# League of Nations Is World Duty, Says Ex-President W. H. Taft

# NATIONS LEAGUE **CONGRESS OPENS:**

President Lowell of Harvard Delivers Principal Address at

LEAGUE'S OBJECTS GIVEN

Dr. Van Dyke, Henry Morgenthau toward the rest of mankind. . and Other Noted Speakers Address Gatherings in City.

Hundreds of representative citizens of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, men their day in the face. We follow their with the interests of their country and example if we are innovators and look humanity at heart, gathered at The Auditorium Sunday night as delegates we shall not do a thing because it is and visitors to attend the opening session of the Northwest congress for the League of Nations.

The principal speaker at this meeting Harvard university. Meanwhile Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former minister to thau, former ambassador to Turkey, and Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the American Council of Women, the league to other audiences.

Dr. Lowell, in a short, concise speech, less. explained at Sunday night's meeting the taining and enforcing its demands, and But this child of anarchy, of opposition the reasons for America's entry into to law and order, is precisely the oppothe league.

#### Peace Problem Stated

signed to aid in the formation of a sound public opinion on the most important question of the hour. It is well, therefore, that the opening meeting should begin with a statement of the problem. It may be stated under three heads-first, the object aimed at : second. the means of attaining it; third, why the United States should take part.

"The primary object aimed at is the prevention of war, so far as this is possible. No one believes wars can be prevented altogether, but we believe wars can be greatly reduced; and the prevention of any war is an inestimable benefit to mankind. It is needless to enlarge no American who does not agree to its importance-no one who would not prevent war if he could.

"The second point is the problem of accomplishing the object of preventing wars. Few people still cling to the hope that wars can be prevented by the mere encouragement of a spirit of friendliness and good feeling among nations. The war just ended is sufficient proof to the contrary. The means consistently advocated by the League to Enforce Peace, by kindred societies in other lands, by far sighted statesmen in many countries and by our own president nearly three years ago, are embodied in the covenant reported to the peace conference at Paris on Friday. That document-a very great piece of statesmanship-has been made public and we can

#### study its provisions. Nations Like Individuals

"The means it offers for preventing war are those used in all civilized communities to maintain law and order and restrain violence and bloodshed One of these is a tribunal of some kind to decide controversies that might otherwise lead to strife. There is, however, a difference between the relations one to another of citizens and nations, in that a comparatively small part of the relations of nations is regulated even fore, to have some other body to arbitrate, and if possible, adjust controversies involving claims that are not of a strictly legal nature. For this purpose such questions are to be referred to the executive council of the league

"The nations in the league must agree submit their controversies to the tribunal for decision, or to the council for inquiry, before resorting to arms: and there must be a force powerful enough to compel them to do so. Such a force must be potentially so great that a nation would not venture to defy it. ways, by economic and other forms of hand and he told of the necessity of pressure; but as a last resort a nation that wants to go to war must know that it will face the whole league in arms; and in fact the covenant provides that a nation attacking another before going to arbitration will automatically at war with all the members of the league. Such a risk no nation will take so long as the league holds together. Burden on Large States

council to administer the affairs of the we were fighting for was the work of should arise, how compulsion shall be applied. Here the heaviest responsibility must rest upon the large nations; allies from the start," said Dr. Van

representatives from smaller not be arrested, that the world may not

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be compelled to remain in a political status quo, there must be some periodical meeting of delegates from all the provements in international law and the claims of aggrieved nations.

"The third question is why the United States should take part in such a league. There are two reasons, It is her interest to do so. The events of the last two years have shown that the old policy of isolation is no longer tenable in the case of a great European war. For practical purposes the expanse of water etween America and Europe is becomng narrower and narrower, and we are and shall be ever more open to attack. It is for our interest that wars should cease. Moreover, it is our duty to take part in such a league. National self-Opening Session at Auditorium. ishness, the recognition of no motive but national self interest, was the principle that actuated Germany in the war, and brought her to the most humiliating disaster recorded in history. The prevention of needless war is a duty for all nations, and a people does not prosper by a lack of magninimity

Critics Are Answered "The critics of such a league object that it is not in accord with the advice of Washington and other statesmen of his day. These men were among the greatest innovators the world has ever known, and they looked the facts of the facts of our day boldy in the face. America will not heed the argument that

"Objection is also raised to the plan of entrusting the conquered German colwas A. Lawrence Lowell, president of onies to mandatories supervised by the league. But if we look at the supervision described by the covenant, it con-The Netherlands; Hon. Henry Morgen- sists chiefly of provisions that the mandatories shall be responsible to league for gross misgovernment of backward peoples, and shall not monopolize were outlining the aims and objects of products essential to the industries of the world. By helping to win the war Former President W. H. Taft did not America helped to obtain these colonies arrive in the city until later in the eve- and in her own interest as well as for humanity and justice she could ask no

objects of the league, the means of ob- this league we are helping Bolshevism. site of our effort by means of a League New Jersey, Washington, D. C., Chiof Nations to maintain law and order "These meetings," he said, "are de- throughout the world."

Other Speakers Explain League At a meeting in the First Presbyterian hurch, Ambassador Morgenthau spoke long the same lines, and Dr. Van Dyke addressed a large audience at the Westminster Presbyterian church on the relaons of America to the league. Mrs. Phillip North Moore was the prinipal speaker at a peace meeting held nder the auspices of the congress at

th First Congregational church. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions are to be held in The Auditorium Monday, at which all of the distinguished visitors to the city will be given upon this subject, for there is probably a chance to explain to the citizens of the Northwest their views of the League of Nations, and the objects to be acco

Great Audience Hears Noted Man Score Hun and Administrators of His Fiendishness.

of righteousness shall be peace and the effect of righteousness quietness and connoted author, spoke of the war and the by those imperfect rules which we call League of Nations to an audience overinternational laws. It is needful, there- flowing the Westminister Presbyterian church Sunday night.

"This was Germany's war," declared Van Dyke. "She prepared it, she planned it, she wanted it, and she got it-in the neck."

Dr. Van Dyke apologized for his untheological expression, saying he had been in the service of the United States navy for the last year. With his kindly smile, his sympathetic nature, Dr. Van Dyke took his audience into his confidence and his talk was interspersed with slang expressions and poetry.

The force may be exerted in various as he had had occasion to view it first America's entry into it. He denounced the pacifists, saying that no pacifist should have a hand in making peace because he does not love it enough to risk

Of President Wilson, Dr. Van Dyke said: "I am not asking you to approve of President Wilson's policies, but I do say

we were fortunate to have at the head "There must clearly be an executive of this nation a man who realized what league and determine, if the emergency righteousness in establishing peace as soon as possible. "The spirit of America was with the

but the covenant provides for nearly as Dyke, "because we knew this war was a war against the peace of the world. Germany for 4 years had taught that "Finally, in order that progress may war is the highest function of the state, that it is a biological necessity." Speaking of the terms of peace. Dr

"I am not a passionate, personal admirer of William Hohenzollern, but I should not like to see him assassinated or even executed by lynch law. It is no use to put a martyr's crown on the head of one of the greatest criminals this world has ever seen. Let him stand at the bar of justice and be tried, and Got right after it with a bottle let the spirit of the tribunal which tries him be not vengeance nor even hatred toward him and his accomplices, simply that of righteous wrath and just vindi-The Bible tells us to forgive, but only the repentant. It nowhere says 'forgive and forget.' Let us be Chris-

"Out of the conference over there there has come in two months the most wonderful promise of a plan to establish a definite peace of the world that mankind has ever seen. I do not say it is perfect, because it is human, but it is the most fair, equitable, promising, Generous size bottles sold everywhere. Christian thing that men ever had before them since the beginning of the Christian era. It does not promise a millenium, but offers a way of keeping

us from slipping back into the hell of Dr. Van Dyke scored Senators Poinmean clear bowels, a clear head, clear dexter, Borah and others who opposed the League of Nations in the senate. Dr. Van Dyke closed his address with

China and British Columbia Represented, but Attendance Is

REGISTRATION NEARLY 2000

Women's Organizations Well Represented and Schools Send Large Proportion of Members.

Internationalism and democracy are written all over the cards on which delegates to the congress for a League of Nations have registered their names addresses, occupations and bodies represented, written larger and more unmistakably than the signatures themselves. There is one delegate from China, a dozen from British Columbia. but many nationalities are evidenced in the names, and the occupations include university to plowing the earth or mining the ore therefrom There are bankers, judges, editors. farmers, fraternal organizers, school superintendents and college professors students and shop keepers.

The registration has reached nearly 2000, mostly from Oregon and Washing-"Our critics say that in advocating ton, a slight sprinkling from Idaho, These three states comprise the northwest district covered by this congress. There are also delegates from New York, cago, California and Wyoming, several from British Columbia and Abby Shaw Mayhew from Shanghai, China, who represents the Woman's National Farm and Garden association of New York. Among the prominent people registered

Washington Clark, editor Grays Harbor Post, Aberdeen.
J. S. McDonald, Timbermen's union, Chehalis.
Mrs. W. W. Walker, president Aberdeen Civic Improvement club, Aberdeen. Mrs. May B. Watkins, county clerk, Cathlamet.

Edgar Reed, superintendent public Centralia. Coffman, banker, Chehalis, Dan W. Bush, president and manager canning company, Chehalis. W. A. Reynolds, judge superior court, George R. Thompson, principal high George H. Black, principal Normal chool, Ellensperg. W. H. Clay, city commissioner, Ever-

Major Patterson, editor, Hoquiam. E. F. Redd, wholesale grain merchant, Eldridge Wheeler, superintendent pub-Montesano.

A. Golder, Washington State college, Pullman.
J. M. Ralston, judge, Port Townsend.
Miss Rhoda M. White, dean of women,
Washington State college, Pullman.
R. P. Richelberger, superintendent schools, Ritzville. Mrs. C. C. Bovee, Woman's Century

club. Seattle. Mrs. N. S. McCready, president Washington Federation women's clubs. Sno-Rev. F. T. Rouse, National Council Congregational churches. Seattle H. W. B. Hewen, judge superior court,

J. R. Dunphy, Western Newspaper as sociation, Spokane. S. Elliott, general traveling agent, R. & N., Spokane. arles O. Dates, president Washington State Bar association. Tac Mrs. Overton Ellis, officer League to Enforce Peace, Tacoma. Mrs. W. E. Brown, governor's tate, Vader.
L. K. Grimes, pastor First Presbyterian church, Vancouver.
G. W. Wilde, president Vancouver

ient schools, Walla Walla Oregon John E. Gratke, editor, Astoria. H. L. Hussong, superintendent school

Commercial club

Astoria. George H. Foster, postmaster, Baker. C. A. Peterson, postmaster, Buxton.
J. A. Bexell, dean, school of Comnerce, O. A. C., Corvallis.
W. S. Brown, O. A. C., Corvallis.
Mrs. Ida B. Callahan, president Cor-Mrs. Ida B. Callanan, president Co-allis Woman's club, Corvallis. H. G. Dubach, O. A. C., Corvallis. A. E. Frost, publisher, Corvallis. John B. Horner, O. A. C., Corvallis. C. E. Ingails, editor, Corvallis.

Lowe, mayor, Corvallis.

McGrudser, Corvallis.

Malone, county judge, Corvallis.

Moore, editor, Corvallis.

Tennant, registar, O. A. C., Cor-Colonel William H. C. Bowen, versity of Oregon, Eugene,
President and Mrs. P. L. Campbell,
University of Oregon, Eugene.
Edgar E. De Cou, University of Ore-

Earl Kilpatrick, University of Oregon Warren Du Pre Smith, University of Oregon, Eugene.
Colonel John Leader, University of Oregon, Eugene. Mrs. Minnie Washburn, Voman's club, Eugene. H. L. Bates, Pacific University, Forest

Clark, president Pacific uniwersity, Forest Grove.

Miss Mary F. Farnham, dean of women, Pacific university, Forest Grove.

Mrs. Charles H. Caster, president Oregon Federation of Women's clubs, Hood River. Lesslie Butler, banker, Hood River. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kimball, Hood

River. A. W. Stone, manager Apple Growers association, Hood River. Dr. and Mrs. Carl Graham, John Day Mrs. A. E. Ivanhoe, county school superintendent, La Grande. Mrs. Fred G. Schilke, president Ore-gon Congress of Mothers, La Grande. S. E. Cummins, county commissioner,

S. S. Duncan, county school superintendent, McMinnville. Eckman, editor, McMinnville.

Dires, central labor council H. Ackerman, president Normal school, Monmouth.

Jessica Todd, dean of women, Mon

Mabel West, librarian, Monmouth, Miss Rosa M. Tarrott, State Normal school, Monmouth. Miss Gladys Hannon, lecturer for W. U., Newberg. Westerlund, representative, Med J. E. Calavan, county superintendent

Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson, Daughters

dissioner, Salem. George C. Blakely, president Red

PLANS FOR PEACE

(Continued From Page One)

Chiefly From Pacific Northwest character, should be submitted to an international court; that all other differences should be submitted to a council of conciliation; that every member of the league should agree to refrain from going to war until after judgment by the court or recommendation by the council of conciliation, and that any nember who violated this obligation by attacking any other member, should be overwhelmed by the economic pressure of all the members of the league and the joint military forces of the league, if need be. Similar associations were formed in England and in France, with milar platforms, except that they provided for a forcible execution of the judgments and a dealing with the recommendations of the councils of conciliation by the league.

League Aims Defined There has been no means of knowing until now exactly what is meant by a league of nations except by reference to the platforms of these voluntary associations. The governments of England and France created commissions for the special purpose of studying the proper framework of a league of nations, but the result of their studies was not given to the public. Our government had declined to create such a commission. everything from being president of a Friday last, however, the committee to whom the great Paris congress had There are ministers, delegated the work of preparing a plan for a league of nations, of which President Wilson was the chairman, made a mechanics, railroad officials, report which was concurred in by the organizers, school superinnations at the conference. therefore, we have an authoritative statement of the constitution of a League of Nations and an official basis for its discussion. This constitution is indeed in the scope of its purpose than was the platform of our League to Enforce Peace. The platform of our league was a mere skeleton. It had prepared a tentative draft of a treaty to give it body and constructive details, but that tentative draft was never given to the public, because it was thought wiser by governmental authority to withhold it. The sole object of the League to Enforce Peace platform was to promote peace and avoid war by instrumentalities for administering justice between nations. It did not a some peace in the solution of t It did not even contain a provision with respect to the limitation of armament. The purpose of the constitution reported

> 'The Great Covenant of Paris," is much Outline of Objects

It is to organize a real and permanent league, whose first object is to provide for the just settlement of differces between nations and the preventing of wars, and for this purpose to limit armament. Its second object is to exercise executive functions in the adminis tration of international trusts like the government of backward peoples whom this war has released from the sover-eignty of the Germans and the other central powers. Its third object is to cooperation between the naons, with a view to the betterment of the condition of labor in all the nations, and for joint action in respect to other matters.

enant which recites in its preamble its general purpose, and then states in 26 articles the agreements inative and not more than three from each nation, with but one vote for each state. This body of delegates is to pass upon the question of membership of Armment Rivalry Mer other nations applying to be admitted. Before a nation shall be admitted it Before a nation shall be admitted it must show itself able and willing to conform to the covenant and must receive the vote of two-thirds of the members of the league. The body of delegates also has the function of taking the place of the executive council as a tribunal of

party to the controversy duly The Executive Council The most important agency of the league is the executive council, which consists of representatives of the five oowers and of four other mem-be selected by the body of delegates. This council has numerous ex-ecutive duties for the league and in most gates. respects is the league, and it performs an important function in mediation and settlement of differences. There is a permanent secretariat of the league, which is to be established at the seat of the league, ther to perform the duties

#### Resolve to Submit Bills for Excess Funds at Election

Salem, Feb. 17 .- In accordance with the program outlined by the joint ways sible, and so you will have the outlook and means committee for taking care of definitely for war and still more war. meritorious appropriation bills which call for funds in excess of the available revenues of the state, a resolution was introduced in the house Saturday afternoon by the committee calling for a special election to be held June 5, at which it is proposed to submit such bills to senate or we shall get inevitably this the people.

A question was raised as to whether the calling of a special election might endanger the emergency clause which has been attached to road bills and ly pleading for is an enlightened other pieces of legislation, and to give ishness which sees the facts and does opportunity to sound out the members not allow party, race or prejudice to of the legislature on that point the res- obscure the facts. was laid on the table.

### McAdoo Rail Plans Tabled in Congress trying to find themselves.

That the house interstate commerce committee will take no action during day? Should we, after all, care so much this session of congress on the McAdoo plan for a five-year extension of government control of the railroads, was definitely decided this afternoon when the committee "tabled" the plan.

Coal Output Increased Washington, Feb. 17 .- (U. P.)-Amer-1917. Secretary of the Interior Lane

stated today in praising their work during the war. Federal Control Economical Washington, Feb. 17 .- (I. N. S.)-A fected by the railroads of the Allegheny region during the period of federal con-

# doubtedly lead to war.

After-War Problems Discussed by Edward A. Filene, Boston Merchant, at League Congress.

LEAGUE IDEA IS INDORSED

Plan Must Be Approved to Stop Armament Rivalry, Declares the Speaker at Meeting Today.

A million dollars' worth of space daily being given by the newspapers of the country to discussion of the League of Nations, said Edward A. Filene, famous Boston merchant and director of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in his address this morning before the League of Nations congress.

"That means," said he, "that over \$500,000,000 a year is being given to this subject, in the press and periodicals in this country alone. That is a pretty large sum of money, a pretty concrete statement, and we can really understand and it is definite proof of what the people want, because newspapers would not give all that space to an idea that was just an idea and of no interest

"I mention this not only for the fact that it is a proof, but also that we shall realize when we criticise the newspapers them very often, for they are not any more infallible than we are-that they are doing one of the biggest and most real services to the world today in be half of this League of Nations that has or can be done.

Cost Burden Considered

"The cost of the war has been enor nous. However, there is a recuperative power in the world, as the business man sees it, to deal with that cost of war, providing no other staggering burdens are added to it. The cost of the war will translate itself, of course, into taxation in all the countries. If, to that really great burden, the greatest burden in the way of taxation in the history of the world, there is added the limitless, endless burden of rivalry of armae sorely tried and may fail, because the prices and finances of the world. the people of all the countries of the world may not be able to suffer such a

"Article VIII of the League of Nations trol of armaments. Unless this provision The league is to be formed by a cov- arm itself, unles we get a League of perity of the world. Nations which will give a reasonable hope of preventing future wars. Peace-C. E. Beach, superintendent public schools, Olympia.

Mrs. Josephine M. Preston, state superintendent public instruction, Olympia.

Agnes Houston Craig, Washington State college, Pullman.

Com
Cluded in the covenant.

The present membership of the league is to consist of the 14 nations who are to be signatories to the covenant and to sign the treaty of peace. The most numerous acting governmental branch of the league is a body of delegates, to meet once a year or oftener, if necessary, to consist of at least one represent
State college, Pullman.

Cluded in the covenant.

The present membership of the league is to consist of the league of this country to its fullest to be signatories to the covenant and to sign the treaty of peace. The most numerous acting governmental branch of the league is a body of delegates, to meet once a year or oftener, if necessary, to consist of at least one represent
we want peace, we want peace, because the arming of this country to its fullest to be signatories to the covenant and to sign the treaty of peace. The most numerous acting governmental branch of the league is a body of delegates, to meet once a year or oftener, if necessary, to consist of at least one represent
we want peace, we want peace, the arming of this country to its fullest to be signatories to the covenant and to sign the treaty of peace. The most numerous acting governmental branch of the league of Nations is formed, because the greatest armament that we can get will then mean only enough to secure loving as we are in the United States, and security from such assault as was Armment Rivalry Menace "If you add the cost of that arma-

ment to the cost of the war and then translate it into taxes levied on the peoand almost impossible to be borne. There conciliation and compromise when either is no limit to rivalry in armament. The world. possibility of spending money in war is nothing to the possibilty of what a counwill impose on a people already overstrained by war will surely cause disconf taxation-(and you cannot discontinue as long as you must rival other nahere/must come, first revolutionary feelng, and then revolution, unless the nations take some step to prevent it. Every government will naturally prefer to have war rather than revolution. It has always been possible for a nation threatened with revolution to draw its people ogether by making war on some other ountry. And so every country will exchange revolution for war whenever pos-

Must Approve League "So looking at it from the most material standpoint-in the most selfish way -we find that we must either get this League of Nations approved by our heavy taxation which means discontent

and revolution and eventually war. "Now I am pleading from the standpoint of selfishness, but what I am real-

"Let us now consider briefly Some of the members feared that if things which are necessary to prosperity special election is to be held soon un- and see what wil lactually happen in expected opposition might develop to these two directions and how they will the emergency clause on various make for peace or war. Take food, for instance. We are hearing all the time about these new nations which are being created in Europe. Imagine that there is not food enough in their countries for these new nations which are

"Is there any government no matter how good it may be otherwise that can Washington, Feb. 17 .- (I. N. S.) - live in those nations if there is not food about those nations that we should be inspired to fight for them if their men were so self-seeking and servile that they would let their children and women dle rather than fight any government whic his so weak that it cannot provide the necessary food for its people? The United States would not stand behind miners increased the 1918 such governments and those nations, if production of coal 34,000,000 tons over deprived of sufficient food, will fight and ought to fight.

Old Methods Inadequate "It is impossible with the old methods of distribution of food and of raw material to keep the world supplied in the total saving of \$13,810,370 has been ef- next few years. We have seen during the war, however, that in spite of an apparent shortage of food for the allies trol, Regional Director Markham today which threatened our victory we were bile reported to the railroad administration, able with very little deprivation on our park. which threatened our victory we were

part to supply our associates in the war and many of the neutral countries. So, with some decent kind of international cooperation, we shall be able to feed the world and to give stability to the League of Nations, by preventing the revolt whch famile will inevitably produce in the weaker nations, and which would un-

"It is the same with raw materials A man lives not only by food. He has got to have some chance, some opportunity to earn enough to live decently, and do something besides eat and sleep He has aspirations. If there is not these countries enough raw material so that the people can gradually build up their industries, so that opportun ties will increase from year to year, then discontent, growing discontent and revolution and war are threatened. And what I have said of the new nations applies also to the older nations.

Wise Distribution Needed

"I can only touch upon these things brifly. Bu these two things, unless we can provide for their wise distribution by proper and generous international cooperation, business men see, will threaten ad make almost sure the defeat of permanent peace. If a League of Nations is formed such cooperative agreements would be one of the things it would undertake, to preserve the peace of the world.

"Let us consider one more thing that the League of Nations will have to deal with lest, curiously enough, by the very excess of its product it should threater the permanency of peace.

"That is shipping. Sea power is the greatest controlling factor in world power. Finally this means not only naval power but it means control of prices, and so control of finance. To put it simply, in domestic products the price to the consumer is the price of the producer plus the cost of transportation. That is, the consumer bears the cost of transportation and the producer gets a fair price as a cule for his product. On goods sold internationally, such as food and raw material, the international price is the price that makes the domestic price. For instance, the price of wheat in Liverpool makes the price that the producer in America gets. If wheat in Liverpool is, say \$2 a bushel, the Amerias we have real reason to criticise can producer will, with certain small re- league would use the boycott as a means into the depot. After a brief rec ductions, get about \$2 a bushel, less the cost of transportation.

Freights Big Factor

"Now the cost of transportation by a the league, and from the time taken to ship from here to Liverpool varied, be- frame its constitution, I judge it will be fore the war, all the way from nothing. two or three months before it can be put which it was sometimes when ships used it for ballast, up to 59 or 60 cents a Take a \$2 wheat, with a 10 producer got \$1.90 for his wheat. If it ratify the treaty covering our memberwas \$2 wheat and the shipping charge was 50 cents from here to Liverpool, the producer got \$1.50. The men or nation controlling the shipping of the world will thus be able to put up and down the prices of our products as well as the preventing another such war as that products of other nations, and that is just finished, and that it is a very small what I mean when I say that the nation and contracted view of our powers as nents, then that recuperative power will | that controls shipping will also control a nation that will prevent our joining

can be created, and shipping monopolies of the whole world. are more dangerous than railroad monopolies have been or can be. Shipping constitution, adopted by the peace con- monopolies may have undue power over ference, recognizes the necessity for con- transportation rates. Such a monopoly may make unfair rates, may discriminis accepted, rivalry of armament is ate against ports, and in many ways bound to come, every nation is bound to seriously interfere with the stable pros-

Shins Aid in Defense

"Now more than that, merchant ships are a real part of a nation's defense. We the arming of this country to its fullest found that out in this war, and no nation will recklessly, therefore, hand over fusal to ratify it, no real and useful its product for export to be transported League of Nations is formed, because by the ships of other nations. As we saw in this war, we could not get our will then mean only enough to secure ships fast enough, and we have gone to an expense of over \$3,000,000 to try and make up for what we did not do in the past. We were not ready in ships, and we had to work very hard to be only in part ready now. Therefore, shipping is of the utmost import-But if we use our shipping selfishly simply to get the most ships and ple of the world, it becomes clear that it to use them only for ourselves, then we will be a burden unparalleled in history will interfere very seriously with the prosperity and continued peace of the

"Britain fought our war ofr us for three years-Britain fought our war try will do in creating what is supposed with us for almost year and a half to be a protective and preventive arma- more. Britain paid the cost of the war ment, because the only armament that is with over a million dead, not to speak going to count is an armament which is of the wounded and crippled. There is as big or bigger than any other nation's. hardly a home in England that does "Now, the burden which that taxation not have its dead, its wounded or crip-

"To us shipping means profits and tent, and as that discontent is further in- business, but to Britain it means securcreased by the continuance of that kind ity. To Britain it means life and safety. connecting its various colonies safely ions in your preparations for war)- and continuously by its shipping. Under the conditions after establishing peace Britain has got to continue to build ships and more ships with which to connect all parts of her empire so that they may act in concert, so that England can be supplied by her colonies with food and raw material of which she ordinarily has only two or three months supply on hand.

Danger of Excess

"We can see that under these circumstances there may come a great world excess of shipping, and if there is an of shipping, it won't pay the private financial interests who engage in it to thus continuously connect one part of the world with the other.

"Then will come the dropping off of shipping lines, and then will come rivalry as on the Mississippi river, where at one time there were more ships than they could use, and in the later years practically none. So that we business men must see here also when we consider these facts, the great basic, 'important nee dthat the senate shall endorse a League of Nations, which, after all, means largely friendly cooperation in meeting those claims which will be forced on all nations for food, raw materials and shipping. Only by such cooperative agreements can we hope to avoid the disastrous consequences of reckless international competition and of the want and dissatisfaction in every nation which engender revolution and war.

Finally, we business men do not look upon the League of Nations as a Uto-pian thing. I think we realize that from the business man's standpoint this League of Nations is absolutely needed. The Chamber of Commerce of the Unitenough to feed the people from day to ed States has just sent out a statement which some of you have already received, to that effect."

#### **Automobile Crashes** Kill Two, Injure 13

Los Angels, Feb. 17 .- (I. N. S.)-Two persons are dead and 13 others suffering severe injuries today as the toll of automobile accidents in Los Angeles Sunday. Mrs. Elizabeth Wood. 75, was instantly killed when she was run down by a machine. Howard J. Thompson was killed in another accident. Arthur Hough, millionaire gunpowder manufacturer of London, England, was shaken up when an automobile crashed into his car in Lincoln

Wilson on League Status: Regrets Senate Baiting.

BORAH, POINDEXTER SCORED

Many Problems Remain League, but German Views Do Not Confine Approval.

"President Wilson is to be warmly congratulated on having the League of Nations take the substantial form it

are using all their ingenuity to discover impossible hypotheses against the league. You can destroy the constitution of the United States by impossible hypotheses." So declared former President William H. Taft, who arrived in Portland Sunday night to attend the convention of the League of Nations.

"I have already expressed myself as being in favor of the league, though there are two or three points on which I would like to see it go further," he continued. "I would have been glad had there been a clause in the league making it obligatory on the powers to furnish troops and military forces.

"As it is, such military forces are only voluntary. General Smuts' plan for the of forcing powers to obey its decisions; but I would like to see military force back of its decisions. "There are many problems still before

in treaty form for ratification by the various powers. I believe it is the duty of the senate of the United States to ship in the league when the treaty is brought up for ratification. " "I am sure that the people of the Northwest will appreciate the advantage

of having an international arrangemen

a league that will allow us to exercise "More than that. Shipping monopolies our powers as a nation for the benefit "Senator Poindexter's view on the limitation of the sovereignty of this na- Albert Fischerkeller and his son, All tion and the power to make itself useful aged 17, were lined up against a wa

sion. When we go to the courts we expect, if we are right, that the courts will decide in our favor.

"If we are wrong, like a man who has killed another, we expect that the decision will be against us. Poindexter has the German view of sovereignty. He believes that a nation should not give up its power to enforce its will.

"We have been attempting to bring the matter of the League of Nations to the attention of the people, so that they will be able to decide whether the United

States should become a member. Former President Congratulates Boston, New York, Chicago and Minney apolis, and while it is difficult to judge public opinion on a momentous matter such as this I believe that the people of the country are in favor of some I national arrangement that will give the

world a lasting peace." Members of Party

Accompanying Mr. Taft, who arrived in the city Sunday evening, were Dr. Henry Van Dyke, former minister to the Netherlands; Professor George Grafton Wilson of the Harvard law school, Hon. Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey; Edward A. Filene, dire of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Phillip North Moore, president of the National Women's coun-

The party was met at the Union staof Judge Charles H. Carev. Franklin T "Borah and Poindexter and the others Griffith, General Charles F. Beebe, Se ator Frederick W. Mulkey, C. S. Jack-son, Edgar B. Piper, Ben Selling, Na-Baker.

Travel-tired, after the long trip from Minneapolis, where he addressed a peace conference similar to the one ne session in Portland, Mr. Taft did not attempt to go to The Auditor Sunday night, but went direct to the Multnomah hotel. Other members of the party, after dinner at the went to The Auditorium, but Mr. Taft remained in his room, preparing for the strenuous day ahead of him.

The former president did not seem as heavy as formerly, but the famous an was in evidence when the train pr tion, and the customary poses for p tographers, Mr. Taft entered his car and went to his hotel.

A committee of three from the Oregon legislature waited upon Mr. Taft and tendered him an official invitation to visit the session of the legisregret that the short time allowed in Oregon and the press of duties in connection with the peace conference in Portland would make it impossible for him to take advantage of the invitation. The committee consisted of Senators A. W. Orton and H. C. Huston and Repr sentative Hare.

#### Father and Son Are Shot by Burglar

San Francisco, Feb. 17 .- (I. N. S.)minimizes its sovereignty and perverts in their home here today and each the constitution. We must not use the shot twice by a burglar. Both father government to prevent us being the and son may die. The burglar became keystone of the league and a help to the enraged when the Fischerke world in maintaining a lasting peace. tempted to overpower him after he "Why can't we play the game? We had been caught in the act of ransacktempted to overpower him after have courts to which we submit mat- ing the house by the son



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