

THE EUGENE GUARD

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 30.

The World Court And Ourselves.

There appears no good reason beyond political prejudice on the part of a little group of stiff-necked senate isolationists why the United States should not enter upon participation in the international court of justice. At a meeting to be held tomorrow evening under auspices of the American association of university women and the Eugene federation of women's clubs there is to be discussion of this subject, with a view to laying before the government and congress the views of those in this community who believe that there should be no further delay in action by the nation and its people towards participation in the work of the court.

A booklet issued by the American peace award describes the international court as "the first actual court set up by the nations of the world in an attempt to substitute law for war as the method for settling international disputes." Could any purpose be more important? Could any be more worthy of the interest and participation of all peoples? What is there in such a purpose that any peace-loving and forward-looking people could object to? The answer, of course, is, nothing. And why, then, has the United States kept aloof from the court for five years? The political prejudice of a group of senators already referred to has been the clog upon us—that and the honest doubts aroused among many of our people by the hostile propaganda of that group. It is high time for a change. It is high time that we take our place and begin to do our part toward making law supersede war as a means of settling international differences.

Forty-seven nations of the world are members of the international court. Fifteen others are still outside of it. Nearly all of these latter, except the United States, are backward nations, including soviet Russia, Egypt, Turkey and Afghanistan. We are in poor company. And yet it was the United States which, as far back as 1899 took the initiative in trying to induce the nations of the world to set up a permanent court. At the first Hague conference, held in that year, the proposal was made. The world was not then ready for it. At the second Hague conference, held at the call of President Roosevelt in 1907, the American proposal was renewed and more progress was made. The conference accepted the plan, except as regarded the manner of selecting judges for the court. This was referred back to the various nations for the devising of some plan that would give representation on the court in such a way as to be acceptable to large and small nations alike. That was the status when the world war broke out. That conflict brought tragic realization to the world that there had been too much procrastination. From that struggle there grew quickly a readiness and a will to bring to realization what had been so long regarded as a project that might be left to the indefinite future.

The post-war initiative came from within the league of nations, and because the league had become an acute political issue in the United States, its very source put a handicap here upon the effort for the court. In 1920 the league appointed an advisory committee of jurists to draft a plan for a permanent world court. Elihu Root, one of our greatest latter-day statesmen, was a member of this committee and he laid before it the American plan of the 1907 Hague conference. He proposed that judges be elected by the concurrent votes of the council of the league of nations, composed of the larger nations, and of the assembly of the league, composed of the smaller states. Thus was solved the problem of giving equitable representation to all peoples. The plan was adopted. The court is now composed of eleven judges and four deputy judges, chosen by representatives of 54 nations. The jurisdiction of the court is limited to such cases as parties in issue may refer to it. Thus composed and thus operating it has settled three major international disputes and rendered advisory opinions in nine other cases. Its accomplishments have been of inestimable value.

In 1923 President Harding asked the senate for consent to adhesion by the United States to the court's protocol, under four conditions proposed by Secretary of State Hughes, calculated to obviate any legal relation by the United States to the league of nations. Congress ended its session eight days later without action. When the new congress met later in the same year President Coolidge renewed the request of his predecessor. Three resolutions were introduced for carrying the request into effect. No action was taken. In 1924 Senator Lodge introduced a resolution asking the president to call a new Hague conference to establish a world court. His resolution ignored the existing court, already fully organized and functioning. Then Senator Swanson introduced a resolution renewing the Harding-Hughes proposal. Then Senator Pepper introduced a resolution calling for acceptance of the protocol which called for a complete reorganization of the court. This resolution was favorably reported out of committee. There has been no further action.

This congress will end March 4. Unless there is action before then the question of our participation in the world court will go over until December at least, except in the event of an extra session. The eyes of a war-weary world are upon the United States and for the sake of politics we lie supine. The meeting to be held in Eugene tomorrow evening is a part of a nation-wide movement to urge action upon congress towards authorizing the president to sign, with the Harding-Hughes reservations, the protocol of the international court of justice. It is a cause than which—to those who want world peace perpetuated—none other is of more pressing moment.

Oregon Briefs

A Warlitzer organ to cost \$32,000 will be installed in the new theater at Marshfield which is being erected at a cost of \$60,000.

A company incorporated for \$5000 is opening a new tourist camp, The

Hollow Stump," on the Roosevelt highway, about five miles north of Coos Bay.

R. Glenn Young, the Klan leader killed Saturday night at Herrin, Ill., was a half-brother of Jerry and Paul Young, of Medford. The father owns an orchard tract near Medford.

C. S. Miller, superintendent of the Ontario city schools, has been re-elected to the position for the coming year at a salary of \$3000, an advance of \$300 over his present salary.

Miss Nina Moran, for several years librarian of Malheur county, has resigned to accept a similar position at The Dalles, where she will have charge of the Wasco county library.

William Anderson Jr., assumed the position of postmaster this week at Milton succeeding Victor Clockburn, who has held the position for eight years.

The Blain Clothing company at Albany is this week celebrating its 80th anniversary. L. E. Blain, 83 years old, one of the original members of the firm, is still connected with the store.

Tom Sims Says—

There is no hope in seeking happiness unless you are happy in the seeking.

Good times are had times unless you do more than have a good time.

The only thing worse than being in a rut is being on no road at all.

Popularity leaves very little time for steady thinking.

We all do things without thinking, and one is being bored with life.

Life's amusing. People save so many things to see even though there isn't any return trip.

The importance of things close to you are magnified, like a cinder in your eye.

Today is what we were all looking forward to yesterday.

It makes a man mad to be dunned for a bill, because he knows he may have to pay the thing.

Patience is considered a virtue when it often is merely a case of not knowing what to do.

You can only make interesting friends by being interesting.

Tell others everything you know and they soon will find you don't know anything they don't.

Scientist claims he can add 50 years to life. Probably take you that long to pay his bill.

Thirty camels have arrived from Australia. If the circus tries of them they can be sold to bootleggers for muskets.

Due to a food shortage, Canadian bears are eating porcupines, so won't have to brush their teeth.

TODAY

(Continued from page one)

any league of nations nonsense. It ought to be possible for the government to understand the meaning of the votes cast in 1920 and 1924. Europe understood the voting well enough, but hopes that American statesmen, so called, will pay little attention to the expressed will of the public.

German is perfecting a machine to make it impossible for ships to sink. A series of electric pumping machines will take water out faster than it can go in—through any ordinary opening caused by collision. That news would have been more important fifty years ago than it is today.

What is wanted now is something to make it impossible for a flying machine to fall. That also will come, and before long.

Men that have conquered the ocean waves will easily conquer the air waves.

What is the strongest wave of air compared with the ocean wave that rolls, gigantic rocks upon the beach, or cuts away a granite cliff? You never saw the wind that could roll big rocks up hill.

Flying machines, all steel, strong enough to resist any wind, and with engines ten times as strong as the strongest wind, will make air travel, long before the end of this century much safer than traveling on railroads has ever been.

Canada is growing rapidly. Up there they welcome good immigrants. Here we discourage immigration. One of the most fertile states in the union with 35,000,000 acres of land has 33,000,000 acres not yet developed, but we say we have enough population.

What is more important even than immigration is human happiness and independence. Canadians attend to that. In Canada 92 per cent of farmers own their farms. In the United States, only 62 per cent own their land, the others are tenants paying rent.

The nation in which those that cultivate the land own the land on which they live grow in strength. The power of France is due largely to the fact that Frenchmen own their land. That small country has more than six million land owners, a great improvement on the days of monarchy, when a handful of nobles, ecclesiastics and royal princes were the land owners.

Dorothy Ellingson Is to be Tried on Criminal Docket

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Dorothy Ellingson, the 16-year-old matricide, is to be tried by the criminal and not the juvenile courts, it was decided Thursday by Superior Judge Frank Murasky, juvenile court judge, when the girl was brought before him for arraignment. Judge Murasky said that the case was so extreme and grave in its nature that it was not one that could be tried in his jurisdiction.



SEN. EDWARDS LOOKS EXTRA DRY

New Jersey Solon Accused of Connivance at Rum Running Has Strong Defense in His Personal Looks

By HARRY B. HUNT (NEA Service Writer) WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—If one was out shooting bootleggers, one would not even snap at United States Senator Edward L. Edwards of New Jersey. If ever a man looked "dry," it's Edwards. Put a black Prince Albert and a rusty plug hat on him and he'd be the living image of the long, lank, cadaverous person the cartoonists like to draw as representing the personification of prohibition. Physically, therefore, it's hard to picture Edwards in the role of a bootleg baron, as he was portrayed in the testimony of the treasury department agent who says he saw \$2800 paid Edwards for 100 cases of Scotch whisky. Edwards is so supremely skinny that a pint flask in his hip pocket would loom up like the bustle on a village belle of 1890. Unquestionably if any sleuthing was done in the effort to catch Edwards, some other method than "shadowing" him had to be resorted to. He's too thin to eat even a substantial shadow. The charges against Edwards, however, coming on the heels of the allegations that booze was smuggled in from a junket to Panama and Havana and the recent conviction of Congressman Langley of Kentucky with having assisted in obtaining withdrawal permits for liquor, illegally, seem to make some investigation by congress into prohibition enforcement inescapable. There has been an obvious reluctance on the part of congress to lift the lid on the liquor situation. The general character of the charges developed in the Scott divorce case "took in so much territory" that congress was able to put on an injured air and announce it wouldn't indulge in any mock-raking investigations on such flimsy evidence as that adduced at such a trial. Definite and specific charges, by another duly sworn representative to the government, however, as are presented in the Edwards case, cannot so readily be sidetracked. It is no secret, of course, that his sentiments are with the "wets." He was elected to the governorship of his state and later to the senate chiefly because of his announced championship for a modification of prohibition. His state of New Jersey has furnished a base of operations for bootleg smuggling not only for New York, Philadelphia and in a smaller degree, Baltimore and Washington. The implication of the senator will be met by counter accusations that the Anti-Saloon league, angered over his refusal to fall in line behind the Volstead act, deliberately set out to "frame" him. One thing seems certain. Whether congress ventures to take up an investigation of whether prohibition prohibits, and if not, why? a reorganization of the prohibition unit, beginning with Commissioner Roy Harney, may be expected. President Coolidge has no criticism of Major Harney. He feels he has handled a difficult job well. But he does think that, beginning soon, someone else may do it better.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS

More Politics (Salem Capital Journal) Quoting of the Port of Portland commission by Governor Pierce, is a challenge to the legislature that will probably crystallize the latent animosity to the executive of that body into effective action. It can be explained only as the Governor's way of playing politics and making political spoils of public service. The governor has played partisan politics with every department of state over which he has had control, beginning with the reform school and ending with the Port of Portland. He over-played it with the state treasurer and brought about the latter's defeat. He played it with the income tax, with the budget, with state school funds, with the game and fish commission, with everything that he has acted upon. It will be an interesting struggle to see who triumphs, the governor or the legislature, with the possibility that the session will be deadlocked and accomplish nothing—which will be a victory for the governor who will thereby retain his spoils. **Sportsmen and the Rogue** (Grants Pass Courier) Down in Medford the Jackson county sportsmen recently held a meeting at which they "settled" the Rogue fishing question again. The report in the Medford paper stated that fully 21 were present. That means that matters of importance to upper river sportsmen, which one would naturally take to mean those living along the river were settled by the Medford combine which includes the Mackeys and the Carvalls. Sportsmen here are inclined to wonder what the Mackey proposal was and why the Medford sportsmen do not confine reports of their resolutions as those of Jackson county residents. At any rate the commercial interests again gained their end by getting Jackson county to back their efforts to prevent any changes in the present law. We would term the action of the Medford sportsmen as "camouflage." **City-White Prison** (Salem Statesman) If there is any member of the Legislature who believes there is anything wrong with the present management of the Oregon penitentiary, it is his duty and ought to be his pleasure to make a thorough investigation. There are vague charges of lack of proper discipline, of too frequent escapes, and other whisperings. The writer believes the management of the prison is very good; that the discipline is fine; that the spirit generally is worthy of commendation, and that the work being done in all departments is about as good as it could be with the facilities at hand. Even more: There is little or no political favoritism at the prison under the management of Mr. Dalrymple. This is as it should be. That institution ought to be as free as possible from political broils, as all the state institutions in fact should be. The writer is convinced that the present management of the Oregon penitentiary will stand the full light of day; that, in fact, it is headed towards great things—toward complete self-support and a model institution. There can be no model prison without self-support.

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In Lighter Vein
Neighborly, as Usual (Philadelphia Record)
Mrs. A. (on street)—"Who is that you just bowed to?"
Mrs. B.—"Oh, she's our next-door neighbor."
Mrs. A.—"But she didn't return your bow."
Mrs. B.—"No! she never returns anything."
Recalcitrant Patient— (Boston Transcript)
Doctor—"I suppose, Mrs. Johnson, that you have given the medicine according to directions."
Mrs. Johnson—"Well, doctor, I

as good for cakes and pastry as for bread—
Skill in the blending of the finest Eastern hard wheat and the choicest Western wheats makes
Fisher's BLEND BRAND FLOUR
supremely good for every purpose
Add our skill to yours and bake day results will be a triumph.

"BLEND'S MAH FRIEND"
Fisher's BLEND FLOUR
Eugene 25 Years Ago.
(From The Guard Jan. 30, 1900). W. W. Scott of Creswell is a visitor in Eugene.
This morning Ray Frank and Bert Aggar left with two wagon loads of machinery for the Lucky Boy mines.
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Luckey last evening entertained the Eugene Whist club at their home on Pearl street.
W. W. Masterson came to Eugene today from Cottage Grove.
M. L. Applegate has returned home from Salem.
George Houck went to Monroe today where he will be for several days.
D. B. Paine is rebuilding the show windows in his store today.
Jessie Gilstrap has returned home after a trip down the valley.
Mrs. W. B. Pengra left today for a visit in Ashland.

Great Pianists Music to be Heard at Laraway's
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You are cordially invited to hear the great Ampico Artists playing "Re-Anacted" by the wonderful true to life "Ampico Reproducing Grand Piano" in our music store room. Come hear this marvelous instrument—stay as long as you wish—it is absolutely free.
Godowsky — Bauer — Levitzki
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SLABWOOD and PLANER ENDS
A combination that settles the heating problem forever.
Planer ends are the ideal summer wood, also just the thing to start the fires off with a rush on cold winter days.
Now is the time to lay in your supply.
The Booth-Kelly Lumber Co.
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Headache? Backache? Nervous? All down and out? Don't neglect yourself. Neglect may lead to serious illness.
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