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URGE SENATE TO HASTEN PEACE

LEADERS IN FORTY STATES, REGARDLESS OF PARTY, SIGN RINGING APPEAL.

TREATY WITHOUT AMENDMENT

Bay Every Day of Delay Puts World in Imminent Peril of New War — Point to National Unrest.

New York. — (Special.) — Two hundred and fifty leading Americans, Republicans and Democrats representing forty different states and every prominent activity have joined in a non-partisan effort to bring about the ratification of the Peace Treaty "without amendment and without delay." Their names are attached to an address to the United States senate, which was made public today, through the League to Enforce Peace, after it had been sent to every member of the senate.

The signers, almost without exception, are men and women of national reputation. They include such prominent citizens as ex-President Taft, George W. Wickersham, attorney general in the last republican administration; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Charles C. Moore of San Francisco, president of the Panama Exposition; Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del.; President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, retiring president of the chamber of commerce of the United States; Mrs. Carr Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage association; Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the Philadelphia publisher; President Heber J. Grant of the Mormon church, and Spargo, leader of the socialists who supported the war.

The signers declare that every day of delay in ratifying the treaty puts the world in "imminent peril of new war."

Their statement follows:

In the senate at Washington, now that the committee on foreign relations has reported the treaty, the lines are sharply drawn between the immediate ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, and its amendment with a reassembling of the conference and a reopening of negotiations that would bring great delay and prolonged uncertainty in settling the great issues of the peace. No partisan plea can be made. Party lines are already broken.

Standing at a distance from the conflict in the senate chamber, we plead for immediate ratification without delay. Our land requires it. A state of nervous strain, tension and unrest exists manifesting itself in disturbances, which in some cases have no self evident connection with the war, but which are, in fact, its aftermath. The world is put in imminent peril of new wars by the lapse of each day. Dissensions between us and our former allies are being sown. We firmly believe and solemnly declare that the states and cities in which we dwell desire immediate peace.

The waging of war steeled and united the American people. Peace will bring prosperity, and prosperity content. Delay in the senate postponing ratification in this uncertain period of neither peace nor war has resulted in indecision and doubt, bred strife and quickened the cupidity of those who sell the daily necessities of life and the fears of those whose daily wage no longer fills the daily market basket.

We beseech the senate to give the land peace and certainty by a ratification which will not keep us longer in the shadows of possible wars, but give the whole world the light of peace. Reservations in the nature of clarifications in the meaning of the treaty, not inconsistent with its terms, will not require the reopening of the negotiations with Germany and with our associates in the war, which we all and each united to win.

But there is no possibility of doubt that amendment of the treaty, as is now proposed by the senate committee on foreign relations, would require negotiation and a reopening of all the questions decided at Paris. Months of delay would follow. The perils of the present would become the deadly dangers of the near future. All the doubt engendered would aid the plots for violent revolution in this and other lands. The issues here and elsewhere between capital and labor, the con-

spiracy of speculator and profiteer, would all grow and become more perilous.

This cannot be. The American people cannot, after a victorious war, permit its government to petition Germany, which has accepted the treaty, for its consent to changes in the treaty. Yet if the United States should amend the treaty for its own purpose and policy, Germany would have full right to ask for concessions. Germany has agreed to make no claim in regard to enemy property seized in this country to an amount of seven hundred million dollars. Our recent foe could ask for a reopening of this issue and of the Lusitania claims. It could raise every question open before hostilities in regard to submarine warfare and the treatment of its nationals in this country. All the provisions for our trade in Germany raised by the economic clauses of the treaty, many of them vital to our industries and our farms, as in dye patents, dye supplies and fertilizers, the working of the reparation commission, which superintends the trade of all with Germany, could all be brought up by Berlin for readjustment by our negotiators, acting for the United States alone and no longer associated with other victorious powers or supported by a victorious American army on the German border.

Peace itself, the peace of the world, is delayed until ratification comes. And any amendment postpones peace. Germany and England alone of the principal powers have ratified. The other principals necessarily await our action, influential and powerful as we are today in the world's affairs. The ravages of war on more than a score of fighting fronts are continued by any needless delay. Let the senate give the world peace by ratification without amendment.

Even the amendment for which most can be said, the provision in regard to Shantung, will secure nothing which cannot be gained if China, backed by the powerful advocacy of the United States, addresses itself to the machinery for righting international wrongs and meeting just claims created by the league between nations. China, after eighty years of oppressive treaties and despoiled rights, by which all the great powers have profited directly or indirectly, has for the first time, in this covenant and treaty, the means and method to secure justice and the removal of the oppressive economic interference of stronger nations whose citizens are within her gates, protected by a long succession of international agreements. Moreover, it should be remembered that the clause regarding Shantung was made upon the statement by Japan that she will return the territory to China and, therefore, upon that condition, compliance with which promise the league can require.

The peace of the present and the righteousness of the future can be best secured by the ratification of the covenant and treaty without amendment. Let the senate take no action that will give any party to the treaty, and especially Germany, ground for maintaining that the ratification of the United States is not complete and that changes requiring a resumption of conference and negotiations have been made in it.

Among the signers in Idaho, Oregon and Washington are:

- Idaho. James H. Hawley, ex-Governor.
- Oregon. Charles H. Carey, Judge. Richard W. Montague, Lawyer. Walter Taylor Sumner, Bishop. William D. Wheelwright, Lumber Merchant.
- Washington. N. B. Coffman, President Washington Bankers' Association. Charles W. Fassett, Mayor of Spokane. Frederic W. Keator, Bishop. Josephine Corlias Preston, President National Education Association.

OREGON NEWS NOTES

A westbound train crashed into an automobile at Wing crossing, near Baker, instantly killing G. H. Rush, a Portland contractor, and injuring William Hermiston of Baker.

Assistant Secretary of State Koser has received from the Standard Oil company a check for \$34,062.73, covering the motor fuel oil sales of the company in Oregon for August.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held in the First Methodist church of Salem September 29 to October 6. Bishop Matthew Simpson Hughes will preside.

Thomas J. Tweedy, postmaster of Pendleton, died in Portland at the age of 69. He had been a resident of Umatilla county for the past 35 years, first settling in the vicinity of Pilot Rock.

SIERRA SERENADERS ON LAST DAY

Festival Audiences Assured Musical Treat



A flash of the most delightful vocal music—a beautiful solo perhaps, or a pleasing duet or quartet—followed by an equally delightful program of instrumental numbers, violin, cello or piano solo, instrumental duets, quartets and ensemble numbers—such is the program of the Sierra Serenaders—to be presented on the last day of the Chautauqua Festival. Probably no other organization of five young ladies combines in itself as much artistic talent as do the Sierra Serenaders. Few programs offer such originality, such a varied and ever-changing succession of melody and entertainment.

Weston Chautauqua Festival—October 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

The laundry workers in Portland are out on strike.

Lack of labor is retarding progress in the Lost Lake highway.

Hood River valley has one of the best potato crops in its history.

Apple picking in the Hood River valley will open about September 27.

Astoria, with 22,000 population, has become the second largest city in the state.

Lane county hops are being grabbed up by British buyers and exported to England.

A state-wide advertising campaign is being planned by the state board of the Christian church.

The dates for the Imperial Shrine in Portland next year have been fixed at June 22, 23 and 24.

Baker now claims to be the largest city in eastern Oregon, the population being estimated at 9500.

Maria A. Miller, a resident of Linn county for the entire 63 years of her life, died at her home near Albany.

Helix, in Umatilla county, with two paved streets, is the smallest city in Oregon to boast such improvements.

Announcement is made that the Eureka and Excelsior mine properties, near Sumpter, will be reopened soon.

Pledges of \$3000 were obtained from Umatilla county toward the new women's building at the University of Oregon.

Eamonn De Valera, president of the Irish republic, will be in Portland November 6 to 8, and will speak at several gatherings.

Good progress is being made on the Deschutes county section of the McKenzie Pass highway over the summit of the Cascades.

A teachers' institute will be held in the Roseburg high school October 1-3. More than three hundred teachers are expected to attend.

Increases in the salaries of the teachers in the Bend schools are to be made at once, according to a vote of the school board.

Reports received at the offices of the Oregon public service commission indicate that the car shortage is becoming more serious.

First Lieutenant Edward J. Himes, former city engineer of Dallas, has arrived home from overseas service. He will reopen his office in Dallas.

Joseph Castellen, tenant on the ranch of former United States Senator Levi Ankeny, near Rickreall, will leave shortly for his old home in Belgium.

Statistics recently compiled covering 15 of the principal lumber mills of Portland and vicinity show an aggregate employment of more than 5000 men.

The mammoth sawmill of the Pelican Bay Lumber company two miles north of Klamath Falls, the largest in this district, was completely destroyed by fire.

Fifty-nine inquiries from prospective settlers in Oregon have been received recently by Secretary George Quayle of the Oregon state chamber of commerce.

Three thousand kegs of powder were used in one blast to remove the rock along the right of way of the new road in Curry county just south of Port Orford.

SERIOUS DISORDERS MARK STEEL STRIKE

Arrival of Night Shifts Signal for Disturbances at Several Places.

Pittsburg—Disorders, so much feared by police authorities in the steel strike zone, were in evidence in several places in the Pittsburg district. The most serious occurrence was at Newcastle, Pa., 50 miles from here, in which nine persons, two women and seven men, were shot in addition to the stabbing of one policeman and injuring of another with a club in an attack on the plant of the Carnegie Steel company.

With the exception of a small disturbance in Clariton in the morning, the opening day of the big strike passed in comparative quiet. With the coming of night, however, when night shifts were going on duty there was disorder reported from a number of places.

Strike headquarters in Pittsburg claims that 284,000 men had taken their places in the ranks of the strikers, but, although no statement was forthcoming from the steel corporation's headquarters in New York, company officials in the zone of action hastened to challenge the estimate of labor leaders.

The steel corporation, against which the main offensive is directed, was able to operate most of its plants in the Pittsburg district, according to company officials. In the Chicago steel center, some of the largest plants were forced to close down, but others operated on a reduced scale.

It was in the Mahoning valley that the strikers seemed to make the most headway for three large mills in the Youngstown district shut down and others were running only part capacity.

Rochette Bonnie, a Jersey cow, valued at \$10,000, died at the farm of J. B. Stump & Son, south of Dallas, a few days ago, as a result of an accident.

Since it is possible for men to earn from \$8 to \$10 per day picking evergreen berries, Linn county highway employes are leaving their work to pick berries.

He is not a candidate for the United States senate, but will seek to return to the lower house, declares C. N. McArthur, representative from the third congressional district.

The Clarke hotel at Glendale in southern Oregon has been sold to J. W. Close of Lewiston, Idaho. Frank Ryan, the former owner, will make his home in Portland.

WILSON INVADES HOUSE OF FOES

CARRIES HIS BATTLE FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTO HOME OF HIS ENEMIES.

GIVES COST OF GREAT WAR

Inform Them of Lives and Treasure Poured Out to Save Civilization.

(By Mt. Clemens News Bureau)

Aboard President Wilson's special train—Carrying his war against those who oppose the adoption by the United States of the peace treaty and the covenant of the League of Nations into their households, President Wilson last week invaded California.

And there, where the question on which league opponents have hammered the hardest, that of Shan Tung—is of most interest, the president found the same enthusiasm among the people for peace and for insurance against future wars. The people want the long controversy ended. They want this country to be able to again turn its undivided attention to social, economic and industrial development. Their leaders may not feel this way, but judging from the expressions which met the president on every side. The leaders have overstepped the limits of the peoples patience in their stubborn determination to force a change in the great document.

Must Take This League.

"We must take this League of Nations," said the president, "for there is no way in which another can be obtained without compelling reconsideration by the powers. And it would sit very ill upon my stomach to take it back to Germany for consideration."

"All over the world people are looking to us with confidence our rivals along with the weaker nations. I pray God that the gentlemen who are delaying this thing may presently see it in a different light."

Germany, the president declared, is taking new courage from our delay in ratifying the treaty and her newspapers and public men were again becoming arrogantly out-spoken.

Deeply impressive were the figures of the cost of the late war, in lives and dollars. It was the first time that the official statistics have been made public and the tremendous totals shocked the president's audiences.

Shows Cost of World War.

"The war," said President Wilson, cost Great Britain and her Dominions \$38,000,000,000; France \$28,000,000,000; the United States \$22,000,000,000; Russia \$18,000,000,000; Italy \$13,000,000,000 and a total, including the expenditures of Japan, Belgium and other small countries, of \$123,000,000,000.

"It cost the Central Powers as follows: Germany \$39,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$21,000,000,000; Turkey and Bulgaria \$3,000,000,000.

"The United States," the president said, "spent one million dollars an hour night and day for two years in its struggle to save civilization. All this, however, fades into insignificance when the deaths by battle are considered," declared the president. Russia gave 1,700,000 men; Germany 1,600,000; France 1,350,000; Great Britain 900,000; Italy 364,000; the United States 50,300. In all, almost 7,500,000 men perished in the great struggle, or 1,500,000 more men than died in all of the wars of the previous 100 years.

Should Remember Recent Horrors.

"These are terrible facts, and we ought never to forget them. We went into this war to do a thing that was fundamental for the world and what I have come out on this journey for is to determine whether the country has forgotten or not. I have found out. The country has not forgotten and it will never permit any who stand in the way of the fulfillment of our great pledges, ever to forget the sorrowful day he made the attempt."

Arbitration and discussion, the president pointed out, must replace force of arms in the settlement of world controversies. Constantly he dwells upon the fact that all the nations in the League agree to do one of two things, first to submit their differences to arbitration, in which case they agree to abide by the decision rendered, or, if unwilling to arbitrate, to have their case discussed by the Council of the League, in which case six months is granted for discussion. Three months must elapse following the result of this last step in arbitration before the nation concerned can declare war.

Ho, Hum!

