but the entire world has profited to the extent of an awful lesson the impression of which cannot be erased from the human mind for generations to come. The horrors of war and the eagerness for peace have become universal. What once seemed at The Hague to be a mere academic discussion has become a positive outstanding need of facing terrifying actualities. This makes vastly easier the task of so strengthening The Hague Tribunal as to render its just decrees either acceptable or enforceable. It is not uncommon for the advocates of the League of Versailles to contrast unfavorably the Hague Tribunal upon the ground that the tribunal 'lacks teeth'."

"Very well, then, let's put teeth into it. If in the failed League of Versailles, there be found machinery which the tribunal can use properly and advantageously, by all means let it be appropriated. I would even go further. I would take and combine all that is good, and excise all that is bad from both organizations. This statement is broad enough to include the suggestion that if the league, which has heretofore riveted our considerations and apprehensions, has been so entwined and interwoven into the peace of Europe, that it's good must be preserved in order to stabilize the peace of that continent then it can be amended or revised so that we may still have a remnant of world aspiration in 1918 build into the world's highest conception of helpful co-operation in the ultimate realization."

"The Democratic nominee has spoken about America abandoning her associates in war and deserting the allied nations in establishing the League of Versailles. I do not think it longer necessary to challenge that statement or pass further opinion upon the unfortunate league. It has already been abandoned by Europe, which has gone so far as to accept it by formal agreement in treaty. On this subject, we are fully informed at first hand. Only the other day the British Premier said unreservedly that the essential co-operation of America might involve 'some change at any rate, in the form of the covenant,' and he adds, with characteristic outspokenness, 'It is quite possible it might be a change for the better.' Listen further, to the wise and far-seeing former British ambassador, who was not permitted to present his credentials to our executive."

"As long," said Viscount Grey hardly by a month ago, 'as long as the richest, most powerful, the greatest, both for population and territory, of the civilized countries of the world stand outside the league, the league will be unable to fulfill its destiny. To put it in quite plain terms, the Americans must be told that if they will only join the league they can practically name their own terms.' Undoubtedly that is the fact. I ask, is there any good reason why we should not avail ourselves of this privilege? I do not mean in any arrogant or selfish way but simply as a matter of fairness and right to our own people. Surely it is becoming and a duty as well, to safeguard our own people, since it is we who are the main contributors while asking nothing for ourselves except to participate in a contribution to the promotion of world peace."

"Viscount Grey continues: 'The Americans should be entrusted with the task of drafting a reconstruction scheme.' Then he suggests further that 'a committee of the Senate—must never forget the Senate's rights and duties in regard to foreign affairs being re-enforced by the members of the House of Representatives, and also by nominees of the President and Supreme Court—could draw up suggestions for the reconstruction of the league which would be consonant with the feelings not of one, but of all parties in America.'"

"Frankly, I value that suggestion very highly, because it is proffered obviously in a helpful and friendly spirit and reveals an important old world opinion on the necessity of amendment, revision or reconstruction. I comprehend substantially what I

would propose to do if elected President. I do not mean precisely that. It would be clearly unwise to undertake specific suggestions or to attempt to place upon suggestions now. What is in my mind is the wisdom of calling into real conference the ablest and most experienced minds of this country, from whatever walks of life they may be derived and without regard to party affiliation, to formulate a definite practical plan along the lines already indicated for the consideration of the controlling foreign powers."

"The objection, strongly uttered in some quarters, that this course would involve the reconvening of the entire convention may be regarded as a very slight one. The acceptance of our proposals by the few principal nations would undoubtedly be followed promptly by the acceptance on the part of the minor members of the alliance."

"There would be no material delay. One can not disregard the leadership or have any doubt about the influence of the principal allied and associated powers. Insofar as I could do so without disregarding the proprieties, I should give very earnest and practically undivided attention to this very vital subject from the day of my election and I should ask others to do likewise as a matter of public and patriotic duty. Indeed, I should hope to have behind me, after the decision on the national referendum we are soon to have, a country wholly united in earnest endeavor to achieve a true solution of this problem upon which the future civilization so largely depends."

"I have already announced that I shall urge prompt passage of the resolution, voted by the President, declaring at an end the preposterous condition of technical war when we were actually at peace. Simultaneously, I shall naturally advise the resumption by congress of its exceptional powers, which have been vested by war legislation in the executive. I have no expectation whatever of finding it necessary or advisable to negotiate a separate peace with Germany."



Had in the Chicago Daily News

5/14/20 THE NEW YORK TIMES

BRYAN ASSAILS COX AND H. S. CUMMINGS

Calls Choice of Democratic Convention Chairman a 'Tragedy' for the Party.

COX CANDIDACY A DISGRACE

His Nomination Would Be an Insult by the Liquor Forces, Nebraska Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.
LINCOLN, Neb., May 13.—William Jennings Bryan turned his political batteries tonight on Governor H. S. Cummings, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Governor Cox of Ohio, in a statement given out here by the selection of Chairman Cummings to sound the keynote of the Democratic National Convention. It is a tragedy, it is a melancholy beginning if the Democrats have any intention of making a campaign this year. If the Democratic Party is to be wrapped in a 'wet shroud, locked up in a Wall

Street safe and buried at sea, Cummings is just the person to officiate, but his selection is a serious handicap if the party proposes to appeal to the progressive sentiment of the country."

Mr. Bryan calls the Cox candidacy a disgrace. He says: "The fact that the Democrats of two dry States, Ohio and Kentucky, have instructed for Governor Cox makes it proper to consider his position on the liquor question. It is becoming every day more and more apparent that he is the man about whose standard the wet forces will gather."

"Governor Edwards is a joke. A drunkard in the last stages of delirium tremens would have sense enough to know that Edwards has no chance of nomination. Senator Hitchcock did not have any chance even before the Nebraska primary, hence he had nothing to lose. Governor Cox is their man and he has fairly won the dishonor that he seeks."

"After disgracing his State he aspires to a position in which he could disgrace a nation. For years the men engaged in the liquor business have been the real anarchists of the country, far more dangerous than the professional anarchists. Governor Cox has become their candidate."

"His nomination would make the Democratic Party the leader of the lawless element of the country and his election, if such a thing were possible, would turn the White House over to those who defy the Government and hold law in contempt."

"There is no likelihood of his nomination and no chance of his election if nominated, but why should any Democrat be willing to support a man whose nomination would insult the conscience of the nation? For the triumph of prohibition is a triumph of the nation's conscience."

Would Extend Postal Savings.

New York.—Extension of the postal savings system at an attractive rate of interest by the government to furnish banking facilities to the great body of common people, was urged here by Eugene Meyer, Jr., former managing director of the war finance corporation. Appearing before the Senate special committee on reconstruction and production, he proposed legislation to authorize payment of a 4 per cent rate of interest on postal savings deposits instead of 2 per cent.

Railroads on Own Resources.

Washington.—Railroads of the country have begun operation on their own resources after having cost the government approximately \$100,000,000 monthly for the six months in which their earnings were guaranteed by the transportation act. The carriers will be allowed further aid from the government only through loans from revolving funds. Earnings of the roads will fall about \$600,000,000 below their standard return for the period since March 1, according to estimates by the Bureau of Railway Economics.



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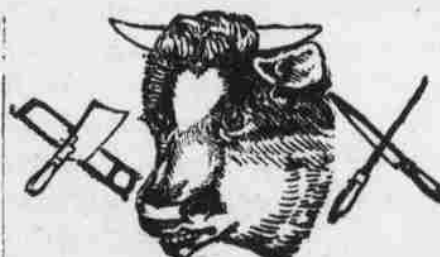
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NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT

of executor of estate of Mary
Sichler.

Public Legal Notice
is hereby given that the undersigned was on March 1st, 1920, by the Probate Court of Valencia County, New Mexico, appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Sichler, deceased, and that all persons having claims against the estate of decedent are required to present them within the time required by law in said Probate Court.

Andres Siehler,
Executor.

P. O. Los Lunas, N. M.
(4-8-20, 15, 22, and expired 29-)

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

of estate of Aurora Gabaldon
de Garcia.

Public Legal Notice
is hereby given that the undersigned was on March 8th, 1920, by the Probate Court of Valencia County, New Mexico, appointed administrator of the estate of Aurora Gabaldon de Garcia, deceased, and that all persons having claims against the estate of decedent are required to present them within the time required by law in said Probate Court.

Patrocinio Gabaldon,
Administrator.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was by the Probate Court of Valencia County, at a regular adjourned session thereof on the 12th day of July, 1920, appointed administrator of the estate of Kenneth C. C. Gunn, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time allowed by law.

John M. Gunn, Laguna, N. M.
Administrator.

1st pub July 15 last pub Aug 5

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

of estate of Agapito Garcia.
Public Legal Notice
is hereby given that the undersigned was on March 8th, 1920, by the Probate Court of Valencia County, New Mexico, appointed administrator of the estate of Agapito Garcia, deceased, and that all persons having claims against the estate of decedent are required to present them within the time required by law in said Probate Court.

Patrocinio Gabaldon,
Administrator.
P. O. Belen, N. M.
4-8-20) was first publication.

IN THE PROBATE COURT VALENCIA COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

In the matter of the estate
of
Adolphe Didier, deceased,
Number—

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Hortense Didier, administratrix of the estate of Adolphe Didier, deceased, has filed her Final Report as Administratrix of said estate, together with her petition praying for her discharge; and the Hon. Ignacio Aragon y Garcia, Probate Judge of Valencia County, N. Mexico, has set the 3rd day of May, 1920 at the hour of 10 A. M.; at the court room of said court in the Village of Los Lunas, New Mexico, as the day, time and place for hearing objections; if any there be, to said report and petition.

Therefore any person or persons wishing to object are hereby notified to file their objection with the County Clerk of Valencia County, New Mexico, on or before the date set for said hearing.

Diego Aragon,
(SEAL) County Clerk.
By Teles. Mirabal,
Deputy.
first publication [4-8-20)

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern:

That Antonia Toledo de Chavez has been duly appointed by the Probate Court of Valencia County, Executrix of the Last will and Testament of Pablita Arraiza de Toledo, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of decedent are required to present same within the time prescribed by law.

Antonia Toledo de Chavez,
Administratrix.

NOTICE OF

ADMINISTRATRIX

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Georga F. Garcia, was on the 21st day of July A. D. 1920, by the Probate Court of Valencia County, state of New Mexico, duly appointed as administratrix of the estate of Daniel Garcia, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of the said decedent are hereby required to present the same within the time prescribed by law.

Georga F. Garcia
Administratrix.
1st p. Jul 22 last p. Aug 12

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 12th day of July, 1920, duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Leonides P. Gurule, deceased, by the Probate Court of Valencia County, N. M. and duly qualified as such administratrix and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to present the same to the undersigned or to file the same in said court within the time prescribed by law.

Eugenia P. Gurule,
Administratrix
Los Lunas, N. M.
1st pub July 15 last pub Aug

Notice

To whom it may concern:

The honorable court of Valencia County has fixed the 18th day of October A. D. 1920 to hear objections on the estate of Daniel Garcia, deceased, and for the final adjustment any person interested must present his claim if any in due time.

Georga F. de Garcia
Administratrix
1st pub Sep 16 last pub Oct 7

AVISO DE ADMINISTRADORA

Aviso se da por este que la abajo firmada, Georga F. Garcia, fue el dia 21 de Julio A. D. 1920, debidamente nombrada como administradora del estado de Daniel Garcia, finado. Toda persona que tenga reclamos contra el estado de dicho finado es por esta requerido de presentar los mismos dentro del tiempo requerido por la ley.

Georga F. Garcia
Administradora.
1ra p. Jul 22 ultima Ag 12



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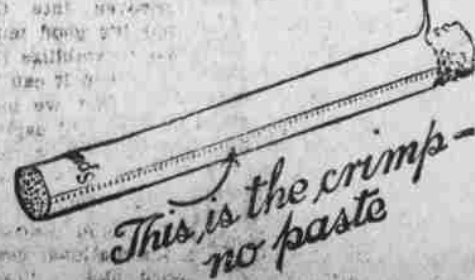
Good tobacco puts Spurs at the top. Just that. The blend of finest Turkish leaves and the pick of home-grown crops gives Spurs their new, mild richness.

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