

S.O.S. SHOES ON SALE S.O.S.

Just What You Have Been Waiting For--A Real Old-Fashioned Shoe Sale--Your Chance to Save on Shoes.

It won't take you long to realize the importance of this event. Just look at the prices quoted and decide to act. Come prepared to buy more than one pair. There are no exaggerations or deceptions in prices quoted. All are real reductions. Sale starts Thursday morning, June 10th, at 9 a. m. and will continue until further notice.

Shoes Will Be Out on Tables and in Bins. Extra Sales People Will Be Here. And We Will Do All We Can To Serve You.

SAVE ON SHOES	SAVE ON SLIPPERS	SAVE ON SANDALS	SAVE ON STOCKINGS
Extra Special. 246 pairs of ladies' shoes worth to \$6 \$2.95	XTRA SPECIAL	XTRA SPECIAL	XTRA SPECIAL
Ladies' white canvas shoes, worth to \$5, \$2.95	One big lot ladies' low shoes, worth to \$5.00 \$1.95	Barefoot sandals, sizes 5 to 898c	Ladies' Wear-Well hose, black brown or white33c
Ladies' black kid, cloth top shoes, worth to \$6.00 \$4.45	Ladies' pumps and oxfords, worth to \$7.00 \$4.45	Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 \$1.19	Children's Buster Brown hose, blue, pink or white29c
Men's gun metal blucher, all sizes \$4.85	Ladies' patented one hole ties, were \$12.50 \$8.85	Sizes 12 to 2 \$1.29	Men's sox, were 85c, now69c
Men's gun metal button (English) \$4.85	Ladies' kid oxfords, were \$7.50, now \$5.85	White tennis shoes and oxfords worth to \$2.00 \$1.39	Men's sox, were 85c, now69c
3 complete lines of ladies shoes, were \$10.00 \$7.85	Ladies' black satin oxford, were \$7.50. \$3.95	Children's White canvas oxfords98c	Men's sox (white)23c
		and Mary Janes \$1.19	Ladies' fibre silk hose, were \$1.0079c
			Ladies' \$1.25 lisle hose, now98c

SHOE REPAIRING. BRING US YOUR WORK—SEE THE DIFFERENCE.

ROSEBURG BOOTERIE

IRVIN BRUNN

Shoes that satisfy and fit your feet. Perkins Bldg., Cass St., Roseburg, Ore.

SHOE REPAIRING. BRING US YOUR WORK—SEE THE DIFFERENCE.

SENATOR LODGE'S COMPLETE ADDRESS

(Continued from page two.)

and laid it before the senate. The great mass of the American people he said, "This covenant of the league of nations will bring to the world a lasting peace and without ending to consider or even to read the covenant, thousands upon thousands of good people united in the belief that the senate ratified and signed the league at once and without hesitation, just as it stood. The members of the senate, perceiving the dangers of the league, determined to resist Mr. Wilson's demand, at the cost of delaying the ratification of peace with Germany. They thought that the one thing necessary to have the people understand the treaty that they might realize that it meant and what it threatened. So he long debate began and that lasted for more than a year. The outset that portion of the people who wished an instantaneous and unqualified acceptance of a covenant which most of them had never had possession in large measure of the press and other methods of raising publicity and thus were to keep up a continual cry for ratification. The vocal part of the majority felt almost universally, they listened to each other's views, that the whole country was in a ferment, and they forgot the great multitude of the people who were silent about their work and their business, who did not write letters or spend millions in spreading their views through powerful organs, active associations but who simply loved their country and their first of the interests of the nation. The debate in the senate had to them. They read the treaty, they listened to the arguments, and what was far more important, they began to read and discuss the covenant of the league in the street, by the fire, wherever men and women met. They began to understand what it meant. They saw it was a guarantee and not a league for the sake of the name. They saw that it did not mean the Hague conventions which had been restored as a precedent for further extensions, but that it was a development of international law, nothing for a moment of judicial decisions, but a constructive measure, were all regarded and the only court men-

tioned was pushed into an obscure corner. The people began to perceive with an intense clearness that this alliance, silent as to real peace agreements, contained clauses which threatened the very existence of the United States as an independent power—threatened its sovereignty, threatened its peace, threatened its life. The masses of the people became articulate. Public opinion steadily changed and today the number of Americans who would be willing to accept the covenant of the league of nations just as the president brought it back from Europe is negligible. The American people will never accept that alliance with foreign nations proposed by the president. The president meantime has remained inflexible. He is determined to have that treaty as he brought it back or nothing and to that imperious demand the people will reply in tones which cannot be misunderstood. No man who thinks of America first needs for the answer.

The Famous Article 10.

Mr. Wilson said in a recent letter to Senator Hitchcock: "For my own part I am not willing to trust to the counsel of diplomats the working out of any salvation of the world from the things which it has suffered." And he said this in behalf of an alliance whose representatives will be all diplomats and politicians. They will all act in behalf of the interests of their respective countries and they will have nothing judicial about them. Strip the league of every clause which involves the action of political representatives in the assembly and the council and you leave but one article in which the diplomats of the league as such will have no power.

This is the famous article 10. Most of the league covenant was prepared by General Smuts, of South Africa, but article 10 was the work of the president of the United States. It is true this article is free from diplomats, but it rests entirely upon naked force. In that way peace is to be preserved and the nations freed from war by multiplying the opportunities for the use of force. Each individual nation is bound by article X to go to war for the protection of the territorial integrity and the political independence of every other nation in the world at the time of signature; that is, for the protection of states some of which are not yet determined or established, for the protection of boundaries which no man can define. We were to give such a guarantee and any of the countries in the league in the event of exterior aggression could have demanded our armed assistance and our soldiers and sailors must then have gone forth at the command of foreign countries unless we shattered all hope of world peace by breaking a solemn moral obligation. The republicans of the senate, no matter what their future fate might be, were determined that the covenant containing that article unmodified should never be ratified. It became

every day clearer to them that the alliance called a league of nations, instead of being a guarantee for the world's peace, was a breeder of war and an enemy of peace. As we studied it—and a majority of senators desired to have some league if possible which should be a genuine league of peace—we found that it dragged us not only into every dispute and every war in Europe and in the rest of the world, but that our soldiers and sailors might be forced to give their lives in quarrels not their own at the bidding of foreign governments.

It also appeared that our domestic questions, like immigration, could be interfered with, that the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine was to be left to the decision of the league, that we were to be made participants in the outrageous disposition of Shantung which robbed a friendly nation and gave the proceeds of the robbery to her worst enemy, and that finally we were to have in the assembly of the league only one vote to Great Britain's six. These provisions were all intolerable. Reservations were adopted which relieved us from every obligation under article X, which took all our domestic questions completely out of the jurisdiction of the league, which once and for all placed the Monroe doctrine beyond any interference by Europe or any foreign power, and which refused our assent to the cruel wrong of Shantung. We also made it impossible to subject the United States to the proposed inequality in voting power, for we profoundly believed that the United States must never take part in any council of the nations where her vote was not equal to that of any other power represented. Some of us were deeply convinced that there ought to be no league at all and that absolute safety could be obtained in no other way; others of us, more numerous, believed that the reservations I have described would protect the United States against the perils of the covenant if we joined the league. We were all firmly united in our determination that the league as submitted by Mr. Wilson must never pass. We were also agreed that Mr. Wilson's league with what he called "interpretative reservations," or with anything those obedient to him approved, was just as bad, just as menacing as the original. Twice we offered the president and his most faithful supporters an opportunity to ratify the treaty with reservations. Twice his followers, obedient to his orders, rejected the treaty with the reservations I have outlined.

A Veto Without Reason.

The republicans of the senate then made another effort to put an end to the state of technical war with Germany and at the same time rid the country of those measures which were adopted under the war powers of the constitution and which are clearly unconstitutional in time of peace. They would thus have relieved the business and the daily oc-

cupations of the people from the burden of war legislation and at the same time have preserved to the United States under the provisions of the resolution all benefits accruing to the United States under the provisions of the treaty of Versailles. This resolution was passed by both branches of congress and vetoed by the president in a message which furnished neither argument nor reason for the veto but which it must be admitted had a pleasant touch of humor in its allusion to the freedom of the seas. The house also passed a resolution repealing all war legislation with three exceptions. The president vetoed it. His autocratic power must not be disturbed. Thus the president demonstrated again that unless he could have his own way exactly and without any modification he would not permit the country to be at peace, an exercise of executive power never contemplated by the constitution.

There the story ends. We have stopped Mr. Wilson's treaty and the question goes to the people. In 1915 Mr. Wilson won on the cry that "he had kept us out of war." He now demands the approval of the American people for his party and his administration on the ground that he has kept us out of peace.

We of the senate believe that we have performed a high and patriotic duty and we ask you, representatives of the republican party, to approve our course and stand by what we have done. The next act will fill a larger stage and the people will decide between us and the president. The league must be discussed in every district and in every state and we desire to have the verdict so clearly given that no man who seeks to represent the people in the senate, in the house or in any place or any degree, can have the slightest doubt as to his duty. We make the issue: we ask approbation for what we have done. The people will now tell us what they think of Mr. Wilson's league and his sacrifice of America. The shifting scene in Europe, with its wars and disputes, its changing governments and fleeting boundaries which we are asked to guarantee, will instruct the people from day to day and we confidently leave the future and the protection of their sons and brothers and of the country's "rights in their hands. That future no man can predict but the country knows well in what spirit we republicans will meet it, a spirit as different from that of the president as day from night. The people know our policy; they know Mr. Wilson's and they will choose between them. They will tear aside the veil of words woven to blind and deceive and come down to the essential and vital points. Mr. Wilson's plan on one side, the independence and safety of the United States on the other. To determine aright this question, involving the fate and fortunes of the United States, all republicans, all Americans, must join together and in their own way and with their own argu-

ments defeat Mr. Wilson's league as he desires it, whether amended by him or in its pristine simplicity. We must all fight side by side to keep safe and untouched the sovereignty, the independence, the welfare of the United States. We hear the timid cry that America will be isolated. Have no fear, the United States cannot be isolated. The world needs us far too much. We have never turned a deaf ear to the cry of suffering humanity, but whatever we do must be done in our own way, freely and without restraint from abroad. With no outside help since the Revolution, we have come to what we are today. We shall march on and not neglect our duty to the world. When we were called to the defense of freedom and civilization in 1917 we did not fail. We threw our great weight into the warring scale and we were all the more effective, all the stronger because we went without alliance and of our own free will, as we should always go to help mankind. Let us stand fast by the principles and policies of Washington and Monroe and against—utterly against, those of Mr. Wilson. We must be now and ever for Americanism and nationalism, and against internationalism. There is no safety for us, no hope that we can be of service to the world, if we do otherwise.

For the Future of the Country.

One word more before I close. During all the tedious weeks and months of the protracted struggle to save America from what we conceived to be the dire perils lurking in the covenant of the league of nations, which Mr. Wilson presented to us, party was scarcely ever mentioned nor was the effect of our action upon the party considered. To this spirit I think our success was largely due. We made up our minds as to what our duty and our general policy ought to be and then the only difference was as to the best way in which that duty could be performed. I believe that the great party which we represent here today has made up its mind as to its attitude upon Mr. Wilson's league and all that is carried with it of danger and of menace. In making our contest before the people let us think of what the public interest, the future existence of the United States, demand without any consideration of party effect. When we put the word "gold" into our platform in 1896 we took from the ordinary political point of view great risks but we went to the people confident in the justice of our cause and won. The way to assure victory now is to remember always that Mr. Wilson and his party threaten not only in the league but in regard to the very foundations of our government. Let us for our part think of nothing, except our cause and with that great and indifferently let us behold with indifference "the lesser chances and inferior hopes meantime going pouring past." So thinking, so believing, we must win because the fight we are making is for the right.

Let us also in the battle we are to wage make no promises which cannot be performed. Let us not invite the democrats, who pledged themselves to reduce the cost of living by lowering the tariff which they well knew, for even they must have possible fulfillment, that the high cost of living could not be affected in that way and every day since then has proved the falsity of their position. Let us not pledge our faith to the performance of impossibilities. Let us simply lay before the people our principles and policies, policies which are at once vigorous and practicable and then pledge ourselves to do our utmost to carry these policies into effect. This we can do and we should bind ourselves no further. If the righteousness of our cause will not win, no false promises or delusive hopes will be of any avail. Let us be true to our highest traditions because in them we shall find both an inspiration and a guide. Let past dissensions among ourselves be relegated to history and forgotten by us. Let all honest differences as to means and methods, if there are such, be set aside until November in order that the great and overriding purpose in which we all agree and which we long to achieve may be attained. Make our declaration of principles so broad, so devoted to the one supreme object, that all may accept it and all work for the same dominant result. Thus inspired, thus united, we may feel assured that when the banners are lifted and the trumpets blown we shall march forth to a victory, not for our party alone, but for principles and beliefs which are absolutely vital if the American republic is to continue on its triumphant course and the hopes of humanity, so bound up in the fortunes of the United States, are to be fulfilled.

AZALEA VALLEY NOTES.

A number of people here are suffering from bad colds this week.

Quite a number of four pioneers and others attended the reunion at Wilbur Saturday.

Wm. Levins and Henry Luke are shearing sheep this week.

Jesse Scott is busy shooting pigeons in order to save the prairie crop. That is one way to keep down the high cost of living.

Walter Gorsling is working for R. R. Wells at present.

PANRY.

CAMP GROUND IMPROVEMENTS.

The council was informed last night that a number of improvements have been made at the auto tourist camp grounds. Additional toilets have been provided and eleven more will be installed in a few days. The council is preparing to grant concessions to some person who will agree to take charge of the

park in exchange for the privilege of sending supplies on the grounds.

LOCATE AT ONTARIO.

Charley Ballard, who formerly owned a clear store on Sheridan street in this city, and who has been in California for the past few months, has purchased a bakery at Ontario, and will make his home there, according to word received here this morning. Mr. Ballard's son-in-law will be associated with him in his new business. Ontario is a town of about 6000 population and is located about sixty miles from Los Angeles.

SCHEDULE RESUMED.

The Twilight league will resume its schedule this evening at 6:15, with a game between the Baptist and Presbyterian clubs. The game last Friday between the Christians and Presbyterians was a win for the Presbyterians by a score of 13 to 5. This made the first loss for the Christian team, and the first win for the Presbyterians. The two teams that play this afternoon have each won a game, and are going into the play this afternoon for all it is worth to put over another win. All the teams are strengthening, and some good games are being witnessed by the baseball sports. The game will begin about 6:15.

LAURELWOOD PLAT PRESENTED.

The city council last night received a plat of the Laurelwood addition which has been thrown open by the Casey-Harding Land Co. This plat shows the streets and lots and in a manner in which the land has been platted. One change was made providing for an extension of Harvard avenue, Mr. Casey dedicating a 50-foot street for this purpose.

SCOUTS START HIKE.

Twenty-two Boy Scouts started in this morning for their camp at Hook creek. They will hike as far as Whetler's bend today and will camp there tonight. Each boy carries sufficient provisions for two days and also his blanket and extra clothing. The main part of the camping outfit has been forwarded by truck, the supplies having been donated by H. Merton. The boys will remain in camp for two weeks.

RATTLESNAKE IS SHOT.

Harold Burroughs, a 15-year-old youth residing at Green, Sunday killed a rattle snake which measured four feet in length. The snake had eight rattles and was by no means a baby. The boy heard the snake rattling in the grass and immediately shot it with a rifle.