

# THE GREATEST SALE OF SILKS

Ever held in Pendleton, including as it does, our entire stock of choice New Silks. We are trying to do our part in reducing the H. C. L. Now is the time for you to buy—prices will be higher later.

### SPECIAL SILK NOTICE

We have just received a special lot of silks that should have been shipped months ago for the early spring business. Here is the list. They all go in this Silk Clearance. **Crepe de Chine**, an excellent quality and splendid weight, 40 inches wide in colors of coral, peach, Belgian blue, old rose, sapphire, African brown and black. These silks would have sold at \$3.00 per yard if they had arrived on time. Offered at the yard ..... \$1.79

### EXTRA SPECIALS

**Black Taffeta Silk**, 36 inches wide in a high grade quality. \$3.50 grade, special at ..... \$2.39  
**Navy Blue Taffeta**, 36 inches wide, extra fine quality, \$3.75 grade, special ..... \$2.49

### Garden Party Taffetas

A taffeta silk with large and small floral designs printed on solid grounds in colors of blue, yellow, gray, etc., altogether a lovely silk for an afternoon frock or to work in combination with plain silks. We have been selling these pretty taffetas at \$4.00 and \$4.50 yard. During this sale, we offer them at the yd. **\$3.19**

**Light Blue Taffeta Silk**, one piece at the yard. .... 98c  
**Pongee Silk** \$1.25 grade 98c  
**Pongee Silk**, very fine quality, regular \$2.25 grade for ..... \$1.39  
**White Pongee Silk**, an excellent high grade pongee silk, \$2.35 grade for \$1.95

### 100 PER CENT ALL WOOL KHAKI COLOR ARMY BLANKETS

Weighing from 4 1-2 to 4 3-4 pounds.

This blanket will wear for years, the construction is very firm assuring best service, ideal for camping, sleeping porches and rough wear, \$11.50 regular price.

On Sale at Each \$9.85

### DON'T FORGET OUR MEN'S SPECIAL SUITS AT \$55.00.

### BLACK SILKS

of unusual value and popularity. A splendid opportunity to supply an entire year's needs at these worth while reductions.

- Black Chiffon Taffetas**, 36 inches wide—  
\$3.50 Quality, on sale at ..... \$2.85  
\$3.75 Quality on sale at ..... \$2.95
- Black Chiffon Taffeta**, best Swiss finish, 36 inches wide. Our \$4.95 and \$4.75 grades in this sale, per yard. **\$3.85**
- Black Messaline**, a good quality for linings, etc., 36 in. wide. Special in this sale per yard ..... **\$1.95**
- Black Messalines**, best \$2.75 and \$3.00 grades in this sale at per yard ..... **\$2.39**
- Black Satins**, 36 inch extra heavy and fine finish, \$4.00 quality on sale, per yard ..... **\$2.98**
- Black Duchess Satin**, extra heavy and fine finish, the \$5.95 grade on very special sale ..... **\$4.65**
- Black Satin Etoile**, very heavy and lustrous, an exceedingly long wearing good quality, \$4.50 reg. on sale **\$3.59**
- Black Charmeuse**, 40 inches wide, best heavy grade, \$6.50 quality, on special sale at the yard. .... **\$4.65**
- Black Charmeuse**, 40 inches wide, on sale—  
\$5.50 Grade for ..... **\$4.29**  
\$4.50 Grade for ..... **\$3.59**
- Black Pussy Willow Taffeta**, 40 inches wide, a splendid quality in the \$4.50 grade, on sale at the yard. .... **\$3.59**
- Black Crepe De Chine**, 40 inches wide, a splendid quality for the price, \$2.25 grade on sale, per yard. .... **\$1.79**
- Black Crepe de Chine**, extra heavy, 40 inches wide, \$5.50 grade from best manufacturers of high grade crepe, on sale per yard ..... **\$4.19**

### Novelty Lining Silks

Fancy printed designs of all silk and cotton back satins that are so much in vogue for lining suit jackets, coats and making petticoats. The range of patterns is extremely large and offers an excellent selection for every purpose. Buy what you need now for your fall linings.

- \$2.50 Lining Silks on Sale** per yard ..... **\$1.98**
- \$2.75 Lining Silks on Sale** per yard ..... **\$2.19**
- \$3.00 Lining Silks on Sale** per yard ..... **\$2.39**
- \$3.50 Lining Silks on Sale** per yard ..... **\$2.69**
- \$3.75 Lining Silks on Sale** per yard ..... **\$2.95**
- \$4.00 Lining Silks on Sale** per yard ..... **\$3.15**

### We Offer Our Entire Stock of High Grade Dress Satins

of famous makes, such as "Satin Etoile" and "Satin Francais" in every wanted color, such as white, black, navy, brown, copen, sapphire, gray, taupe, green, plum, light blue, pink, yellow, maize, etc., at these irresistible prices:

- \$3.50 Satins**, sale price **\$2.79**
  - \$4.00 Satins**, sale price **\$3.19**
  - \$4.50 Satins**, sale price **\$3.59**
  - \$5.00 Satins**, sale price **\$3.98**
- Crepe Meteors**  
A lovely soft finish satin lustre silk for street or evening wear, nearly every wanted color, \$3.50 grade per yard ... **\$2.89**

### SPECIAL EDITORIAL

Please remember that this SILK SALE will be conducted in the usual efficient and thorough manner that this store is noted for.

Every piece of silk in the store will be placed on our counters in this gigantic clearance of over \$14,000 worth of new standard, high grade silks. Don't miss the importance of attending this sale while selections are unbroken.

### Don't Overlook These White Silks

in this Grand Clearance Sale. **White Pussy Willow Taffetas**, **White Pongee Silks**, **White Satin Stripe Crepe de Chine**, **White White Charmeuse**, **White La Jerz Silk**, **White Messalines**, **White Taffeta Silks**, **White Crepe de Chine**, **White Wash Satin**. All of the

- \$2.25 Grade**, sale price **\$1.79**
- \$2.50 Grade**, sale price **\$1.98**
- \$2.75 Grade**, sale price **\$2.19**
- \$3.00 Grade**, sale price **\$2.39**
- \$3.50 Grade**, sale price **\$2.79**
- \$3.75 Grade**, sale price **\$2.98**
- \$4.00 Grade**, sale price **\$3.19**
- \$4.50 Grade**, sale price **\$3.59**
- \$5.00 Grade**, sale price **\$3.98**
- \$5.50 Grade**, sale price **\$4.39**
- \$6.00 Grade**, sale price **\$4.79**

### All Plain Satin Linings

in solid shades of rose, green light blue, white, brown, taupe, etc., on sale as follows

- \$1.75 Grade** per yard. **\$1.39**
- \$1.95 and \$2.00 Grade** per yard ..... **\$1.65**
- \$2.25 Grade**, per yard. **\$1.79**
- \$2.50 Grade**, per yard. **\$1.98**
- \$3.00 Grade**, per yard. **\$2.39**

### Taffeta Silks

are at their height of popularity. Here is an opportunity to buy what you want considerably underpriced.

- Standard colors of grey, green, purple, plum, red, copen and many others as well as changeable taffetas. **\$3.00 Grades**, sale price **\$2.39**
- \$3.50 Grades**, sale price **\$2.79**
- \$3.75 Grades**, sale price **\$2.98**
- \$4.00 Grades**, sale price **\$3.19**
- \$4.50 Grades**, sale price **\$3.59**
- \$4.75 Grades**, sale price **\$3.89**

### Reductions on Fancy Silks

This means plaids, stripes, checks and foulard patterns. Your choice of the entire lot at these prices:

- \$2.25 Silks for** ..... **\$1.79**
- \$2.35 Silks for** ..... **\$1.87**
- \$2.50 Silks for** ..... **\$1.95**
- \$2.75 Silks for** ..... **\$2.15**
- \$3.00 Silks for** ..... **\$2.29**
- \$3.50 Silks for** ..... **\$2.69**
- \$4.00 Silks for** ..... **\$2.95**
- \$4.50 Silks for** ..... **\$3.59**

PENDLETON'S GREATEST DEPARTMENT STORE

## The People's Warehouse

FOOD GREEN WHERE IT PAYS TO TRADE FRESH CLEAN

### ASK TO SEE OUR BOYS' SPECIAL SUITS AT \$9.85

### CUMMINGS' KEYNOTE SPEECH

(Continued from page 1.)

was an average of one bank failure every 21 days for a period of nearly 40 years. After passage of the federal reserve system, there were in 1915 four bank failures, in 1916 and 1917 three bank failures, in 1918 one bank failure, and 1919 no bank failures at all. "Passing to the record of the republican congress, he said it had ignored the president's recommendations for measures relating to profiteering, taxation, appropriate action relative to the returning soldiers," etc. He termed the session "barren of achievement, shameless in waste of time and money."

Cummings launched into a detailed defense of the treaty and the league of nations. He said America is in honor bound to ratify the treaty, and cited events in chronological order to prove his point. "Thus, before we entered the war, we made the pledge, during the war we restated the pledge and when the armistice was signed all the nations, ourselves included, renewed the pledge; and it was upon the faith of these promises that Germany laid down her arms," he said. He called the league of nations covenant the Monroe doctrine of the world and said its purpose is "to give notice that if any nation raises its bloody hand and seeks to cross the line into any other country the forces of civilization will be aroused to suppress the common enemy of peace."

Such a covenant, he said, would have prevented the world war. "The republican plank regarding peace he termed as a 'vague promise' which does not name 'our proposed co-partners' in a 'different form of association among nations of a tenuous and shady character.'" He defended the league along much the same lines as were followed by President Wilson before his sickness. He attacked the republican members of the senate foreign relations committee as "designing from the outset to nullify the treaty" because it was "negotiated by a democratic president." He said Senator Lodge had refused to suggest amendments to the treaty, but that President Wilson had seen to it that amendments offered by Taft, Root and Hughes had been incorporated. "Regarding the senate foreign relations committee, he said: 'The foreign relations committee,

immediately following the last election, was reorganized with a personnel consisting of the open foes of the treaty. Amongst the number was Senator Borah, who declared that he would not be for a league of nations, were the Savior of Mankind to advocate it. Senator Johnson, Senator Knox and Senator Moses, whose hatred of the president amounts to an obsession, were also members, and Senator Lodge was chairman. "The treaty was referred to the committee thus studiously prepared for its hostile reception. The members of this committee adopted every subterfuge to misrepresent the document which they were supposed to be considering as statesmen. . . . The senate had even begun discussion of the treaty months before its negotiation was concluded, and did not terminate until nine months after the submission of the treaty."

That portfolio of the Cummings speech dealing with the League of Nations was as follows: "The Requirements of Honor. There are men who seem to be annoyed when we suggest that American honor is bound up in this contest, and that ratifying requires that we should enter the League of Nations. The whole republican case is based upon the theory that we may, with honor do as we please about this matter and that we have made no promises which it is our duty to redeem. Let us turn again to the record. "The republican party in its platform in 1916 had declared for a world court, 'for the pacific settlement of international disputes.' The progressive party in 1912 and in 1916 had likewise declared for an arrangement between nations to make peace permanent. The democratic party in 1916 had declared specifically in favor of the establishment of a League of Nations. The senate itself, on August 28th, 1914, by unanimous vote, passed a measure requesting the president to take the lead in such a world movement. "On December 18th, 1916, the president addressed an identical note to the nations at war, requesting them to discuss the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. In this note, he proposed the creation of a League of Nations, saying: "In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world, the people and government of the United States are as vitally and directly interested as the governments now at war. . . . They stand ready and

even eager to cooperate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over with every influence and resource at their command." "This was four months before America entered the war. "To this identical note, the Central powers answered evasively, but the allies, in their reply dated at Paris, January 10th, 1917, declared: "Their whole-hearted agreement with the proposal to create a League of Nations which shall assure peace and justice throughout the world." "On January 22nd, 1917, the president addressed the senate with reference to these replies, and said: "In every discussion of the peace that must end this war, it is taken for granted that the peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which shall make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophes shall overwhelm us again."

Speaking of the League of Peace which was to follow the war, he said: "If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind." "Acting upon these proposals, both the French and the British governments appointed committees to study the problem while the war was still in progress. "On April 2, 1917, the president delivered his famous war message to congress, and the thrilled heart of the country anew by his announced purpose to make the contest a 'war against war.' High above all of our other aims, he said, is the aim of a 'universal dominion of right by such concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.'" "Following this message the congress by resolution, passed April 6th, 1917, recognized the state of war. "On January 18th, 1918, the president went before congress and set forth his famous Fourteen Points. The fourteenth point, which is practically identical in language with the provisions of Article X of the covenant, provided that 'a general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small nations alike.'" "Senator Lodge himself, before the exigencies of politics forced him to take the other side, said that an attempt to make a separate peace would 'brand us with everlasting dishonor' and that 'the intent of the congress

and the intent of the president was that there could be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur."

Former President Roosevelt on July 18th, 1918, said: "Unless we stand by all our allies who have stood by us, we shall have failed in making the liberty of well-behaved, civilized peoples secure and we shall have shown that our announcement about making the world safe for democracy was an empty boast." "On November 4th 1918, the armistice was agreed to and it was concluded upon the basis of the fourteen points set forth in the address of President Wilson delivered to congress on January 8th, 1918, and the principles subsequently enunciated by him. At no point, at no time, during no period while this history was in the making, was one responsible American voice raised in protest. "Thus, before we entered the war, we made the pledge; during the war we restated the pledge; and when the armistice was signed, all of the nations, ourselves included, renewed the pledge; and it was upon the faith of these promises that Germany laid down her arms. Practically all of the civilized nations of the earth have now united in a covenant which constitutes the redemption of that pledge. We also have thus far failed to keep our word. Others may break faith; the senate of the United States may break faith; but neither President Wilson nor the democratic party will break faith."

**The Fundamental Purpose.** "In this hemisphere, the mere declaration of our young republic that the attempt of any foreign power to set foot on American soil would be considered an unfriendly act, has served to preserve the territorial integrity and the political independence of the nations of Central and South America. The treaty pledges all of the signatories to make this doctrine effective everywhere. It is the Monroe Doctrine of the world. "The purpose of the League is to give notice that if any nation raises its bloody hand and seeks to cross the line into any other country, the forces of civilization will be aroused to suppress the common enemy of peace. "Therein lies the security of small nations and the safety of the world. "Every war between nations that has ever been fought began in an attempt to seize foreign territory or to invade

political independence. If, in 1914, Germany had known that in the event of hostilities, Great Britain would have entered the war; that France would go in; that Italy would go in; that Japan would go in; and that the United States would go in—there would have been no war. "Objections to the Treaty. "The opponents of the treaty cry out: 'Shall we send our boys abroad to settle a political quarrel in the Balkans?' Immediately, the unthinking applaud and the orator records a momentary triumph. Have we forgotten that it is precisely what America has already done? Have we forgotten that we sent more than two million men to France, spent more than 26 billions of dollars and sacrificed nearly a hundred thousand lives to settle a Balkan dispute?"

There was a controversy between Serbia and Austria. Territorial questions, political rights and boundary lines were involved. The crown prince of the house of Austria was assassinated. A little flame of war leaped up into the powder house of Europe, and in a moment, the continent was in flames. It took all the power of civilization to put out the conflagration. How idle to inquire whether we wish to send our boys to settle political disputes in the Balkans!"

It is extraordinary that men should waste our time and vex our patience by suggestion the fear that we may be forced into future wars while forgetting entirely that America was forced into this present war. No League of Nations existed when we entered the war; and it was only then we formed in haste, in the midst of battle, a league of friendship, under unified command that we were able to win this war. This association of nations, held together by a common purpose, fought the war to a victorious conclusion dictated the terms of the armistice and formulated the terms of peace. If such a result could be achieved by an informal and temporary agreement, why should not the association be continued in a more definite and binding form? What plausible reason can be suggested for wanting the one great asset which has come out of the war? How else shall we provide for international arbitration? How else shall we provide for a permanent court of international justice? How else shall we provide for open diplomacy? How else shall we provide safety from external aggression? How else shall we provide for progressive disarmament?

How else shall we check the spread of bolshevism? How else shall industry be made safe and the basis of reconstruction established? How else shall society be steadied so that the processes of healing may serve their beneficent purpose? Until the crisis of the League offer a better method of preserving the peace of the world, they are not entitled to one moment's consideration in the forum of the conscience of mankind. "Not only does the covenant guarantee justice for the future but it holds the one remedy for the evils of the past. As it stands today, war is the one way in which America can express its sympathy for the oppressed of the world. The League of Nations removes the conventional shackles of diplomacy. Under the covenant, it is our friendly right to protest against tyrannies and to act as counsel for the weak nations now without an effective champion. "To Existing League. "The republican platform contains a vague promise to establish another or a different form of association amongst nations of a tenuous and shady character. Our proposed co-partners in such a project are unnamed and unnumbered. It is not stated whether it is proposed to invite the nations that have established the present league to dissolve it and to begin anew, or whether the purpose is to establish a new association of a competitive character, composed of the nations that repudiated the existing league. The devastating character of such an expedient requires no comment. Fatuous futility could be carried no farther. There is no mental dishonesty more transparent than that which expresses fealty to a league of nations while opposing the only league of nations that exists or is ever set to exist. Why close our eyes to actual world conditions? A league of nations already exists. It is not a project, it is a fact. We must either enter it or remain out of it. "What nations have actually signed and ratified the treaty? "Brazil, Belgium, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Liberia, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Siam, Greece, Poland, Japan, Italy, France and Belgium. "What neutral states, invited to join the league, have actually done so? "Norway, Venezuela, the Netherlands, Denmark, Colombia, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador,

Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Even China will become a member when she ratifies the Austrian treaty. Germany has signed and is preparing to take the place which awaits her in the league of nations. "What nations stand outside? Revolutionary Mexico, Bolshevik Russia, Unrepentant Turkey and—the United States of America. "It is not yet too late. Let us stand with the forces of civilization. Their choice is plain. It is between the democratic party's support of the league of nations, with its program of peace, disarmament and world fraternity, and the republican party's platform of repudiation, provincialism, militarism and world chaos. "Equality of Voting. "There is great pretense of alarm because the United States has but one vote in the terms of the assembly against the six voter of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. "This popular argument against the league of nations is as sincere as it is superficial. It ignores the fact that the executive council, and not the assembly, is the governing body of the league and that our country is one of the five countries having permanent membership in the council. The electoral votes exist only in the assembly. "Nor should we forget that France has but one vote; Italy has but one vote, and Japan has but one vote. If there were any injustice in the arrangement, surely those nations would have sensed it and objected to it. No affirmative action can be taken in any essential matter without unanimous vote of all members of the council of the league. No decision of the league, if America joined it, could be made effective or even promulgated without our consent. Like every other nation, we have a veto power upon every resolution or act of the league. We can be involved in no enterprise except of our own choosing, and if we are not satisfied with the league, we can sever our connection with it upon two years' notice. The risk exists only in the imagination, the service is incalculable. "Moreover, the United States insisted that Cuba, Haiti, Liberia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala should each be given a vote, as well as the nations of South America, great and small, including the nations which are bound by vital interests to the United States, or indeed, directly