

East Oregonian

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ANTICIPATION

Forever planning things that are to be,
Looking ahead to days that have not dawned,
Thoughts ever forward (but perchance to see)
Sad failure, or a grave that may have yawned,
So, day by day the present passes by,
Unlived as fully as it might have been,
Had but the hour not missed the eye
That saw but half the glories wrapped therein.
Always another place, another stage, another crowd,
Another time, when we shall find complete
The happiness that hides behind a cloud,
Unnoticed in its present-day retreat.
Forever reaching out to other hours,
(Which shall in truth be more than these achieve),
We never live, with all our fervent powers,
The NOW because our fancy loves to weave.
Anticipation seldom finds the goal
Just what it hoped for and so rarely planned,
But mystery of the future lures the soul
Until it misses many joys at hand:
And yet perhaps 'tis well that we should yearn
For more than passing hours to us may bring,
Else might the sordid creature never learn
Ambitions urge, which conquer everything.
—By Grace E. Hall in Oregonian

CATERING TO TOURISTS

JUST how much should a community furnish free to auto tourists? Were the question to be answered with any degree of accuracy, a great load would be relieved from the minds of city and commercial association officials. Pendleton has made provision for auto campers to a measure deemed sufficiently extensive. Some are satisfied and others are criticizing.

The tourist travel in a section is designed to bring people and business to a community. If the tourists are provided for well, they will spend money in a town. If everything for their comfort is provided free, they will not need to do any business if they are poorly provided for they will likewise do no business, preferring to pass up that community.

The wood, fireplaces, water and free camping ground provided for tourists is paid for by business concerns. They are entitled to business from tourists and they expect it. How much can the grocers, the garages, restaurants and hotels realize from the tourist trade if, food, gasoline and accessories, spring beds, free showers and such luxuries, as some people virtually expect, are furnished at the camp grounds?

One of Pendleton's own citizens came home with a story criticizing the local camping ground recently. Along comes a tourist from Colorado who says Pendleton furnishes more to the traveler than the average city west of the Rockies. How are you going to reach a conclusion?

Many cities have more shade trees and perhaps a running brook for their camping ground. There may be a little less dust in their roadway to the camp but after all, they have little more to offer. Some people who tour the country in a machine are looking for everything free, just as the tramp who used to get his food by stopping at hospitable kitchen doors. The reasonable people who are willing to pay for a part of their travels have no complaint of Pendleton's facilities.

WHEAT IN VARIOUS ASPECTS.

WITH the promise two months ago of a record-breaking wheat harvest, Congress was urged to withdraw the guaranteed price, on the ground that to maintain it would cost the Treasury a billion dollars. The World pointed out at the time that some-

thing besides profit and loss and keeping faith with the farmer was involved. Wheat is a speculative crop and there can be nothing certain about it until it is in the bins.

Unfavorable weather in many sections has diminished the yield and impaired the quality to such an extent that, with great shortages abroad, there is a prospect of world scarcity rather than of the oversupply which was so confidently predicted. If Congress had removed all restrictions upon the market the Chicago Board of Trade, acting on the theory that there was to be an excessive production, would have beaten down the price and gained options on the entire crop. Now, exaggerating the damage by the usual methods of panic, it probably would be asking about \$4 a bushel for a commodity under its exclusive control.

Thus the wisdom as well as the honesty of maintaining the war pledge of the wheat-grower has been fully demonstrated. Nothing in this situation, however, warrants the complaints of some western farmers because the Food Administration is not paying them the fixed price for grain that fails to pass inspection. The Government did not guarantee either yield or quality. When it agreed to a minimum of \$2.20 a bushel it said plainly that it meant "No. 1 northern spring wheat or its equivalent," and it has kept its word.—New York World.

AN ARMY SCANDAL

THE American people will find it difficult to believe that the cruelties ascribed to the Germans in their treatment of prisoners of war were equalled if not surpassed by officers of the United States Army and their subordinates in charge of American soldiers held in disciplinary barracks; but such is the truth, fully corroborated.

Testimony presented to a sub-committee of Congress in Castel Williams, Governor's Island and not by convicts alone, in an unbroken record of brutality and heartlessness extending from prison Sergeants and Lieutenants, who confess their offenses, all the way up to officers of high rank. Soldiers under discipline were not only beaten, maimed, starved and denied medical attendance, they were robbed of all their possessions and complaints or requests for liberation in order to fight resulted in nothing but added hardship.

If these barbarities were due to inattention on the part of commanders they would be excusable. Perpetrated, as there is reason to believe with their knowledge and in the cases of some of them by their orders, they involve guilt, the infamy of which is aggravated by the fact that no attempt was made to bring any but subordinate officers to justice. Although similar scandals have smirched the honor of the army in times past, this is the worst and most far-reaching.

Fortunately the inquiry now in progress is under the direction of Representative Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota, who rendered valiant service overseas. With his knowledge of conditions it should be possible very soon to fix the responsibility for these outrages where it belongs. No rank is so high and no influence is so powerful as to shield men who have disgraced their country and their uniform.—New York World.

War Risk Insurance officials are enlisting the cooperation of five hundred thousand volunteer workers to present to service men the benefits to be derived from continuing their war-risk insurance. The Government sells this insurance to the service men at cost, which is about one-third lower than it can be purchased from the old line companies. The Government pays all the expense of operation, giving the service men the protection at cost as one way of showing its appre-

ciation for their war service. Forty Billions of such insurance held by four million men will have a profoundly beneficial effect on the social and economic life of the nation.

Some Country?

Finnegan, a railroad worker, though not his "On again, off again" fame, returned to Ireland recently on a visit. On being questioned of America, he described it as a "big that if ye war to dr-rag England through the Shites ye wouldn't have a Mar-ek in th' dirt, an' ye could lose Ireland intirely in wan o' thim

Out of His Line

It was one of those rare occasions when Attorney Guernsey lost a case and he wasn't feeling so very happy over it.

"Your profession doesn't make angels out of men, does it?" said a medical friend, teasingly.

"No," snapped Lou, "that's one thing we leave to you doctors!"

SEVEN PROVISIONS IN TREATY OVER WHICH BATTLE RAGES

By L. C. MARTIN

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Seven provisions of the peace treaty must stand the brunt of the attack by senators who demand reservations and amendments as the price of their vote for ratification.

Chief among these provisions is Article Ten of the League of Nations covenant. The text of this clause follows:

"Article 19.—The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

Those demanding elimination of Article Ten, or at least a reservation by the United States respecting it, declare that the article obligates the United States, under the advice of the League council, to join in wars everywhere for preservation of the existing boundaries and stability of present governments. They declare it binds the United States to make war at the order of a body composed of eight foreigners and one American, and that this clearly is an attempt to rob congress of its constitutional power of declaring and waging war.

Those defending the article insist that the obligation incurred is not a legal one, but merely one of honor; that the United States need not accept and act on advice of the council unless it feels that course is proper; that the article, while obligating this government to respect the territory and independence of all other powers, also obligates each of them to respect the United States' territorial integrity and political independence.

On Monroe Doctrine

The next provision is that referring to the Monroe Doctrine. It reads:

"Article 21.—Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace."

This article does not protect the Monroe doctrine as an American policy, many senators declare, because it does not properly define the doctrine. They assert that the Monroe doctrine is not a "regional understanding" but a distinctly American foreign policy. They want a reservation to the effect that nothing in the treaty shall be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward the submission of its policy regarding what it deems to be purely American questions to the decision or recommendation of other powers.

Administration senators reply that Article 21 is in fact a recognition for the first time by the great world power of the Monroe doctrine, and that the League Covenant itself in effect extends the principles of that doctrine to the whole world.

The third provision against which objection is made is that relating to domestic questions. In this case, it is an alleged conflict of two provisions which has caused the demand for amendment or reservation. These two provisions follow:

"Article 11.—Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the League or not, is hereby declared to be a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take such action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations on which peace depends."

"Article 15. (Paragraph eight) If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement."

Domestic Questions

Those demanding a reservation making plain the refusal of the United States to admit that the League has jurisdiction over domestic questions like immigration, the tariff and regulation of coastwise trading, declare that Article Eleven authorizes the League to take jurisdiction. They point to the language "any war or threat of war," and "any circumstance whatever affecting international relations," in proof of their contention. They insist that the quoted paragraph of Article 15 does not prevent the League from taking jurisdiction, if war is threatened by a dispute over a question which lies purely within the domestic jurisdiction of one party, but to the handling of which under such jurisdiction, the other party seriously objects. The immigration question is cited as an example. While recognized by some international law experts

as purely domestic, immigration is held by others to have an international aspect.

League supporters, however, insist that the definite provision of Article 15 absolutely shuts out of consideration any domestic question, and leaves it for settlement between the two nations.

Withdrawal From League

The fourth provision upon which a reservation is demanded is that covering withdrawal from the League. Its text follows:

"Article 1 (Paragraph 3).—Any member of the League may, after two years notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal."

The criticism here is that the provision allows the League—that is, foreign nations—to decide, in the case of the United States, whether this government has fulfilled its obligations. The demand is that the right of the United States to be the judge of its own obligations and the fulfillment of them be recognized.

The reply made to this criticism is that the provision applies not only to the United States, but to every nation in the League, and that what is fair for one is fair for all.

Disarmament, as provided for in Article Eight of the Covenant is another section causing dissatisfaction, and a demand for a reservation. This provision reads:

"Article 8.—The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement, by common action of international organizations."

"The Council taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several governments."

"Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years."

"After these plans shall have been adopted by the several governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council."

"The members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The council shall advise upon the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the league which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety."

"The members of the league undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military naval and air programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war like purposes."

The criticism directed against this article is that while it discusses disarmament, it does not really provide for it. The fact that the council's function is merely that of drawing up and submitting a plan, which may be rejected by any government, is held by league critics to be a fatal defect in any plan designed effectively to disarm nations.

Another criticism is that if the United States accepts this article, it will bind itself to accept the orders of the council, made up of one American and eight foreigners, as to the size of the American army and navy.

But the league's supporters contend that Article Eight goes as far towards disarmament as the league could go, and that nations entering the league in good faith will make the article effective by agreeing to the council's suggestions, unless they clearly run counter to national safety. And the article does not invade American sovereignty, they claim, because it leaves to this government the option of accepting or rejecting the council's suggestions.

Fear Interference

The sixth exception is taken to Article 19, which provides:

"Article 19.—The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world."

This, critics of the league contend, opens the door to constant attempts by foreign nations to upset the Monroe doctrine and to interfere with American affairs. They point out that the league, under this article, would have power to declare that relations between the United States and Mexico threatened the world's peace, and could order either the United States or some European power to step in and change the conditions.

This contention is dubbed an absurdity by the league's supporters, who insist the only effect of the Article is to provide a means for readjustments which may become necessary as conditions change.

Shantung Objection

The seventh and final objection, as purely domestic, immigration is held by others to have an international aspect.

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and next to Article Ten, the strongest, is leveled at a provision of the treaty proper, outside the league of nations covenant. It is the provision transferring German rights in Shantung peninsula to Japan. The language of this provision is:

"Article 156.—Germany renounces, in favor of Japan, all her rights, title and privileges—particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on March 5 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the Province of Shantung."

"All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu railway, including all its branches lines, together with its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attached thereto."

"The German state submarine cables from Tsingtao to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges and properties attached thereto are are similarly acquired and encumbered."

"Article 157.—The movable and immovable property owned by the German state in the territory of Kiaochow, as well as all the right which Germany might claim in consequence of the works or improvements made, or of the expenses incurred by her, directly or indirectly, in connection with this territory are and remain acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and encumbrances."

"Article 158.—Germany shall hand over to Japan within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty the archives, registers, plans, title deeds and documents of every

kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other of the territory of Kiaochow."

"Within the same period, Germany shall give particulars of Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, titles or privileges referred to in the two preceding articles."

This, declare its critics, constitutes a theft from China of territory stolen from her in 1898 by Germany and puts the United States in the position of underwriting an illegal transfer. They insist that the control of the railroad from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, a distance of 250 miles directly into the heart of Shantung province, gives Japan a stranglehold on the whole province with its 40,000,000 Chinese.

Administration forces reply variously that the whole province is not affected, but only about one seventh of it; that Japan has agreed to hand it all back to China soon, and that in any event, President Wilson, while not liking the settlement, was forced to agree to it by sheer weight of numbers against him.

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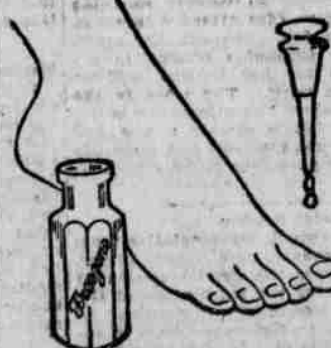
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