

Morning Oregonian

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RESERVATIONS TO THE TREATY.

Opposition to the peace treaty is now narrowing down to a proposal to ratify it with reservations as to certain articles of the league covenant which will meet the objections of the great majority of senators who signed the round robin.

When senators consider these alternatives, they may be expected to reconsider their objections, to find what real substance they have and to abandon some as not worth insisting upon at the cost of destroying the entire instrument.

POPULAR ORATORY.

Mr. Bryan is publicly acclaimed by an admirer, on his arrival in Oregon, as the "most popular orator of his time and of all time."

As to article 10, it must be apparent that its primary purpose is to place the power of the great nations behind the small nations which are in a state of flux but need to be settled, pacified and strengthened.

Whether Mr. Bryan belongs in the American group represented on the one hand by Lincoln and Webster, or on the other by Clay or Douglas, may be answered by anyone according to his own fancy.

WHAT ITALY REALLY NEEDS.

Behind the food riots in Italy, probably as their ultimate cause, is that country's dependence on foreign capital and industry to keep its factories, railroads and other public utilities going.

questions from the league's action, but reserves to the council the right to decide that they are such. This provision has caused some misgiving, but it should not.

Reservations to a treaty are nothing new, in fact they are extremely common. A notable example is the American reservation to the treaty of Algiers signed on April 7, 1906.

Without purpose to depart from the traditional American foreign policy which favors arbitration by the United States, the United States has announced a purpose to do the very thing which it did by that treaty, but the validity of the treaty was not affected.

It is quite practicable for the senate to make reservations to the treaty with Germany and still to ratify it, provided that the reservations do not release us from obligations to observe vital parts of it.

TRIAL OF THE EX-KAISER.

The ingenious defense which Maximilian Harden has imagined for the ex-kaiser as a reason for not trying him is on the contrary a good reason for both trying and punishing him.

That is precisely the theory which the United States in particular fought to destroy, for it is the very essence of autocracy, and it has been belied again and again by the Kaiser's own words.

That was not the theory on which William Hohenzollern acted when he went about his empire bragging that his will was law, that he had been chosen by God to rule and that when he gave an order his soldiers must shoot even members of their own families.

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With the unerring instinct of men whose minds are not muddled by respect for that "divinity which doth hedge a king," the American people struck right at the man who was the center of the militarist ring.

There is a reaction in England against the ex-kaiser in that country, but it is capable of explanation. The British people combine the most determined devotion to liberty with love for the outward forms of monarchy.

Apennines, and can improve Italian ports, Lombardy, and the Adriatic. If Britain declines the job of providing the scene for the trial, it will not be easy to find any other country in Europe which is willing to stage it.

Before Italy could expect this aid from America it should abandon its claim to Trieste and other ports which belong by nature to the Jugo-Slavs. The Italians would soon learn that they would derive far more profit from the financial and industrial help of America than from the possession of ports which they lack means to develop and which would be surrounded by a hostile population.

PAYING FOR SOCIALISM.

The British government appears to have deliberately given the people a practical lesson in the consequence of making demands that are not justified by market conditions. The coal miners exerted a per cent advance demand, a national day and the demand nationalization of the mines, which, all authorities agree, would still further enhance cost of production.

At the same time production of coal continues to decrease. The decrease during the war was a result of transportation to the army, but the coal-miners have returned to work and still it continues. Output is less per man this year than in any year, and the seven-hour day may be expected to decrease it further.

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Those Who Come and Go.

"Donovan was walking down a game trail when the python grabbed him. He wrenched himself loose, fought the big snake with his bolo and sent one of the native boys back to camp for a gun."

The cat stalks through the dining room bereft of whiskers—stepped in gloom. The shears are found in Willie's hand. And though he cannot understand how such a little thing as that should make us think he clipped the cat.

More Truth Than Poetry.

By James J. Montague.

Smash goes a window in the hall. While Willie's boy playing ball. And though he makes it very plain. That wind can break a window pane.

The Respite.

By Grace E. Hall.

Away, far away from the jostle and surge. Away from the emptiness, shallowness, spurge. Away from the routine that slaves must obey.

AS A PATRIOT AS ANY DIVISION.

S. A. T. C. Ready to Sacrifice as Much and Worked as Hard as Others.

HOOD RIVER, Or., July 13.—(To the Editor.)—I was an S. A. T. C. man, and the news that we are in the same class with the boys who are called to pay the price of our country.

Educational Aid Law.

PORTLAND, July 14.—(To the Editor.)—My son is a graduate from an Oregon high school, but because of the war was declared working in Montana and enlisted from Butte, Mont.

Wearing of Uniform.

PORTLAND, July 14.—(To the Editor.)—The paper warns service men not to wear their uniforms until a few months after discharge under penalty of imprisonment and a heavy fine.

Article Worth Preservation.

CANBY, Or., July 13.—(To the Editor.)—If the good will of a common man is worth preserving it may not be amiss for me to write you and express to you my hearty appreciation of the Oregonian editorial, "As Seen by His Own People."

Degrees of Redness.

Washington (D. C.) Star. "He is what they call a 'parlor socialist,' isn't he?"

Insurance Not Affected.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 13.—(To the Editor.)—If a young widow who is drawing war insurance remarries does she still get her monthly payments on this insurance, or does her act of re-marrying nullify her insurance?

Travel Pay for Enlisted Men.

PORTLAND, July 14.—(To the Editor.)—Please state whether the 5-cent railroad fare allowed returning soldiers is given to commissioned officers as well as enlisted men.

Seaside, July 13.—(To the Editor.)

A great deal of talk has been going on when I realize that by actions of the war department I have been placed in the class of slackers and dishonorably discharged men.

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In Other Days.

Fifty Years Ago. From The Oregonian, July 15, 1869. New York.—It is stated that an expedition of over 200 men, with a large quantity of arms, sailed from San Francisco for Cuba.

The first genuine velocipede race in this city took place last evening, between Johnny and the government team for a wager of \$20. Kearney won in 2:08, the distance being a little more than half a mile.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian, July 15, 1894. The microbe of the "grip," otherwise influenza bacillus, was discovered by Dr. Ronan of Vienna, who first detected it in the blood of one of his patients, by using a microscope with a magnifying power of over 1000 diameters.

Tourists are enthusiastic over the Wilson river route to Tillamook. The trip is made in one day.

Boston.—The new cruiser Minneapolis and the fleet light cruiser USS Olin, together with the world's record speed for a warship.

So far as Portland is concerned the railroad strike seems practically at an end, and it is only a matter of time when the clogged wheels of traffic will be set in motion.

ENGLISH LORDS ARE QUIZZED.

Coal Commission Discusses Nationalization of Mines. England's titled lords are being treated to a new experience. The British coal commission is conducting an inquiry into the proposal for nationalization of the mines.

Among the commissioners are representatives of the miners, who, conducting themselves with perfect courtesy, at the same time do not refrain from making inquiries and interjecting comments that are pertinent to the questions as the commission may put to them.

For example, Lord Durham owns 12,411 acres of coal lands in the county of Durham. At least, he supposed he owned it until he sat opposite Mr. Smilie, a spokesman for the miners, and was questioned concerning his title.

"Do you know whether the law of England allows any person to own land in the full sense?" asked Mr. Smilie. His lordship replied that he did not know, but he thought he might be able to find out for him.

"I prefer another authority," replied Lord Durham. "I have a friend, Mr. Cesar, the things which are God's, and unto God the things which are God's."

As the noble landholder had used the "two-edged sword" to his own meaning, Mr. Smilie's opening was obvious. "That," answered the miner, "is exactly what we want to be done at the present time, because of the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof, it cannot be divided among men."

"The Duke of Northumberland was a peppy witness. He owns—or holds—12,500 acres of coal lands in the county of Durham. He declared his intention to fight nationalization with all the means in his power.

"If this commission recommended nationalization you would use your influence against it in the house of lords?" asked Mr. Smilie. "Certainly," replied the duke. "I would do my best to do with me," retorted the duke, sulkily.

GREATNESS OF JOSEPH CONRAD.

Fame for Generations to Come Decried. PENDINGTON, Or., July 13.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent editorial in The Oregonian the interesting question was asked: "If there is a great author in this generation, who is he?"