

Crook County Journal

BY GUY LAFOLLETTE

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BETTER THINGS TO COME

The time of year is approaching when the dweller and toiler in the rural sections of this good country of ours begins to realize on his year's labors. It is the time of year when one's hopes are realized or blasted. The crops are good, medium or bad, as the case may be, and the result of it all is renewed vigor for the next campaign or discouragement. It is at this point that we should stop and give careful consideration to the question before allowing discouragement to take its place in our lives. The first thing to consider is: Did I do all that I could to make the business a success in the past year? Did I exert myself to my utmost to bring about a good result? Was there a time in the past year when I took the part of a slacker, even for a short time? If there were such periods, if I did not do my part fully and carefully, then I need go no farther in my search for the causes of disappointment. Nature is a jealous jane and requires our whole and undivided worship at her shrine to achieve the fullest results.

If, on the other hand, I find that I have done my best, according to my light; have labored valiantly and courageously and then I find that the elements have been against me I can put aside the thoughts of failure and rest secure in the thought that a power higher than mine has directed things and that there is another year coming in which I will have an opportunity to recover the loss of this year and make a comfortable gain besides. The successful farmer does not measure his success by one year. There are few records of men who have made a success of farming in one year. It is a slow, tiresome method of acquiring a comfortable bank balance for old age, but it is a really worth while fight. It is a game that calls for all the stamina, courage and fortitude of a man and also of his partner, the housewife. But when he can go out in

the evening with the wife and look over the fields of promise in the grain and forage he begins to realize the worth that is his. There is no one on the face of this broad earth that can experience the same feeling as the man who grows the things we must have to eat and wear. And the hardships and set-backs make the life only the more attractive to the real lover of strife for existence.

THE OLD, OLD STORY

The old typewriter takes the bit in its mouth every so often and takes up the same old story: Why do our citizens send their good money out of town, when in the long run they can do better by trading at home? It is hardly necessary to guide the keys in this old familiar refrain, as it has so often been ground out on the same keyboard. It seems, however, that there is no disposition on the part of the consumer to heed the golden advice handed out.

There are a few facts that must be repeated, even though it approaches boredom to the reader. It must be conceded that it is at the least a demonstration of gross ingratitude on the part of the purchasing public to desert the local dealer with cash in hand and resort to the mail order house. When we have disposed of our crops—many of them to the local merchants—and have the cash in our possession, is it right or fair to send the cash, much of which we received from the same local dealer, to an outside party whose only interest in us is the amount of cash we can send them? You do not need to answer, we will state right here that it is not. There are too many cases in our neighborhood here that illustrate the point exactly. When one has asked his store keeper for credit through the year and has finally reached the point where he has a little cash and then sends it away to buy the things he can secure here at home is to say the least, lacking in local pride.

There is no person who reads this paper who does not understand that the nearer we can come to spending all our money at home the sooner we can have the advantages of large assortments of goods, and lower prices.

At least give the home merchant a chance to do as well as the mail order house, and when you are considering that point figure all the costs and disadvantages of mail order business before you decide.

Migratory Bird Law.

The constitutionality of the federal migratory bird treaty act, approved July 3, 1918, is upheld in an opinion rendered not long ago by Federal Judge Jacob Trieber of the eastern district of Arkansas in the case of the United States against E. D. Thompson of Memphis, charged with killing and possessing one robin in violation of the act.

This is one of the most important decisions ever rendered affecting the conservation of wild life. It sustains the right of congress to enact legislation to insure the execution of the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded August 16, 1916, for the protection of migratory birds in the United States and Canada.

It will be recalled that Judge Trieber in 1914, in the case of United States against Harvey C. Shauver, decided that the migratory bird law, approved March 4, 1913, was unconstitutional. The present law repealed the act of 1913.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

LEAGUE FULFILLS AMERICAN IDEAL

Herbert Hoover Says Democracies Replaced Autocracies at Our Bidding.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION CHIEF.

Urges Ratification on Ground That Peace Treaty Will Collapse Without League of Nations.

Herbert Hoover is so deeply concerned over the opposition to the League of Nations in the United States that he has let himself be interviewed at length on the League situation. In a talk with the New York Times correspondent in Paris, the Food Administration Chief asserts that having caused the League idea to prevail America cannot abandon it. We cannot withdraw, he says, and leave Europe to chaos. "To abandon the League Covenant now means that the treaty itself will collapse."

Mr. Hoover's wide acquaintance with conditions both here and abroad, his reputation as an administrator, a man of great affairs who deals with facts, not theories, make his statement one of the most important contributions to the recent League discussions.

"There are one or two points in connection with the present treaty," said Mr. Hoover, "that need careful consideration by the American public. We need to digest the fact that we have for a century and a half been advocating democracy not only as a remedy for the internal ills of all society, but also as the only real safeguard against war. We have believed and proclaimed, in season and out, that a world in which there was a free expression and enforcement of the will of the majority was the real basis of government, was essential for the advancement of civilization, and that we have proved its enormous human benefits in our country."

American Ideas Have Prevailed.

"We went into the war to destroy autocracy as a menace to our own and all other democracies. If we had not come into the war every inch of European soil today would be under autocratic government. We have imposed our will on the world. Out of this victory has come the destruction of the four great autocracies in Germany, Russia, Turkey and Austria and the little autocracy in Greece. New democracies have sprung into being in Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Greater Serbia, Greece, Siberia, and even Germany and Austria have established democratic governments. Beyond these a host of small republics, such as Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and others, have sprung up, and again as a result of this great world movement the constitutions of Spain, Rumania, and even England, have made a final ascent to complete franchise and democracy, although they still maintain a symbol of royalty."

"We have been the living spring for this last century and half from which these ideas have sprung, and we have triumphed. The world today, except for a comparatively few reactionary and communistic autocracies, is democratic, and we did it."

"A man who takes a wife and blesses the world with several infants cannot go away and leave them on the claim that there was no legal marriage."

"These infant democracies all have political, social and economic problems involving their neighbors that are fraught with the most intense friction. There are no natural boundaries in Europe. Races are not compact; they blend at every border. They need railway communication and sea outlets through their neighbors' territory."

"Many of these states must for the next few years struggle almost for bare bones to maintain their very existence. Every one of them is going to do its best; to protect its own interests, even to the prejudice of its neighbors."

Governments Lack Experience.

We in America should realize that

democracy, as a stable form of government as we know it, is possible only with highly educated populations and a large force of men who are capable of government. Few of the men who compose these governments have had any actual experience at governing and their populations are woefully illiterate.

"They will require a generation of actual national life in peace to develop free education and skill in government."

"Unless these countries have a guiding hand and referee in their quarrels, a court of appeals for their wrongs, this Europe will go back to chaos. If there is such an institution, representing the public opinion of the world, and able to exert its authority, they will grow into stability. We cannot turn back now."

"There is another point which also needs emphasis. World treaties hitherto have always been based on the theory of a balance of power. Stronger races have been set up to dominate the weaker, partly with a view to maintaining stability and to a greater degree with a view to maintaining occupations and positions for the reactionaries of the world."

"The balance of power is born of armies and navies, autocracies,

autocracies, and reactionaries generally, who can find employment and domination in these institutions, and treaties founded on this basis have established stability after each great war for a shorter or longer time, but never more than a generation."

"America came forward with a new idea, and we insisted upon its injection into this peace conference. We claimed that it was possible to set up such a piece of machinery with such authority that the balance of power could be abandoned as a relic of the middle ages. We compelled an entire construction of this treaty and every word and line in it to bend to this idea."

"Outside of the League of Nations the treaty itself has many deficiencies. It represents compromises between many men and between many selfish interests, and these very compromises and deficiencies are multiplied by the many new nations that have entered upon its signature, and the very safety of the treaty itself lies in a court of appeal for the remedy of wrongs in the treaty."

Benefits of the League.

"One thing is certain. There is no body of human beings so wise that a treaty could be made that would not develop injustice and prove to have been wrong in some particulars. As the covenant stands today there is a place at which redress can be found and through which the good-will of the world can be enforced. The very machinery by which the treaty is to be executed, and scores of points yet to be solved, which have been referred to the League of Nations as a method of securing more mature judgment in a less heated atmosphere, justifies the creation of the League."

"To abandon the covenant now means that the treaty itself will collapse."

"It would take the exposure of but a few documents at my hand to prove that I had been the most reluctant of Americans to become involved in this situation in Europe. But having gone in with our eyes open and with a determination to free ourselves and the rest of the world from the dangers that surrounded us, we cannot now pull back from the job. It is no use to hold a great revival and then go away leaving a church for continued services half done."

"We have succeeded in a most extraordinary degree in imposing upon Europe the complete conviction that we are absolutely disinterested. The consequence is that there is scarcely a man, woman or child who can read in Europe that does not look to the United States as the ultimate source from which they must receive assurances and guardianship in the liberties which they have now secured after so many generations of struggle."

"This is not a problem of protecting the big nations, for the few that remain can well look after themselves. What we have done is to set up a score of little democracies, and if the American people could visualize their handiwork they would insist with the same determination that they did in 1917 that our government proceed."

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SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Equitable Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

Of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, on the thirty-first day of December, 1918, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital stock paid up.....\$ 500,000

INCOME.

Net premiums received during the year.....\$ 773,101.54

Interest, dividends and rents received during the year.....71,739.88

Total income.....\$ 844,841.42

DISBURSEMENTS.

Net losses paid during the year, including adjustment expenses.....\$ 383,797.71

Dividends paid on capital stock during the year.....50,000.00

Commissions and salaries paid during the year.....269,213.90

Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year.....19,347.53

Amount of all other expenditures.....12,727.29

Total expenditures.....\$ 734,088.34

ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned (market value).....\$ 81,800.00

Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value).....1,038,351.97

Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc.....94,450.00

Cash in banks and on hand.....131,003.43

Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1918.....14,166.80

Interest and rents due and accrued.....16,821.72

Total assets.....\$1,648,030.32

Less special deposits in any state (if any there be).....22,003.92

Total assets admitted in Oregon.....\$1,626,026.40

LIABILITIES.

Gross claims for losses unpaid.....\$ 159,347.35

Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks.....444,802.54

All other liabilities.....28,621.54

Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock.....\$ 632,771.43

BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR.

Gross premiums received during the year.....\$38,393.54

Premiums returned during the year.....5,404.94

Losses paid during the year.....2,068.39

Losses incurred during the year.....2,516.42

EQUITABLE FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

JOHN B. KNOX, Vice President.

MANUEL G. HOWE, Secretary.

Statutory resident attorney for service:

A. A. FERNES, Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Or.

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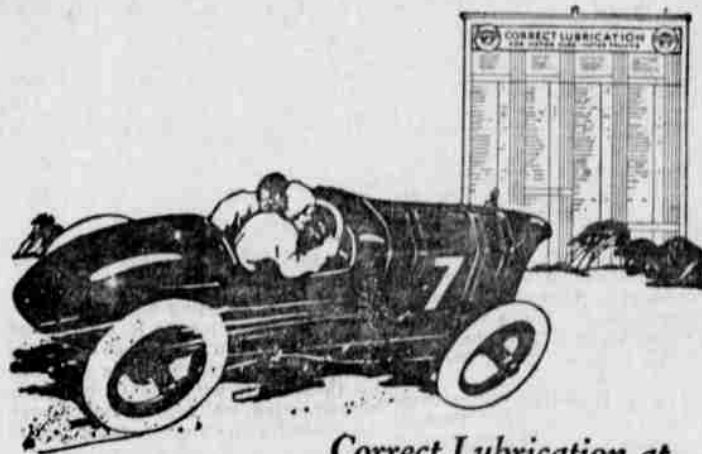
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