

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 10 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 ways 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 ye 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 rectifying 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 on 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 line. If complete boycott fails, 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. Those sent will be volunteers, not conscripts, and they will simply stop aggression. 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 ninety-six men in the American Senate prevent world organization and the beginning of the end of external aggression and frustrate the world's hope?

as a man ought to do.—Ohio State Journal.

LUCIA AMES MEAD.

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

WIDE DIVERGENCE IN RACES

People of Pacific Islands Furnish Something of a Study for the Ethnologist.

The presence of two distinct races of man in the Pacific Islands suggests two periods and sources of immigration, says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society. The Papuans and Polynesians appear to show the widest divergences, with the Micronesians occupying the intermediate ground and possessing affinities of race, language, and custom with the other two.

The Papuans may be generally said to inhabit New Guinea, the Solomons, New Caledonia and Fiji. They are irreligious, democratic, quarrelsome, cannibalistic, and hostile to strangers. They paint their bodies rather than wear clothes, cook in earthen pots, and their speech consists of a number of broken dialects. The Polynesians differ widely from the Papuans. They possess an elaborate religious system, an established order of hereditary chiefs and well-defined social castes. They are fond of dress, are friendly to strangers, are good seamen and navigators, and tattoo instead of scar their bodies, and seldom practice cannibalism. They also possess a common language, understandable throughout New Zealand, Hawaii, Samoa, Tahiti and the Paumotu islands.

SET THEIR MINDS AT EASE

Cases Are Numerous Where Wrongdoers, After Many Years, Make Restitution to Show Regret.

The sting of conscience is not always dulled by the lapse of time. There is no more bitter penalty than to spend one's life with an accusing conscience, no more unpleasant memory than of a wrong done. That is particularly true where it is in the power of the individual to repair the wrong, to show by restitution that regret is real.

Conscience money is frequently received by individuals and corporations. There may be times when payments come from individuals who are mentally afflicted, but in many cases where payments could be traced back they were made to ease an accusing conscience, to right a wrong of years ago.

There are other individuals who do not use mystery, but who come out in the open and pay debts long since outlawed, many times forgotten. There are stories of these belated payments frequently printed, the last one coming from North Dakota, where a man paid a debt nearly thirty years old. He not only paid the debt, but he paid interest to date and cleaned the transaction up

When Lawyers Strike.

Lawyers, as well as policemen, have been known to strike. Some years ago the barristers practicing in Sierra Leone were so dissatisfied with the judge who was acting as substitute for the chief justice while the latter was on leave that they unanimously elected to give up pleading before him. Legal business in the colony was, therefore, at a standstill until the chief justice returned. France, too, affords an instance of a legal strike. One of the judges at St. Amant accused the local lawyers of deliberately promoting disputes in order to fill their pockets with fees. Thereupon all the lawyers in court departed in a body, declaring that they would not return until this insulting statement had been withdrawn. Eventually the judge apologized, and the lawyers resumed practice.

Old Deerfield, in Massachusetts, One of the Most Interesting of New England Towns.

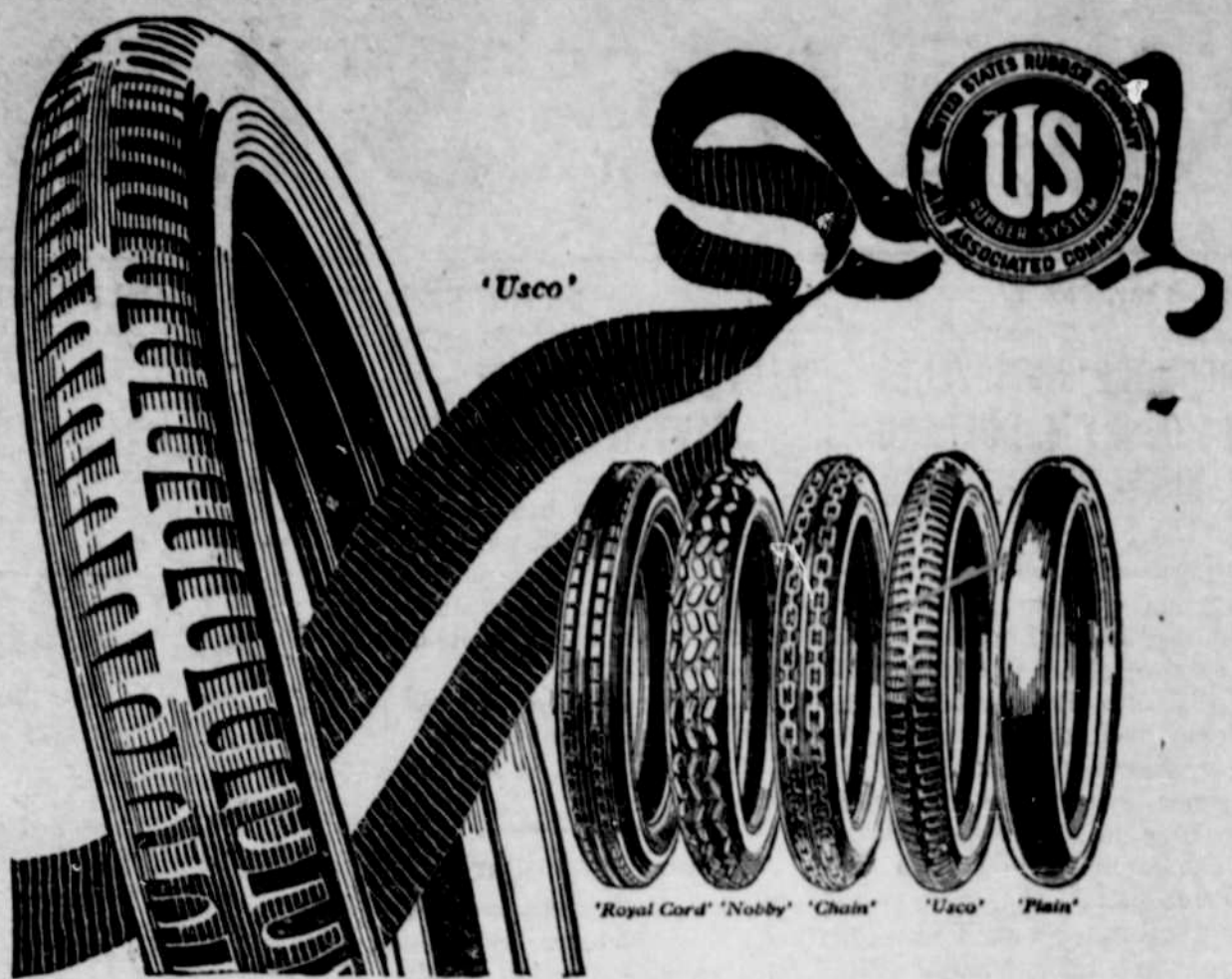
Descendants of the first families will tell you in all earnestness that the newest house in Old Deerfield is at least one hundred and twenty-five years old. As a matter of fact, this is not a true statement, but it cannot be called "a lie" on the part of the informant, who is a Puritanical New Englander.

The difference is all in the point of view. For him or for her, the half dozen homes and the one hotel that have been built in the last decade do not exist. He does not see them, but looks right through and sees the landscape as it was before the blot appeared.

Old Deerfield is little changed since the Indians trailed through Massachusetts on their way from Albany to Boston. Relics of many a battle between the white man and his red-skinned foe are to be seen in the little Pocmuck museum, Deerfield's only public building. Various boulders along Main street and on the Albany post road commemorate the many bloody struggles to push the new frontier westward in those early pioneer days.

Trees that were old when Columbus discovered America overreach Deerfield's one beautiful highway—Main street. Their height, if not their size of trunk, is almost great enough to tempt the eloquence of a native Californian.

For safety's sake a plump, very plump, purse or one that has been stepped on by the proverbial elephant is a necessity in visiting Old Deerfield. Her women have revived housewifely industries and renewed needle and loom artistry. Loom productions like those that New England grandmothers turned out. Modest signs may be seen announcing: "Raffia Baskets" that have earned for their weavers a world fame for design, color and fine weaving; "Quilts and Needlework," that would stagger the hurried city-bred woman; "Tatting and Knitted Lace;" "Photographs" now recognized on two continents as unusual camera art, and, finally, a "Tea Room for Automobileists" in a house bearing the date of 1678.



We Vouch for Them

Of all the tires that are made, —why do you suppose we prefer to sell United States Tires?

Because they are made by the biggest rubber company in the world. And they know how to build good tires.

They have choice of materials,—they have immense

facilities,—they employ many exclusive methods.

They can go to greater lengths in testing, improving and perfecting the things that make good tires.

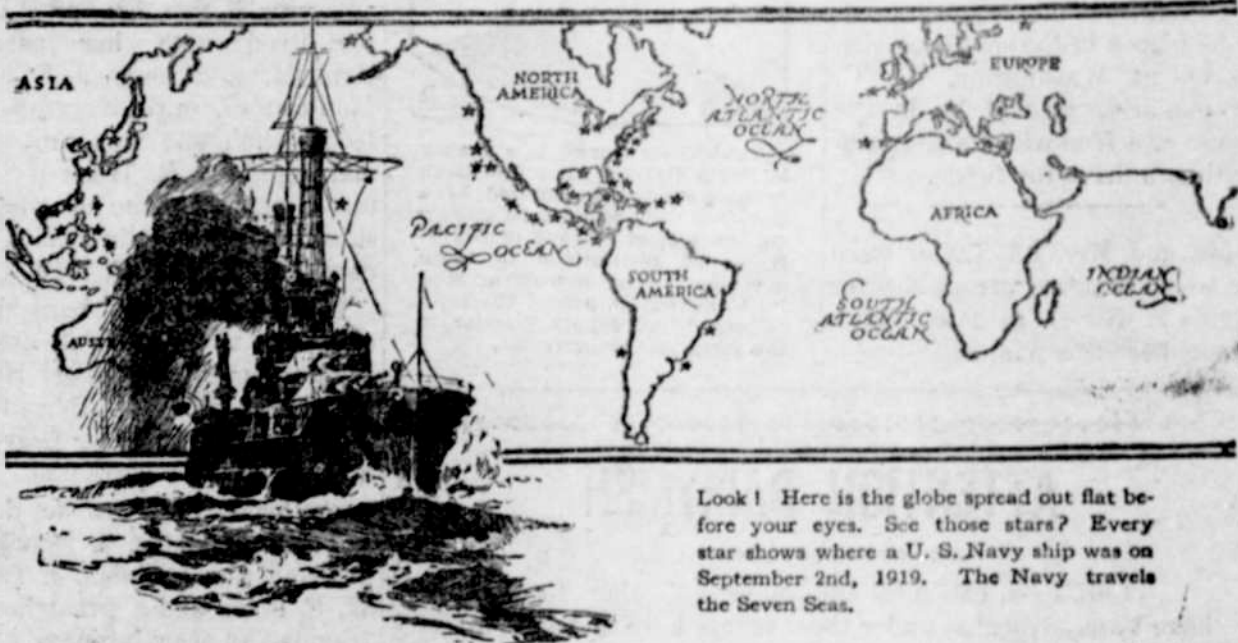
We find it good business to sell United States Tires.

And—you will find it good business to buy them. They are here—a tire for every need.

United States Tires are Good Tires

LILLY HARDWARE CO., Stayton.

HAMMOND LUMBER CO., Mill City



Look! Here is the globe spread out flat before your eyes. See those stars? Every star shows where a U. S. Navy ship was on September 2nd, 1919. The Navy travels the Seven Seas.

Don't you want to see the World?

ROMANCE is calling to you! Strange and smiling foreign lands are beckoning to you. Shove off and see the world!

Learn to "parley-voo" in gay Patee. See the bull-fights in Panama. See surf-riding on the beach of Waikiki.

Learn the lure that comes with the swish and swirl of the good salt sea. Eat well—free; dress well—free; sleep clean—free; and look'em all straight in the eye—British, French, Chinese, Japanese, Spaniards, Egyptians, Algerians and all manner of people.

Come! Be a real man of the world. See the world. See it with

the red-blooded, hard-working, hard-playing men of the U. S. Navy.

Pay begins the day you join. On board ship a man is always learning. Trade schools develop skill, industry and business ability. Thirty days care-free holiday each year with full pay. The food is good. First uniform outfit is furnished free. Promotion is unlimited for men of brains. You can enlist for two years and come out broader, stronger and abler.

Shove off—Join the U. S. Navy. If you're between 17 and 35 go to the nearest recruiting station for all the details. If you don't know where it is ask your postmaster.

Yes, it's toasted

YOU know how much toasting improves bread. Makes it taste good. Of course—more flavor.

Same with tobacco—especially Kentucky Burley.

Buy yourself a package of Lucky Strike cigarettes. Notice the toasted flavor. Great! Nothing like it. The real Burley cigarette.



Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

Shove off! -Join the U. S. Navy