

WILSON ANSWERS SENATE QUERIES

SAYS HE SEES NO REASONABLE OBJECTION TO RESERVATIONS ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MEETING AT WHITE HOUSE

President Asserts United States Surrenders no Powers and May Withdraw at Will.

Washington.—President Wilson and the members of the foreign relations committee of the senate met at the White House Tuesday to discuss the peace treaty.

The president opened the discussion by impressing on the senators the urgency of prompt ratification of the treaty without amendments and without reservations that would require re-submission of the treaty to the other signatories, especially Germany.

The president said that the interest of every class of people, the farmers, industrial workers and employers, demanded prompt ratification to the end that stable conditions of industry, agriculture and employment be re-established.

The president's address, which was in effect an address to the country, follows:

"I hope that this conference will serve to expedite your consideration of the treaty of peace. I beg that you will pardon and indulge me if I again urge that practically the whole task of bringing the country back to normal conditions of life and industry waits upon the decision of the senate with regard to the terms of the peace.

Early Ratification Urged.

"I venture thus again to urge my advice that the action of the senate with regard to the treaty be taken at the earliest practicable moment, because the problems with which we are face to face in the readjustment of the life of the nation are of the most pressing and critical character, and will require for their proper solution the most intimate and disinterested cooperation of all parties and all interests, and cannot be postponed without manifest peril to our people and to all the national advantages we hold most dear.

"The copper mines of Montana, Arizona, and Alaska, for example, are being kept open and in operation only at a great cost and loss, in part upon borrowed money; the zinc mines of Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin are being operated at about one-half their capacity; the lead of Idaho, Illinois and Missouri reaches only a portion of its former market; there is an immediate need for cotton belting, and also for lubricating oil, which cannot be met, all because the channels of trade are barred by war when there is no war. The same is true of raw cotton, of which the central empires alone formerly purchased nearly four million bales, and these are only examples. There is hardly a single raw material, a single important food stuff, or a single class of manufactured goods which is not in the same case. Our full, normal, profitable production waits on peace.

Military Plans Delayed.

"Our military plans of course wait upon it. We cannot intelligently or wisely decide how large a naval or military force we shall maintain or our policy with regard to military training is to be until we have peace not only, but also until we know how peace is to be sustained, whether by the arms of single nations or by the concert of all the great peoples. And there is more than that difficulty involved. The vast surplus properties of the army include, not food and clothing merely, whose sale will affect normal production, but great manufacturing establishments also, which should be restored to their former uses, great stores of machine tools, and all sorts of merchandise which must lie idle until peace and military policy are definitely determined.

"The nations that ratify the treaty, such as Great Britain, Belgium and France, will be in a position to lay their plans for controlling the markets of central Europe, without competition from us, if we do not presently act. We have no consular agents, no trade representatives there to look after our interests.

Future of Europe Remains Uncertain.

"There are large areas of Europe whose future will lie uncertain and questionable until their people know the final settlements of peace and the forces which are to administer and sustain it. Without determinate markets our production cannot proceed with intelligence or confidence. There can be no easy or normal industrial credits because there can be no confident or permanent revival of business. There can be no stabilization of wages because there can be no settled condition of employment.

"Every element of normal life amongst us depends upon and awaits the ratification of the treaty of peace, and we cannot afford to lose a single summer's day by not doing all that we can to mitigate the winter's suffering, which, unless we find means to prevent it, may prove disastrous to a large portion of the world, and may, at its worst, bring upon Europe conditions even more terrible than those brought by the war itself.

Cannot Understand Doubts.

"Nothing, I am led to believe, stands

in the way of the ratification of the treaty except doubts with regard to the meaning and implication of certain articles of the covenant of the League of Nations, and I must frankly say that I am unable to understand why such doubts should be entertained. You will recall that when I had the pleasure of a conference with your committee and with the committee of the house of representatives on foreign affairs at the White House in March last, the questions now most frequently asked about the League of Nations were all canvassed, with a view to their immediate clarification. The covenant of the league was then in its first draft and subject to revision. It was pointed out that no express recognition was given to the Monroe Doctrine: that it was not expressly provided that the league should have no authority to act or to express a judgment on matters of domestic policy; that the right to withdraw from the league was not expressly recognized, and that the constitutional rights of the congress to determine all questions of peace and war was not sufficiently safeguarded. On my return to Paris all these matters were taken up again by the commission on the League of Nations and every suggestion of the United States was accepted.

American Views Accepted.

"The view of the United States with regard to the questions I have mentioned had, in fact, already been accepted by the commission and there was supposed to be nothing inconsistent with them in the draft of the covenant first adopted—the draft which was the subject of our discussion in March—but no objection was made to anything explicitly in the text that all had supposed to be implicit in it.

"The Monroe Doctrine is expressly mentioned as an understanding which is in no way to be impaired or interfered with by anything contained in the covenant and the expression 'regional understanding like the Monroe Doctrine' was used, not because any one of the conference thought there will be any comparable agreement anywhere else in existence or in contemplation, but because it was thought best to avoid the appearance of dealing in such a document with policy of a single nation.

Domestic Issues Not Affected.

"With regard to domestic questions, Article XVI of the covenant expressly provides that, in case of any dispute arising between members of the league the matter involved is claimed by one of the parties and is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement. The United States was by no means the only government interested in the explicit adoption of this provision, and there is no doubt in the mind of any authoritative student of international law that such matters as immigration, tariffs, and naturalization are incontestably domestic questions with which no international body could deal.

"The right of any state to withdraw had been taken for granted, but no objection was made to making it explicit indeed, so soon as the views expressed at the White House conference were laid before the commission, it was at once conceded that it was better not to leave the answer to so important a question to inference. No proposal was made to set up any tribunal to pass judgment upon the question whether a withdrawing nation has in fact fulfilled all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant.

"Withdrawal Matter of Conscience. "It was recognized that that question must be left to be resolved by the conscience of the nation proposing to withdraw, and I must say that it did no seem to me worth while to propose that the article be made more explicit because I know that the United States would never itself propose to withdraw from the league if its conscience was not entirely clear as to the fulfillment of all its international obligations. It has never failed to fulfill them and never will.

"Article X is in no respect of doubtful meaning when read in the light of the covenant as a whole. The council of the league can only advise upon the means by which the obligations of that great article are to be given effect. Unless the United States is a party to the policy or action in question, her own affirmative vote in the council is necessary before any advice can be given, for a unanimous vote of the council is required.

Obligation Moral Only.

"If she is a party, the trouble is here anyhow, and the unanimous vote of the council is only advice in any case. Each government is free to reject it if it pleases. Nothing could have been made more clear to the conference than the right of our congress under our constitution to exercise its independent judgment in all matters of peace and war. No attempt was made to question or limit that right. The United States will, indeed, undertake under Article X to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league, and that engagement constitutes a very grave and solemn moral obligation. But, it is a moral, not a legal obligation, and leaves our congress absolutely free to put its own interpretation upon it in all cases that call for action.

"Article X seems to me to constitute the very backbone of the whole covenant. Without it the league would be hardly more than an industrial trading society. No Objection to Separate Interpretation. "It has several times been suggested in public debate and in private conference, that interpretations of the sense in which the United States accepts the engagements of the covenant should be embodied in the instrument of ratification. There can be no reasonable objections to show interpretations accompanying the act of ratification provided they do not form a part of the formal ratification itself. But, if such interpretations should constitute a part of the formal resolution of ratification, long delays would be the inevitable consequence inasmuch as all the many governments concerned would have to accept, in effect, the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete. The assent of the German assembly at Weimar would have to be obtained, among the rest, and I must frankly say that I could only with the greatest reluctance approach that assembly for permission to read the treaty as we understand it and as those who framed it quite certainly understood it. If the United States were to qualify its consent in any way, moreover, I am confident from what I know of the many conferences and debates which accompanied the formulation of the treaty, that our example would immediately be followed in many quarters, in some instances with very serious reservations, and that the meaning and operative force of the treaty would presently be clouded from one end of its clauses to the other."

"FOR THE DEVIL OF IT"

As production diminishes, scarcity grows. And then the law of supply and demand gets to work. When supply diminishes, demand grows. So prices rise.

Whenever a body of workmen dislike the prices of commodities, they strike for more pay, and production diminishes. So prices rise still higher. The grievance which the strike was to cure is only intensified by the strike. The medicine makes the patient worse. It seems hard, but the patient is partly to blame.

A carpenters' local in a middle western city struck for \$1.00 an hour. They were offered \$2 1/2 cents an hour, but refused it. The strike dragged on, and finally a large number of the carpenters went to the chief town of an adjoining state, where the union scale was 80 cents an hour, and worked for a dollar a day less than they were offered at home, although it cost them more to live in their new surroundings. They struck "for the devil of it," and were losing money all the way.

As long as strikes are organized "for the devil of it," and not to cure a grievance, production will languish, commodities will be scarce, and prices will rise. Let us fervently hope that the farmers will not take a notion to strike "for the devil of it."

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Just to keep ourselves on the move, why can't we scare up a presidential bee or two in this burg? 'Twill be a free race for all, with modesty toddling along several laps to the rear.

Don't let the shrinkage of the dollar prevent your paying up that delinquent subscription you owe us. It still goes at par in this shop.

Government by the majority is rapidly approaching the point of domination by the minority. It is time for thinking men to do something besides dream.

In the good old days we used to say that "money comes easy and goes easier." But now it takes a log chain to drag it in and a shoestring to jerk it out again.

Everybody is handing old Hi Cost a kick—except the fellow who gets the dough.

No, the advance in cost has not affected the demand for automobiles. It is still possible to mortgage a home.

No, Willie, don't invest in a new map of Europe for a few days at least. Uncle Sam may have to eventually absorb the whole bloomin' territory in order to effect a peaceful settlement.

"I HAVE NEVER SEEN THE EQUAL"

That Is What Mrs. Cope Says of Tanlac--All Her Troubles End.

"It certainly is wonderful how quickly the right medicine will get a person to feeling right again," said Mrs. Mary C. Cope, residing at 274 North Hicks street, Los Angeles, in a recent statement regarding the benefits she has derived from the use of Tanlac.

"I am now seventy-two years of age," continued Mrs. Cope, "and have had lots of experience with medicine, but I have never seen the equal of Tanlac. Why, since it has helped me so much I just tell every one that needs medicine about it and so many out here in my neighborhood are taking it that we have a regular Tanlac colony.

"During the past six years I have had lots of trouble with my stomach. I could not eat anything without bloating all up with gas and feeling miserable. I was also troubled with this gas at night until I couldn't sleep or rest. I was very nervous, and so rundown and weak that I just felt badly all the time.

"I had read a good deal how Tanlac had helped in cases like mine and, going on the idea that, 'What's good for one is good for another,' I tried it, and it certainly has proven to be the right thing for me. I have only taken four bottles so far, but I am feeling as good as new as I ever did. My stomach is in fine condition, no gas forms, and I can eat what I want and enjoy it, and that tired, nervous feeling has all left me, too. I sleep soundly every night and feel strong and well all the time. Tanlac has acted with me just like the person whose testimonial I read in the paper that caused me to take it said it did with her. I am glad to recommend such a medicine and hope my statement will cause others to find relief."

Tanlac is sold in Burns by Reed Bros., and in Crane by Vale Trading Co. Adv.

Cow Testing Triples Profits

The 12 per cent of tested dairies, that supply cream to the Dover, Minn. creamery draw down 34 per cent of the checks, not with larger herds but better. The returns of these members for January, says E. L. Westover of the federal and O. A. C. dairy extension service, was \$14.19 per cow, and of non members \$5.95. At this rate the tested cows would return \$100 more a year than the non-tested. The result was accomplished by weeding out the poor producers and feeding the remainder according to production.

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