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SENATOR HARDING'S RECORD IN THE SENATE

In describing Senator Harding, his fitness for the presidency, and his position, the Washington, D. C., Searchlight, a non-political publication maintained to report the official records of senators and congressmen, sums up:

"Harding probably ranks below every other senator in initiative, activity, and accomplishment."

"Neither his friends nor his enemies can connect his name with a single outstanding issue, good or bad."

"He neither introduced nor championed even one big constructive measure."

"He was absent or dodged 1163 roll calls or quorum calls."

"All the bills and resolutions he introduced were local or private in character, except eight."

"None of these eight exceptions were of big importance."

"His senate speeches were halting, inconsistent, and generally illogical, with always a reactionary point of view."

"As a follower, politically and economically, he stood with his party bosses, Penrose, Smeot and Lodge."

"In all matters of spoils and organization, he was with the Old Guard."

"In issues at all important, he voted with the progressive group only nine times in six years."

"He favored woman suffrage after much reluctance and indecision."

"He stood consistently against conservation."

"On every important test between capital and labor, he voted with the former."

"On revenue measures, he voted against every amendment to increase the tax upon profiteering and large incomes."

"He opposed the appointment of Louis D. Brandies, a great progressive, to the Supreme Court."

"He opposed a tax on campaign contributions."

"He opposed adequate appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission."

"He opposed the European food relief bill."

"He opposed Philippine independence and was against self-determination whenever that issue appeared."

"He opposed a referendum on war as a peace policy."

"He opposed disarmament for all nations."

Senator Harding voted against making facts concerning profiteering public. He voted against making income returns public. He voted against making the profits of corporations public. He didn't want the people to know how much the corporations made. He voted for secret diplomacy and opposed the abolition of secret sessions of the senate.

Senator Harding has a record on prohibition—a very wet record. In the senate of August 1, 1917, he said:

"I am not a prohibitionist, Mr. President, and never have pretended to be. I do not claim to be a temperance man. I do not approach this question from a moral viewpoint, because I am unable to see it as a great moral question."

In 32 votes in the senate on prohibition issues, he voted 30 times with the wets, the two dry votes coming after Ohio had adopted prohibition and Governor Cox had been elected to enforce it. Although Senator Harding voted for the national prohibition amendment, he had previously proposed an amendment making the law inoperative unless it was ratified by the states within six years.

Harding voted against prohibition in the District of Columbia. He voted against prohibition in the Philippines. He voted with the wets in the prohibition tests on the army reorganization bill, the espionage act, and the food and fuel control measures. He voted to make the prohibition act read "spiritous" rather than "intoxicating" liquors. He voted against an amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicants. He voted against prohibiting the importation or withdrawal of distilled liquors from bond for beverage purposes. He voted to save beer and light wine.

THE COMPANY WE KEEP

On September 14 Rumania deposited at Paris her ratification of the treaty of Versailles. This makes the membership in the League of Nations forty-three. The world is now divided into two groups:

Inside the League of Nations—Argentina Republic, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Yugoslavia, Liberia, Panama, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Honduras, Norway, Hedjaz, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Outside the League of Nations—Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, Soviet Russia, Mexico, United States.—New York Independent.

AT LAST

The truth is out at last. Elihu Root, Charles E. Hughes and William Howard Taft helped make the league covenant. Five out of seven amendments suggested by Charles E. Hughes and five out of six suggested by Elihu Root were put into the covenant by the Paris conference at President Wilson's request.

Taft and Wilson were in constant communication, Taft in America and Wilson in Paris, while the final draft of the covenant was being framed, as shown by nine cablegrams.

Taft proposed four amendments. They were: First, covering the Monroe doctrine; second, fixing a term for the duration of the league and the limitation of armaments; third, expressly requiring unanimity of action in the executive council, and fourth, amending article XV to make clear that the league shall have no jurisdiction over strictly domestic affairs.

In making these recommendations, Taft declared in a cablegram to Wilson that the "ground would be cut from under the opponents of the league in the senate."

Wilson replied to Taft's cablegram thanking him for the suggestions and saying he hoped they would prove useful. All four amendments were incorporated in the league covenant. In the ninth cablegram, Taft urged the president to make an appeal to the people directly in behalf of the league. Taft even outlined some of the points that should be emphasized in the Wilson appeals.

Here is light that has long been needed. Taft and Wilson were working side by side in preparing the covenant. In one of the first cablegrams Wilson thanked Taft for offering to make suggestions and requested Taft to hurry them to him.

The covenant then is not a Wilson covenant. It is a Taft-Wilson covenant. It is also a Hughes covenant and a Root covenant. Instead of resisting suggestions, as has been claimed, Wilson gratefully accepted them and induced the Paris conference to incorporate them into the pact.

It will also be remembered that on his return from Paris with the first draft, Wilson invited every member of the foreign relations committee to a meeting at the White House where the covenant was discussed and suggestions invited. Lodge was there. Harding was there. Borah refused to attend. Lodge sulked through the meeting and went back into the senate to carry on his fight.

The cable correspondence between Taft and Wilson exposes the injustice and duplicity of the whole campaign against the league. Accepting suggestion after suggestion from Taft, Root and Hughes, Wilson, in his desire to make the league acceptable to its opponents, secured adoption of the changes in the covenant.

It was of no avail. Ten million dead in the war were of no avail. Ten million human beings starved to death by the war were of no avail. The war taxes that every man, woman and child in America is paying every day to meet the war bills were of no avail. The fact that the whole purpose of the league was to prevent the recurrence of another horrible world war was of no avail.

Nothing was of avail before the grim purpose of the senate brigadiers to destroy the league and through that desecration to discredit Wilson. Nothing was of avail in the terrible resolve of the senate politicians to make a campaign issue at whatever cost to civilization and crucified mankind.

It is on the false claim that the covenant is solely a Wilson covenant that Mr. Harding is making his campaign. It is on the insistence that the covenant was framed by Wilson's "single track" mind that he says "the league is already scrapped."

It is in the face of the fact that Taft worked constantly with Wilson in framing the pact that Harding says "it is REJECTION OF THE LEAGUE that I am seeking."

Many a mother who kissed goodbye to a son who never came back from the war will rue the day if the league is rejected. And many a child yet unborn will rue the day.—Portland Journal.

WANT ADS

LOST—Large cameo brooch at Star theater or on streets. Suitable reward for return to Mrs. S. W. Spencer or F. & S. Bank. 261f

FOR SALE—1919 Ford, A1 condition. Price \$450. See Chas. Olsen Heppner, Oregon. 26-28pd

PASTURE FOR RENT—Horses taken for pasturing on my ranch thirty miles from Heppner. \$1.50 per month. Good water and feed. Inquire at Herald office. 26pd

EXPERIENCED office girl desires position in Heppner. Best of references. Phone Main 622 or write P. O. box 545, Heppner. 26-27pd

FOR SALE—65 horsepower motor, pillar, 4-bottom Moxel plow, 10 ft. double disc, at a bargain. Address W. T. Wheeler, Heppner. 25-26

PAINT WANTED—I want to buy some good quality paint for sale. Give price and description. John W. Wain, Cheyenne, W. 24-25

WANTED—Experienced person for general housework. Call or address Home Hospital, phone 34, Heppner, Oregon. 261f

FOR SALE—A house and two lots. Fruit, shade trees and an excellent garden. Mrs. A. E. Dinn—143f

LOST—Lady's black fur wrap. Finder will be suitably rewarded if sent to Thompson Bros. store.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING—Remodeling and Ladies' Tailoring. Mrs. Corren, Church street. 27f

TWO VIEWS OF THE LEAGUE

Senator Harding has surrendered to Senator Borah of Idaho, the man who declared openly that "he would not vote for the League of Nations even if the Savior of mankind should come down and tell him to do it." Senator Borah demanded of Senator Harding as the price of his support that the Republican candidate come out against the Versailles treaty, including the League of Nations, either with or without reservations. The answer to this demand came in a speech at Des Moines, Iowa, when Senator Harding, according to the Associated Press, declared that "he wanted no acceptance of the League with reservations to clarify American obligations, but that the proper course would be to reject those commitments altogether." Continuing Senator Harding said: "I do not want to clarify those obligations, I want to turn my back on them. It is not interpretation, but rejection that I am seeking."

Governor Cox in a speech at Nashville, Tennessee, in commenting on Senator Harding's utterance said: "Mr. Harding is against the League, I am for it." The issue is now clearly defined and we believe it is well that it is, as the people have a right to know what they are voting for.

Here we have the declarations of both candidates on this vital question. Morrow county men and women who are opposed to war and who want to see the horrors of 1914-17 eliminated from the future program of civilization, should consider these two statements carefully before casting their vote next November 2nd.

Star Theatre

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27—Sylvia Breamer and Herbert Rawlinson in

"A House Divided"

J. Stuart Blackton's greatest drama, taken from the famous novel "The Substance of His House" Also TOM MIX in "Shooting Up the Movies"

THURSDAY, OCT. 28—Mary Pickford in

"Heart o' the Hills"

Also Charlie Chaplin in "The Pawn Shop"—20c and 30c

FRIDAY, OCT. 29—LYCEUM

First Number Lyceum Course

McAlister Trio

SATURDAY, OCT. 30—

"Dawn"

A Human Heart Drama. All Star cast. Also Pathe Review

SUNDAY, OCT. 31—Jessie L. Lasky presents Bryant Washburn in

"A Very Good Young Man"

A Paramount Picture

TUESDAY, NOV. 2—The Broadway Laugh Riot

"Please Get Married"

Starring the fascinating VIOLA DANA! It's a honeymoon misadventure; funnier than "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath"

Star Theatre

"CAPITAL AND INDUSTRY --- KEEP OUT"

WOULD YOU, AS A PATRIOTIC CITIZEN OF OREGON, PLACE SUCH A SIGN ON THE BORDERS OF THE STATE?

That is exactly what you will help to do if you do nothing to prevent the passage of measure No. 314 and 315 on the November ballot entitled, "Constitutional Amendment Fixing Legal Rate of Interest in Oregon."

This measure proposes to limit the rate of interest in Oregon to 5 per cent. You can, by law, fix the rate of interest in Oregon, but you cannot, by law, force the loaning of money in this state, when a much higher rate can be secured elsewhere. The passage of this measure would force the withdrawal of the millions of foreign capital which is today loaned on factories, business and real estate in the state and send your local money owners outside of the state to better investments.

Passage of this measure would mean foreclosure of thousands of mortgages; would result in financial paralysis, and would mean widespread unemployment.

You, no doubt, understand the viciousness of this measure, but have you talked to your neighbors and friends about it? We urge you to do everything you can to defeat this measure. Oregon's reputation as a sound state for investments requires that this measure be overwhelmingly defeated.

VOTE 315 X NO

AND URGE YOUR FRIENDS TO DO LIKEWISE

(Paid Adv.)

STATE TAXPAYERS LEAGUE