



AN AMERICANIZED TREATY

Below are the texts of the reservations to the Covenant of the League of Nations as adopted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations which were opposed by the Democratic minority in the Senate, with four exceptions, by order of President Woodrow Wilson, thus defeating the ratification of the treaty at the last session.

These reservations are American through and through and are absolutely essential to safeguard the integrity and welfare of the American Republic.

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan:

1. The United States so understands and construes article 1 that in case of notice of withdrawal from the league of nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

3. No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under article 22, part 1, or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States.

4. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children, and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

5. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the league of nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and in behalf of the United States and is wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

6. The United States withholds its assent to articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan.

7. The Congress of the United States will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the assembly and the council

of the league of nations, and may in its discretion provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council, or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof and for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace, or in carrying out its provisions, and until such participation and appointment have been so provided for and the powers and duties of such representatives have been defined by law, no person shall represent the United States under either said league of nations or the treaty of peace with Germany or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder, and no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences except with the approval of the Senate of the United States.

8. The United States understands that the reservation commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, only when the United States by act or joint resolution of Congress approves such regulation or interference.

9. The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the league of nations, or of the secretariat, or of any commission, committee, or conference, or other agency organized under the league of nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States.

10. If the United States shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the league of nations under the provisions of article 8, it reserves the right to increase such armaments without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

11. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a co-belligerent State, as defined in article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than that violating said article 16, to continue their commercial, financial, and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

12. Nothing in articles 236, 237, or in any of the annexes thereto or in any other article, section, or article of the treaty of peace with Germany shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification, or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States.

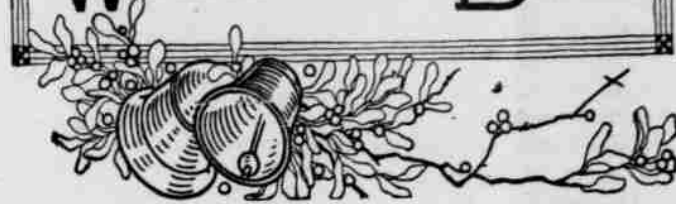
13. The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII (articles 387 to 427, inclusive) unless Congress by act or joint resolution shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

14. The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

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CHANDLER SIX

Greatest of All Sixes.

Spring'll Be Here 'fore You Know It

DESPITE conditions which greatly held back the production of automobiles throughout the early months of this year, nearly twenty thousand discriminating motor car buyers have been made happy and contented by the possession of their new Chandler cars.

Nothing could more clearly show the regard in which America holds the Chandler Six, than the patience with which thousands waited for weeks and months for their Chandlers. They waited because they knew what they were waiting for,—because they know it is worth waiting for.

Some are still waiting, but their cars are coming. December production is taking care of many orders, and January will see the great Chandler plant on a production basis unprecedented in the medium priced fine car field.

Chandler dealers will, we hope, be able to fill their orders more quickly next year, but when the first warm days of Spring come, and the country roads call, and everyone decides he wants his new car at once, there will be some waiting again.

If you want your new Chandler when you want it, place your order now. If you want to be sure of getting the car of your choice, the greatest of all Sixes beyond question, drop in and see your Chandler dealer now, regardless of what the weather may be. For "Spring'll be here 'fore you know it."

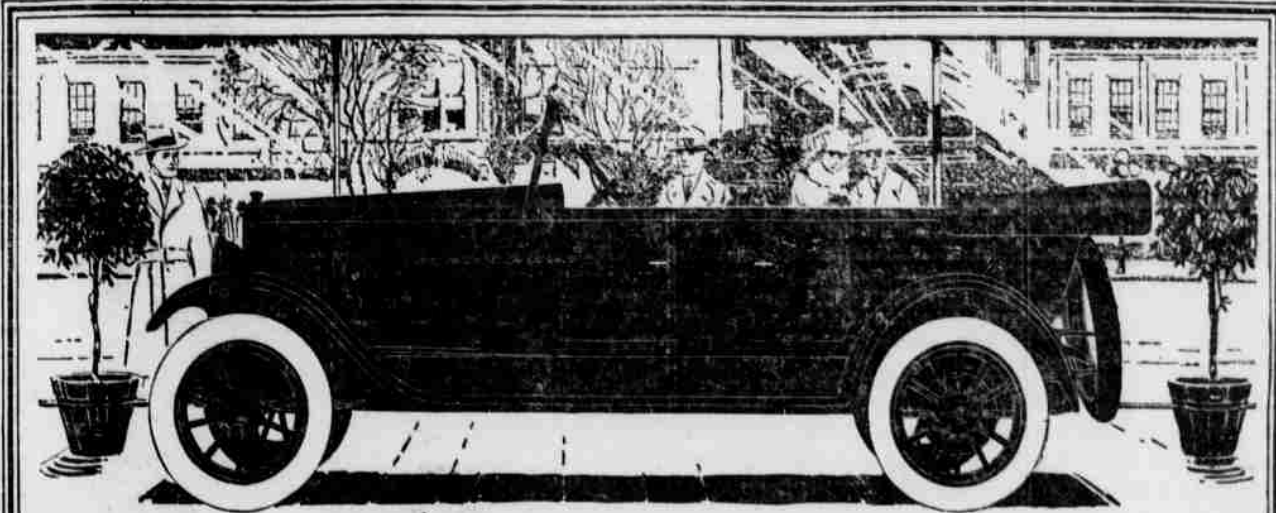
All Chandler bodies are mounted on the one standard Chandler chassis, which has made the name famous. Simple, sturdy and dependable throughout, its features embrace, as for years past, the really marvelous Chandler motor, solid cast aluminum motor base, annular ball bearings, silent chain drive for the auxiliary motor shafts, and Bosch magneto ignition.

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Seven-Passenger Touring Car, \$1895 Four-Passenger Dispatch Car, \$1975 Four-Passenger Roadster, \$1895
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CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY CLEVELAND OHIO



Famous For Its Marvelous Motor

ROUSING FARM BUREAU MEETING AT BOARDMAN

Boardman, Oregon, Dec. 10th, 1919.

A rousing Farm Bureau meeting was held last night. The membership campaign in progressing satisfactorily, over 400 farmers now being enrolled in Morrow County. A literary and musical program preceded the business session and a supper of coffee, cake and sandwiches followed. Much interest is being taken in the rabbit poisoning campaign and in co-operative marketing of the alfalfa hay crop of the project. Nine cars have been offered at \$6 per ton, f. o. b. Boardman and it is possible that more might be had.

The tendency of the market is upward. Good roads came in for a just share of the discussion and some plan to make the amount recently voted by a 10 mill special tax immediately available is under consideration. A committee will meet with the County Court to see what can be done.

A meeting of Federal Farm Loan Association considered loans aggregating \$33,000 and this matter is being rapidly put in working order. Several places are being proved up and as title from the government is received, loans for improvements are requested.

Eighty shares in the Community Bull Association have been sold and yards and pens will be built at I. Skoubo's for the proper handling of stock.

J. C. Ballanger is placing a complete stock in his new hardware and furniture store this week.

School will close December 23rd, for the Christmas vacation and will open again January 6th.

Work on the new school building has slackened somewhat owing to the inclement weather.

THE OREGON FRUITGROWERS ASSOCIATION.

Probably there has never been an attempt anywhere in the West, and certainly not in the State of Oregon to form an organization of such potential business possibilities as that of the farmers of the Willamette Valley in the Oregon Fruit Growers Association. This is a \$10,000,000.00 organization which has for its object control of the selling of all the marketable fruit raised in the Willamette Valley. Who says the Valley is made up of mossbacks? Who says

they are behind the times? Who says that the farmers of the State of Oregon cannot organize? Who says they cannot get what they go after? Who says that such an organization will not be of vast benefit to the fruit growing industry of the Willamette Valley? It is such an organization and such efforts and such businesslike propositions that will develop an industry from a toddling infant to one which is of such importance that it has proved to be one of the food mainstays of a great nation. Let the people of Morrow county take a lesson from their neighbors in Web-foot.

The New Way of Practicing Dentistry

THE E. R. Parker System in Dentistry is nothing but dentistry put on a common-sense basis. Instead of one man practicing in a small way in a small office, several dentists practice together under the Parker System in large offices, where there is room for complete equipments. Some of the System dentists extract teeth, some fill teeth, some make crowns and bridges, some make artificial plates and some treat diseased teeth. In this way each patient is cared for by a dentist who is experienced in the kind of work each patient needs. Dental work done in this manner is not only done better, but in less time, making fewer visits necessary, and the saving in time helps to make prices lower.



Dr. Parker

There are twenty-four offices where the E. R. Parker System is used.



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located in different cities. Thousands of patients are treated in these offices, and the large quantities of dental supplies used are bought for less money than has to be paid for small quantities.

All dentists using the E. R. Parker System are registered, licensed and experienced. The work they do is done so well that it can be guaranteed. You are sure of satisfaction.

Under the Parker System no charge is made for examinations and advice. You can find out what your teeth need without having to pay a cent. Everything known in dentistry to overcome pain is used in Parker System offices, so you need have no fear at all.

The whole idea is this: Fine dentistry, fewer visits, moderate cost, satisfaction, no fear of pain. There is an E. R. Parker System office at