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OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

Wasco county has before it the greatest program of road construction in its history.

All bids for Sherman county's \$300,000 issue of road bonds were rejected by the county court.

But 19 teachers in a necessary force of 25 have been secured for the Marehfield city schools.

The Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce will hold a community fair during the week of September 8.

William H. Kellendock, an old time resident of Estacada, was found dead in bed. He was 78 years old.

D. W. Bailey, pioneer Pendleton attorney, died suddenly in his office. Mr. Bailey was about 64 years old.

Governor and Mrs. Olcott, beginning about August 1, will leave Salem on a trip to Yellowstone National park.

That farm property is in demand in Clackamas county is evident from the number of sales that have been made recently.

The sawmill belonging to George Killian, a few miles from Silverton, was destroyed by fire causing a loss of \$4600.

Under the direction of the Dallas Woman's club a swimming pool for small children is being built in the bed of La Creole river.

Bids will be received by the state highway commission, August 8, for every mile of highway between The Dalles and Pendleton.

J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction, has just issued the 1919 edition of the Oregon school laws and copies are now being sent out.

Four steel steamships of 6,000 tons will be built by the Albina Engine and Machine works, a Portland shipyard, for a group of Scandinavian business men.

The public service commission will hold a hearing in Amity, July 28, on the application of the Amity Mutual Telephone company for an increase in rates.

Salem firemen and policemen have petitioned the city council to grant an increase in their wages to \$100 a month. They are now receiving only \$90 to \$95.

The Pendleton city council has ordered the purchase of a new automobile street flusher and sprinkler, to replace the present horse-driven equipment in use.

By the first of August at the latest Pendleton will be entirely independent from the river for its water supply, as a new pipe line is being laid to Chaplins springs.

There are now more men than jobs in Umatilla county. The free employment bureau at Pendleton finds that there are about three hands available for every harvest job.

With the employment of a manager to attend to its business for the coming year, the Deschutes Valley Potato Growers' association will be more active this year in the potato market.

Patients in Portland hospitals also have met the high cost of living. Both St. Vincent's hospital and the Good Samaritan hospital have increased their rates since ante bellum days.

Virgil D. Earl, for the past 11 years head of the department of mathematics and athletic coach at the Washington high school in Portland, has been elected principal of the Astoria high school.

Lane county's spirit of cooperation was illustrated when more than 1000 farmers met with members of the Eugene Chamber of Commerce in an all day picnic on the University of Oregon campus.

The voting of \$5,000,000 bonds by the North Unit irrigation district of Jefferson county has been validated and in all respects confirmed in a decree by Circuit Judge Duffy in the county clerk's office.

A regular freight service from Portland to Australia and New Zealand, with monthly sailings, will be established soon, provided Portland can furnish from 2000 to 3000 tons of cargo each way for each sailing.

The June contribution of the Standard oil company to the good roads fund of Oregon under the fuel oil tax law amounted to \$26,789.12, a gain of more than five thousand dollars over the tax for the previous month.

The Silverton Food Products company has started a cannery in the

Loughmiller mill building. The company will specialize on Evergreen berries, but will handle some loganberries and possibly some prunes.

Ranchers of Deschutes county were advised to perfect plans for going before the legislature at the 1921 session to ask for the establishment of an experiment station near Bend, when Dr. W. J. Kerr, president of the Oregon Agricultural college, spoke at a banquet given by the Deschutes county farm bureau in honor of the visiting regents of the college.

To stimulate agriculture, domestic science, horticulture and livestock production, the Deschutes county court appropriated \$1225 for community fairs to be held in Bend, Redmond, Tule and in the Grange district.

Portland physicians by concerted action have increased their rates in proportion to other items in the high cost of living, and patients must now pay all the way from 50 cents to \$1000 more than they used to in pre-war days.

A gift of 160 acres of land on which there stands 3,000,000 feet of timber, has been given to Willamette university by a donor whose name is withheld. The same donor has given \$500 for the equipment of an infirmary in Lausanne hall.

During the week ending July 17 there were reported to the state industrial accident commission 337 accidents, of which three were fatal. The fatalities include Charles Adams of Brighton, Thomas Dew of St. Helens, and H. E. Breen of Coquille.

Under an agreement reached by both the Portland grainhandlers' union and the employers involved, the state board of conciliation is to hold hearings on the issues at stake and the suggestions of the board will be taken as a ruling by both parties.

Salem's first overseas war bride arrived in the person of Mrs. G. E. Tuleja, a native of France and formerly instructor of English in the French schools at Le Havre. Mr. Tuleja until recently was in the United States navy and it was while traveling from Paris to Brest that he met his young bride.

Practically every lumber and tie concern west of the Cascade mountains and between Portland and the California boundary has joined in an appeal to the railroad administration to secure for shippers and consumers the same rates on lumber between local points in Oregon as now exist between local points in Washington.

With a total of \$68,166.99 collected in the six month period ending June 30, receipts from taxes on gifts, leases and inheritance had almost doubled over the same period in 1918, when the state's revenues from this source totalled but \$36,263.47, according to the semi-annual report of State Treasurer Hoff, submitted to Governor Olcott.

Because of the apparent tardiness of many electrical contractors in Oregon in filing bonds in the sum of \$500 and paying their annual license fee of \$15 State Labor Commissioner Gram announced that he would begin checking up the delinquents on August 1. Penalty for failing to comply with the terms of the law carries a maximum fine of \$100.

Small cities and towns throughout Oregon are advised in a warning issued by the state fire marshal to look at their fire fighting equipment, lest they suffer disaster similar to that which has come to several Oregon towns in the recent past. From investigations made by the deputies it has been found that many of the smaller cities are without adequate fire fighting apparatus.

Because of inability of the attorney-general to lay down a hard and fast rule defining an institution of learning under the soldiers', sailors' and marines' financial educational aid bill and because it will be necessary for some of the institutions to show that they have the facilities for furnishing a course of study that will be beneficial to applicants, Deputy Secretary of State Koser today called a conference at the state capitol.

Warning to housewives of Oregon to refrain from using canning compounds harmful to health has been received by the state sealer of weights and measures from the department of agriculture at Washington. In the circular received by the state sealer it is charged that many of the canning compounds contain salicylic or boric acid and are unnecessary for the reason that fruits and vegetables will keep for a long period without the use of chemicals. The warning was issued, it is said, because the laws of the government and state do not apply to foods prepared in the homes for local consumption.

NATIONAL GUARD TO BE REORGANIZED

Washington.—Final plans for the reorganization of the national guard on the 16-division basis with divisional areas, following the same limits as did those from which guard divisions were organized for service against Germany were approved by Secretary Baker.

A maximum expansion to about 440,000 men, or 800 per senator and congressman, is provided for, but the units for the time being are to be organized on the basis of 65 men per company of infantry, as appropriations for the national guard for the fiscal year 1920 permit only the organization of the guard on the basis of 200 men for each senator and representative, giving an aggregate strength of about 106,000.

Among the state assignments are the following:
Oregon, four companies coast artillery, one regiment infantry, one battery field artillery, one company engineers, one ambulance company, one troop cavalry.

Washington, four companies coast artillery, one regiment infantry, one battery field artillery, one signal company (wire), one field hospital company, one machine gun troop.

INCREASE RELIEF FUND

President's Objections to Sundry Civil Measure Met by Congress.

Washington.—Amended to provide \$14,000,000 instead of \$6,000,000 for the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers, sailors and marines, the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was vetoed by the president, was passed by the house and sent to the senate.

The original measure was vetoed by the president on the ground that the \$6,000,000 was insufficient to care properly for the country's wounded men. To meet his objection, the house appropriation committee increased the amount to \$12,000,000.

Carrying increased appropriations for the rehabilitation and education of disabled, the revised sundry civil appropriation bill was passed by the senate.

Forest Grove Hit By Conflagration

Forest Grove, Ore.—Business property valued at approximately \$65,500 was destroyed, and two persons were injured seriously in a fire which for two hours Sunday threatened to wipe out the entire downtown section of Forest Grove.

President Reported Much Better

Washington.—President Wilson, who was forced to remain in bed Monday, was sufficiently recovered Tuesday from his indisposition to resume conferences with Republican senators in the White House without objection from Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician. Admiral Grayson said the president was in no pain, but that he still was extremely weak.

50 Americans Killed by Mexicans

Washington.—Henry P. Fletcher, American ambassador to Mexico, told the house rules committee that since his appointment three years ago about 50 Americans had been killed in Mexico without a single prosecution being made by the Mexican authorities.

Washington.—The shipping board announces it will build two gigantic liners that can cross the Atlantic in four days' time.

WHEAT GROWERS TO BE PROTECTED

New York.—To settle the long-standing dispute between farmers and grain buyers as to a proper price basis for wheat, the United States grain corporation has entered into a contract with buyers whereby the latter agree to reflect properly to producers the government's guaranteed price for various grades of wheat," it is announced.

This contract, which places the government in the position of standing behind producers to see they obtain a proper price for their wheat, provides that, in case of disagreement, either farmers or buyers are privileged to submit a sample of the wheat in dispute to the nearest zone vice president of the grain corporation and from him get a review of the method of determining the price.

The contract specifies that millers and dealers "shall purchase on the proper grade and dockage under the federal standards and shall pay therefor not less than the guaranteed price based on such proper grade and dockage, at the terminal most advantageously reached, less freight and less a reasonable handling margin."

MONTANA DROUTH UNUSUAL

Missouri at Great Falls Never So Low, Cities Fear Water Scarcity.

Helena, Mont.—The year of drouth which has precipitated a grazing crisis under which tens of thousands of cattle, horses and sheep are to be sent to Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska to graze is said to be the most remarkable in the annals of the state. The dry weather has caused serious forest fires and worse are feared, as August is a more critical month than July, while September and October are often the worst of all.

The rivers are low. The Missouri at Great Falls never has been known to be so low. The drouth is wider spread than at has been heretofore. Not only the so-called dry-farming counties, which ranked as semi-arid in the past and were used chiefly for grazing, but the fertile valleys of the south and west have felt the heat. Even irrigation has not always assured good crops, for water for that purpose has begun to run low.

Agricultural Bill Passed by House

Washington.—The agricultural appropriation bill, without the daylight repeal rider, passed the house by a vote of 203 to 177.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ON ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION

During the years 1787 and 1788, George Washington in over 50 different letters expressed his hope that the Constitution for a League of thirteen states might be ratified; many of his remarks are extraordinarily applicable in the present discussion of our ratification of the Covenant for the League of Nations. "The Constitution that is submitted, is not free from imperfection, but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the Convention was composed and the diversity of interests that are to be attended to. As a Constitutional door is opened for future amendments and alterations, I think it would be wise in the People to accept what is offered to them."

Echo and Nolin wheat is going 15 to 25 bushels.

A Triumph for American Ideals

The Treaty of Paris is the longest single treaty ever signed. It is six times as long as the treaties of the peace of Westphalia (1648), and ten times as long as the treaty of Vienna (1815); it is as long as the latter and all the subsidiary treaties resulting from it. Though it covers more ground than any other treaty made, it was prepared in less than the time required for the peace of Vienna, and it took less than one-tenth of the time required for the treaty of Westphalia. This phenomenal result is attributed by European statesmen to the initial adoption of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which provides for the future settlement of a large number of perplexing problems. Despite opposition to the contrary, the verdict of history will unquestionably be that the Peace of Paris carries into effect to a remarkable degree the program accepted in advance by the peoples of the world, and embodied in the Fourteen Points put forth by the American government on January 8, 1918, ten months before the actual signing of the treaty.

Of the Fourteen Points thus accepted by a world in arms, serious objection has been raised to only one, the 14th. That objection has come from a faction in the United States Senate. This 14th Point, as embodied in the treaty is Article X, of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Germany herself has insisted upon it as an essential part of the peace.

The treaty as signed makes a new world, politically, physically, morally, and spiritually. The mandatory system ends the old regime of exploitation, and makes wards of the whole world in Asia, Africa and the isles of the sea. The Treaty has established in the place of artificial states natural political and national units. It has removed from the map numerous historic wrongs which have long served to embitter the international relations. It has set the world upon a new path of progress marked by the following guide posts:

1. International co-operation, including the consolidation of all existing international administrative activities.
2. Extensive machinery for co-operation in a League of Nations open to all that prove worthy of membership.
3. The creation of a labor conference and lobby bureau to solve the problems of an industrial civilization.
4. A pledge to reduce armaments, and as a first step toward it, the disarming of the one nation whose geographical situation has made it a menace to the world.
5. The abolition of conquest by Article X, without interfering with other methods of territorial adjustment.

6. The declaration that any war is a matter of concern to all, and the creation of machinery for dealing with conditions which endanger the peace of the world.

7. An agreement not to go to war before peaceful settlement of disputes has been tried.

8. Automatic provision sanctions for the punishment of the breach of agreements voluntarily taken.

9. A representative Assembly meeting regularly and, among other things, carrying on the work of codifying and revising international law begun by the Hague Conference.

The treaty is the most momentous document ever prepared by the hand of man. It sets the world right about face. It marks the triumph of American ideas, policies and institutions, by extending to a league of sovereign nations the democratic principles first embodied in our league of sovereign states.

EDWARD CUMMINGS,
General Secretary,
World Peace Foundation.

RESERVATIONS ON LEAGUE OUTLINED

Middle Ground is Sought by Senators Opposed to Peace Treaty.

Washington.—Although administration leaders both in executive and senate circles discount the possibility of President Wilson accepting any reservations in the ratification of the peace treaty and league of nations, some republican senators who have told the president in their conferences that a majority will favor interpretative reservations are discussing what middle ground may be found upon which the opposing forces may unite.

The discussions among the republicans seem to range around a tentative set of reservations which might be outlined this way:

That nothing in Article 16 shall be construed to obligate the United States to enter war without a declaration of war by congress;

That nothing in the covenant shall in any way impair the Monroe doctrine or curtail the nation's prerogative of administering it as a purely national policy; and

That it shall be understood that in accepting the covenant the United States does not subtract from its sovereign right to determine purely domestic problems, such as immigration and the tariff.

These and other similar reservations designed to give additional guarantees of the right of independent national action without vitiating the fabric of the league, might satisfy, it is figured, a considerable group of republican senators who are favorable to some sort of a peace league. The administration leaders declare these propositions already are either set forth with sufficient clearness in the present covenant or else are the natural corollaries of the league principles.

The objection of such reservations as expressed from the administration point of view is that they might necessitate re-negotiations, encourage other nations to make reservations, cause delay and confusion and finally endanger the whole league plan. President Wilson is said, in talking with senators, to have described the present political status of Europe as a field in which it may be very difficult to carry on such a re-negotiation.

Race Riots in Washington

Washington.—Race rioting here reached Monday night in the killing of five persons and injury of at least 50 others. Several days of disorders, following a wave of attacks on white women, robberies and assaults by negroes, culminated in a series of race battles during the night hours with which the police were unable to cope fully, despite the aid of military provost guards.

Reserve squads of police and provost guards were rushed through the streets of the city all night in answer to riot calls. Army motor trucks were stationed at the precinct headquarters, with a squad of men armed with automatic rifles assigned to each. The rioting was marked by a general preparedness on the part of the negroes, who during the day purchased hundreds of revolvers. Early in the evening they formed into crowds in their own sections and attacked white men wherever found.

Late in the night the negroes dispersed as mobs, and numbers of them took possession of high-powered automobiles, in which they raced through the streets pumping bullets from automatic weapons at all whites who happened within their range. It is believed that numerous casualties resulting from this indiscriminate firing have not been reported to the police.

Period of Rest Coming

See the studious young man. How solemn he is. His brow overhangs like the back of a snapping turtle, and he is as ominous as the first mutterings of an earthquake. He burns the midnight oil in great quantities, poring over ponderous tomes until he is worn almost to skin and bones. But never mind, he will presently have ample opportunity to rest. In a short while he will be admitted to the bar, and after that he will not have anything to do.—Kansas City Star.

Fire Wednesday destroyed \$7000 worth of wheat on the Vonderhake farm east of Milton.

Like Flies Around a Sugar Barrel

