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HELP.
So many get to the top of the
hill.
To the edge of the field of
glory.
With only the need of a little
more help.
To help them climb up and
jump over.
So many get to the foot of the
peak.
To the base of the throne of
glory.
With only the need of a little
more help.
To finish the golden story.
And there help falls, and the
helpers sigh.
That they tried to help their
braves.
But only the help that doth
never die.
Is the help that really saves.
—Unknown.

BRANDEIS AND POLITICS
AS was expected the tory press is generally amazed at the appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court. They see impropriety in the naming of a man who has been a partisan of the people in connection with big subjects in litigation. They would of course see no impropriety at all had Brandeis been attorney for large vested interests or corporations having suits before the supreme court. They also attribute the appointment to politics. They may be right about that for no president ever makes any important appointment without looking at the political aspect of the matter. But how much better that the president of the United States should be playing to the people than to Wall street. Whatever politics there may be in the naming of Brandeis it is plain President Wilson was not trying to make a hit with financial barons in order to induce them to contribute to a campaign fund for his reelection.

THEN AND NOW
POSSIBLY the reason pioneer residents are so impressed with the superiority of early day storms over the present one comes from the fact greater hardships were caused by the bad winters of years gone than by those of this decade. In those days the roads were not so good as now. If there was train service it was of a meager sort. People did not carry the fuel and feed supplies they do now. They did not have telephones and they had very little machinery of any sort. They often had poorly built houses, compared with the houses of the present day. Hence a serious snow storm made proportionately a greater impression than it does now.

MILLIONS IN IT
THAT wheatgrowers are not the only producers who have suffered because of outrageous shipping charges during the war is shown by some testimony before a federal court in New York. It was testified that one steamer line charged \$50 per head for transporting horses to England and that in August 18,000 head of horses were handled, the freight charge amounting to approximately \$1,000,000. In the month of April the company received over a million for handling 20,000 head of horses.

It goes without saying these charges are out of all proportion to the service rendered and the excessive rates are not due to war dangers because with England in control of the seas the danger of English shipping has not been great. The shipping combine has had a rich field for plunder and they have been making the most of it. Inasmuch as a comparatively few people control the situation it may be taken for granted they will continue to impose exorbitant charges just as long as permitted to do so, whether the war continues or ends. They will be only human if they make all the money they can.

When that little coterie of standpat senators, some republican and some democrat, killed the administration's shipping bill last winter they rendered a wonderful service to the ship owners at the expense of the producer in America and the consumer in foreign lands. It may be expected every possible obstacle will be thrown in the way of remedial legislation from the present congress. When one concern, never heard of before, is shown to have gotten two millions of dollars in two months for carrying horses to Europe who can measure the mountains of coin the ship companies have been taking in.

THE FIELD PEA
IF the field pea is really a desirable crop for the dry land sections in Oregon the surest way to bring about the growing of the crop upon a general scale is for some large ranch, like the Plateau ranch in Gilliam county, spoken of by Prof. Scudder, to raise a crop year after year and thus demonstrate the ex-

AVALANCHE OVERWHELMS PASSENGER TRAIN BRINGING DEATH TO 8



TRAIN UNDER AVALANCHE. COURTESY SERVICE

The photograph shows one of the heavy steel cars which was lifted from the tracks like a toothpick by the rushing snow and ice and carried over 70 feet down the mountainside. The bodies of four victims were found

buried in the debris in the wrecked coach soon after the photograph was taken. Eight persons were killed and many injured when an avalanche falling from the mountains near Corea, Washington, swept across the tracks

of the Great Northern railroad, carrying away part of a passenger train. The town of Corea is but a short distance from Wellington, now called Tavo, Washington, where in 1910 ninety-five persons were killed by a similar avalanche.

act possibilities of the field pea.

Whenever the farmer can be shown that some other crop will produce better results for him than wheat he will be ready to change his farming methods. Experience shows, however, it will require a thorough demonstration to convince him. He will not accept mere advice upon the subject. At the present time the high price of wheat makes grain growing very profitable and few would want to rotate their crops even if they could do so. However, the time will come when the subject of a more profitable crop will be of decided interest and the day may not be far distant when the

field pea will answer the needs in the lighter land sections.

There may be no flood whatever when this snow goes off; yet if Noah had waited until the deluge started before he began his preparedness campaign he would have been forced to swim.

However, the controversy over the Lusitania has been grave before and no trouble resulted. We have had a beautiful lot of snow, now the question is how are we going to let loose of it. The north side is now more popular than in December.

shibboleth." How in the world any one man can assume to pass that judgment upon a great policy or doctrine, I cannot possibly understand. I fear that in his academic viewpoint he has exaggerated the importance which the Latin-American countries attach to the Monroe Doctrine, and he has attributed to that much assailed and suffering doctrine all kinds of faults which are due to entirely other and different causes, such as North American ignorance and lack of appreciation of south America.

In conclusion, the Monroe Doctrine in its final analysis, in my opinion, and as I say, I do not for a minute state these things in a didactic way and my judgment may be entirely wrong, will continue to be a great international principle only to the degree that it is evolved into this greater doctrine of the United States alone into a policy of all the American republics, and now, if you follow me, though it is a little complicated, to the degree that it is evolved from be-

The Monroe Doctrine Modernized

(By John Barrett, Director General, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.; Formerly United States Minister to Argentina, Panama and Colombia.)
I sometimes feel that all this discussion of the Monroe Doctrine is entirely in vain, that there is nobody who is an ultimate court upon the subject—nobody who can decide just what is its interpretation or its meaning or its significance. I know that I would not for a moment pretend that any views which I have on the subject are final. I had at first decided I would not make any remarks, but I will briefly summarize some thoughts which I have been going over in my mind for many years in my association with Latin America. In my humble experience as minister in three American republics and during the seven years that I have had the honor of being the director general of the Pan-American Union I have striven earnestly to get what I call the Pan American viewpoint of the Monroe Doctrine. Now I do not ask anyone to accept what I say as final, but perhaps I look at this subject from a viewpoint at little different from that of many persons, because I have the rather unique position and experience of being the only Pan-American officer in America—not only one who is an officer of the United States but who is in every respect equally an officer of the other Latin American countries. Each day it is one of the duties of the members of my staff to lay before me the consensus of opinion of the newspapers of every important capital of the western hemisphere; and therefore while I am actually in this country, I am able to follow closely the views of the peoples of other lands upon this subject under discussion.

delicate point—without the offensive suggestion of preponderance, dictation or domination of one nation like the United States. It is a common error among some of the statesmen and essayists of the United States, whenever they speak or write anything about the southern republics, to patronize them. This is a fatal error—always thus reminding them of the power and mightiness of the United States, as if the United States were both "papa" and "mamma," and they are a group of little children playing in the backyard. Coupled with this are the equally common errors: First that of not recognizing the extraordinary greatness and progress of some of the republics, even if others are not so progressive; and secondly, of classing them all as having revolutionary tendencies, in spite of the fact that two-thirds of Latin America, in area and population, has known no serious revolution whatever in the last twenty-five years.

As one who has been intimately associated, officially and privately, for nearly fourteen years with Latin America and Latin Americans, I may be permitted to make a few humble suggestions, which, if followed, might affect the permanent status of the Monroe Doctrine among the American nations, and might not.
I believe the time is coming when there may be evolved from the Monroe Doctrine itself as a principle and phrase, and thereupon substituted for the Monroe Doctrine as a principle and phrase, the principle and phrase of a "Pan-American policy." (These ideas to some extent, I developed last fall at a meeting in Washington of the Society for Judicial Settlement of International Questions. What I am saying here is really a sublimated form of what I said at that time.) By that I mean a Pan-American policy acceptable to and approved by not only the United States but all the American republics, a policy belonging to each and all on the same basis of attitude and action, protecting alike the sovereignty and governments of each—which is, after all, the

This Pan-American policy would adopt, absorb and enlarge the Monroe Doctrine as an original policy of the United States into a greater and all-American policy, where each nation would have the same rights of attitude, the same dignity of position and the same sense of independence as the United States now has. By eliminating the attitude of absolute dictation and centralized power, which the Monroe Doctrine has been interpreted in Latin America as applying to the relations of the nations of the western hemisphere, by the substitution of "Pan American" for "Monroe"—thus including all the American nations as sponsors—and by the substitution of "policy" for "doctrine" and thus removing the hard, unyielding, dictatorial and didactic suggestion of the words "Monroe Doctrine," about which every Latin American is a little sensitive, a long step will be taken toward a new era of Pan-American comity and Pan-American confidence.
It is not the Monroe Doctrine itself as a principle, but the interpretation—and mark my word—the interpretation thereof, as indicated in the recently published opinions of many prominent Latin Americans on this subject, that is of acceptable to the majority of Latin American countries and statesmen. This is a point that has been clearly overlooked by the critics of the Monroe Doctrine in the United States. If its haphazard interpretation can be supplanted with responsible and reasonable judgment, the majority of arguments against the doctrine in Latin America, and also in the United States, in describing it as obsolete will fall absolutely in their purpose and logic.
A distinguished Yale professor, for whom I have profound regard, leaving the safe fields of archaeological study, and venturing into the complex relations of international politics calls the Monroe Doctrine an "obsolete

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ing subjective on the part of the United States alone towards all the other American republics as objective to being subjective on the part of each towards each and all the others as objective. That is, making each and every American republic feel that it is part of its policy towards each and every other American republic. Instead of being just the policy of the United States alone towards all these other countries. To be still clearer in my idea I would say that I mean to evolve the Monroe Doctrine from being subjective on the part of the United States towards the other American republics in an objective position, to being subjective on the part of each and all towards in turn each and all as objective.
Then we will have achieved, in my opinion, that ideal, unselfish, fraternal relationship of the American governments and peoples which give new worth and a permanent, acceptable significance to Pan-American relations, Pan-American accord and the status of the Pan-American Union.

HITS FROM SHARP WITS.
Neighbors observe each other more than they observe the golden rule.
Don't talk so much. People do not pay any attention to 99 out of 100 words.
Conscription never has been needed to enlist Good Fellows—Omaha World Herald.
Some men in this town are so busy that they can spend hours and hours telling you how busy they are.
Even if the baby does look as much like its father that the fact cannot be denied, the mother will satisfy herself that in all other excellent particulars it takes after her.
The less there is to be said on either side the more there is said on both sides as a rule.
A free adviser's only reward is the glowing that he does over those who see that they made a mistake in not accepting his advice.
Another little problem of real life: She prepared only enough dinner for the family, not expecting company—and the company came—Macon News.

From Whatever Angle You Approach the Subject

The Franklin

IS THE CAR YOU WANT

Safe and Sane
Light, Economical
Easy Riding
Easy to Drive
Easy on Tires

The freedom from freezing trouble is most important right now, and the freedom from overheating troubles will be just as important next summer when the thermometer reaches 100° in the shade.

Pendleton Auto Company

Self Confidence

The advertisements in this newspaper testify to the faith of the advertisers in themselves and their goods.

The advertisers believe in their ability to please you; to make good in every respect or else they would not invite your patronage.

Self confidence usually has something substantial to back it up.

It is a factor that should at least help in determining your favor towards advertisers.

They come to you frankly with their message and at the very least the latter is worth your reading.