

## He Has Had His Day



## TWELVE YEAR OLD BOY LENDS 100 DOLLARS

Earns Money After School and Invests It With Uncle Sam

San Francisco—While we are "gabbing" pro and con these days about America's contribution to the war and victory, like a fresh spring breeze comes a letter from a twelve-year-old Sacramento boy exemplifying the war's contribution to America. It was addressed to the Director of the War Loan Organization of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, and reads:

"Dear Sir:—I have bought \$65 worth of War Savings Stamps and am trying to get \$100 worth before the year is out.

"I am twelve years old and have earned every dollar of it working for my neighbors, cutting lawns, irrigating, and running errands. The savings director here said for me to write to you and you would send me a hand grenade bank if I have earned two War Savings Stamps during my vacation. I have earned six already and expect to get at least two more before school starts. Hoping I am deserving of one, I remain,

"Very truly yours,  
"WILLIAM BADER,  
"2019 F Street,  
"Sacramento, Calif."

C. A. Farnsworth, associate director of the War Loan Organization of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, replied:

"My Dear William:—When I read your letter telling me how hard you worked to earn that \$65 you have invested in War Savings Stamps and that you expect to increase it to \$100 before the end of the year, it made me think of a picture that Ralph Yardley, an artist, drew one day during the Victory Liberty Loan. It was a picture of Uncle Sam shaking hands with a workman who had just bought a Liberty Bond and Uncle Sam was saying, as he looked the workman squarely in the eye, 'You are my kind of an American.' Your letter made me think of that picture because you are my kind of an American. After this when I think of that picture I will see you instead of the workman shaking hands with Uncle Sam.

"Yours for America,  
"C. A. FARNSWORTH,"

## HIGH COST OF LIVING

The federal government has launched a relentless war against profiteering. Various states are following this example and countless cities are also taking steps to see that the high cost of living is reduced.

All these efforts, however, are doomed to failure unless the people themselves take a hand in the matter. Unless the men and women who do the buying insist on getting full value for their money and patronize only those merchants who are satisfied with legitimate profits, it will be impossible to reduce prices to where they should be.

Careful buying will leave almost every family a margin of savings out of the family earnings. Dollars saved today are "cheap dollars," because their buying power is less than in years gone by and less than it will be in the not far distant future. The government offers the opportunity of putting these cheap dollars to work, earning interest while they are returning to their normal value.

This opportunity is the Registered Treasury Savings Certificate, the War Savings Stamp and the Thrift Stamp. Investments in these are guaranteed by the government. Money invested in these securities with the accrued interest will be returned by the Government on ten days' notice. If Registered Treasury Savings Certificates or War Savings Stamps are held until maturity, so much the better. But whether held that long or not, they form an excellent way of fighting the high cost of living. Work and save.

"To abandon the covenant now means that the treaty itself will collapse.

"It would take the exposure of but a few documents at my hand to prove that I had been the most reluctant of Americans to become involved in this situation in Europe. But having gone in with our eyes open and with a determination to free ourselves and the rest of the world from the dangers that surrounded us, we cannot now pull back from the job. It is no use to hold a great revival and then go away leaving a church for continued services half done.

"We have succeeded in a most extraordinary degree in imposing upon Europe the complete conviction that we are absolutely disinterested. The consequence is that there is scarcely a man, woman or child who can read in Europe that does not look to the United States as the ultimate source from which they must receive assurances and guardianship in the liberties which they have now secured after so many generations of struggle.

"This is not a problem of protecting the big nations, for the few that remain can well look after themselves. What we have done is to set up a score of little democracies, and if the American people could visualize their handiwork they would insist with the same determination that they did in 1917 that our government proceed."

"Governments Lack Experience.  
"We in America should realize that

democracy, as a stable form of government as we know it, is possible only with highly educated populations and a large force of men who are capable of government. Few of the men who compose these governments have had any actual experience at governing and their populations are woefully illiterate.

"They will require a generation of actual national life in peace to develop free education and skill in government.

"Unless these countries have a guiding hand and referee in their quarrels, a court of appeals for their wrongs, this Europe will go back to chaos. If there is such an institution, representing the public opinion of the world, and able to exert its authority, they will grow into stability. We cannot turn back now.

"There is another point which also needs emphasis. World treaties hitherto have always been based on the theory of a balance of power. Stronger races have been set up to dominate the weaker, partly with a view to maintaining stability and to a greater degree with a view to maintaining occupations and positions for the reactionaries of the world.

"The balance of power is born of armies and navies, aristocracies, autocracies, and reactionaries generally, who can find employment and domination in these institutions, and treaties founded on this basis have established stability after each great war for a shorter or longer time, but never more than a generation.

"America came forward with a new idea, and we insisted upon its injection into this peace conference. We claimed that it was possible to set up such a piece of machinery with such authority that the balance of power could be abandoned as a relic of the middle ages. We compelled an entire construction of this treaty and every word and line in it to bend to this idea.

"Outside of the League of Nations the treaty itself has many deficiencies. It represents compromises between many men and between many selfish interests, and these very compromises and deficiencies are multiplied by the many new nations that have entered upon its signature, and the very safety of the treaty itself lies in a court of appeal for the remedy of wrongs in the treaty.

Benefits of the League.

"One thing is certain. There is no body of human beings so wise that a treaty could be made that would not develop injustice and prove to have been wrong in some particulars. As the covenant stands today there is a place at which redress can be found and through which the good-will of the world can be enforced. The very machinery by which the treaty is to be executed, and scores of points yet to be solved, which have been referred to the League of Nations as a method of securing more mature judgment in a less heated atmosphere, justifies the creation of the League.

"To abandon the covenant now means that the treaty itself will collapse.

"We have been the living spring for this last century and half from which these ideas have sprung, and we have triumphed. The world today, except for a comparatively few reactionary and communistic autocracies, is democratic, and we did it.

"A man who takes a wife and blesses the world with several infants cannot go away and leave them on the claim that there was no legal marriage.

"These infant democracies all have political, social and economic problems involving their neighbors that are fraught with the most intense friction. There are no natural boundaries in Europe. Races are not compact; they blend at every border. They need railway communication and sea outlets through their neighbors' territory.

"Many of these states must for the next few years struggle almost for bare bones to maintain their very existence. Every one of them is going to do its best; to protect its own interests, even to the prejudice of its neighbors.

"We in America should realize that

## LEAGUE FULFILLS AMERICAN IDEAL

Herbert Hoover Says Democracies Replaced Autocracies at Our Bidding.

LEAGUE ADMINISTRATION CHIEF.

League Ratification on Ground That Peace Treaty Will Collapse Without League of Nations.

Herbert Hoover is so deeply concerned over the opposition to the League of Nations in the United States that he has let himself be interviewed at length on the League situation. In a talk with the New York Times correspondent in Paris, the League Administration Chief asserts that the League idea to prevent a world war cannot be abandoned. "We cannot withdraw, he says, and leave Europe to chaos. 'To abandon the League Covenant now means that the treaty itself will collapse.' Mr. Hoover's wide acquaintance with conditions both here and abroad, his reputation as an administrator, a man of great affairs who deals with facts, not theories, make his statement one of the most important contributions to the recent League discussions.

"There are one or two points in connection with the present treaty," said Mr. Hoover, "that need careful consideration by the American public. We need to digest the fact that we have for a century and a half been advocating democracy not only as a remedy for the internal ills of all societies, but also as the only real safeguard against war. We have believed and proclaimed, in season and out, that a world in which there was a free expression and enforcement of the will of the majority was the real basis of government, was essential for the advancement of civilization, and that we have proved its enormous human benefits in our country.

American Ideas Have Prevailed.

"We went into the war to destroy autocracy as a menace to our own and all other democracies. If we had not done so today would be under autocratic government. We have imposed our will on the world. Out of this victory has come the destruction of the four great autocracies in Germany, Russia, Turkey and Austria and the little autocracy in Greece. New democracies have sprung into being in Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Greater Serbia, Greece, Siberia, and even Germany and Austria have established democratic governments. Beyond these a host of small republics, such as Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan and others, have sprung up, and again as a result of this great world movement the constitutions of Spain, Rumania, and even England, have made a final ascent to complete franchise and democracy, although they still maintain a symbol of royalty.

"We have been the living spring for this last century and half from which these ideas have sprung, and we have triumphed. The world today, except for a comparatively few reactionary and communistic autocracies, is democratic, and we did it.

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## Doing Your Best With What You Have

"Your paper," said a man with a little place over back of town, "ain't for me and my kind—the fellows with small farms. It's all for the big, successful men."

"That," I replied, "is where you're wrong."

## The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

is just as much for the small farmer as it is for the big man—it's for every man who is doing the best he can with what he has. It believes in the small farmer; it looks upon him as the man who did most to keep the fighting world from starving.

"And it is trying in every possible way to help the small farmer to make a success—to do the best he can with what he has." Just to emphasize this point, THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN is planning a new series of articles, to begin some time this fall, about small farmers in all parts of the country who are fighting the battle and doing the best they can with what they have. It will be a bulky series, written by some of THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S best men, and no farmer, however small his place, can afford to miss it. One Dollar, invested in a year's subscription, may make the difference between success and failure. Delay doesn't pay!

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The Ladies' Home Journal 12 issues—\$1.75  
The Saturday Evening Post 52 issues—\$2.00

### Glimpse of the Past.

An odd bit of the past turned up in a list of old publications soon to be sold at auction, namely, to give it its full imposing title, "A Sermon Preached at White-Chapel, in the Presence of Many Honourable and Worshipful, the Adventurers and Planters for Virginia," and "Published for the Benefit and Use of the Colony Planted, and to Bee Planted There, and for the Advancement of Their Christian Purposes." Rev. William Symonds preached that sermon, notes Christian Science Monitor, and described Virginia as a land "with the fruitfulness whereof England, our mistress, can not compare, no, not when she is in her greatest pride." Yet he preached to rather a sorry congregation, says history, largely composed of immigrants who had failed at home through bad habits little calculated to help in a new country.

### Preserved Health By Walking.

Sir Hermann Webber, the doyen of European physicians, who died at the age of ninety-seven, had a prescription for longevity that was extremely simple, and it possessed the additional advantage of being quite inexpensive. "Walk, walk, walk, every day," he said, "and whilst walking give the arms full play. By so doing the bones, blood, muscles, nerves and brain will be kept in healthy activity. And never mind the weather. Take your exercise, be the day wet or fine, hot or cold! Above all, avoid sitting over a fire. Nothing is more conducive to senility." At the ripe old age of ninety-seven Sir Webber might be seen taking exercise daily in Hyde park, covering from ten to forty miles a week. His hobby was the collection of old Greek coins and medals. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1899.

Subscribe for The Herald.

### Quaint Lithuanian Customs.

No country in Europe, it is said, has so faithfully clung to the remnants of an old culture, which is manifested everywhere in its daily routine, as Lithuania. Primitive steam bath establishments; in which the whole family took the weekly bath, are still believed necessities, and no home can be found that does not reverence its "nunas," the hearth. The Lithuanians were originally fire-worshippers, and it is believed the hearth was the place at which the sacred rites of the old cult were observed. Each farm is an independent kingdom, and the "klete," in which harvests and tools are stored, is still preserved. The spinning room, in which flax, linen and wool are made into cloth for the entire household, has also been maintained.

It costs 50 to 100 per cent more to build a home today than it did in 1914. If your property should burn your present insurance policy would be insignificant. You should add more insurance in an old line fire insurance company. Have J. H. Young revalue your property and fix you up at once.

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## LODGE DIRECTORY

QUEEN ESTHER CHAPTER No. 101, O. E. S., meets second Tuesday evening of each month at 8:30 sharp in Mack's hall. Visiting members welcome. Estella A. Hill, W. M. Kathryn L. Garner, Sec.

HERMISTON LODGE No. 138, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall on First Tuesday evening of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. H. K. Dean, Secy. J. H. Young, W. M.

VINEYARD LODGE No. 206, I. O. O. F., meets each Saturday evening in Odd Fellows hall. Visiting members cordially invited. W. R. Longhorn, Sec. R. W. Sprague, N. G.

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