CLOVERDALE

CLOVERDALE, Or., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Clara Massey of Falls City came home Sunday to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fliflet.

Miss Ruth Morris and Rex Morris are spending a few days with their grandmother, Mrs. Brinkman, at Aumsville.

Miss Elizabeth Morris has been quite ill for the past two weeks with pneumonia but is slowly improving.

The W.C.T.U. met at Mrs. M. Fliflet's home Wednesday. A goodly number were out. Quilting was the order of the day.

Ivan Hadley and Mrs. Hazel Morris are among those who are taking the census reports.

L. E. Hennis was a Salem visitor Monday.

WILSON WOULD MAKE ISSUE OF TREATY ROW

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crisis and final turning point in the international relations of the whole world, when the results of the great war are by no means determined and are still questionable and dependent upon evenis which no man can foresee or count upon, the United States should withdraw from the concert of progressive and enlightened nations by which Germany was defeated and all similar governments (if the world be so unhappy as to contain any) warned of the certain consequences of any attempt of a like iniquity, and yet that is the effect of the course the senate of the United States has taken with regard to the treaty of Versailles. Germany is beaten, but we are still at war with her, and the old stage is reset for a repetition of the old plot.

Old Order Revives

It is now ready for the resumption of the old offensive and defensive alliances which made settled peace impossible. It is now open again to every sort of intrigue. The old spies are free to resume their former abominable activities. They are again at liberty to make it impossible for governments to be sure what mischief is being worked out among their own people, what internal disorders are being fomented. Without the covenant of the league of nations, there may be as many secret treaties as ever, to destroy the confidence of governments in each other and their validity cannot be questioned. None of the objects we professed to be fighting for has been secured or can be made certain of without this nation's ratification of the treaty and its entry into the covenant.

Nation is Laggard

This nation entered the war to vindicate its own rights and to protect and preserve free government. It went into the war to see it through to the end, and the end has not yet come. It went into the war to make an end of militarism, to furnish guarantees to weak nations and to make a just and everlasting peace. It entered with noble enthusiasm. Five of the leading belligerents have accepted the treaty and formal ratifications will soon be exchanged. The question is whether this country will enter and enter wholeheartedly. If it does not do so, the United States and Germany will play a lone hand in the world. The maintenance of the peace of the world and the effective execution of the treaty dedend upon the wholehearted participation of the United States. I am not stating it as a matter of power. The point is that the United States is the only nation which has sufficient moral force with the rest of the world to guarantee the substitution of discussion of war. If we keep out of this agreement, if we do not give our guarantee, then another attempt will be made to crush the new nations of Europe.

People Want Ratification

"I do not believe that this is what the people of this country wish or will be satisfied with. Personally, I do not accept the action of the senate of the United States as the decision of the nation. I have asserted from the first that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country desire the ratification of the treaty, and my impression to that effect has recently been confirmed by the unmistakable evidences of public opinion given during my visit to 17 of the states.

Separate Peace Unthinkable

I have endeavored to make it plain that if the senate wishes to say what the undoubted meaning of the league is, I shall have no objection. There can be no reasonable objection to interpretations accompanying the act of ratification itself. But when the treaty is acted upon, I must know whether it means that we have ratified or rejected it. We cannot rewrite this treaty. We must take it without changes which alter its meaning, or leave it and then, after the rest of the world has signed it, we must face the unthinkable task of making another and separate kind of treaty with Germany. But no mere assertions with regard to the wish and opinion of the country are credited. If there is any doubt as to what the people of the country think on this vital matter, the clear and single way out is to submit it for determination at the next election to the voters of the nation, to give the next elecion he form of a great and solemn referendum, a referendum as to the part the United States is to play in completing the settlements of the war and in the prevention of future of such outrages as Germany attempted to perpetrate.

No Right to Refuse

We have no moral right to refuse now to take part in the execution and administration of these settlements than we had to refuse to take part in the fighting of the last few weeks of the war which brought victory and made it possible to dictate to Germany what the settlements should be. Our fidelity to our associates in the war is in question, and the whole future of mankind. It will be heartening to the whole world to know the attitude and purpose of the people of the United States.

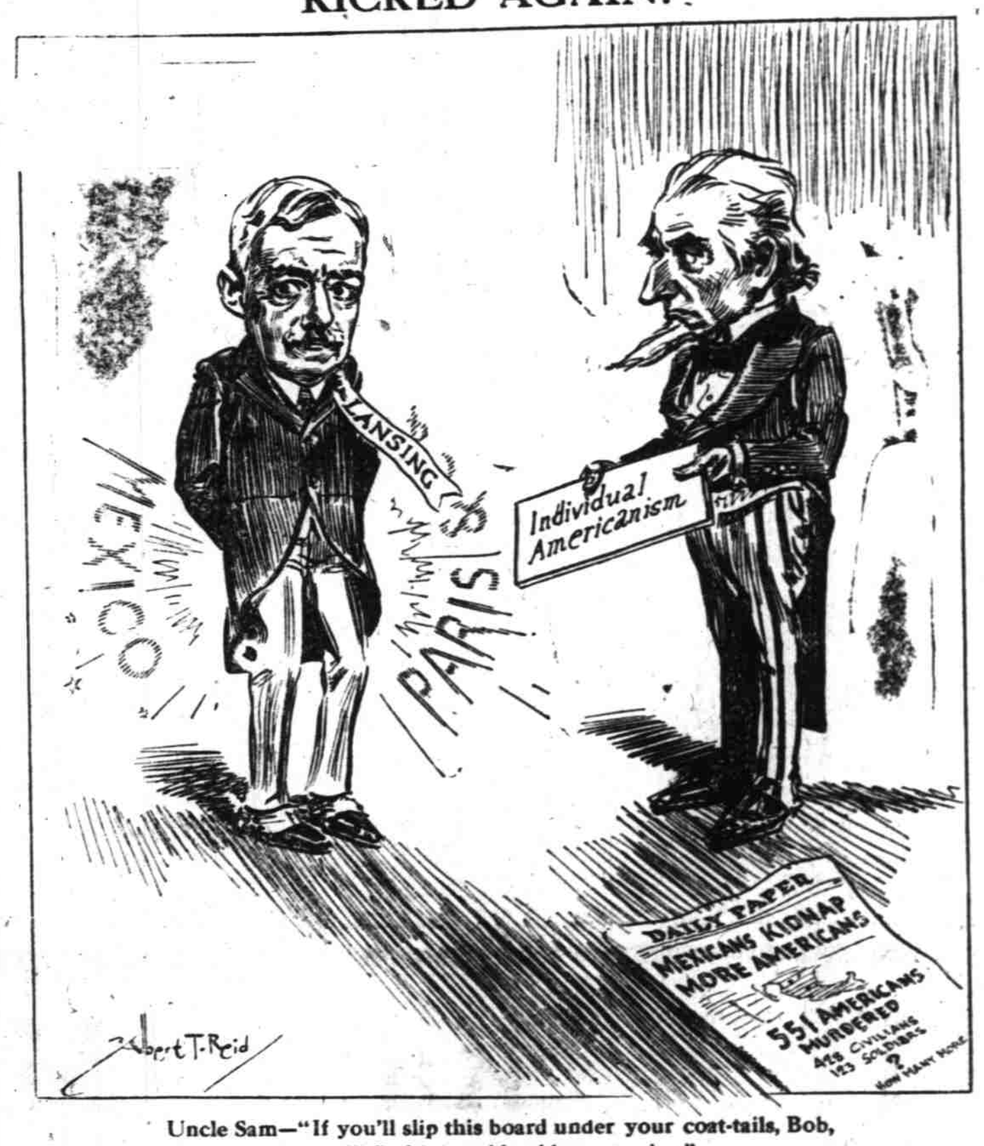
"I spoke just now of the spiritual leadership of the United States. thinking of international affairs. But there is another spiritual leadership which is open to us and which we can assume.

The world has been made safe for democracy, but democracy has not been finally vindicated. All sorts of crimes are being committed in its name, all sorts of preposterous perversions of its doctrines and practices are being attempted. This, in my judgment, is to be the greatest privilege of the democracy of the United States, to show that it can lead the way in the solution of the great social and industrial problems of our time, and lead the way to a happy settled order of life as well as to political liberty. The program for this achievement we must attempt to formulate, and in carrying it out we shall do more than can be done in other ways to sweep out of existence the tyrannous and arbitrary forms of power which are now masquerading under the name of popular government.

Andrew Jackson Lauded

"Whenever we look back to Andrew Jackson, we should draw fresh inspiration from his character and example. His mind grasped with such a splendid definiteness and firmness the principle of national authority and national action. He was so indomitable in his purpose to give reality to the principles of the government, that this is a very fortunate time to recall his career and to renew our vows of faithfulness to the principles and the pure practices of democracy. I rejoice to join you in this renewal of faith and purpose. I hope that the whole evening may be of the happiest results as regards the fortunes of our party and the nation."

KICKED AGAIN!



Uncle Sam—"If you'll slip this board under your coat-tails, Bob, you'll find it considerable protection"

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

There seems to be splendid opportunities for the young man who goes tot Mexico and grows up in the ranso business.—Columbia Record.

STATE FAIR TO ASK FOR MONEY

Damage Done by Snow Calls for Appropriation of Ten Thousand Dollars

Because of damage done to buildings at the state fair grounds by the heavy fall of snow three weeks ago, the state board of fair directors will ask the special session for an appropriation of $10,000 to cover repairs.

This amount will be sufficient only to rebuild three livestock barns that were crushed beneath the weight of snow. Some concession buildings and a racing barn also went down, but it is not probable that provision will be made to rebuild these this year.

Opposition is Expected.

It is apparent that opposition to rebuilding the barns will be encountered for the reason that there is a tendency among certain interests in the state to draw the entire state fair to Portland. This sentiment is said to be particularly strong among certain livestock men. It is believed that if the livestock exhibit of the state fair, which is the mainstay of the exposition, is retained at Salem, a strong fight will have to be made, and legislatures of the near future induced to appropriate more money for premiums in this department. The state appropriates more money by far for premiums at the Portland International Livestock show than for the livestock exhibit at the state fair. There is no liklihood that additional premium money will be sought by the fair board at the special session.

Name Department Heads.

The annual meeting of the fair board will take place in Salem next Monday. At this meeting a secretary will be elected, committees elected an dsuperintendents for all the departmnts at the state fair chosen. Also the amount of premium money from the available legislative appropriation will be decided upon.

A. H. Lea, who has conducted four successful fairs for the state, will be a candidates for re-election as secretary and that he will be rechosen unanimously is a safe prediction. Whether there will be an opposing candidate is not known.