

## THE A B C OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By DR. FRANK CRANE.

1. What is the League of Nations?  
A. A union of the strongest civilized nations formed at the conclusion of the great war.
  2. What is its object?  
A. First, to promote the Peace of the World by agreeing not to resort to war. Second, to deal openly with each other, not by secret treaties. Third, to improve international law. Fourth, to co-operate in all matters of common concern.
  3. Does it presume to end war?  
A. No more than any government can end crime. It claims to reduce the liability of war.
  4. What will be done to any nation that makes war?  
A. It will be boycotted and otherwise penalized.
  5. How else will the probability of war be lessened?  
A. By voluntary, mutual and proportionate disarmament; by exchanging military information, by providing for arbitration, by protecting each nation's territorial integrity and by educating public opinion to see the folly of war.
  6. What else does the League propose to do for Mankind?  
A. (1) Secure fair treatment for labor.  
(2) suppress the White Slave Traffic, the sale of dangerous Drugs, and the traffic in War Munitions.  
(3) control and prevent Disease.  
(4) promote the work of the Red Cross, and  
(5) establish International Bureaus for other Causes that concern the human race.
  7. Who are to be Charter Members of the League?  
A. The United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay and the following states which are invited to accede to the covenant: Argentine Republic, Chili, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.
  8. What other nations may join?  
A. Any self-governing State which will agree to the rules of the League, provided the League accepts it.
  9. What Agencies will the League have?  
A. (1) An Assembly, composed of representatives of all the member Nations,  
(2) a Council of Nine,  
(3) a Secretary-General,  
(4) a Mandatary Commission, to look after colonies, etc.,  
(5) a Permanent Commission, for military questions,  
(6) various International Bureaus; such as the Postal Union, etc.,  
(7) Mandataries.
  10. What is a Mandatary?  
A. Some one nation designated by the League to attend to the welfare of "backward peoples residing in colonies of the Central Empires, or in territories taken from them." This is to be a "sacred trust," and in selecting a mandatary the wishes of the people of the area in question shall be the principal consideration.
  11. Does the League mean a Super-nation?  
A. No. It interferes in no way with any Nation's Sovereignty, except to limit its power to attack other nations.
  12. Can any Nation withdraw when it wishes?  
A. Yes. The League is Advisory and Co-operative, not coercive.
  13. Does the League put Peace above Justice and National Honor?  
A. No. It puts Reason before Violence.
  14. Does not the League take away the Constitutional right of Congress to declare war?  
A. No. The League can advise war; Congress alone can Declare war.
  15. Does it destroy the Monroe Doctrine?  
A. Exactly the contrary. For the first time in history the other nations recognize the Monroe Doctrine; and extend it to all the world.
  16. Does it not interfere with Treaty Making Powers of the United States?  
A. No. It is a Treaty. We can make any Treaty we please.
  17. Would we have had the Great War if we had had this League?  
A. No. That War cost the world over 7,000,000 lives and 200,000,000,000 dollars.
  18. Of what importance is the League?  
A. It is the greatest deed of mankind in the history of the world.
  19. Has not anyone a right to object to the League?  
A. Yes. This is a free country. Anyone has a right to any opinion he chooses.
  20. Why is the League so bitterly opposed by a few?  
A. Because, unfortunately, any Treaty or League must be made by the President, and a President is chosen by a political party and many members of the opposite Party think they must do anything whatever he does.
- It is better to be insured than to be sorry.

## WEST SAVED \$100,000,000 IN WAR STAMPS

People of Pacific Slope Have Loaned Government Huge Sum Since 1918

San Francisco—Nearly \$100,000,000 worth of War Savings and Thrift Stamps have been sold by the government in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District since Uncle Sam opened his thrift campaign in 1918 to help finance the war. "In other words," said Robert E. Smith, director of the War Loan Organization in the Twelfth District "the people of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and part of Arizona have added that much to the working capital of the nation and the West out of their savings, not to mention the tremendous sum they have saved by purchasing Liberty Bonds."

Of course many persons who bought Thrift and War Savings Stamps have cashed in their securities with amazing shortsightedness, but the wiser purchasers are holding their stamps until they maintain their full maturity value. "Those persons who have cashed in their War Stamps or their Liberty Bonds and have spent the money have lost twice the amount they saved because, no matter what they bought, they paid nearly twice as much for it as they would have paid less than five years from now," said Smith. "Prices have risen more than 100 per cent since 1914. They will drop at least 50 per cent in the next few years and will eventually get back to the 1914 level. Now is the time to save."

Smith, who is a successful financier, said: "We have high prices because of the expansion of credit and consequent inflation. We won't have low prices until the people contract the currency by saving." Save by investing in government securities.

## EAGLES FIGHT H. C. L. WITH \$5,000,000 W. S. S.

Fraternal Order Buys War Stamps to Check Waste and High Prices

Washington—The Fraternal Order of Eagles, in convention at New Haven, Conn., has pledged itself to the purchase of \$5,000,000 in War Savings Stamps. This action was taken as a means for the checking of national waste and extravagance and for the reduction of the high cost of living. News of the steps taken by the order was received today by William Mather Lewis, Director of the Savings Division of the Treasury Department.

After adopting resolutions endorsing the government thrift campaign as a movement for developing a national habit of saving and approving consistent investment in government savings securities, the Grand Aerie subscribed for \$2,500,000 in War Savings Stamps for distribution among members of the order.

Assurances were received from subordinate Aeries that they would subscribe for an equal amount for the same purpose.

Mr. Lewis immediately transmitted a message to the officers of the order expressing the tremendous appreciation of the Savings Division of their action in promoting the thrift movement.

## IN OUR OWN HANDS

Solution of the financial crisis super-induced by the unjust cost of living, is largely in the hands of the American people themselves, according to the United States Federal Reserve Board. In his letter to the Senate Committee on Banking and Finance, W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, said:

"Whether viewed from an economic or financial standpoint the remedy for the present situation is the same, namely to work and to save; work regularly and efficiently, in order to produce and distribute the largest possible volume of commodities, and to exercise economies in order that money, goods and services may be devoted primarily to the liquidation of debt and to the satisfaction of the demand for necessities, rather than to the indulgence in extravagance or the gratification of a desire for luxuries."

"America must both work and save. There are many ways to work but only one way to save. That is to save first and spend afterwards, to put aside the first dollar that comes in, not the last dollar that goes out. It was to make possible the saving of even the smallest sums and their safe investment that government Savings Stamps and Treasury Savings Certificates were offered to the American people."

Students of economics declare that this country is on a magnificent prosperity debauch. Dealers in jewelry, expensive apparel and food delicacies throughout the country say the demand for their wares is unprecedented and that buyers do not care what they pay for them.

Stop living up to your wages or salary. Save regularly and invest in War Savings Stamps.

## THE POACHER

By MILDRED WHITE

Delia brought her car to a stop, and sat up with a gasp of surprise. There before her at the bend of the road was the original of her favorite picture. She had not fancied, as she often admiringly gazed at the beautiful water color of a quaint old house, that the house could possibly be real. More was it like an idealization of an artist.

The picture had drawn her from its first hanging on the walls of the art store. Since then, it occupied the best wall space in Delia's own room.

She had ridden far, lost in her disappointed thought, far beyond the well-kept state road into the rough one of the outskirts. Its unevenness had passed by unnoticed, as she wondered for the hundredth time, why her latest story had failed to please.

Delia had counted much upon that story. Heretofore she had been fortunate in selling, what did this story lack? If she might go over it again, wholly concentrating her thoughts. Delia smiled cynically; where in the hubbub of her society home might she find concentration? Now she knew what had caused her failure, the constant call to other things. And as if in answer to her conclusion before her suggestively loomed the isolated house.

She was out of the car in a bound, a shrewd old Scotswoman coming to open the deep set door, waited to learn Delia's errand.

"It is so restful here," she explained breathlessly. "I wonder if you might be persuaded to take me for a few weeks as a boarder?"

The neat Scotswoman considered.

"Well now," she said, "I'll ask Sandy."

Sandy, her kindly old husband, was quickly agreeable.

"What harm," he asked, "when we are alone?"

So arrangements were made for Delia to come upon the following day. Installed in her hammock back along the hollyhocks, the Scotswoman left the girl with one injunction:

"If you see any trespassers," she cautioned, "whistle for Sandy. There's been many lately, coming to filch our fruit or to fish in our stream. The stream mustn't be disturbed."

"I'll whistle," Delia promised, and she left her hammock to examine the stream.

The water color had given no promise of this stream. It went rippling merrily on beyond the furthest trees. It looked invitingly cool on this hot summer day. Delia was possessed of an unruly desire herself to dangle a line and to fish the fine fruit. She sat still instead, watching a "prize catch" which came nearer and nearer. And just as it came very near, a man's voice whispered roughly:

"Don't startle him, I'm going to throw a line."

The man himself immediately came into view; his khaki trousers were covered with mud, an old felt hat shaded his bold, dark eyes.

"Don't you dare!" cried Delia; she clapped her hands to frighten the fish.

The man turned on her impatiently, then seeing her flushed cheeks and indignantly glowing eyes, he smiled.

"Well—" he began, "what do you mean by that—"

"I mean," Delia answered steadily, "that you are trespassing and that you must have read the forbidding signs outside the wall."

"I did," the man admitted.

"And yet you deliberately came to fish." She decided to whistle for Sandy.

"Did you intend," she added sarcastically, "to also help yourself to the fruit?"

"To a few of those choice plums perhaps," the man replied. He calmly suited the action to the word.

"What right have you to object?" the poacher questioned, he was smiling.

"I live here," Delia answered briefly.

It was the man's turn to stare. He did so unreservedly, while the perplexity of his gaze gave way to frank admiration.

"Live here?" he repeated.

Sandy's burly figure came crashing through the brambles.

"Girl!" he muttered, "what a scare ye gave me; I thought ye needed help. But if master's here—"

"Hello Sandy," pleasantly greeted the man, "who may I ask, is this young lady who informs me that my house is her place of residence?"

Sandy flushed. "She's just a bit of a boarder," he said, "the wife and I thought it no harm to take her in for a while, sir, you not being expected home so soon as 'all."

"All right," the man answered with a brusque gesture of dismissal.

Delia came close to him, raising to his, her lovely, embarrassed face.

"You called it your house?" she questioned.

The man bowed, his smile was strangely reassuring.

"I'm an artist," he explained. The old place took my fancy and I bought it so that I might come out sometimes to paint. Sandy and his wife are my faithful caretakers."

"May I tell you," Delia asked, "how I happened to come here? It is really quite wonderful!"

And later when the two went sauntering up the garden path together, the sunflowers nodding their golden heads at each other, seemed to smile.

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Essay on a Cow.  
A little boy wrote an essay about cows and read it in the Connecticut school society. The essay reads as follows: "A cow is an animal with four legs on the under side. The tail is no longer than the legs but is not used to staid on. The cow kills flies with her tail. A cow has big ears that wiggle on hinges, so does her tail. A cow is bigger than a calf but not as big as an elephant. She is made small so she can go in a barn when no one is looking. Some cows are black and some can hook. A dog got hooked. She tossed the dog that worried the cat that caught the rat that lived in the house that Jack built. Black cows give white milk; so do other cows. Milkmen sell milk to buy little girls dresses which they put water in and chalk. Cows chew cud and each cow furnishes her own chew. That is all there is about cows."

The French.  
The French have been remarkable for their excellence in narrative, ever since the times of the fabliaux and the old Norman romances. Somewhat of their success in this way may be imputed to the structure of their language, whose general currency, and whose peculiar fitness for prose composition, have been noticed from a very early period. Brunetto Latini, the master of Dante, wrote his *Tesoro* in French, in preference to his own tongue, as far back as the middle of the thirteenth century, on the ground that "its speech was the most universal and most delectable of all the dialects of Europe." And Dante asserts, in his treatise on *Vulgar Eloquence*, that "the superiority of the French consists in its adaptation, by means of its facility and agreeableness, to narratives in prose."—W. H. Prescott.

Song That is Deathless.  
The "homeless bard of home," John Howard Payne, was born in New York city, June 9, 1792, and his song is one of those which gained immediate popularity, but enriched all who handled it except the author. It came to be written in this manner: While Charles Kemble was manager of the Covent Garden theater, London, in 1823, he bought a quantity of Payne's writings, among which was a play entitled "Clari, the Maid of Milan." Payne was almost starving in a garret in Paris, when he altered this play into an opera and introduced into it the words of "Home, Sweet Home." So tremendous was the immediate success that over 100,000 copies were sold during the first year. The great Patti constantly sang it in this country when on tour 60 years ago, and in fact it appeared for years on programs throughout Europe and the United States.

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