

The Little Valley Hub

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EDITORIAL NOTES

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING

The following rates for reader advertisements which are to appear in some other column than the regular "Want ad" column or other than regular display advertising, will be effective on and after February 15th with this paper.

Readers on first page of an advertising nature will be 5c per line.

Readers run in the local column will be 5 cents per line.

Cards of thanks will be 25c.

Legal advertising such as "Notices to creditors," "Citations," etc at the full price allowed by law.

Prices for display advertising will remain the same for the present. If any advance in display advertising is contemplated at a future time ample notice of same will be given in advance.

Oh, Why Did We Let Up?

While they were about it why in Samuel Hill didn't the allies and our boys go on through Germany and clean up that dirty mess of red bedraggled pups up there in Russia that are sailing under the title of Bolsheviks?

They are no different and no more deserving of decent treatment than the pesky huns that we have been kicking at, and have apparently kicked into some semblance of submission.

The real trouble is that the Bolsheviks have been like the concealed sparks of a mighty conflagration that slumber in the corner of some unthought-of garret just waiting for the chance puff of wind to fan them out into business.

While the war was on full tilt the operations of this gang of guerrillas, (to use the term applied to the followers of old Mosby in the days of the great rebellion) were hampered somewhat in their freer operations because of the congested conditions in operation which the war and the grips on the western front brought about.

Another thing: The limelight was all turned on the movements of the Americans in the big struggle and the Bolsheviks were left in the dark,—left to grow and thrive while imbibing the pap of their faithful ally, Germany, only we couldn't see their connection with the huns because they happened to be operating in Russia.

To deny that they are being nurtured by the huns right now is to deny that there is ever a thing wrong anywhere. Germany is directly or indirectly feeding up her little pet fighters up there in Russia and we have no doubt that her soldiers are even helping the Bolsheviks on, while the conferees of the world's peace sit at the big table in Versailles with all peace and harmony and apparent ly think that the little handful of fighters that they have assigned to the quarter from whence the new cloud is rising can go up there into Russia, look cross-eyed at the Bolsheviks and they will wilt right down.

There's nothing to it. They're all wrong.

It must be a source of great solace to old Wilhelm over there across the Holland border to witness the hell that his understudies are raising up there in Russia.

And if he ever has opportunity to egg them on you can bet he will never let the chance go by.

In the words of Dr. Claire who lectured here with the Chautauqua last summer, the word "Bolshevik" means "greater" sort of a "Bolshevik uber alles" as you might say, supplementing the name Bolshevik for Germany.

In our own words Bolshevik means a bunch of fellows who by their willingness to risk their lives for a time are able, by the audacity of their attacks, to win quite tremendous victories in a country where sturdy opposition to their operations is impossible, and they are a menace to the future peace of the whole world.

The time is coming, unless a different policy is adopted over there, when our war weary heroes who are now returning to us will be called again to go across and fight a foe with whom undoubtedly will be added the forces of the huns that we are considering licked already.

For the huns are not licked yet and if the time comes when a big force like the Bolsheviks is get-

ting to be ever comes along and says "Come on, boys, let's raise hell!" they will jump into it again and we will have some more fight on our hands, only quite likely a deal worse than the one just ended. That may seem a little far-fetched to some of you who read this, but it isn't very far wrong. And the fact that the huns are helping the Bolsheviks with one hand behind their backs while the other hand is extended in mock submissiveness to the mandates of the peace conference just shows that they are looking for some such thing to come off in the future,—and maybe not very far distant either.

Germany would have us believe a lot of things, and among them that she is no friend of the Bolshevik, but don't you be fooled.

Day by day the evidence is pouring in that there is a certain and unmistakable connection between the huns and the raiders and rapers of Russia, and it's only a question of time when the surprise of their lives will come to the allied forces unless they begin to look a little out behind them.

Secret Diplomacy With Costa Rica

The number of delegates each belligerent country on the side of the allies shall have at the big peace conference has been decided upon. The countries are represented somewhat in proportion to their importance in the war, being allowed from one to five members at the conference. Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, and Panama are allowed one delegate each. But what of Costa Rica? That country severed diplomatic relations with Germany on the 21st of September 1917 and declared war on May 23rd, 1918. Because of lack of material strength Costa Rica was unable to take a very active part in the struggle, but as an evidence of good faith she offered to the United States the use of her waters and harbors for the needs of the American navy, and expressed her willingness in any other way within her power to further the cause of the allies.

There can be no doubt that Costa Rica was sincere in her actions as the smaller countries that have been permitted representation around the peace table. Why the discrimination?

There is somewhat of a mystery surrounding our relations with Costa Rica that should be cleared up. The present government of that Central American country has never been recognized by the United States. This radical departure from our Pan American policy of bringing about closer relations with our neighbors to the south has never been explained by the present administration. In June last year the late Senator Gallinger tried to bring the matter to a head by presenting a resolution that "it is the imperative duty of the government of the United States to recognize the advantage of this alliance (referring to Costa Rica's offer of harbors etc.) of Costa Rica in the war with Germany." The resolution was preceded by a preamble showing the good will of the Costa Rican government toward our own. Ever since the day of its introduction it has reposed in the files of the Committee of Foreign Relations without any action having been taken on it.

Public attention was again focused upon the subject by Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire in a resolution reciting the declaration of the president in one of his addresses to congress, emphasizing the "capital importance" of action which shall make clear all grounds of misunderstanding with our immediate neighbors and give proof of the friendship we really feel. In his resolution Senator Moses declared it to be the opinion of the senate that the existing government in Costa Rica should be recognized formally by the United States the president having declared that "the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just but generous and in the spirit of the new age upon which we have so happily entered."

That resolution like the former one of Senator Gallinger, lies in the pigeonholes of the Foreign Relations Committee. A subcommittee has been appointed to consid-

er it, but at a hint from the State Department it was sidetracked at once and there is no indication that it will be taken up again.

Why this mysterious attitude toward Costa Rica? Let us have a little light on the subject and a little less of the "secret diplomacy" against which the President has so ostentatiously proclaimed. The present government of that country has been recognized by all the countries of the western hemisphere, except only Nicaragua and the United States. If there is a good reason why we should not send diplomatic representatives to a government that has proved its stability over a period of two years let us know it. If no such reason exists let the State Department proceed at once to place Costa Rica on an equality with our other Latin-American neighbors.

Redfield Suggests More War

Judging from the remarks of Secretary Redfield made before the Council of Foreign Relations recently, the United States and its army may yet be in for a high old time, and those who did not get fighting enough will eventually find it in Germany or Russia or while acting as nurse to what Redfield terms the "barely born" (probably because not clothed with boundaries) small-nations of Europe. The secretary who was a pacifist before the election of 1916, now meets the criticism relative to keeping our troops in Russia by saying "We must remember that the possible problems of force are not wholly gone. Germany seems in chaos; Russia we know is so. Who will say today what is the future of Bolshevism?" As for that first declaration there are a good many people who believe Germany is kicking up a disturbance merely in order to befog the peace conference so that she will settle to business whenever she sees fit, and this incentive may be what inspired Redfield's guarded use of the word "seems."

There is another portion of the American people who believe that Russia should be permitted to work out her own salvation, or, at least, that it is not up to the United States to restore order in Russia. A good many loyal Americans who have been refused passports to Europe since the president assured us that the war was over, must have wondered as they reflected that the authors of Russia's woe, Lenin and Trotzky, were freely accorded passports to Russia, although no secrecy had been observed by them as to the nature of their errand.

As for the future of Bolshevism we are apt to have plenty to consider along that line right here at home, without going out of our way to meet it, and Democratic codling of the I. W. W., and similar organizations is largely responsible for the situation that is fast developing here.

Voices are raised indeed to say we have nothing to do with Russia, so Redfield laments, and perhaps it is not wrong to infer that they would argue that we have a care what we have to do with the internal forces of what is to be the new Germany. We have been fighting, however, the battle of freedom against autocracy; are we therefore supposed to have no concern in the night of freedom against possible anarchy? Redfield admonishes us to "consider also that the newly born nations which have been created amid the storm of war are but barely born and their exact boundaries are in some cases yet undefined, their organization far from complete."

If by all these hints and suggestions Brother Redfield is presenting a program for America and American troops in Europe then this country is in for an era of trouble and tax-raising the end of which no man can see; which was certainly not nominated in the bond when our boys were hustled and equipped to meet the huns and who fought him for his hellishness and to uphold our rights on the seas. As for the 14 principles, not one out of a thousand of our soldiers ever read them and that one didn't know what they meant.

It might be well for Mr. Redfield to be called upon for an explanation as to whether he has in side information on what it is proposed to do with our troops in Europe, in view of his utterances, and of the fact that the State Department refuses to inform the senate of its proposed plans.

Unkind to Henry

Senator Reed is credited with saying while the Newberry-Ford case was on that it wasn't his intention to engage in any secondary work to put Henry Ford in

the United States senate, which was a hard and cruel thing for a Democrat to say, particularly so when the administration is so eager to seat the automobile manufacturer as senator from Michigan, and for that he merits a volley from the Dearborn Independent that would place him on the casualty list.

But speaking of Hank Ford one naturally gets to thinking of his little black flippers, and of the famous(?) Eagle boats—the first fleet of which hit the ice of the St. Lawrence. The committee on information for the public which is apparently friendly to Ford, has just released some pictures of the fleet of eagle boats as they were snapped by the camera actually frozen in the ice of the St. Lawrence river—those doughty(?) little craft that Henry was giving us to believe were being turned out by the trainload to hunt the waters of the Atlantic for the naughty German submarines. To chase subs was the intended duty of these little craft but from what we have heard of them recently all they did was to chase their crews out into a warmer place after they hit the ice.

Also it comes to our mind that if these craft were no more powerful than they have proved to be it may be a good thing for Hank and for his reputation as a builder that they didn't get to the Atlantic even though they might have possessed all the inward cunning of their land cousins to successfully climb anything from a pair of stairs to a skyscraper and that with ease.

It was poor publicity on the part of George Creel's committee to release these pictures, of the eagle boats frozen in the ice right on the eve of the senate's investigation of the craft, which everyone had thought to have been built as a labor of love—quite without any thought of profit—but on which we learn that the Detroit man demanded very handsome profits—profits out of reason, so one might rightly say, and in the circumstances that have now arisen somebody has let the cat out of the bag for Hank and it is going to be a hard and unpopular task for the administration force to deliver to him that seat in the senate, and so, even in the eyes of Ford, George Creel has once more shown his unfitness.

The Rank of Full General

It seems that Secretary Baker of the war department has asked that a couple of his friends be promoted by the government to the rank of full general of the American armies. They are Payton C. March and Tasker M. Bliss, but Baker hasn't yet given any recommendations for either of them in a sufficient quantity that would at all justify their being raised to the highest military rank we ever knew of,—that of full commander in chief of our forces at arms—and the Buffalo News in speaking of the proposed promotion in Tuesday evening's edition says:

"Congress has been very chary in giving the rank of full general. There have been not a few lieutenant generals, but only five United States soldiers have ever been considered worthy of the rank of a full general,—Washington, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Pershing. The title is equal to that of marshal as held by Foch and Haig."

"March saw very little service in France. There he was chief of the artillery but it was at a time when the American forces were doing little in the front line. He was recalled to Washington and was made chief of staff, succeeding Bliss who had not been considered a marked success in that post."

"Bliss since that time has been largely employed in quasi-diplomatic offices. He was sent to Versailles and did good work there. He is now with President Wilson at the peace conference as military advisor, and presumably is acquitting himself creditably. As chief of staff March has also done well as an effective executive although his office is now under the fire of Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts."

"And, granting that there is no question of the value of the service rendered by March or by Bliss, they still would not measure up to the American standard for full general. That honor has gone to soldiers for services in the field—to battle leaders, not to desk men. And even as good soldiers as Jackson and Taylor and Scott were denied the rank. Congress was reluctant to even give it to Sheridan. The honor, even then, did not come to him until he was on his death bed."

Tea and Trinkets

A Chicagoan wrote to the editor of the Chicago Tribune the other day and asked whether the peace

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conference is a gathering of men to decide the fate of that base nation, Germany, or whether it is a mere social affair.

According to the stories coming over the controlled cables it apparently is so far but a social affair. The question really needs no answer. But here is the balance of the Chicagoan's question—"In either case why are there no Republicans of note over there their money helped to win the war, they furnished man power, but they are allowed no say in government affairs."

We read a lot about Mr. and Mrs. Wilson's personal affairs, such as "Mr. Wilson turns down wine, but accepts cigarette," and others, as, "Mrs. Wilson goes shopping." Who cares about anyone's smoking or shopping? One can see any number of either at any time, and we believe that the

world would rather hear what is going on at the peace conference with regard to punishing the huns devils that have devastated the sacred things of Europe.

The Chicago citizen also asked some other questions:

If it is forbidden to divulge anything that is going on at the peace conference why not forbid the publishing of the President's trifling personal affairs. Also is that a good sample of democracy? If so then let us make the world safe for republics.

Haven't you often thought the same thing?

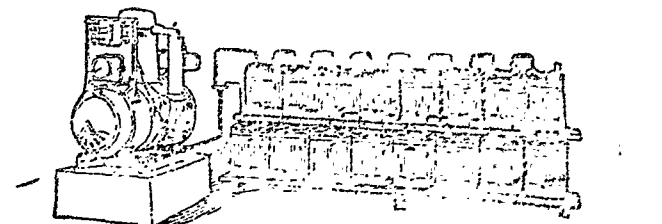
Lent this year begins on the 5th of March and Easter on April 13th, Palm Sunday on April 13th, Good Friday on April 18th and April Fool's day along about the 31st of March.

February 9th or next Sunday, has been named as Roosevelt Memorial day, sacred to the memory of a great American soldier and statesman.

Two hogs butchered by Mark Loomis of Otto recently weighed 1110 pounds. They were of the barred Yorkshire breed and were 14 months old.

Here it is, the

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State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918.

KATHARINE H. MAYER,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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Mr. Robert McDougall, R. No. 6, Liberty, Indiana, writes:

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