

# "FREEDOM CAN COME ONLY THROUGH LAW"

A Professor of Law at Harvard University Gives His Views on Ratification

One of the striking facts about the international history of the past several hundred years is the clocklike regularity with which at the beginning of each century cataclysmic world wars have broken out and threatened the onward march of civilization, in spite of the contrary desires of the great mass of the world's people. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was the bloody Thirty Years' War which devastated Europe like a plague; at the beginning of the eighteenth century it was the long struggle between Louis XIV and the Allied States of Europe; at the beginning of the nineteenth it was the far-reaching Napoleonic Wars which swept Europe like a consuming fire. At the conclusion of every one of these wracking wars the statesmen of an exhausted Europe, sincerely anxious to guarantee and secure the future peace of the world, concluded epoch-making treaties, by which the map of Europe was substantially remade, in the full belief that the formula had at last been found for a permanent and enduring peace. Yet each peace proved as transitory as the one which preceded it; and at the beginning of the twentieth century we have found ourselves once again plunged, quite against the wishes of the great majority of mankind, into a cataclysmic struggle, recalling all the savagery of the Thirty Years' War three centuries before.

Cause and effect are changeless and eternal; can any one who reads history truly doubt but that if we conclude a peace today, no different in substance or structure from the Peace of Munster of 1648, the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713, or the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, it will be only a question of time till we are once again engulfed in an even more terrible world war than that through which we have just passed? If the Treaty of 1919 does no more than to rearrange boundaries and impose indemnities, if it allows the continuation of the old international lawlessness, and fails to organize international society into an ordered community of states, there can be no mistaking the fact that all the agony of the past four years will have been largely in vain; for as surely as night follows day, within a measurable period of time we shall have to face the same agony again.

International lawlessness may have suited well enough at a time when states were in fact self-sufficing and insulated units. But that time has passed. Whether we like it or no, internationalism has come in fact. Since the Industrial Revolution some great nations have transformed themselves from agricultural into great industrial communities; the very existence of these nations depends upon the uninterrupted international exchange of their manufactured goods for raw products and foodstuffs. If England were cut off from international intercourse today she would starve inside of a few months. Morally and psychologically, no less than economically, nations have ceased to be isolated units. The national Prussian theory of the State, and the Prussian belief that might is a force of more practical value than right, has borne its international fruitage in the wreckage of homes all around the world. The Bolshevism of Russia is the vital concern of America on the opposite hemisphere. Dependency and interplay of nation upon nation constitutes an actual internationalism that will not be denied; and if we will have our law accord with the existing facts which have temporarily outdistanced it, we must develop in our law as real an internationalism. Otherwise, our international law will be and can be only futile theory, with no power to control actual conduct; for no law which is out of accord with existing facts can prove a real factor in human development. If therefore there is to be such a thing in the future as international law, there must be some legal organization of international society; in some form or other there must be a League of Nations.

Paradoxical as it may seem, freedom can come only through law. The absolute individual freedom which the anarchist dreams of in a society without government is in fact a logical impossibility; because the removal of all restraint by the social organization could only mean that the liberty of each would be put at the mercy of every other individual who cared to rob, or plunder, or wreck another's home. It is only by curbing the anti-social and criminal impulses of all that each member of the community can attain that security and freedom from intolerable interference which makes possible freedom of action and liberty of life.

This self-evident principle is clearly true of international, no less than of national life. If within the family of nations there is no method of restraining or keeping in check the criminal state, if every nation is free to follow its unbridled and cha-

otic ambitions, no people can be free to follow its own chosen destiny and desires. Under the system of international lawlessness which has prevailed in the past there has been in fact no real freedom or national independence. Prussia complained that she dare not disarm because she feared the French war of revanche; France was forced against her will to adopt a burdensome system of military conscription because of Prussia's army. Nations which wanted peace were compelled to build huge navies and burden their populations with heavy taxes in preparation for war. No nation was master even within its own house. The increase in the military budget of a neighbor state forced an increase in the home budget, quite apart from home desires. A Balkan quarrel in which America on the other side of the world had little interest finally resulted in forcing peace-loving America into the sacrifice of countless of her men and of her money, to gain—what? No land, no treasure, no economic privileges. To gain freedom alone—freedom to work out a nation's own destiny unimpeded by the sinister designs and selfish ambitions of other peoples. There is only one way in which such freedom can be obtained. Only through some international organization of society to suppress and curb the unjust and oppressive aggression of large states upon small or of combinations of the criminally minded upon the law abiding—only thus can national freedom and liberty ever come.

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, Assistant Professor of Law, Harvard University.

## AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY AND MONROE DOCTRINE

The Monroe Doctrine, as originally announced, served as a shield, which the United States held over itself and over weaker states on the American continent as a protection against European interference and European encroachment. It was and is a national policy which protects North and South America and makes for peace on these continents.

There is real danger now, however, that the Monroe Doctrine will be carried so far and with so high a hand that the real value of the policy will be lost. Senator Knox made the following amazing statement in his recent speech in the Senate:—"Its (The Monroe Doctrine) precise character, the extent, method and time of its application, the means of compelling its observance, all are matters of our high and uncontrolled will and sovereign prerogative. We, the United States, cannot answer to any one else in respect to it. We use it when, as, and to the extent we need it. There can be no limitation upon it, except our requirements, our will, and our force of arms. Whatever security we may need within its purview, it must give it, we ask it."

That sounds like Trietschke. It is an announcement of unlimited will, backed by arms, to be exercised as the United States alone determines her own requirements to be. Such an immoderate statement of the Monroe Doctrine weakens and does not strengthen it. It is an extreme statement of the Doctrine, calculated to cause trouble and friction on the American continent. The Doctrine so stated is not unlike the doctrine which Germany sought to apply to Europe.

Senator Knox would refuse to submit to conciliation any dispute growing out of the application of the Monroe Doctrine, whether such dispute were between the United States and an American state or between the United States and a non-American state. On the American continent the arbitrary will of the United States backed by force is to prevail. The other nations agree, in the Covenant of the League of Nations, to submit to conciliation all non-justiciable disputes; that is, those which grow out of questions of policy. Is the United States to demand that she alone be relieved from such obligation and on the ground that, when her interests are involved, her absolute will shall prevail? How does this differ from the German position in Europe?

The fact is that the Monroe Doctrine now that it has been recognized in the Covenant of the League of Nations is adequately protected.

It is such pronouncements as that of Senator Knox and not the wise provision in the Covenant of the League of Nations which threaten the usefulness of the Monroe Doctrine.

JOSEPH WALKER, Ex-Speaker of the House, Mass. June 20, 1919.

**Get Your Orders in Early**

FOR

**FORD and TRUCK BODIES**

**HALL & HARMAN Blacksmiths**

## WESTON LEADER

CLARK WOOD, Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES Strictly in Advance

The Year	\$2.00
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	0.50

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1919  
Entered at the postoffice at Weston, Oregon as second-class mail matter.

ADVERTISING RATES

Regular, per inch per insertion	15c
Transient, per inch per insertion	20c
Locals, per line per insertion	10c

With regard to that water haul, it will evidently have to be haul right before the Inland Shippers' League gets through with it.

The Red Terror is maintaining the pest in Budapest.

There's an encouraging tone in Germany's proposed atonement.

Nashville, Indiana, revivalist was rotten-egged by his congregation. Since no one else has said it first, we'll say that it was a bad egg-ample.

It's all right. Count von Bernstorff "spoke at a democratic party meeting" — in Berlin, strictly in Berlin.

Nobody has complimented us on our enterprise in clearing off the weeds from alongside our sidewalk. Very well. We'll do it ourselves:

"You've set an admirable example, Mr. Editor Man. Your laudable act stands out like a red-haired girl in a bevy of brunettes. If others would do likewise, Weston would look less like a country bumpkin in need of a haircut."

The man who is willing to forego promised compensation for service of great value, is in a position to condemn Japan.

The world having been saved from Germany it is now wanted, neatly fenced, by British labor.

It may be interesting to note that rain—a phenomenon known to the ancients—consisted of liquid and transparent globules, nearly spherical in shape, that descended from darkling heavenly masses known as rainclouds. We've forgotten whether such clouds were cyrrhus or cumulus, but that is a mere detail. An official known as "the weather man" was supposed to provide rain when needed, and drew a salary for so doing. He shared a fitful popularity with baseball umpires. People hereabouts would like to examine and dissect the machinery of a "weather man," to determine if possible his active principle.

If Jack Dempsey puts up the same scrap against Carpentier that he didn't make against the Germans, the French war hero will put him to sleep in the first round.

It is apparent that Bela has lost his Kunning.

The senate seems determined to provide more covenant tools—limited only by its membership—at the risk of spoiling the league broth.

Critics of the Shantung "bribe" forget that it was Japan and not China that helped the allies win the war.

"When we finally bury the hatchet with the Germans it will be just as well to note carefully where it is buried," says the New York World.

Woodrow Wilson did not give Shantung to Japan, and it is doubtful if the United States Senate can take Shantung away from the "little brown men" until they are ready to relinquish it in accordance with their promise.

We do not know what Senator Borah wants in the way of a league covenant, but he isn't going to get it.

We suspect that not a few congressmen are dryer in theory than in practice.

## Says He Isn't Going Back

Sergeant F. F. Corporan—better known hereabouts as Floyd Corporan—came in Wednesday with an honorable discharge in his pocket and a glowing smile on his face. Delight is a feeble term with which to describe his evident pleasure over getting back home.

Floyd enlisted in the army at the age of 18, going out from Walla Walla. He served 18 months overseas and saw action on three fronts, including St. Mihiel. He attended the army gas school at Langres, France, and was graduated with the highest rating September 8, 1918. Thereafter he served as gas instructor at the front. After the armistice he attended the A. E. F. University at Beaune for three months, specializing in scientific agriculture. He has a diploma from this institution. Early this year he was promoted to a sergeant. He served as acting first sergeant on the voyage homeward, and landed in New York City July 1st.

Although appreciating the benefits of his army training and experience, Floyd is like the rest of the returning Weston soldiers. He has had a plenty, and Weston's grain fields look to him like a golden section of paradise. "I'll never go east of the Rocky mountains again," he declares with emphasis.

The only boys he knew whom Floyd ran onto overseas were Percy Wilson, an Athena soldier, and Elliott Carmichael, who is in the Marines.

## Weston's Harvest is On

Weston's harvest is progressing apace, with favorable weather conditions. The yield of 35 to 45 bushels per acre from fall-sown wheat exceeds expectations, in view of the almost complete dearth of spring moisture. Cool nights came opportunely to the rescue of King Wheat, and enabled him to hold his crown.

Indications are that will be considerable off-grade wheat, ranging around 57 and 58 pounds in weight. Smut is much in evidence.

There seems to be a tendency this season to return to the old-time method of stationary threshing, as opposed to the combine. Cleaner separating and saving the straw are regarded as outweighing the smaller harvest payroll that is the combine's chief advantage. It is said that one prominent country family here will leave their combine in the shed this season and hire their threshing done with a stationary.

Harvest labor is plentiful. So far hereabouts there seem to be more men than jobs—and good men at that. Header box drivers are paid around \$4 a day, spikepitchers \$4.50, grain tank drivers \$5, header box loaders \$6 and sack sewers \$7 to \$8. The aristocrats of the harvest field such as separator tenders and engine men are thought to be getting around \$10, although the wages paid these skilled workers are more or less of a "sub rosa" proposition.

## Death of Mrs. H. Key

Mrs. Mahuldah Elizabeth Moore Key, widow of the late Hezekiah Key, passed away July 21, 1919, two weeks after her husband was called by death.

Mrs. Key was born near Dobson, Surrey county, North Carolina, January 15, 1850. On August 29, 1866, she was married to Hezekiah Franklin Key. To this union were born twelve children, four of whom remain to mourn the loss of a faithful, loving and devoted mother. They are William Key of Cottonwood, California; Mary Badgett of Pendleton, Ida York of Milton and Annie Wyland of Pilot Rock. Two sisters—Mrs. Mary Brooker of Cottonwood, Calif.,—and Mrs. H. B. Lee of Milton—and one brother, William Moore of Portland, Oregon, also survive her.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Key moved westward to Iowa, remaining two years. They then went to California, where they lived three years. About 1875 they moved to Weston, where they resided until summoned for the last great journey. On July 4, 1919, Mr. Key preceded his wife to the grave—the shock of his death proving more than her frail condition could withstand. Her summons came after a few days of illness at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. York.

The remains were laid to rest Tuesday afternoon in the I. O. O. F. cemetery. Services were conducted by Rev. W. S. Payne, assisted by Rev. W. R. Storms.

The first large transaction in 1919 wheat recorded in the Inland Empire took place at Walla Walla, where Lester Robinson's crop of 50,000 bushels and George Daeres' crop of 35,000 bushels were sold at slightly above \$2 a bushel. Both lots are hybrid, and of good quality.

**KEEP KLEEN**

**Have a Shower**

with us  
THESE DRY TIMES

**TUB AND SHOWER BATHS**

WESTON BATHS, BARBER and TAILOR SHOP

**R. L. Reynaud**

**HOMER I. WATTS**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Practices in all State and Federal Courts  
ATHENA, OREGON

**Dr. S. L. KENNARD**  
Veterinary Surgeon

Hospital at corner of Main and Broad streets.

Phone -- Main 253

**Liberty Bonds**

An absolutely safe investment. If you have money to invest, buy Liberty Bonds from us. If you sell Liberty Bonds, sell to us. We buy and sell Liberty Bonds. Any denomination—\$50—\$100—\$500—\$1000.

**James L. Elam**  
Walla Walla - Washington

(Telephone 83)

**Dr. N. P. Bennet**  
Dentistry

Second Floor Weston Mercantile building

WESTON, OREGON

**25% Off**

on two beautiful Phonographs if taken this month.

Liberty Bonds accepted in payment at par.

**Goodwin's Drug Store**

**RUGS RUGS**

An attractive new assortment of Rugs and Floor Coverings, including the celebrated

**CONGOLEUM**

**DeMoss Furniture Store**

**Wood and Coal**

WITH MY OWN HAULING FACILITIES, I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. . . .

**Gilbert Ellis**

**Are You Equipped To Win Success?**

Here is your opportunity to insure against embarrassing errors in spelling, pronunciation and poor choice of words. Know the meaning of puzzling words. Increase your efficiency, which results in power and success.

**WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL**


DICTIONARY is an all-knowing teacher, a universal question answerer, made to meet your needs. It is in daily use by hundreds of thousands of successful men and women the world over.

400,000 Words, 2700 Pages, 6000 Illustrations, 12,000 Geographical Entries, 20,000 Geographical Subjects.

**GLAZIER FREE** (The book Award) Panama-Pacific Exposition.

REGULAR and INDIA-PAPER Editions. WHITE for Spelling, Purple, FREE Pocket Size if you name this paper.

**G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,** Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.



**Notice of Final Account**

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Umatilla County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Oswell Thompson Douglas, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed her final account and report in the above entitled matter and that the above entitled court has fixed Saturday, the 24 day of August, 1919, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a. m. of said day as the time and the county court room in the county court house at Pendleton, Oregon, as the place for hearing said final account and report.

Any and all persons having objections or exceptions to offer to said final account and report should make and file the same with the clerk of the above entitled court on or before said time, or appear in person before said court at said time and place and offer said objections.

Date of first publication July 4, 1919.

HARSHY ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, Executrix of the last will and testament of Oswell Thompson Douglas, deceased.