

Sunday Oregonian

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REPUBLICAN DOUBTS. The Eugene Guard is authority for the statement that a petition addressed to Senator McNary, and couched in the following language, is being circulated in the county:

We the undersigned residents of Lane county, Oregon, and republicans of many years standing, take this means of acquainting you with our views regarding the peace treaty and the league of nations.

While in sympathy with the general object of these instruments, we think that both as a nation and as a people and we think the manner employed by the president in negotiating them and in trying to force them upon us, is most objectionable. We therefore express the wish that they shall not be approved by the senate.

The Guard makes the charge that certain republicans are "trying to place United States Senator McNary in a tight place," but we should rather say that the republicans are trying to place McNary in a tight place.

It may be taken for granted that these Lane county republicans are quite correct when they say that "they are in sympathy with the general object" of the treaty and the covenant.

Unquestionably the proposed plan has serious defects. The storm center of objection is the crucial section X, which would require the members of the league to "respect and preserve" against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league.

President Wilson challenged the critics and opponents of THE league, the other day, to write a better covenant. It is a valid retort. Many have tried to offer amendments or changes both in substance and in textual phrasing, and the results are not satisfactory.

It has become plain that the so-called moderate reservationists are not moved by a really design to wreck the league, but that they are acting in response to genuine questionings as to the scope and meaning of certain sections and to a real desire to have a practicable league, and at the same time to reserve to America, the clear right to determine for itself what it shall do in all matters which belong peculiarly to America.

Compared with other ports, this work can be done in the Columbia river at moderate cost and would be of vast benefit to commerce as well as to the navy. The United States engineers are prepared to recommend liberal appropriations by congress, provided the Port of Portland will share the cost, and will work in conjunction with the government.

signs of placing themselves in accord with the moderate reservationists. The republicans of Lane county, and other counties of Oregon, who have permitted themselves to worry about Senator McNary's attitude, are to find, in all probability, that he has sided in the solution of a perplexing and difficult problem of Americanism, of national duty and international obligation.

Facelist Turns Militarist. Some men propose that all men of military age who are physically and mentally fit shall be trained for military service. They have been condemned as militarists who would place on the nation the burden of a great army.

Opposed to them have been the men who want a small standing army and an untrained citizenship, on the theory that in case of invasion a million men would spring to arms at sunrise. They rather glory in the name "pacifist."

Secretary Baker, one of the chief pacifists, now proposes a regular army of more than half a million men, and the training of all fit men is 18 or 19 months.

General Wood, who has been called a leader of the militarists, proposes a regular army of 225,000 to 350,000 men and training of all citizens for six months, with enough reserve officers to command them in time of war.

Under the Baker plan the men would be half trained and would not have enough officers to mold them into an army. The cost of his large standing army would far exceed that of the additional training and the re-education officers proposed by General Wood.

Who now is the militarist—Baker with his 500,000 regulars and half trained citizens, or Wood with his, at most, 250,000 regulars and well trained citizens? The world is topsy-turvy, and it is only fitting that the pacifist should right about face and champion the policy which he recently condemned as militarist.

Let us hope that the outcome will be an end to the practice of sticking oppositional labels on each other and an agreement on military policy which will equip this nation to defend itself and to do its share of the world's work of keeping the peace.

ANSWERED. PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Will the Oregonian editorially endorse the provision of the proposed covenant giving the right of reservation to the senate for one for the United States in the council?

The following is from section IV of the League covenant: "The council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy, and of Japan."

At meetings of the council, each member of the league represented on the council shall have one vote, and may not have more than one representative.

tion to belittle the merits of Portland as a site for a naval station. Given a safe channel and a good basin, these are considered by the navy as the best features of the Columbia. A fleet would be secure from attack by sea and more secure from attack by air at Portland than near the mouth of the Columbia. They would be at a good source of supplies, whence railroads radiate in all directions through a rich country. For the purpose of co-operation with the army, they would be just across the river from Vancouver and within a short distance of Camp Lewis.

When this point was gained, the old myth that ships cannot come up the Columbia would disappear. It would not be a matter of whether their actual coming and going. Merchant ships of the greatest draft would be sent here, their owners knowing that where a dreadnought can go, any ship can go.

A LOGICAL OUTCOME. The few defenders of the practice of tipping—and they are the beneficiaries of the system, of course—will profit by reading of the extremes to which it has been carried in England lately. A London dispatch says that when food rationing was abandoned recently, the most rigidly controlling document ever conceived to define the rights of men. Through interpretation and by amendment it has permitted us to develop with our times, to entertain hopefully the highest aspirations, and to look forward with confidence to fulfillment of our destiny.

THE SENATE COMING TOGETHER. While President Wilson stumps the country for the treaty without amendment or reservation, members of his own party in the senate are steadily drawing together with the main body of republican senators for the purpose of making a reservation on the reservations which will win the necessary two-thirds for ratification.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do hereby amend the constitution of the United States of America.

A RECIPE FOR STAYING YOUNG. Professor Weatherly of Indiana university offers us, in the course of an article on "The Dynamic of Youth," printed in the Indiana University Quarterly, one of the most agreeable recipes yet conceived for remaining forever young in spirit.

CONSTITUTION DAY. It would be well for us if Constitution day, which is observed throughout the country, if only by devoting a short time on that day each year to reading that historic document. It would mean something to us to acquaint ourselves with the purposes of the instrument, and to know how strong as to win from Mr. Gladstone the endorsement: "As the British constitution is the most subtle organism which has proceeded from progressive history, so the American constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

MAKE ROOM FOR WARSHIPS. Coming of half the navy to the Pacific coast to be stationed permanently in the Pacific ocean directs attention once more to the need of ample harbor room and of broad, deep channels by which they may be reached. A fleet of such magnitude needs more first class yards than the two at Mare Island and Bremerton, and it needs harbors for the biggest dreadnoughts at more frequent intervals along the coast.

THE WISDOM OF THE FOUNDERS OF OUR republic is more deeply impressed upon us as we study the work they did. The constitution, which was completed on September 17, 1787, just 132 years ago, was undoubtedly the greatest moment in the history of the American political history. The Magna Charta does not furnish an adequate parallel—for, though it extorted from the king certain rights in the interests of another hierarchy, it had little or no immediate relief to offer the common people. The constitution, on the other hand, provided for the consolidation of the nation, and it not only perfected "the consolidation of our union, in which is involved our prosperity, safety, felicity, perhaps our national existence" (this is the language of the letter in which the constitutional convention to the federal congress), but that it also crystallized the principle that the law supreme—

that no man is so high as to be above the law, no class so powerful that it can afford to disregard it. As of late years we are so apt to be lulled by the tures on the constitution posthumously published:

While other peoples, equally cultivated, have paid their devotion to the man in the street, the English people, and we their descendants, have venerated the law itself, looking past its administrators and giving our allegiance and our obedience to the principles which govern organization. It has been said that a dozen Englishmen or Americans, thrown on an uninhabited island, would make laws for their government and elect the officers who were to enforce them. It has been said that the laws until they should be repealed or modified by statute.

THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION under which we labored prior to the constitution were a weak. They conferred on congress no power to levy taxes for the common defense or for reduction of the debt which was a common obligation of honor upon all of the states; they permitted congress to assess, but gave it no power to enforce collection; they provided for no authority to regulate foreign commerce. Our finances were deranged, our credit at low ebb.

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some of the checks and balances of maturity. Perhaps when we say that we are trying to preserve youth, we are simply trying to keep ourselves from growing older. There is nothing finer than a middle age that is not too crystallized. The open mind, the passion for innovation that exists in youth tempered by the ripe experience and the calm judgment of adulthood make an ideal combination, the pleasures of which can be indefinitely prolonged by preserving an open, though a critical, mind.

Not all criminals evaded their duty to their country by refusing to register under the draft, but those who did so will find that the authorities have a handy weapon to hold over them. A man suspected of white slavery in Oregon will have his record investigated in that respect; a New England youth tempted by the ripe experience and the calm judgment of adulthood make an ideal combination, the pleasures of which can be indefinitely prolonged by preserving an open, though a critical, mind.

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months are allowed, or mediation by the league with the same delay; if all arbitration and mediation fail after publication of the whole case, three months further delay before war may begin. Article 10 is designed for the case of a nation which violates its obligation to adopt these means or which begins a war of aggression without resort to any of them, and it leaves the way open for milder measures than war. In case of war the nations near at hand would supply forces for the league, and other nations would only furnish financial and material aid and boycott the offender. Under those provisions, the chances that the United States would have to send an army to the Balkans are so remote as not to be worth considering.

Reservations as to the power of congress to declare war or a boycott would be all very well, though they are plainly implied as to all nations. It is well enough to exclude domestic affairs from the operation of the league, but it should be remembered that the same rule must apply to all and that a reservation should be so drawn as not to permit any nation to evade an agreement to arbitrate justiciable disputes. It is the undoubted right of the United States to define the Monroe doctrine as an American policy, but this is the time to define it. There is no occasion to do anything about Shantung except hold Japan to its agreement, and later to use the league in liberating China from the entire network of foreign concessions. The right to withdraw is conceded.

Now there is a movement on foot to teach women how to buy food. It will be able to find plenty of instructors if it will draw only on the older generations. Less than twenty-five years ago it was regarded as a fine art to be able to buy discriminatingly and bargain shrewdly. Thirty years ago the telephone was not in common household use. Universal free delivery is the product of the past few years. These two facts made for wiser buying than is now the rule. The woman who took her basket to market and saw everything that was put into it not only obtained a kind of liberal education, but was able to insist on getting her money's worth, and perhaps tradesmen valued her custom more highly after having met her face to face. We are reminded that the word "lady" comes from a root signifying "loaf" and suggesting certain obligations to look after the family larder. We can conceive no more "ladylike" occupation in a time like the present than buying groceries and the word "lady" comes from a root signifying "loaf" and suggesting certain obligations to look after the family larder.

DIAMONDS ARE GOING UP, yet there is a great demand for them. The delegates to the recent convention of the American National Jewelers' association were told. Diamonds, like other commodities, respond to the law of supply and demand. People who cannot afford to buy diamonds are not necessarily complaining in old-world quarrels—willing to help but not to meddle continually. Above all they are anxious to have peace definitely concluded, they are weary of the unseemly controversy between president and senate, and they feel that it causes the United States to cut a by no means creditable figure before the world. That state of public opinion exercises steady pressure upon the senate to reach a compromise, to dispose of the treaty and to make way for the urgent business of this nation.

THE COUNTY FAIRS IN OREGON were up to date and made ample provision for the parking of farmers' automobiles, and it may be only a little while before hangars are also included in the equipment of every well-appointed agricultural exhibition.

Between now and next spring there will be plenty of time to think over the proposition that if we don't plant crops there will be nothing to eat, and that all the talking in the world won't create one square meal.

When we read that the food situation in Europe is nearly back to normal, as Herbert Hoover says, we begin to wish that Europe would send emissaries over to tell us how to do it.

CHAUNTIQUA PROPOSES to inaugurate a system of open forums, just in time for us to begin discussion of the question: "Resolved, that work is not essential to the welfare of mankind."

THE RADICAL SOCIALISTS having voted to exclude from the party all persons who have any property, the members of the party are now in a quandary as to how to qualify for non-membership, of course.

THE ONE SUBJECT that you can get an opinion out of anybody on is profiteering—even those who are doing a bit of it themselves don't hesitate to denounce the practice.

NATURALLY high wages permit enjoyment of many luxuries, none of which, however, threaten the welfare of the people except the luxury of too much leisure.

General Pershing of course will not fail to profit by the anti-climax of Admiral Dewey's rousing welcome to the home country.

With the Poets. THE HARVEST—FRIENDSHIP. What is this elemental feeling in my breast That gives unstintingly to one I prize? Because I know the heart of each request Must hold responsibly and wise, Of all that we call forth from him to us, In fair exchange for what we freely lend. We give because we know it's only love To give in kind so we may call him friend.

A fair exchange robs no man of his worth. So why should we withhold our wealth? Of understanding, interest in his mirth, Or sadness, problems, or his health? Should one be niggardly or slow to act Because the measure of his present state of life is small? Is it not better to accept the fact That he will some day see you through your strife?

Thus do we richly store up future debt With friend or loved one who is true. But problems must solve now be met; The interest some day may apply to you. Consider not the obligation he may owe, Think not in figures or of money gain. Friendship is harvest of the seeds you sow. The ripest, fullest gleanings of the grain. —VAN DUSEN.

WAGES. When I started in on my long day's work The heat of the sun made me wish to shirk, There was some to see how the task would go. None required that the wage be won, So I slighted portions with cunning art And hid what I must with grudging heart. Self-pity filled me with discontent, Such drudgery, surely, for others was meant. And as a worker I closed my eyes To sighs and sounds that would make me weep. I kept my face away from the trees Forever rising in the breeze; I dared not look at a cloud above Lest it should teach me a broader love Than mine which wished to serve but my own.

The bird flew by but stopped its flight To thank the sun for the day so bright; Tall church spires pointed to the skies With whirling fingers, I saw them rise. But who for fire lifted in the dust? Pearing lest I should lose my crust. At last came the hour the work to gauge, To give in my time and receive my wage; I flew to the Master to get my pay And found I had worked for myself all day. —RAYMOND E. BAKER, Coquille, Or.

LIFE'S MUTUALITY. Gray (Edith Olds), of San Diego. No one can live but for himself; Yes, 'e'en the pampered lord of pelf, Who, when he's laid to rest, Must drop us some delicious crumbs. The fairest mansion he can build And have left art and pleasure filled Must still share us a goodly sight Of all its beauty and delight.

The flowers, too, those bright-faced elves, Though mostly living for themselves, Can't help but make us happy and Our being charm at every hand. These gay Lotharios of spring— The birds, while to their mates they sing— Though not intending, still enchant With minstrelsy our leisure scant.

The butterfly, the sun, the moon, The balmy wind, the rose of June, While on their purpose own are bent, Must nevertheless give us content. The maiden who does beauty Herself but for her lover's eye, With her own fire lighting the dust, Still makes the world more bright for us. —PETER PANDEL.

WILD BLACKBERRIES. In salt air and sunshine, In sea breeze an' dew, They hung there and ripened The long summer through. The lark nested by them, The grouse rustled near, The golden-billed pheasant Clucked softly and clear. To her brood in the meadow, Squirrels barked in the wood, My mother's face with tender glow, So happy and good.

Of moon ray and sunbeam And dew-drenched night Bounded up for our use, Is this cup of delight. One bush from out Eden Was left for our use, The nectar the gods sipped Was blackberry juice. Through salt air and sunshine, Through sea breeze and dew, Wild blackberries ripened For me and for you. —MARY ALICE OGDEN.

THE SWEETEST FACE OF ALL. There are faces framed in gold That fill my heart with fire, Sweethearts in the days of old, When love was life's desire. But the sweetest face I know, Is crowned with silver hair, My mother's face with tender glow, In memory's gallery there. There are eyes that thrill my heart, With passion's flaming call, And lips that lift me to the stars, When love is all in all. But the tender light that lives In my mother's fading eyes, Is the only light that gives A peace that never dies. —G. E. PINTO.

THE FLAME DIVINE. As we sit in the early twilight round The fire, with its cheery glow, And the flames leap higher and higher —The fire of youth is over; But when the warmth is so, and the passionate leaping is o'er, Then we see but dull colors, whose beauty is no more. Yet 'e'en in the dullest ashes, yea, 'e'en in the dullest man, Lies a spark of fire eternal, which, fostered with patience and fanned, Leaps into wonderful beauty at the touch of the master hand. —JEAN SALISBURY.

DESIRE. I traverse the desert, Sense its burning sands, Advancing feet a-scratch— Always—the horizon! I sail the ocean, Scan its surface o'er, My vision focused far— And yet—the despair! I climb the mountain— With a hand that stand Clutching the atmosphere— Still—there are the stars! —EDITH J. FERNOT.