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S. A. PATTISON, Editor and Publisher

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KILLING THE PROHIBITION LAW

Always there is more or less agitation about the prohibition law. Certain of the "wets" tell us that it does not prohibit; certain of the "drys" affirm that it does prohibit—some. Perhaps both are right—partly. The fact of the matter is that the recent constitutional amendment was passed by a majority of the people of practically all of the states and to repeal a constitutional amendment is some undertaking. The "wets", therefore, seem to be up against a hard job.

Since the prohibition law went into effect the statement has often been made that a certain type of saloon-keepers were more responsible for its passage than were all of the temperance lecturers and anti-saloon leagues. The methods they pursued in conducting their business were such that even their own customers became disgusted and joined with the temperance people in voting them out of business. If this view of the matter is correct it may be said that old John Barleycorn was executed by his friends.

While there is no visible evidence at the present time that the Volstead act will ever be repealed, there is reason to believe that if it should be, the men who are employed by the state and nation to enforce prohibition will be more responsible than will all of the "wets" put together.

People expect moonshiners and bootleggers to try to keep their business going because they are engaged in it to make money and they are not paid fat salaries by the government to suppress their own business. But so-called enforcement officers are another matter. These men are sworn officers of the law. They are not only paid to suppress the traffic but they are sworn to do their duty and are presumed to do that duty in a lawful manner. Do they always do this? Not if one-half the reports published about their operations in many of the cities are to be believed. When a raid is made in Washington, D. C., and a lot of prominent officials, politicians and citizens are about to be involved what usually happens?

Either the list of witnesses and patrons is "lost" or the whole matter is smothered and forgotten.

Down in Portland the other night, a private home was raided on the sworn complaint of a state enforcement official that a party was in progress there at which liquor was flowing freely. The place was raided and it is said that one guest was found with a small flask in his pocket but the host was taken to jail. Investigation showed that state enforcement officers are in the habit of swearing out search warrants on the flimsiest pretexts. Mr. Cleaver himself, having admitted, so it has been published, that he has had most of his search warrants issued on tips received in anonymous letters. If the federal courts know the law this is evidently illegal and the enforcement officer who so proceeds seems to be treading pretty close to the border of perjury.

Several months ago a federal officer operating in Portland is said to have lost his job because he secured evidence and made a raid on a certain roadhouse one night when among the guests present was a prominent Oregon statesman, which would indicate that if a federal agent wants to hold his job he should watch his step while making raids and arrests.

The Volstead act has been passed by the people and as long as it is the law it should be enforced but it will neither be enforced nor respected as long as the men who have been employed to enforce it play politics or favorites or violate other laws of the land in order to enforce it.

Are the enforcement people going to follow the cue of the old time dive keepers and put themselves and the law they are paid to enforce out of business?

FOREIGN CLOVER SEED DECLARED VALULESS BY CROP ASSOCIATION

Urbana, Ill., Jan. 3. — Warning that foreign clover seed pouring into this country in unusually large quantities, is worthless and that the American farmer will be made to suffer enormous and unnecessary losses, and the clover crop of the nation be greatly injured if steps are not taken to protect him, is contained in a letter written to Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, by J. C. Hackleman of the University of Illinois, secretary of the International Crop Improvement association.

According to Mr. Hackleman, the red clover seed in the United States does not exceed 45 per cent of normal this year and for this reason there is a threatened importation of 30,000,000 pounds of red clover seed, enough to plant 3,000,000 acres, from France, Italy, Argentina and Africa. This seed, Mr. Hackleman said, has been tested in all portions of the United States.

"Comparative tests of clover seed from various sources native and foreign, conducted by experiment stations in the majority of clover growing states," his letter says "show conclusively the worthlessness of imported European seed, particularly

which represents 100 per cent of the importations."

The letter is the result of the fourth annual meeting of the International Crop Improvement association, at which the situation was discussed and a resolution adopted placing the association on record against such importation. Mr. Hackleman's letter was approved and signed by the "clover seed situation committee" of the association, which consists of H. D. Hughes, Iowa State College, S. C. Salmon, Kansas Agricultural College and J. F. Cox of the Michigan Agricultural College.

HARDMAN WINS BASKETBALL GAME OVER HEPPNER

The basketball game between Heppner and Hardman high school teams last Friday evening resulted in a decided victory for the Hardman team in a score of 2 to 6.

SCHOOL MEETING FRIDAY ADOPTS BUDGET

At the school meeting held last Friday to consider the budget submitted by the school board for the coming year, six voters were present and the budget, amounting to \$22,625.00 was adopted by a unanimous vote.

\$100,000 PEACE PLAN PRIZE AWARDED

Advocates Entering World Court and Cooperation With League Without Full Membership at Present—Suggests League Membership Be Opened to All Nations and Provides for Development of International Law.

The American Peace Award brought forth 22,165 plans and many thousands of letters. Since many of the plans were the composite work of organizations, universities, etc., a single plan often represented the views of hundreds or thousands of individuals. The content of these plans is therefore an index of the true feeling and judgment of hundreds of thousands of American citizens.

These plans come from every group in American life. Some are obviously from lifelong students of history and international law. Some are from persons who have studied little, but who have themselves seen and felt the horror of war—or who are even now living out its tragedy.

But among them all are these dominant currents: that, if war is honestly to be prevented, there must be a face-about on the part of the nations in their attitude toward it; that by some progressive agreement the manufacture and purchase of the munitions of war must be limited or stopped; that while no political mechanism alone will insure cooperation among the nations, there must be some machinery of cooperation if the will to cooperate is to be made effective; that mutual counsel among the nations is the real hope for bringing about the disavowal of war by the open avowal of its real causes and open discussion of them; and finally that there must be some means of defining, recording, interpreting and developing the law of nations.

Statement of Jury of Award

The Jury of Award realizes that there is no one approach to world peace, and that it is necessary to recognize not merely political but also psychological and economic factors.

The only possible pathway to international agreement with reference to these complicated and difficult factors is through mutual counsel and cooperation which the plan selected contemplates. It is therefore the unanimous opinion of the Jury that of the 22,165 plans submitted, Plan Number 1469 is "the best practicable plan by which the United States may cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world."

It is the unanimous hope of the Jury that the first fruit of the mutual counsel and cooperation among the nations which will result from the adoption of the plan selected will be a general prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all materials of war.

- ELIHU ROOT, Chairman
- JAMES GUTHRIE HARBORD
- EDWARD M. HOUSE
- ELLEN FITZ PENDLETON
- ROSCOE POUND
- WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
- BRAND WHITLOCK

The Question to Be Voted Upon

The substantial provisions which constitute the plan selected by the Jury of Award, and upon which the vote of the American people is asked, are hereby submitted by the Policy Committee as follows:

I. ENTER THE PERMANENT COURT

That the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice for the reasons and under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

II. COOPERATE WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WITHOUT FULL MEMBERSHIP AT PRESENT

That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States Government should extend its present cooperation with the League and propose participation in the work of its Assembly and Council under the following conditions and reservations:

Safeguarding of Monroe Doctrine

1. The United States accepts the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel, but it will assume no obligation to interfere with political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state.

In uniting its efforts with those of other States for the preservation of peace and the promotion of the common welfare, the United States insists upon the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine and does not abandon its traditional attitude concerning American Independence of the Old World and does not consent to submit its long established policy concerning questions regarded by it as purely American to the recommendation or decision of other Powers.

No Military or Economic Force

2. That the only kind of compulsion which nations can freely engage to apply to each other in the name of Peace is that which arises from conference, from moral judgment, from full publicity, and from the power of public opinion.

The United States would assume no obligations under Article X in its present form, or under Article XVI in its present form in the Covenant, or in its amended form as now proposed, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

The United States proposes that Articles X and XVI be either dropped altogether or so amended and changed as to eliminate any suggestion of a general agreement to use coercion for obtaining conformity to the pledges of the Covenant.

No Obligations Under Versailles Treaty

3. That the United States will accept no responsibilities under the Treaty of Versailles unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

League Open to All Nations

4. The United States Government proposes that Article I of the Covenant be construed and applied, or, if necessary, rerafted, so that admission to the League shall be assured to any self-governing State that wishes to join and that receives the favorable vote of two-thirds of the Assembly.

Development of International Law

5. As a condition of its participation in the work and counsels of the League, the United States asks that the Assembly and Council consent—or obtain authority—to begin collaboration for the revision and development of international law, employing for this purpose the aid of a commission of jurists. This Commission would be directed to formulate anew existing rules of the law of nations, to reconcile divergent opinions, to consider points hitherto inadequately provided for but vital to the maintenance of international justice, and in general to define the social rights and duties of States. The recommendations of the Commission would be presented from time to time, in proper form for consideration, to the Assembly as to a recommending if not a law-making body.

Author's Name Not to Be Revealed Until After Referendum

In order that the vote may be taken solely upon the merits of the plan, the Policy Committee, with the acquiescence of Mr. Bok, has decided not to disclose the authorship of the plan until after the referendum. The identity is unknown to the members of the Jury of Award and the Policy Committee, except one delegated member.

JOHN W. DAVIS
LEARNED HAND

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON
ESTHER EVERETT LAPE
Member in Charge

NATHAN L. MILLER
MRS. GIFFORD PINCHOT
MRS. OGDEN REID
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
HENRY L. STIMSON
MELVILLE E. STONE
MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR.
Treasurer

Do you approve the winning plan in substance? (Put an X in the proper box) Yes No

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