

East Oregonian

Published Daily and Semi-Weekly, at Pendleton, Oregon, by the EAST OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.

Entered at the postoffice at Pendleton, Oregon, as second-class mail matter.

ONE SALE IN OTHER CITIES: Imperial Hotel News Stand, Portland

ON FILE AT: Chicago Bureau, 309 Security Building, Washington, D. C., Bureau 521 Fourteenth Street, N. W.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

Daily, one year, by mail	\$6.00
Daily, six months by mail	3.50
Daily, three months by mail	2.00
Daily, one month by mail	.75
Daily, one year by carrier	7.50
Daily, six months by carrier	4.50
Daily, three months by carrier	2.50
Daily, one month by carrier	.85
Semi-Weekly, one year, by mail	3.00
Semi-Weekly, six months, by mail	1.75
Semi-Weekly, four months by mail	1.50

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THE OLD COLONEL'S REVERIE.

By Frank L. Stanton.

"I just sit here, a-thinkin'," said the colonel, "of the days when not a broken demijohn was littering the ways; when we had our morning's 'mornin'," where no government man could seize—

The wherewithal responding to—"Two lumps of sugar, please!"

No heady-bright decanters

Now greet the morning eye;

A Noah's flood has left us

High and dry!

"When the wind blew cold, back yonder, and we looked across the snow,

I smacked my lips, contented for to let the blizzard blow!—

For I'd had my morning's "mornin'," and I talked a cheerful lot,

Till I heard the fire saying, "That's a hittin' of the spot!"

"But that was in the old days,

Forevermore gone by;

A Noah's flood has left us

High and dry!

"Draw up your chair, old comrade of the unforgotten days;

Though it seems that even the Fire hasn't got the heart to blaze!

And we'll talk about the old times—resignation, by degrees!—

And tell 'em, 'Serve the coffee with two lumps of sugar, please!'

"No use to sigh for the old times,

But the old song's now a sigh,

That Noah's flood left us

High and dry!"

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A CAMPAIGN STATEMENT.

ECONOMY, efficiency, protection, peace, promotion of agriculture and one flag are the summarized version of principles upon which Frank O. Lowden, governor of Illinois, bases his campaign for the presidential nomination, according to his press agents. The governor sets forth a more detailed list of principles which remind very much of campaign platforms since the art of promising had its inception, but which, if carried out, would approach Utopia.

Reduction of taxes is one of his aims, his press agents declare. Then, too, he stands for an "efficient, economical and business administration." His treaty stand is for ratification with reservations substantially as proposed by the foreign relations committee.

As a state executive, Mr. Lowden has made an impressive showing in Illinois. Realization of all his pre-campaign principles would place him in an enviable position among presidents if elected. Below are the statements which are made for Mr. Lowden by his booster organization:

He stands for the immediate return to an efficient, economical and business administration of public affairs.

Reduction of taxes.

The abolition of the numerous agencies for war purposes which have been continued at an enormous expense in time of peace.

A protective tariff measured by the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

A rigid insistence upon the principle of government by all the people and not by any class.

The ratification of the peace treaty with reservations substantially as proposed by the foreign relations committee of the senate.

Encouragement of agriculture and recognition of the principle that it is and must remain our most important industry.

The exclusion or deportation of aliens who place the red flag or any other flag above our own.

A stalwart, uncompromising Americanism which puts this country's interests first.

International friendships, not partnerships.

A fearless enforcement of law and order.

A speedy return to normal conditions.

Justice to all.

JOHN BULL SEEING RED

BITTER as gall is the thrust taken at the United States by the editor of John Bull, a British publication, reported in Thursday's news. This nation's war policy, and its reconstruction policy are attacked with such vehemence that Americans might ask: "Is Britain our friend?" rather than answer the editor's question, "Is America Britain's friend?"

The publication arraigns the United States for keeping out of war while accusing us of filling our coffers with European gold as a result. Now we have lowered the exchange rate to such a point that England, in reality, is not regulating the world's money supply. Britain has a chip on its shoulder because American prices are high. Americans are paying higher prices because European gold has inflated the circulating medium in this country, and yet holds no hostility towards Europe.

The editor of John Bull accuses America of standing aloof during the early part of the war to "fix her hold upon the world's markets." With one-half of one per cent of the captured shipping of the allies with which to spread its tentacles and a war built merchant marine that hardly replaced the vessels lost in the war, America's ability to wrap its tentacles about the marts of the world has not been profound. Even now it is doubtful if this nation has its just share of foreign trade, owing to delay in the ratification of the peace treaty.

The outbreak is evidence of a suddenly inspired grudge, it appears. It is hardly probable that the utterings in John Bull represent the sentiment of Great Britain, as absurd as they are shown to be.

CONGRESS AND SOLDIERS' PAY

TWO bills are pending in congress, the Crago bill in the house and the Wadsworth bill in the senate, which propose an increase of 20 per cent in pay for men in the army, navy, coast guard and public health service. Most of those men, it is understood, are receiving the same pay now that they did in 1910. It is a conservative measure of relief that is proposed.

But the relief has not been granted. It is only proposed. Why has not congress passed those bills? Surely there is nothing complicated about the proposition. Anyone capable of doing the simplest problem in arithmetic can see the necessity and justice of this modest wage increase. The question is not debatable.

The inertia of congress is proverbial. People accept it, rather tolerantly, as a rule. Sometimes, though, there is revolt. A notable instance was the action of the railroad brotherhoods which, in connection with the Adamson gill, "held a time watch" on the deliberations. Congress resented it. Public opinion did

not approve such intimidation. But the wretched genius for procrastination unhappily characteristic of congress was responsible in large part for that demonstration.

The army and navy cannot compel congress to grant this scant measure of relief. But the failure of congress to do so is shameful, just the same.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The I. W. W. at Montesano can get justice there as well as any place in the United States. They'll have to take the trial to Russia to get what their attorney calls justice.

"THE HEART OF THE TREATY"

ARTICLE 10, called by President Wilson "the heart" of the League of Nations covenant, has furnished the republican senators the chief excuse for breaking up the conference which was seeking a way to ratify the peace treaty. The article in the Versailles treaty reads:

"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."

Mr. Lodge's reservation, which President Wilson has said would nullify the purposes of the League and which the republicans now decline to modify, reads:

"The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the League or not—under the provisions of Article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the congress, which under the constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide."

The meaning of Article 10 in the league covenant is obvious. The purpose is to protect a member of the league against an external aggressor. With that proviso in force no future war lord would dare to make war as Germany did in 1914. On the Pacific no future mikado could attempt a war of aggression against the United States or any member nation of the western hemisphere without finding the civilized world arrayed against him.

Article 10 was written to prevent warfare and it will do it. It does not mean, however, that the league could ever order the United States to make war or do anything else. Such action by America would always rest with congress and the president.

The Lodge reservation is a defiant rejection of Article 10 and all that it stands for. It would leave the situation just as it was before the great war occurred. If adopted, the Lodge reservation would make the world league powerless and would inevitably lead to reliance on the old alliance and agreements that have been time and again proven inadequate for the preservation of peace.

To take the Lodge reservation on Article 10 would amount to rejection of the league covenant. If the majority forces in the senate are not willing to accept the spirit of Article 10 they are against the treaty and the league covenant. The issue is clear and may be understood by any school boy. The senate cannot reject the treaty in such fashion and then escape by raising a cry about safeguarding American interests.

Article 10 will safeguard against wars of aggression. The Lodge reservation would leave the stage all set for a free fight whenever any nation desired to start something.

The land and labor league recently assembled in Salem proposes measures and methods very similar to those attempted by the Non Partisan league in Dakota. Is this the N. P. L. under a different name?

Making it a felony to advise revolution by force in the United States is not going to interfere with free speech or the freedom of the press.

In some towns the doctors are calling it the gripe and refuse to let their patients have the influenza unless they pay extra.

Turn out for the annual meeting of the Commercial Association on tomorrow night; the club needs you and you need it.

Spain and Morocco are about to mix; we need that league of nations policeman to preserve order.

GIRLS MUCH FETED IN WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON—Miss Celia and Miss Rebecca Clare, daughters of Samuel L. Clare, a member of the Chilean delegation to the financial conference held in Washington, have been much feted during their visit in the Capital City. Among the many functions given in their honor was a dance at the Argentine embassy.

The Obliging Scot.

A Scottish emigrant on his arrival at Montreal, stopped for a moment to examine a coat hanging in front of a clothing store, when the proprietor asked him if he would not try on a coat.

"I dinna ken but I wad," responded the emigrant, consulting his watch; and he went in and set to work. No matter how often he found a fit, he tried on another and another and another till he tried on about 20. Then

again looking at his watch he resumed his own garment and walked off, saying: "Weel, I've lost time, nae doot, but hane the fellow that'll no' oblige either when he can!"—Scottish American.

Special orders for sugar have been placed with Sugar Equalization Boards in Massachusetts to feed the bees. A ton and a half has been allowed for 2000 swarms.

WORK OF CRAWFISH UNDERMINES DAM AT BEND FREEING FLOOD

Torrent is Diverted Through Plant of Water, Light and Power Co. When Pond Above Undergoes Cleaning.

BEND, Feb. 2.—Holes bored by crawfish in the earthen wing-dam diverting the waters of the Deschutes river through the plant of the Bend Water, Light & Power Co. are considered responsible for a washout which occurred shortly before noon Sunday, which will cost the company several thousand dollars.

Water impounded in the joint log pond of the Brooks-Seaton Lumber company and the Shevlin Hixon company, a mile above, was suddenly released in the morning while the pond was being cleaned out, with the result that the portion of wing-dam weakened by the borings of the crustaceans were quickly swept away. When first discovered the flood menaced the lee plant and creamery, but an alarm brought the members of the Bend fire department, and volunteer workers joined them, filled sand-bags and carried tons of hay to be placed in front of a temporary dam of timbers which was hastily erected. At one time fully 200 men and boys were at work checking the widening of the breach, and largely because of the aid given by volunteer workers, it was not found necessary to suspend power service.

By 5 o'clock the dam was considered no longer in immediate danger. Construction of a cofferdam will be started at once, and behind this shelter a concrete wall will be put in to take the place of the earthen dike torn out by the water. The old dam was installed 10 years ago.

MEACHAM SUSPECT IS HOME WHILE ON BAIL

(East Oregonian Special.) MEACHAM, Feb. 2.—Nester Paananan, who was arrested here some time ago and taken to Portland for holding a red card, returned here this week to attend to his business affairs. He is out on bail.

On Monday Ed Welch, J. D. Casey and Alvin Shepard were in La Grande. H. F. Marlin spent a few days in Pendleton last week.

Frank Watkins was a business visitor in Pendleton for a couple of days last week.

Ed Welch has been on the sick list the last few days but is able to be around again. It is just a bad cold, he says.

Miss Dona Reed is confined to the house with a very bad cold the last two days.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Curley, ranchers from near Bendleton, were guests at the Marlton hotel here Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Curley drove out to their summer cottage near here to see what damage had been done there. They found the windows broken and everything of any value was taken from the place. Also Marion Jack's cottage had been ransacked.

Mr. Evans, telegraph operator, and Guy Nordeen, signal maintainer, both of Keweenaw, were visitors at the hotel here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Plancher from their ranch near Bendleton were here a few days the early part of the week and visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Barker on the ranch west of Meacham.

J. D. Casey was a passenger to Pendleton 16 Saturday.

Mrs. Morris returned Sunday evening from a weekend visit at Kamela. M. Quinn, telegraph operator from Weatherby, started to work here on second trick. Mr. Mabey going on a vacation for a few days.

Roy Barker and Alma Louk were both in La Grande Saturday.

PERSON FALLS DOWN NOBODY LAUGHS,—SO CHILEAN LIKES YANK

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 2.—"Why I am Yankophile" is the subject of an article contributed to Ultimas Noticias by a Chilean who has visited the United States. Some of the reason he gives for liking the United States are:

"Because when a person falls down nobody laughs."

"When in the street a person steps on another's toes, they do not insult each other."

"The shopkeepers can leave their deliveries on the doorstep."

"People keep in line at ticket offices and have respect for each other's place in the line."

"Everybody takes a bath."

"People have only surnames."

"There is a profound respect for the police. The public fear the police and not the police fear the public."

"The people know how to walk in the streets, always passing to the right and they do not stop to talk."

"There is only 'first-class' on railroad trains and special cars for smokers."

"Drunkards in that country are an extinct species."

"The name doesn't make the man, but the man makes the name."

"It is a sign of ill-breeding not to respect the opinion of others. (There are 200 religions in that country.)"

"Youths of 18 are in the universities, and not in the stock exchange of saloons."

"Democracy co-exists with the government."

"The men know how to sing and are not bashful about it."

POPLAR TREE, VETERAN OF JULY 4 SHOOTING, ENTERS HALL OF FAME

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A poplar tree at Spartanburg, S. C., the top of which was shot off during the Fourth of July celebration in 1822, has been

FAIRY GODMOTHER TO NEW YORK SHOPGIRLS



NEW YORK—Miss Edith Day has earned the title of "Fairy Godmother" of the New York shopgirls because of her entertainments for them. She is planning several performances of "Irene," the vehicle she is starring in and no one will be invited but girls who work, or, as they do a New York, "go to business."

BRITAIN'S TOBACCO KING IN U. S.



NEW YORK—Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen, Britain's tobacco magnate, and his wife are paying America a visit. They arrived recently on the S. S. Cedric.

WORK OF U. S. WOMEN FILLS CAR FOR POLAND

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Clothing for babies made by American women in all parts of the United States filled a car in a large train of Red Cross relief supplies which recently left Paris for Poland. Other important items which made up the 50 car relief special were refugee clothes and hospital garments, foodstuffs, medicines, hospital supplies and farm machinery.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS SCORED BY JUDGE

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—"Abolish capital punishment and fewer murders will be committed," Judge Robert E. Crowe, of the criminal court here declared. "Why it is I cannot say but Chicago courts can only convict 50 per cent of those charged with murder. Eighty per cent of those charged with other crimes are convicted. The only reason I can see for this is the jury. The jury, when a murder case faces them become worried over the probable long imprisonment and in order to shorten it they fail to return a conviction for the culprit."

"A remedy for this is to do away with capital punishment and fix the sentence for all such cases at life imprisonment. When I sentence a man to hang now it is because it is the only sure way to prevent a recurrence of the crime. As it is now, if a murderer is sentenced to life imprisonment the term is rarely served. After a few years the case comes up before a pardon board, and the defendant is released. So when I say do away with capital punishment, I include the pardon board. Then when a murderer is sentenced to life imprisonment, life it will be. A person with murder in his heart will think twice before he commits crime if he knows life imprisonment is the punishment."

AFRICAN EXPLORER AND AUTHOR PASSES WITH IDENTITY SHROUDED

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Richard L. Garner, African explorer and author, who some years ago announced that he had found several sounds approximating a monkey language, died at a hospital here last night. Mr. Garner was taken ill suddenly at a hotel several days ago and his identity was not known until after his death.

Senator Watson, in reply to a question put in the senate, said that "Dun-damentally there is no difference between socialism and bolshevism."

Less than one-fourth of the soldiers of George Washington's army were native Americans. Scotch, Irish and English born soldiers made up the majority.