

MISSOURI MISS WOULD BE COW GIRL IN MEDFORD

Some poor innocent Missouri girl who, hearing of the chamber of commerce primary election campaign and the activities of Colonel Hull of Buncombe in that event, probably became confused and thinks Medford is a cow town instead of an orchard raising community and the original site of the Garden of Eden.

Anyhow a letter has just been received at the postoffice signed by Miss Jewell Sullivan, of 726 Mill St., Poplar Bluff, Mo., and addressed as follows: "To Some Cow Girl, Medford Ore." The plaintive intonation of this trusting soul, who wrote out of our beautiful climate with its hands some garb of fruit trees in fragrant full blossom, reads:

"Dear Friend—If you will please answer my letter and let me know the life of a cow girl I would be pleased to come as I am very tired of city life and would like to spend part of my life as a cow girl. To me a girl dressed in riding suit and big hat are the sweetest of all. Flappers and all other people can have only city life, but I detest it.

"I can say I am not a flapper, for I haven't my hair bobbed. But as most cow girls have their hair bobbed I will cut mine. With love to the one who gets it."

The snake and fish editor of The Mail Tribune, into whose hands the letter finally came, after the postoffice staff had an earnest confab as to where to send the girl's letter, advised that the editor in her closing sentence means to send her love to the one who gets her letter and not her hair. He also sent his love right back, told her to beware of seeing too many moving pictures and believing everything she sees on the screen, and advises her that there is a handsome bachelor, who conducts a column in this paper, who dates on cow girls and Egyptian tombs.

CHAMBER PRIMARY CLOSES TOMORROW

The primary election for directors of the Medford Chamber of Commerce closes at 1:30 tomorrow evening and all members who have not already voted are urged to do so before that time.

Up to the noon hour today there were 106 votes cast which is only a small proportion of the total membership of the chamber.

Every member should exercise his or her franchise to vote and only by so doing will there be a genuine expression as a whole as to whom they desire to direct the business of the organization.

PREST-O-LITE DEALERS CHANGE LOCATION

The Prest-o-Lite Battery and Electric station is moving this week to its new spacious quarters in the new building at 114 North Front street. According to Mr. Pennington this change in location will be one of the features of an expansion of this firm and complete washing service for cars will be combined with battery and electric work in the future. A most modern car washing rack is being installed in the new building. In addition to the usual equipment and fixtures of a battery shop, a neat ladies' waiting and reading room will be provided for lady motorists who patronize the new shop.

Mr. Pennington conceived of many

new features for a modern battery shop while in Portland recently attending a Prest-o-Lite convention and he and Mr. Willits are making an effort to make their shop modern in every particular.

ORGAN CONCERT AT CHURCH FRIDAY

Tickets for the pipe organ and vocal concert to be given at the Presbyterian church on Friday night at 8 p. m., may be secured from Mrs. E. E. Gore at her studio, from Mr. Herzkorn at the First National bank, Mr. John Goodrich in the Toggery or Mrs. Dr. Howard. Adults 55 cents and children 25 cents, both including the war tax. Do not fail to hear this celebrated Scotch organist and distinguished Canadian soprano.

WAR ON IRRECONCILABLES

(Continued from page one)

ment as the highest duty of a people to perform, and proclaim the obligation of so strengthening the bonds of friendship and good will with all the nations of the world.

"In 1912, the republican platform made a very explicit declaration relating to an international court of justice. I quote from the party covenant of faith:

"Together with peaceful and orderly development at home, the republican party earnestly favors all measures for the establishment and protection of the peace of the world, and for the development of closer relations between the various nations of the earth. It believes most earnestly in a peaceful settlement of international disputes and in the reference of all controversies between nations to an international court of justice."

"The next formal and solemn pledge was made in 1916. I quote again:

"The republican party believes that a firm, consistent, and courageous foreign policy, always maintained by republican presidents in accordance with American traditions, is the best, as it is the only true way to preserve peace and restore to us our rightful place among nations. We believe in the peaceful settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose."

"In 1920 the question of our foreign relationship was very acute. The senate had rejected the Versailles treaty and the League of Nations pact. The convention voiced its approval of the rejection, but was unwilling to pledge aloofness from the world. Therefore it said in its platform pronouncement:

"We pledge the coming republican administration to such agreements with other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity in accordance with American ideals, without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace."

"As a participant in the making of some of these platforms and as the banner-bearer of one campaign, I have a right to believe that they spoke the party conscience so plainly that it is not easy to misconstrue.

"But there are other utterances which it is seemly to recall. I allude to the interpretation of the platform by the candidate in 1920. On August 28, 1920, speaking on the League of Nations proposal I said frankly and very definitely I did not favor the United States entering the League of Nations. It was declared then that the issue, as defined by the candidates involved the disparity between a world court of justice, supplemented by a world association for conference, on the one hand and the council of the league on the other.

"Quoting further from the same address I said:

"The one is a judicial tribunal to be governed by fixed and definite principles of law, administered without passion or prejudice. The other is an association of diplomats and politicians whose determinations are sure to be influenced by considerations of expediency and national selfishness."

"One a government of laws and one a government of men."

"In that same address I commend

the Hague tribunal. One paragraph is particularly appropriate to quote afresh:

"I believe humanity would welcome the creation of an international association for conference and a world court whose verdicts on justiciable questions this country, in common with all nations, would be willing and able to uphold. The decisions of such a court or the recommendations of such a conference could be adopted without sacrifice on our part or asking any other power to sacrifice one iota of its nationality."

Keep the Faith

"In further keeping of the faith, the administration made a treaty of peace with Germany, a justice treaty, which so impressed our wartime enemy that when we came, later on, to set up a mixed claims commission to settle the claims of American nationals against Germany, that nation named one of our commissioners, we named one, and then, for the first time in the history of international relationship, Germany asked us, as a contending nation, to name the umpire, the third member whose vote would decide all difficulties. I know of no like tribute to a nation's fairness in all the records of history.

Disarmament Conference

"And then, in the fulfillment of the pledge, the international conference on armament was called, not in haste, not because some one was prodding but as early as the barriers to success could be removed. The spirit of that conference and the achievement wrought have been written into history and will grow immeasurably beyond the almost universal popular favor already accorded. There was not alone the triumph in reducing naval armaments and ending competition which was leading to oppressive burdens to the treasuries of competing powers; not alone the removal of every war cloud and every reason for conflict in the Pacific so that now accord and concord abide where suspicion and fear had previously dwelt; but we gave an example to the world of the conference way to peace which time will appraise as the supreme achievement.

"Hardly had this gratifying work been accomplished before the administration began its endeavors for further fulfillment. Meanwhile an international court of justice had been established. It was an agency of peaceful settlement which had long been sought. Its establishment previously had failed because no agreement had been possible over the method of election of judges. The existence of the League of Nations offered a solution. Almost all the member nations had signed a protocol establishing the court. The members of the council in which the larger powers had permanent representation, affording one voting body with a veto on the members of the assembly, consisting of representatives of all the nations and member nations of the assembly, could have a veto on the larger powers represented in the council. Here was a device for electing judges which removed the heretofore unsolvable question of a satisfactory means of selecting them. No council, but the nations members thereof, must vote in majority for the same candidates for which candidates of the assembly voted in a majority, else the selection is void until a conference points the way to agreement.

Court is Functioning

"The court was established and is functioning. An American judge sits on the court, though we had no part in choosing him. Under the provisions of its establishment, the United States can apply for a decision on any justiciable question. Perhaps the court is not all that some advocates of the court would perhaps have it. But it is in a large measure the fulfillment of an aspiration we long have boasted. So I thought and I still think, we ought to be a party to the agreement. Assume our part in its maintenance and give to it the benefit such influence as our size and ideals may prove to be.

"For mere eligibility to appeal to the court nothing was needed. But it did not seem fair to seek its agency without assuming becoming responsibilities, and here developed the stumbling block. Naturally we should want to participate in selecting the judges and the electors designated were members of the league. We had no thought of joining the league, we sought none of its offerings and will accept none of its obligations. The president could propose no solution to the signatory powers, because the world has witnessed in disappointment the spectacle of the executive proposing and the senate disposing. It was not desirable to make some proposals abroad that could not be carried out; indeed none would be considered and it was not pleasing to think of asking the senate's consent to a program to which the nations concerned would not agree. So, very informally, and very discreetly, the situation was felt out, over a considerable period of time and when satisfied that there was an appropriate course of action without connection with the league, provided the senate consented, I proposed adherence to the court protocol and asked the senate's consent.

"The documents speak for themselves. It is pointed out that no rights under the league and no obligations of the league would be incurred but to make certain that we would not be involved, the letter to the secretary of state suggested suitable provisions to provide safety.

"This is the complete recital. It is in harmony with platform pledges, candidatorial promises, and I believe, with American aspirations. The senate's declaration was hardly to be expected among the enormous pressure of business incident to the closing weeks of the short session. But I felt that the senate, the country and the friendly nations whose counsel we had sought were entitled to know that our gestures abroad were sincere and our own people should know there are no secrets about our purposes at home, once they are matured.

One Political Bugbear

"Frankly there is one political bugbear. When we discussed the League of Nations and its rule of force, with its super-powers through a political council and assembly, I myself contended as a senator for equal voting power on the part of the United States with any nation in the world.

"With her dominion members of the league assembly, the British empire will have six votes in that branch of the court electorate but it has only one in the electorate of the council. In view of the fact that no nation can have more than one judge, it is less formidable objection than when applied to the league as a super-power, dealing with problems likely to abridge a member's national rights. I appraise the objection as one which voted against the disparity of power in the league assembly, but in an appraisal now I do not hesitate to say that if other great powers can approve without fear the voting strength of the British dominions when they are without ties of race to minimize international rivalry and suspicions, we ought, in view of the natural ties of English-speaking kinship, feel ourselves free from danger.

"The perfected court must be a matter of development. I earnestly commend it because it is a great step in the right direction toward the peaceful settlement of justiciable questions, toward the elimination of frictions which lead to war, and a surer agency of international justice through the application of law than can be hoped for in arbitration which is influenced by the prejudices of men and the expediency of politics.

"We can do vastly more to perfect it in the capacity of an adherent than in the aloofness in which we arrogate to ourselves the right to say to the world we will not comply. None of our rights, none of our nationality, but would gladly give of our influence and cooperation to move forward and upward toward world peace and that reign of confidence which is infinitely more secure in the rule of national honor than in national or international force.

Real Hope for Peace

"I have indulged the dream, nay I justified hope, that out of the sustained and encouraged court might come the fulfillment of larger aspirations. In the proof of its utility and a spirit of concord among nations might come that voluntary conference of nations out of which could be expected a clarified and codified international law to further assure peace under the law and bring nations that understanding which is ever the first and best guarantee of peace.

Good for Business

"We do not do it ourselves and we need not ask what we do not give. Commerce is the very lifeblood of every people's existence and a nation's commercial opportunities are valued little less than the security of its citizenship. A restored Europe, with less consumption in conflict and more production and consumption in hopeful peace and banished hate, would add to the volume of world commerce. We would gladly acclaim such a restoration. Our influence and helpfulness are ready when they will avail. But we cannot introduce where we ourselves would resist intrusion. Our

position commercially is gaining in strength because we are free from political entanglements and can be charged with no selfish designs. In the making of new pacts and the remaking of old, we ask no more and accept no less than the equal opportunity we are ever ready to grant others, and our position is unassailable. The country which grants justice may ask it and the world—social, political or commercial—which would promote justice through association of judgment of its court, must practice justice in its daily transactions.

For Merchant Marine

"I made illusion in the beginning to political charts and the good faith of political parties. Sometimes there must be a variation from the charted course, because of the unexpected development of impassable shoals. This administration, pledged by a sponsoring party for a quarter of a century to the building up of merchant marine was unable to secure the enactment which was believed to be the way to fulfillment. But it would be a small administration which would surrender the aspiration for a merchant marine and scrap our great merchant marine fleet in a pique of disappointment over the senate's failure to give approval.

"For security of defense, for the avoidance of a like extravagant and ineffectual outlay in case of future war, for the promotion of our commerce and our eminence on the seas, I believe a great merchant marine to be an outstanding American requirement. Since we cannot hope for government aid to private ownership we prefer to do our best to organize and consolidate our lines and service, applying the lessons of experience which cost us hundreds of millions in operation alone, then offer for sale. If we cannot sell, we will operate and operate aggressively, until congress inhibits.

"Confessedly this is a contradiction of the proposal to have less government in business and more business in government, but if we cannot get out of the shipping business in a practical way and be assured of privately owned and privately operated shipping, it is the business of the government to conserve our shipping assets and make for our self reliance on the high seas.

"One more thought, little expected on this occasion, I am sure, but particularly appropriate before a large representative body of the American press. I know from experience how a newspaperman confidently prints opinions on public affairs. He has a marked advantage because he is seldom called upon to make good, unless he happens to be elected president and apparently no newspaperman was ever put to the test heretofore. You have been saying a lot about the failure of congress and the lack of team work between the executive and congress and many of you have deplored that some strong man is not in the White House to make congress do his bidding.

"But a great change has taken place vitally influencing the work of administrative and executive fulfillment. This congress is no longer influenced by war stress or political personality. The great change has come about unawares and as molders of public opinion you have ignored the fundamental reason. It is the change in our political system, the rule of the primary, the drift toward pure democracy and the growing impotence of political parties. We have gotten away from the representative system; we have reached a point where the lack of party loyalty has made party sponsorship in government less effective than it was. We have come to the time when a party platform is regarded by too many men in public life as even less important than a scrap of paper, and groups or blocs are turned to serve government interests and many individuals serve their own, while contempt for party conference or caucus has sent party loyalty pretty much into the discard. I believe in political parties. They were the essential agencies of the popular government which made us what we are. We never were perfect but under our party system we wrought a development under representative democracy unmatched in all human advancement. We achieved under the party system, where parties were committed to policies, and party loyalty was a mark of honor and an inspiration toward accomplishment. Nowadays in many states, party adherence is flouted. Loyalty is held to be contemptible,

A SHORT LETTER

FROM A MAN AT FIFTY

TO HIMSELF AT TWENTY-ONE

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