

## FREEDOM CAN COME ONLY THROUGH LAW

A Professor of Law at Harvard University Gives His View on Ratification

One of the striking facts about the international history of the past several hundred years is the clocklike regularity with which at the beginning of each century a cataclysmic world war have broken out and threatened the onward march of civilization, in spite of the century's desires of the great mass of the world's people. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was the bloody Thirty Years' War which devastated Europe like a plague; at the beginning of the eighteenth century it was the long struggle between Louis XIV and the Allied States of Europe; at the beginning of the nineteenth it was the far-reaching Napoleonic Wars which swept Europe like a consuming fire. At the conclusion of every one of these warring wars the statesmen of an exhausted Europe, sincerely anxious to guarantee and secure the future peace of the world, concluded epoch-making treaties, by which the map of Europe was substantially remade, in the full belief that the formula had at last been found for a permanent and enduring peace. Yet each peace proved as transitory as the one which preceded it; and at the beginning of the twentieth century we have found ourselves once again plunged, quite against the wishes of the great majority of mankind, into a cataclysmic struggle, recalling all the savagery of the Thirty Years' War three centuries before.

Cause and effect are changeless and eternal; can any one who reads history truly doubt that if we conclude a peace today, no different in substance or structure from the Peace of Munster of 1648, the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713, or the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, it will be only a question of time till we are once again engulfed in an even more terrible world war than that through which we have just passed? If the Treaty of 1919 does no more than to rearrange boundaries and impose indemnities, if it allows the continuation of the old international lawlessness, and fails to organize international society into an ordered community of states, there can be no mistaking the fact that all the agony of the past four years will have been largely in vain; for as surely as night follows day, within a measurable period of time we shall have to face the same agony again.

International lawlessness may have suited well enough at a time when states were in fact self-sufficing and insulated units. But that time has passed. Whether we like it or no, internationalism has come in fact. Since the Industrial Revolution some great nations have transformed themselves from agricultural into great industrial communities; the very existence of these nations depends upon the uninterrupted international exchange of their manufactured goods for raw products and foodstuffs. If England were cut off from international intercourse today she would starve inside of a few months. Morally and psychologically, nations have ceased to be isolated units. The national Prussian theory of the State, and the Prussian belief that might is a force of more practical value than right, has borne its international fruitage in the wreckage of homes all around the world. The Bolshevism of Russia is the vital concern of America on the opposite hemisphere. Dependency and interplay of nation upon nation constitutes an actual internationalism that will not be denied; and if we will have our law accord with the existing facts which have temporarily outdistanced it, we must develop in our law as real an internationalism. Otherwise, our international law will be and can be only futile theory, with no power to control actual conduct; for no law which is out of accord with existing facts can prove a real factor in human development. If therefore there is to be such a thing in the future as international law, there must be some legal organization of international society; in some form or other there must be a League of Nations.

Paradoxical as it may seem, freedom can come only through law. The absolute individual freedom which the anarchist dreams of in a society without government is in fact a logical impossibility; because the removal of all restraint by the social organization could only mean that the liberty of each would be put at the mercy of every other individual who would rob, or plunder, or wreck another's home. It is only by curbing the selfish and criminal impulses of all that each member of the community can obtain that security and freedom from intolerable interference which makes possible freedom of action and liberty of life.

This inevitable principle is the basis of international law. It is the basis of human life. It is the basis of the state. It is the basis of the community. It is the basis of the world. It is the basis of the universe. It is the basis of everything.

violate ambitions, no people can be free to follow its own chosen destiny and desire. Under the system of international lawlessness which has prevailed in the past there has been in fact no real freedom or national independence. Prussia complained that she dare not disarm because she feared the French war of revenge; France was forced against her will to adopt a burdensome system of military conscription because of Prussia's army. Nations which wanted peace were compelled by big huge navies and huge air populations with heavy taxes in preparation for war. No nation was master even within its own house. The increase in the military budget of a nation was forced upon it by the home budget, quite apart from home desires. A Balkan quarrel in which America on the other side of the world had little interest finally resulted in forcing peace-loving America into the sacrifice of countless of her men and of her money, to gain what? No land, no treasure, no economic privileges. To gain freedom alone—freedom to work out a nation's own destiny unimpeded by the sinister designs and selfish ambitions of other peoples. There is only one way in which such freedom can be obtained. Only through some international organization of society to suppress and curb the unjust and oppressive aggression of large states upon small or of combinations of the criminally minded upon the law abiding—only thus can national freedom and liberty ever come.

FRANCIS BOWEN HAYRE,  
Assistant Professor of Law,  
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### THE BUGABOO ABOUT ARTICLE X

(Boston Herald, June 17)

A dangerous misconception has existed from the start in the minds of many Americans as to what is involved in Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to which article Senator Johnson says, "It is unthinkable that any American can subscribe."

This article says: "The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in case of threat of danger of such aggression, the council shall advise on the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

This means simply and solely that external aggression must end. It does not mean that boundary lines existing today or existing whenever the aggression occurs must be maintained. Nothing exists in the covenant which provides for the maintenance of the status quo. The framers of the covenant had no such absurd notion that a growing, constantly changing world should be rigidly preserved as it exists when the treaty is signed. There are numerous wars in which changes can be made without aggression; by purchase, interchange, or some kind of amicable agreement, especially if preceded by removal of economic barriers. There is only one way by which changes cannot be made—that is, by external aggression. When Senator Johnson asks, "Are you ready, Americans to pledge your sons and your sons' sons to maintain and preserve for all time the present government of the little nations we are setting up in Europe?" he is conjuring up a ridiculous proposal never in the minds of the framers of the covenant. Radicals and reactionaries alike have stumbled over this plain statement and some of them wickedly, some of them ignorantly, read into it what is not there. Enormous consequences depend upon the immediate rectification of this gross misunderstanding as to the article which is the backbone of the whole covenant.

Let it be remembered, military opposition to external aggression is to be the last agency, not the first one used. Each nation is now to be its brother's keeper and should help in the great work of forestalling and preventing trouble. Economic pressure is to be the first deterrent. A nation that will not send its case to court, that begins an external aggression, will in the first place know that not a ship will enter its ports, not a railroad car or telegram pass its border lines. If complete boycott falls, then a small quota of soldiers may be requisitioned from each country, but only when our representative on the council votes for it. We can never be compelled to send our troops against our will. Truce sent will be voluntary, not compulsory. They will not conquer or continue punishment if aggression ceases.

Let Americans refuse to be fooled by specious arguments at this most critical time. The question is, shall a fraction of the sixty-six men in the American Senate prevent world organization and the beginning of the end of external aggression and frustration of the world's hope?

LUCIA AMER MEAD.

Let Your Senators Know That You Want Them to Ratify the Peace Treaty Without Reservations or Amendments.

**Gipsy Language.**  
The language of the Gipsies, Romany, is said to be Hindu dialect derived from Sanskrit. Ethnologists pretty well agree that the Gipsies are descendants of an obscure Hindu tribe. The popular belief that Gipsies are descendants of the Egyptians is an error based upon the similarity of the two words. The word "Gipsy" as a matter of fact, is from the Bohemian and means "vagabond." The first Gipsies appeared in England early in the sixteenth century, but were found in western Europe at least two centuries earlier. They are now scattered all over the world.

**World's Highest Peaks.**  
The highest mountain peak in North America is Mt. McKinley, in Alaska, whose altitude is 20,320 feet, and the highest in South America, Mt. Aconcagua, in the Andes, on the border of Chile and Argentina, 23,080 feet. The highest mountain in the world is Mt. Everest, in the Himalayas, in Asia. Its altitude is 29,002 feet. There are several hundred mountain peaks in the Himalayas 20,000 feet or over, running to an altitude of 28,278 feet.

The Observer furnishes and prints Butter Wrappers.

**Looking for a Bargain.**  
Elizabeth was thirty. She had her picture taken, and her mother sent her for the proofs. "How much do they please?" asked Elizabeth, and the photographer answered: "One dollar and a half for the original and 50 cents each for duplicates. Elizabeth pondered a moment, then said: 'I think we'll take six duplicates, please.'"

A classified ad will bring results.

Job Printing, The Observer, M. in 37.

#### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that James G. Snodgrass, administrator of the estate of Maria B. Snodgrass, deceased, has filed with the county court of Union county, Oregon, his final account as such administrator, and that Wednesday, the 20th day of August, 1919, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. has been fixed by the court as the time when objections to such account will be heard and determined.

CRAWFORD & FAKIN,  
Attorneys for administrator.  
July 20-27-Aug. 3-10-17.

**NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE.**  
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the county court

of Union county, Oregon, made and entered June 19th, 1919, the undersigned as guardian of Nicholas Heidenreich, an incompetent person, will sell at private sale on the premises to be sold, to the highest and best bidder therefore for cash in hand, on or after the 27th day of August, 1919, the following described property to-wit:

Lot nine (9) and ten (10) in Block fifty-nine (59) in Riverside Addition to La Grande, Union County, Oregon.

J. L. MARS,  
Guardian of Nicholas Heidenreich, an incompetent person.  
July 27, Aug. 3-10-17-24.

These hot days call for cold drinks and Ice Cream or Ice Cream Sodas, Lemonades and other cold drinks. You will always find the very best of all these drinks at Silverthorne's Fountain. Daily 7-23-17

Silverthorne's

FAMILY DRUG STORE

LA GRANDE, OREGON.

## Children's Ailments



**DISORDERS** of the stomach and constipation are the most common diseases of children. To correct them you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Tablets. One tablet at bed time will do the work and will make your child bright and cheerful the following morning. Do not punish your children by giving them castor oil. Chamberlain's Tablets are better and more pleasant to take.

**Chamberlain's Tablets**

## Union Motor Co.

La Grande, Oregon

OVERLAND, HUDSON, ESSEX,  
LIBERTY CARS,  
INTERNATIOAL TRUCKS, MOLINE TRACTORS.  
FULL LINE OF ACCESSORIES, INCLUDING  
FEDERAL, FISH AND GOODYEAR TIRES.

STILL HAVE A FEW USED CARS  
Come in and look our stock over.  
REPAIRS PROMPTLY MADE, AND SATISFACTION  
GUARANTEED.

## LET OUR DRY CLEANING DEPARTMENT SAVE YOU

Garments may be sent in with Laundry bundles or order telephoned in. We maintain a real cleaning plant such as is seldom found outside the larger cities.

DAINTY GARMENTS  
DAINTILY HANDLED

PHONE MAIN 56

## STANDARD LAUNDRY CO.

Phone 56 La Grande, Oregon

## Ideal...

—A fireless Range—no coal, no wood—you put your food in the cooker before going to Church or camping and when you come home a delicious meal, tender and juicy, awaits you—and that is not all, there is a saving of more than 80 per cent of fuel consumption.

### FURNITURE EXCHANGE

Phone Black 1246 414 and Jefferson  
Best Prices Paid for Used Furniture, or will Exchange for New.

## King Coal is Cheap

Compared with other staple necessities

IT TAKES—

- 2 1-2 Tons Coal to buy 1 Ton Hay.
- 3 1-2 Tons Coal to buy 1 Ton Spuds.
- 5 Tons Coal to buy 1 Ton Oats.
- 10 Tons Coal to buy 1 Ton Flour.
- 18 Tons Coal to buy 1 Ton Sugar.
- 83 1-3 Tons Coal to buy 1 Ton Bacon.

Nature made only ONE crop of GOOD COAL—the other things are produced every year, right here in the valley. Coal is hauled about 1000 miles.

#### COMFORT.

Man has his consolations—song,  
And laugh and word of cheer,  
To heal his hurt when things go wrong,  
His blessings all the year.  
For every tear there is a tune,  
A balm for each desire—  
But this I think man's greatest boon:  
A GRATE AND BLAZING FIRE.

The heat that warms the body  
Warms the heart inside a man,  
And he forgets the wintry storms  
And smiles because he can.  
However hard the day may wear,  
However labor tire,  
At night he has his pipe, his chair,  
A GRATE AND BLAZING FIRE.

## THE J. D. LYNCH CO.

Purveyors of Comfort, Hot or Cold.  
TRANSFER, FUEL, ICE, FEED, STORAGE

Rags Wanted 3c Per Lbs.

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Eastern Oregon's Big Home Paper.