

## SOLUTION OF WAR PROBLEM IS ADVANCED

### Guarantee Boundaries and War Would Automatically Come to An End

#### FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR SPEAKS

#### Hon. N. D. Baker Sends Communication to Babson Institute Suggesting Way Out of War Tangle.

WELLS-LEWIS HILLS, Mass., Jan. 12.—Hon. Newton D. Baker, who was secretary of war during the great world conflict, has today issued a statement through the Babson Institute. Next to Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Baker is held to have the most intimate personal knowledge of the European war situation of any living man. This is his first public utterance on the subject since he retired March 4, 1921.

"War, as now carried on, cannot be much further continued," says Mr. Baker, in answer to a question on the possibility of permanent peace. "The machinery of destruction has become so efficient and the economic consequences so terrible, that war can no longer be considered. Of course, I do not mean small wars, petty squabbles between small states, when I say, war, I mean that there are five nations capable of making war. These are Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and the United States. These five nations alone can make war and the rest of the world can make war only as these five nations lead the others in the support of their industrial and financial machinery. War today is an industrial proposition.

"For these five nations, the choice is between peace and suicide. Their affairs are so inter-related that any disturbance in one has its effect on the others. The prosperity of all of them depends upon undisturbed commercial relations. All the arguments of safety, profit and self-interest drive these five nations toward peace. Economics as well as humanitarian forces are daily at work to prevent another great war.

"Now, why do great nations go to war? For just one thing—the safety and extension of their frontiers. With a few exceptions, that has been the cause of every great war in history. There are always outsiders, nibbling at the edges, endeavoring to secure peace at home, the great power is always seeking to push its frontier back just a little farther. It seems to put a little greater distance between itself and the covetous, un-

successful beyond the boundary. The way to get peace, then, is to guarantee the frontiers. There is no other way. I, therefore, believe that some day, when we have forgotten some of the partisan fury generated by the Versailles treaty, we will undertake to guarantee national boundaries by a league of nations—either this league or some other—but along the lines of Article X.

"But is not this open to the objection of certain republican senators who honestly believe that boundary lines must of necessity change as nations grow or decline? These senators said Article X is like guaranteeing that a rich family will always be rich. Now, we know that rich families do not remain rich. Their property is dissipated and the grandchildren of the rich family of today will be working for somebody for wages. Of course, the nations when they are inefficient must take the same chance and suffer the same fate. Why should we guarantee them the permanence of their present frontiers? This is a fair question and I will answer it frankly.

"I do not propose to guarantee them 'permanence.' I am not sold on the present map of Europe. Perhaps too much emphasis was laid on the principle of nationality and too little on economic solidarity in its making. It is bound to change. But we do not want another war to change it. My proposal is that, when it is changed, it shall be changed as a result of negotiation and award, and not by robbery or pillage.

"For that matter, we are guaranteeing wealth to the rich, now. We are spending untold sums to prevent violence upon property rights. A peaceful changing of frontiers hurts nobody. It is the violent method that costs and that goes to extremes. By negotiation we exchange with each other what true interest justifies, by violence men take all they can get."

Mr. Baker was then asked his opinion regarding Russia and whether he felt Russia should be recognized. Said he:

"So far as the recognition of Russia concerns only their form of government, I would recognize Russia in two seconds. If they want to pick a perfect fool and make him king, that is no concern of mine. My only hesitation about Russian recognition concerns Russia's attitude toward foreign agreements. Whenever Russia will agree that any foreign undertaking that they enter upon will be honored and observed, then I am for recognizing Russia."

"Would you insist on their paying the old czar's debts to France?" Mr. Baker was asked.

"No," he replied, "no more than I would have insisted on the United States paying the bills of the Southern Confederacy. That is a matter for Russia to decide for itself. The only point that concerns me is that when Russia makes a bargain with the United States or with any other foreign nation, they shall be prepared to stand by it. In other words, the internal organization and political institutions of a country are its own business. True self-interest will lead any government to honor its international obligations. But recognition should not depend upon a mere display of the form of government which a people prefer for themselves."

In connection with this statement by Mr. Baker, the following figures show the increase in the debt of Europe owing to the World War.

Country	1913	1921
United Kingdom	\$2,482,818,000	\$7,519,000,000
France	6,248,000,000	20,500,000,000
Belgium	1,220,000,000	4,670,000,000
Germany	1,174,000,000	7,000,000,000
Italy	2,021,152,000	18,950,000,000
Denmark	56,578,000	215,000,000

Surely the resources of Europe are not sufficient both to pay the interest on this huge war debt and to continue to present war expenditures to protect frontiers. Before long we must choose between having some association of nations and having Europe collapse her indebtedness. Statistics strongly indicate that there is no middle ground or other alternative. Some say that the financial interests of the world brought on the great war. We say that these financial interests will compel the world to accept some sort of a league of nations.

## DEDICATION OF COLLEGE HALL

### Alumni of University of Oregon School of Medicine Aid in Dedicating MacKenzie Hall.

EUGENE, Jan. 12.—State forces engaged in health work and individuals and associations interested in medical research will participate in the formal dedication of MacKenzie hall, the newly completed main body of the University of Oregon School of Medicine at Portland, Saturday afternoon, January 13.

The dedication will be the occasion for the annual gathering of alumni of the School of Medicine and a meeting of the Oregon Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists.

Invitations to attend the dedication have been extended to Governor Pierce, members of the official family, presidents of American universities and colleges, the deans of medical schools in this country and Canada, and to health workers in the Pacific Northwest.

MacKenzie hall, a four-story completely modern fireproof building, was made possible by an appropriation of the state of \$115,000 and a gift of similar amount from the General Education Board, a national foundation for medical research and health advancement. Recently the board gave \$50,000 to equip the hall and to provide teaching and research facilities. The gift was exceptional

## English Artist



Miss Margaret Lurday Williams, famous English painter, has arrived in Washington to paint a portrait of President Harding for the English-Speaking Union. She is a member of the school of painting in which she says that you have to pretend to find a meaning.

## PROFESSIONAL ATHLETES TO BE ELIMINATED

(By The Associated Press.)  
CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Greater control of athletics by the faculties of colleges and the elimination of commercialism from intercollegiate athletics were urged in a report made tonight by Dean Douglas Anderson of Tuolane University, to the Association of American Colleges, in session here. The report was made following a survey of a large number of leading colleges and universities.

"Among the leading abuses which the committee discovered were commercialism, excessive expenditures of money, scouting for athletes in preparatory schools, too much newspaper publicity, quibbling and over-zealousness on the part of alumni and the general public of the relative importance of athletics," Dean Anderson stated.

"The first step in eliminating these abuses," declared Dean Anderson, "is to give the faculty control not only over the eligibility of players, entrance requirements and scholastic training, but also over financial schedules and the employment of coaches. Each coach would have the standing of a full professor, under the plan.

## COLLEGE MEN HAIL WILSON

MOSCOW, Idaho, Jan. 12.—Woodrow Wilson, former president of the United States, is the nation's greatest statesman, and Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state, is the next greatest, in the opinions of history students at the University of Idaho.

The history students were asked to name the ten greatest statesmen of the nation, giving reasons. They voted as follows:

Wilson 98; Hughes 94; William E. Borah, United States senator from Idaho, 87; Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, 84; Warren G. Harding, president of the United States, 80; William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state, 78; William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, 74; Robert M. LaFollette, United States senator from Wisconsin, 74; Elihu Root, former United States senator and secretary of state, 71; and William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, 69.

Wilson was praised because he took the league of nations "out of the realm of dreams and made it a question of practical politics." Borah's virtues included playing "a lone hand" and fighting for "this eight-cylinder independence." Taft, Root and Hughes were complimented on being "brains."

LaFollette was said to have "shown Big Business for 25 years that there are blows to give as well as to take." McAdoo and Hoover were given credit for administrative ability in connection with their wartime jobs of railroad and food administrators.

"Intellectual patience," "capacity to listen" and "unerring honesty" with able advisors, were himself handed Harding by the history students. The general verdict was that he had acquitted himself with wisdom in a period of readjustment.

## Governor's Life Is One of Much Interest

(The following article was written by A. W. Nelson for the Portland Telegram at his request.)  
Vagaries of fate and whimsies of fortune have played checkers with Oregon's incoming governor since he was a boy. Fortunes made and lost, health in power and out and now in death; his course drained by expensive hobbies; a vast knowledge of the world's past and present affairs gained from libraries and not from universities; in law, in business, in the saddle, skimming miles behind the plow and now in the governor's chair for the moment highlights in the life of Walter M. Pierce since he came to Oregon as a boy in 1883. Then he was homesick, friendly, penny-pinching—a man of assets and a recipient of the highest trust and office at the disposal of colleagues of a great commonwealth.

Mr. Pierce is a direct descendant of John Pierce, fountain head of a sturdy clan of Pierces. The original Pierce, at least the first of whom history deals, had books passage in 1823 on a more or less well known Oregon river called the Mayflower. Unfortunately, however, when the ship headed the prow of that ill-fated ship toward the western shores of the Atlantic ocean, John Pierce was not among those present because sickness had overtaken him. He died shortly afterwards but three sons, each imbued with "westward ho" faith, finally reached New England and there established a numerous clan of which the governor-elect of Oregon is one. Walter Pierce was born on a farm in Grundy county, Illinois, May 1st, 1854. Walter was in swaddling clothes when the cream of Illinois manhood marched away to fight the battles of the rebellion.

Farming was a distasteful occupation to Walter as a boy and in the early 50's he took train for San Francisco where he earnestly looked for a job. Jobs were scarce and he soon turned to the Golden Gate newspapers and started by water for Portland. Portland had no charms for the young man, then out of money, without friends and a long way from his birth place. It was in the summer of 1883 that pressing need of eberwhittal to buy bread and butter and some clothes pushed the young Pierce into what is now the Milton county near Walla Walla. There he found a man by the name of Nathan Pierce, probably some distant relative, who provided him with employment. The particular ranch on which Nathan Pierce lived was, however, on the Oregon side of the state line. From Illinois to Walla Walla via Prineas and Portland had taken a long time being and he spent three years in that locality. These three years were devoted to strenuous harvest field work in the summer and "sheeping" school in the winter. Mr. Pierce today emphasizes the word "sheeping" because he frankly admits, candidly and proudly, that his preparation for "sheeping" was the best of his life. He evidently, during the school period, acquired the school board and election, because he was chosen as school superintendent of Umatilla county in 1888. It is interesting to note that in those days the salary earned the meager sum of \$4000 a year, the occupant to pay his own traveling expenses. Mr. Pierce made this meet on the meager salary by teaching in Weston a part of the time.

Any doubt in Mr. Pierce's mind about leaving his Oregon home to engage in a new life in Walla Walla began to court the late Clara studio. Miss studio was a native of Oregon, whose father was born in Strasburg, Alton. This young couple was married in 1887. Three years later death visited the family, laying hands upon Mrs. Pierce. One child had been born to that wedlock—George, who, after some teaching, engaged in the New York City. In 1893 Mr. Pierce married Laura Reddie, a sister of his former wife and to that union have been born Lloyd, a physician of the Italian front, who now has a half interest and titular head of the Pierce estate; Lucille, a teacher in the La Grande high school; Helen, who was recently married to the late Mr. Wilson, research chemist in New York for the Westinghouse Electric company; Edith, a freshman at University of Oregon, and Lorraine, better known as "Tip," she is a pretty little maiden bubbling over with energy and no doubt will be of Salem what she is at La Grande—a popular little vivacious youngster loved and admired by all who know her.

In 1894 Walter temporarily clocked down an immediate desire to farm by studying law. In 1895 he entered Northwestern University at Chicago where he obtained a bachelor at law degree and came back to Pendleton where he began to practice.

His robust health suddenly gave way and it became incumbent upon him to seek the milder and he began (under a lease to the Umatilla Indian reservation territory showing "availability" as a farm manager. Some evidence of his success in this line is shown by the fact that he and his mother at one time cultivated 16,000 acres of wheat land. His dealings with the Indians earned their esteem and he was always popular.

Deeper than pedagogy, stronger than Blackstone was a love of cattle and horses, which so entranced Mr. Pierce as a boy and young man and which still so entranced the governor-elect that he has engaged an expensive trainer by the name of G. C. a period of

Dennis defeated him by a margin of a dozen or so votes. That was the last political scrape until the recent one that carried him into the governor's chair under conditions well known to everyone. Buffeted about, denied many lesser ambitions, but finally emerging at the head of the commonwealth of Oregon epitomizes the political career of Walter M. Pierce; it stands as a pattern of persistence and will to win. He is governor of Oregon today because he wouldn't quit.

A setting sun on the Mediterranean may hold some spellboundly; others revel in the glories and majesty of the Alps; some see in the foam-flecked rocks of the ocean shores the quintessence of nature's handiwork; the oppressing silence of the virgin forest is superlatively sublime to some, but to Walter M. Pierce the Mediterranean, the forests, and the peaks and all else pale before a band of white faced cattle browsing on a verdant range. The cattle fever gripped him early in life and he has been and is under its influence. He is enamored of the enterprise beyond his financial judgment. Columns of red ink mar his cattle account running over a period of 25 years but all the red ink of all the ink factories of the world will never drown out his love of cattle and of the open range. Oregon has had governors in the past to whom the social prestige and political halo have been dominant ambitions but with Mr. Pierce this is not true. At the present moment he wants to be governor and is governor because he is confident he can do his fellow people some economic good whereas society and the much ado of the state house other than economics interest him not at all. Down deep in his innermost self Walter Pierce knows that in the next four years there will be constant plucking at heart strings for a day on the range. The expected chamber and the swivelled chairs and all that goes with them have no fascination for Mr. Pierce comparable to the joys and thrills of a saddle perch on a trained cow pony running stock on the foothills of Eastern Oregon. The daylight cow camp breaks at the fatiguing ride over hill and down dale, after obstreperous mavericks, the return to camp at night, the hard bed on a bunk are vastly more to his notion than the banquet table or the society dinner of the ball room. He is a cow country man first, an astute politician and a learned economist afterward.

Verastility is a distinguishing factor in the life of Mr. Pierce. His political economy, his knowledge of farming, his success in power development, his many-sided abilities are all the fruits of experience of observation and reading. He has a wonderful grasp of world history. He dug it out of books by his own search and flickering cow camp fire. He knows economics. He has absorbed the philosophies of today and yesterday from the printed pages. One wonders where a man so busy so engrossed with a multitude of business, with day-break-to-star-light shifts on range and farm ever finds time to read. Only inveterate readers can do what Mr. Pierce has done. He has two grand libraries. One is in his home where hundreds of volumes clutter shelves and reading tables—the other in his head. Mr. Pierce is fickle in his reading. When he finds a scholar who interests him he adopts him as his own and digests what he has discovered and regurgitates it. A new friend has to be made long before he discovers another gem and so on until he has filled his library with the cream of literature with the best in philosophy, and with the soundest economics. Right now Van Loan holds the governor's admiration and attention. Many others have done likewise but it is rare to find one so endowed with capacity to absorb and remember what he reads. The library that is housed in his brain takes hold of a worthy thought and locks it away until wanted a decade, two decades, or three decades hence. Mr. Pierce is a marvelous absorber of books but even more marvelously endowed with a gift to remember.

For the past three years Oregon's best "great lady" has been in delicate health. In the face of her poor health it is not expected that Mrs. Pierce can take much active part in the social affairs of Salem. It is sincerely hoped by her friends that her present improvement will continue and that she will be able to exercise the charming disposition by which she is known and can carry her naturally graceful dignity into as much social activity as she might be disposed to do. In spite of sickness Mrs. Pierce smile and holds many new friends daily. She is exceptionally well endowed with the qualifications essential in a governor's wife. When she was hostess at Hot Lake Sanatorium a number of years ago she won the friendship and admiration of guests at the sanatorium who came there from all over the northwest, because she was and is a gracious, cultured lady.

Speaking of social affairs as they may come and go at Salem in the next four years remind one that if the truth were known and it will be known—Mrs. Pierce's husband is going to have some little embarrassment with evening habiliments. He wears a solid straw hat, duty boots, smoky chaps, and baggy overalls with dignity. The part of the purpose fits him comfortably, but "we wonder, we wonder" if we dare say as much about him in frock coat and high hat.

## CARES IN PORTLAND

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Carr of La Grande were at the Benson yesterday. Mr. Carr was cheerful despite the fact that his furniture store recently was destroyed by fire. He has taken a temporary lodging and reports "business as usual." Oregonian.

## YEAR STARTS CHEERFULLY SAYS BABSON

### Improvement Can Last Says the Statistician; Sees Sunshine

#### YEAR STARTING OUT EXCEEDINGLY WELL

#### Babson Gives Statement in Which He Further Discusses the Outlook for 1923.

WELLS-LEWIS HILLS, Mass., Jan. 12.—Roger W. Babson today issued the following statement in which he further discusses the points that aroused greatest interest in his "Outlook for 1923" which appeared in these columns on January 1st:

"Whatever 1923 brings forth it is starting out exceedingly well. As explained last week, statistically business is now in a better position than it has been since October, 1922. Taking all sections of the country and all lines of business, the Babson chart is practically normal today. This compares with minus 21 per cent a year ago, and minus 13 per cent two years ago," says Mr. Babson.

"Of course, the improvement has been so rapid during the past few weeks that it probably cannot hold up during the entire year of 1923. However, most lines of business are doing well today and we should make the best of this opportunity. Those who are not in lines which are improving should get busy and find out why. Certainly the ultimate consumers of most goods are today in position to buy in reasonable quantities. Every businessman should be doing business with them and sharing their prosperity.

"The farmers are feeling better," continued the statistician, "than they have for some years. The value in money of the crops just harvested is over 30 per cent greater than the value of the previous crop. The banking situation in the farming sections is liquidating. Failures are running only 400 a week compared with 600 or 600 a year ago. My records from the mail order houses show that December has again been a record month, and that most farmers' families had a sumptuous Christmas. This applies not only to the grain sections of the west, but most cotton sections of the south. Conditions in Texas are better than they have been for some time. Since the cotton mills are very busy, cotton should remain firm until we know something about next year's crop.

"The iron and steel industry is in a better condition than it has been for three years. Pittsburgh had a prosperous Christmas. Most plants are working 80 per cent of their capacity and the demand for this time of year for their products is exceptionally good. Ordinarily many plants close down this season, but there is little chance of it at present. Most railroads are buying locomotives, cars, rails and other track material. Building, which is usually dull this time of year, continues to be active, and the demand for brick, lumber and hardware is greater than ever before at this season. The demand for copper is increasing and I would not be surprised to see high prices during the next few months. The coal industry continues to boom, and so long as the present cold weather continues, there should be no let-up in the producing end of the industry. Certain sections of the country, however, which have been suffering for lack of coal should soon get plenty. Coal prices should be lower in 1923 than in 1922.

"Foreign trade is holding up better than most people anticipated. Various reasons exist for this, but the principal one is the renewed interest which President Harding is taking in foreign affairs. The statements last week by Senator Borah should be beneficial to the foreign trade situation. Export business is dependent upon confidence. Nothing will help as much to restore our foreign trade as a feeling that Europe is to be kept from bankruptcy. My financial friends have been very pessimistic over the European situation during the past few months. Reports which I have received this week in regard to Europe seem brighter and more hopeful.

"There is even a bright side to the labor situation as we begin the New Year. Alto most employers believe that labor is too high and many feel that it is becoming inefficient, the fact remains that strikes are fewer. There has not been a January for many years with so few strikes. Apparently both capital and labor got a good scare during the railroad strike, for certainly they both lost. As a result both sides have since counted ten before pulling off a strike or lock-out. There is much talk about changing the immigration laws to relieve the situation. It, however, will take more changing the quota of immigrants. The fundamental difficulty with the labor situation

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