

East Oregonian

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A LOVE SONG.

(By Frank L. Stanton.)

Life's winters would not seem so long
If you were near;
The bleak winds would be sweet with song
If you were near.

Not oh, the gray, delightful skies,
Where not a star greets Love's sad eyes,
And oh, the weary world of sighs
For you, my dear!

Come, from the sweet fields of the past,
From skies all clear;
Come, to the first love and the last—
Sweet dream, appear!

Star-lamps to light thee o'er the ways
Where Love in hills sings thy praise—
Oh, perfect dream of perfect days—
Oh, Love, so dear!

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BILLIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION

RATE increases allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission will yield the railroads an additional revenue estimated at \$1,500,000,000. This vast amount of money, larger than the total of the government's pre-war appropriations, must come from the pockets of the people. It means higher prices, but the railroads will do well to join with the government, if necessary, in seeing that those rates are not unscrupulously used for unwarranted price advances.

The new rates have been granted so that the railroads can meet the higher wages of railroad workers and realize the returns temporarily guaranteed under the transportation act. Public opinion generally acquiesced in the wage advance awarded railroad workers. It must be clear, though that there is a limit to the railroad wages the public can pay, and that limit has pretty nearly, if not quite, been reached.

Moreover, the concessions in wages and railroad rates are likely to arouse a larger and keener curiosity as to the transportation question. It is known, for instance, that there has been practically no rail road building in the United States in the last 10 years. The reason given by the railroad people is the attitude of public hostility and harrassing legislation which strangled the business and made extensions impossible. What rates and privileges would have to be granted the railroads to revive railroad building on its old scale can only be conjectured, but it would run into impossible billions.

The fact facing the American people is not that the railroads are inadequate, but that they cannot be made adequate. It is a financial impossibility. If the money were procurable it would be a physical impossibility. Industrial America has hopelessly distanced transportation America. The only way we can get adequate transportation is by the aggressive, systematic development of our rivers.

It would be interesting to know just how much food is going to waste today on the farms of the Mississippi valley for want of transportation, while the same foods are commanding fancy prices in the cities. Almost every year we read of some great crop rotting because the price offered would not pay the farmer to harvest it. Sometimes that crop is peaches, sometimes potatoes. It attracts attention because of its magnitude. But the total of a season's wastage in smaller foodstuffs possibly exceeds the loss of a major crop, and the whole loss is chargeable to inadequate transportation.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

It is announced today that Governor Cox will tour the entire country during the campaign, refusing to concede any state to be hopeless. With Harding acquiescing in the Hiram Johnson view of the league issue, thereby taking a position antagonistic to the average citizen regardless of party, the Ohio governor has reason for feeling no state is hopeless.

Foch favors military action against Russia, reports declare. The general is not hampered by a desire to please this or that disturbing element and would like to finish up the job of making the world safe for civilization.

The state of Rhode Island has virtually the same population as Oregon and you could put Rhode Island in one corner of a big Umatilla county pasture.

The Oregon census shows that our population has been increasing at about the normal birth rate. In other words as far as the rest of the world is concerned, our state is making no progress. Instead of being proud of the census figures we should be ashamed. We have been sleeping and don't know it. The state has wonderful possibilities and is letting them go undeveloped.

The whole state is generously participating in financing the Taylor memorial and it is fitting that the memorial take the form of an equestrian statue. When the time is ripe to erect our community building we should do that with our own funds.

The action of those mobs at Marion, Ill., and at Denver, is in striking contrast with the spirit that was manifested here under severe trial.

28 YEARS AGO

(From the Daily East Oregonian, August 7, 1892.)

William Housch intends building this fall a one-story brick, 25 by 30 feet in dimensions on his property at the corner of Court and Cottonwood streets. It will be used for rental purposes.

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood, render them less liable to colds, and remove the cause of acute Catarrh. It is a powerful blood purifier and is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous membrane of the system. It is a powerful blood purifier and is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous membrane of the system. It is a powerful blood purifier and is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous membrane of the system.

Fred D. Steusloff leaves tomorrow for Salem to look after a contemplated business venture.

Mrs. T. E. Swearingen is convalescing after a serious illness of several weeks.

L. C. Morrison, Pendleton founder, was here yesterday. He is now in the sheep business in Wyoming. In 1862 he built a little box-house on the site of the Swift's station, the Pendleton of the far-away past, put in a stock of goods and provisions and traded with the Indians. It was the first building erected in this locality. He was followed later by Martin and Swift, who also established a trading store. They sold liquor to mixed-bloods and Morrison, not caring for this traffic packed up and went to Idaho City. It was in 1864 that he last passed upon this city and he is now bewildered at the changes here.

BLOCKADE ORDERED FOR LOWER CALIF.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7.—(U. P.)—Lower California is in a state of blockade, the Mexican government officials proclaimed. Instructions were forwarded to the Mexican representative at Washington to advise the state department of the ports of Lower California are closed. He is also instructed to ask the state department to issue a proclamation calling on Americans to remain neutral during fighting in lower California. It was announced the Mexican government would recognize and pay just claims for damages to American property which may be destroyed during military operations.

COX SAYS SEPARATE PEACE MEANS DISHONOR

(Continued from page 2.)

words that we remain out of it. As the democratic candidate, I favor going in. Let us analyze Senator Harding's plan of making a German-American peace, and then calling for a "new relationship among nations," assuming for the purpose of argument only that the peace is made. That deal with Germany would possess the power or influence to draw twenty-nine nations away from a plan already at work and induce them to retrace every step and make a new beginning. This would entail our appointing another commission to assemble with the peace makers, and the other powers. With the Versailles instrument discarded, the whole subject of partitions and divisions of territory on new lines would be reopened. The difficulties in this regard, as any fair mind appreciates, would be greater than they were at the peace session, and we must not attempt to convince ourselves that they did not try the genius patience and diplomacy of statesmen at that time. History will say that great as was the allied triumph in war, no less a victory was achieved at the peace table. The republican proposal means dishonor, world confusion and delay. It would keep us in permanent company with Germany, Russia, Turkey and Mexico. It would entail, in the ultimate, more real injury than the war itself. The democratic candidate, in this position, as expressed in the platform, is:

Immediate Ratification.

"We advocate immediate ratification on the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity, but do not oppose the acceptance of any reservation making clearer some specific points of the United States to the League associates."

The first duty of the new administration clearly will be the ratification of the treaty. The matter should be approached without thought of the bitterness of the public opinion which will have been rendered and I am confident that the friends of world peace as it will be promoted by the league, will have in numbers the constitutional requisite to favorable senatorial action. The cautious may say that our purpose is to respect the ratification is vague and indefinite. Its meaning, in brief, is that we shall state our interpretation of the covenant as a matter of good faith to our associates and as a precaution against any misunderstanding in the future. The point is that after the people shall have spoken, the league will be in the hands of its friends in the Senate, and a safe index as to what they will do is supplied by what reservations they have proposed in the past. Some months ago, in a contributed article to the New York Times, I expressed my own opinion of the situation as it then was. I reproduce it here:

Not An Alliance

"There can be no doubt but that some senators have been contending in their desire to clarify the provisions of the Treaty, that they apparently have disturbed them: First, they wanted to make sure that the League was not to be an alliance, and that its basic purpose was peace and not controversy. Second, they wanted the other powers signing the instrument to understand our constitutional limitations beyond which the treaty-making power cannot go. Dealing with these two questions in order, it has always seemed to me that the interpretation of the function of the League might have been stated in these words:

"In giving assent to this treaty the Senate has in mind the fact that the League of Nations which it embodies was devised for the sole purpose of maintaining peace and comity among the nations of the earth and preventing the recurrence of destructive conflicts. As that through which the world has just passed. The cooperation of the United States with the League and its continuance as a member thereof, will naturally depend upon the adherence of the League to that fundamental purpose."

"Such a declaration would at least express the view of the United States and justify the course which our nation would unquestionably follow were at any time distorted. It would also appear to be a simpler matter to provide against any misunderstanding in the future and at the same time to meet the objections of those who believe that we might be inviting a controversy over our constitutional rights, by making a senatorial addition in words something like these:

"It will of course be understood that in carrying out the purpose of the League, the government of the United States must at all times act in strict harmony with the terms and intent of the United States Constitution which cannot in any way be altered by the treaty-making power."

"Unquestioned friends of the league have made other proposals. Our platform clearly lays no bar against any condition that will be helpful, but it speaks in a firm resolution to stand against anything that disturbs the vital principle. We hear it said that interpretations are unnecessary. That may be true, but they will at least be reassuring to many of our citizens, who feel that in signing the treaty, there should be no mental reservations that are not expressed in plain words, as a matter of good faith to our associates. Such interpretations possess the further virtue of supplying

HIGH SPOTS IN GOVERNOR COX'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

"I thank God I take up the standard of democracy a free man, unfettered by promises and happy in the consciousness of untrammelled opportunity to render a service."

"He who turns away from the tragedies and obligations of the war, not concentrated in a sense of honor and of duty which renders every base suggestion of personal or political expediency, is unworthy of the esteem of his countrymen."

Senator Harding's pledge of "formal and effective peace as soon as a republican congress can pass its declaration, means but one thing—separate peace with Germany."

"This would be the most disheartening event in civilization since the Russians made their separate peace with Germany and infinitely more unwelcome."

"No less an authority than Senator Lodge said that to make peace except in company with the allies 'would brand us everlastingly with dishonor and bring ruin to us.'"

To attempt after peace is declared with Germany, to approach Europe with the view to entering "a new relationship" as Harding proposed, "would either be regarded as arrant madness or attempted international business."

"The Monroe Doctrine is the very essence of Article 19 of the Versailles covenant. Skeptics viewed Monroe's mandate with alarm. Yet not a shot has been fired in almost a hundred years in preserving sovereign rights on this hemisphere."

"Every high school youngster in the land knows that no treaty can override our constitution which reserves to congress alone the power to declare war."

"Senator Harding, as the republican candidate, proposes in plain words that we remain out of it (the league). As the democratic nominee I favor going in. The matter should be approached without thought of the bitterness of the past. We hear it said that interpretations are unnecessary. . . . but they will at least be reassuring to many of our citizens."

"Agreement without injury to the covenant is now of pressing importance. That the first duty of the new administration clearly will be the ratification of the treaty."

"One of the first things to be done is the repeal of the war taxes." "Federal taxation must be heavily reduced and this will be done at once if a democratic administration is chosen. Annoying consumption taxes, now unjustified, should be repealed."

As a possible substitute for the excess profits tax, "I suggest a small tax, probably one-half per cent, and one-half per cent on the total business of every going concern."

"The public official who fails to enforce the law is an enemy both to the constitution and to the American principle of majority rule."

"Farming will not inspire individual effort unless profits, all things considered, are equal to those in other activities."

"Multiply your home-owners and you will make the way of sedition agitation more difficult."

"I am convinced that the expense of the government can without loss of efficiency be reduced to a maximum of four billion dollars, including sinking fund and interest on the national debt," with adoption of a budget system.

"The discourtesy to the president is an affair of political intrigue. History will make it odious. As well might it be directed at a wounded soldier of the war."

"There will be no attempt in this campaign to compete by dollars with our opposition."

a base upon which agreement, without injury to the covenant, is now of pressing importance. It was the desire to get things started, that prompted some members of the senate to vote for the League of Nations. Those who conscientiously voted for them in the final roll calls realized however that they acted under duress, in that a politically bigoted minority was exercising the arbitrary power of its position to enforce drastic conditions. Happily the voters of the republic, under our system of government, can remedy that situation, and I have the faith that they will, at the election this fall. Then organized government will be enabled to combine impulse and facility in the making of better world conditions. The agencies of exchange will automatically adjust themselves to the opportunities of commercial freedom. New life and renewed hope will take hold of every nation. Mankind will press a resolute shoulder to the task of readjustment, and a new era will have dawned upon the earth.

Readjustments

We have domestic problems to be settled. They are most pressing. Many conditions growing out of the war will not and should not continue. The work of readjustment will call for our best energy, ingenuity, unselfishness and devotion to the idea that it is the general welfare we must promote. One of the first things to be done is the repeal of war taxes. The entry of America into the world war projected our people into an unparalleled financial emergency, which was faced with a determination to make every sacrifice necessary to victory. It is in liberty loans subscribed by patriots regardless of their financial conditions were instantly placed at the disposal of the government, and other billions were gladly paid into the treasury through many forms of taxation. To have paid by currency notes more than one-third of the expense of the greatest war in the history of mankind, is a reflection on the high sense of national duty with which we of America view the obligations of this generation.

Tax Reform

Immediately following the armistice measures to modify onerous and annoying taxation should have been taken and the Republican congress in which all tax laws must originate, and which for almost two years has exclusively held the power to ameliorate this condition, had not made a single effort, or passed a single law to lift from the American people a load of war taxation that cannot be tolerated in a time of peace. Federal taxation must be heavily reduced, and it will be done at once, if a Democratic administration is chosen in November. Without hampering essential national administrative departments, by the elimination of all others and strict economy everywhere, national taxes can be reduced in excess of two billion dollars yearly. Annoying consumption taxes, once willingly borne, now unjustified, shall be repealed. The incomes from war-made fortunes, those of non-producers and those derived from industries that exist by unfair privilege may be able to carry their present load, but taxes on the earnings of the wage-earner, of the skilled and professional man, of the agricultural producer and of the small tradesman should be sharply modified. I believe that a better form of taxation than the so-called excess profits tax may be found and I suggest a small tax, probably one to one and one-half per cent, on the total business of every going concern. It is to be understood that the term "business" as used does not include income received by wage-earners, salaried men, agriculturists and the small business man who should be exempt from this tax. The profiteer and some of the highly capitalized units have used the excess profits tax as a favorite excuse for loading on the consumer by means of highly inflated selling prices many times the amount actually paid the government. A necessary condition to the national contentment and sound business is a just proportion between fair profits to bus-

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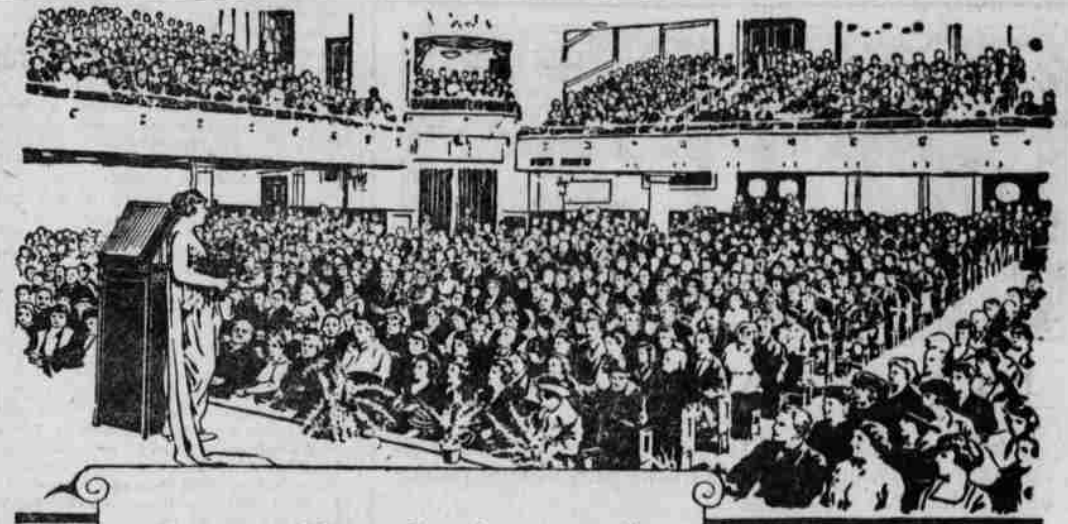
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