

# IF YOU CANNOT RENT A HOUSE

## Buy One On Easy Terms

- A cute 5-ROOM BUNGALOW on Rural avenue. 2 lots 100x100. \$600. Make your own terms. This is a snap.
- SIX-ROOM BUNGALOW on S. 12th street. Bath, etc. Nice barn \$800. \$200 down. Balance monthly.
- SEVEN-ROOM FULLY MODERN HOUSE; six blocks from National bank. A really good buy. \$2500. \$300 cash; \$20 monthly.
- SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE with modern conveniences; city water in addition to fine well; double corner lot in Englewood. Splendid fruit. \$1500 down. Balance to suit buyer.
- 5-ROOM COTTAGE 3 blocks north of State street. 2 lots. \$1000. \$300 cash, \$12.50 monthly.
- COMFORTABLE 6-ROOM HOME on Saginaw street. Large lot. Good fruit. Garage. \$1750. 1-3 cash. Balance monthly.
- HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS in Highlands. Good fruit. \$2250. \$300 down.
- Fully modern 7-ROOM HOUSE opposite High school. Old but in good condition. Good fruit. \$2250. \$500 cash.
- 7-ROOM HOUSE, 3 blocks north of State street. Large lot. Good fruit. \$2000. \$200 down, \$18 monthly.

### BUT HERE IS A BEAUTY

Eight rooms with all modern conveniences. Two bathrooms; wash-basins and toilets. Upper floor arranged for a double flat with entrance from either front or rear, and separate from lower floor. Paved street. 3 blocks to car, 5 blocks to University; 10 blocks to postoffice. Upper floor can be easily rented at \$30 a month, yet owner for quick sale will take \$600 down and \$25 a month. This is living rent free. Price \$1500.

### If It Is a House You Want, See NIEMEYER

The largest and best list in Salem—bar none. Whether cash, terms or installments.

I have a fine \$8000 home (and a good buy at that) on Court street at a snap price of \$6000.

# C. W. NIEMEYER

"Just Real Estate and High Class Investments"

215-216 Masonic Building Telephone 1000 SALEM. 1014

Buy stock in Salem's dehydration plant. I am not selling it. But it's good for Salem and it's good investment for you.

## TREATY OPPONENT'S VIEW PACT WITH

(Continued from page one)

they will never go to war without first having done one or other of two things, either submitted the matter in controversy to arbitration in which case they agree to abide by the verdict, or submitting it to discussion in the counsel of the league of nations and for that purpose they consent to allow six months for the discussion and whether they like the opinion expressed or not, nine months' discussions and I want to remind you that is the central principle of some thirty treaties entered into between the United States of America and some thirty other sovereign nations, all of which are confirmed by the senate of the United States. (Applause.)

"We have such an agreement with France, we have such an agreement with Great Britain, we have such an agreement with practically every great nation except Germany, which refused to enter into such an agreement because, my fellow citizens, Germany knows that she intended something that didn't bear discussion and that if she had submitted the purpose which led to this war to so much as one month's discussion, she never would have dared go into the enterprise against mankind, which she finally did go into and therefore, I say this principle of discussion is the principle already adopted by America and what is the compulsion to do this? The compulsion is this, that if any member state violates that promise to submit either to arbitration or discussion, if it thereby ipso facto deemed to have committed an act of war against all the rest.

"Then, you will ask, do we at once take up arms and fight them? No. We do something very much more terrible than that. We absolutely boycott them (applause). It is provided in that instrument that there shall be no communication even between them and the rest of the world. They shall receive no goods; they shall ship no goods; they shall receive no telegraphic messages; they shall send none; they shall receive no mail; no mail will be received from them. The nationals, the citizens of the member state will never enter their territory until the matter is adjusted and their citizens cannot leave their territory. The most complete boycott ever conceived in a public document. And I want to say to you with confident prediction that there will be no more fighting after that.

"Gentlemen talk to you as if the most probable outcome of this great combination of all the fighting people of the world, was going to be fighting, whereas, as a matter of fact, the essence of the document is to the effect that the processes shall be peaceful, and peaceful processes are more deadly than the processes of war. Let any merchant put up to himself, that he enters into a covenant and then breaks it and the people all around absolutely desert his establishment and will have nothing to do with him, ask him after that if it will be necessary to send the police. The most terrible thing that can happen to an individual and the most conclusive thing that can happen to a nation is to be read out of decent society. (Applause.)

"There was another thing that we needed to accomplish that is accomplished in this document. We want disarmament and this document provides the only possible way for disarmament by common agreement. Observe, my fellow citizens, that just now every great fighting nation in the world is a member of this partnership except Germany and inasmuch as Germany has accepted a limitation of her army to 100,000 men, I don't think for the time being she may be regarded as a great fighting nation. Here in the center of Europe, a great nation of more than sixty millions, that has agreed not to maintain an army of more than 100,000 men and all around her, the rest of the world in concert to see that no other nation assumes what she attempted and agreeing among themselves that they will not impose this limitation of armament upon Germany merely, but that they will impose it upon themselves.

"And you know, my fellow citizens, that armaments mean great standing armies and great stores of war material. They do not mean burdensome taxation merely, they do not mean merely compulsory military service, which saps the economic strength of the nation, but they mean the building up of a military class. Again and again, my fellow citizens, in the conference at Paris, we were face to face with this situation: that in dealing with a particular civil government we found that they would not dare to promise that their general staff was not willing that they should promise; and that they were dominated by the military machine which they had created nominally for their own defense, but really whether they willed it or not, for the provocation of war. And so, as long as you have a military class, it does not make any difference what your form of government is. If you are determined to be armed to the teeth, you must obey the orders and directions of the only men who can control the great machinery of war. Elections are of minor importance because they determine the political policy; and back of that policy is the standing pressure of the men trained to arms, enormous bodies of disciplined men behind them, unlimited supplies of military stores and wondering if they are never going to be allowed to use their education and their skill and ravage some great people with the force of arms.

"That is the meaning of armaments. It is not merely the cost of it, although that is overwhelming, but it is the spirit of it and America has never had, and will have that spirit. (Great applause.)

"And there is no other way to dispense with great armaments except by the common agreement of the fighting nations of the world. And here is the agreement. They promise disarmament, and promise to agree upon a plan. But there was something else we wanted, that is accomplished by this treaty.

"We wanted to destroy autocratic authority everywhere in the world. We wanted to see to it that there was no place in the world where a small group of men could use their fellow citizens as pawns in a game; that there was no place in the world where a small group of men, without consulting their fellow citizens, could send their fellow citizens to the battlefield and to deal in accomplishing something dynastic, some political plan that had been conceived in private, some object that had been prepared for by universal, world-wide intrigue. That is what we wanted to accomplish.

"The most startling fact that developed itself at the opening of our participation in this war was not the military preparation of Germany—we are familiar with that, though we had been dreaming that she would not use it—but her political preparation. To find that every community in the civilized world was penetrated by her intrigue. The German people did not know that, but it was known in Wilhelmstrasse, where the central offices of the German government were, and Wilhelmstrasse was the master of the German people; and this war, my fellow citizens, has emancipated the German people as well as the rest of the world.

"We don't want to see anything like that done again, because we know that democracy will only have to destroy that form of government; and if we don't destroy it now, the job is still to be done, and by a combination of all the great fighting peoples of the world to see to it that the aggressive purpose of such government cannot be realized, to make it no longer worth while for little groups of men to contrive the downfall in civilization in private conference.

"But I want to say something about that. That has a different aspect, and perhaps you will regard it as a slight digression from the discussion which I am asking you to be patient enough to follow.

"My fellow citizens, it does not make any difference what kind of a minority govern you, if it is a minority. And the thing we must see to is that no minority anywhere masters the majority. That is at the heart, my fellow citizens, of the tragical things that are happening in that great country which we long to help and can find no way that is effect to help—I mean the great realm of Russia. The men who are now measurably in control of the affairs of Russia represent nobody, but themselves. They have again and again been challenged to call a constitutional convention. They have again and again been challenged to prove that they are some kind of a mandate even from a single class of their fellow citizens. And they dared not attempt it, they have no mandate from anybody. There are only 34 men who used to control the destinies of Europe from Wilhelmstrasse. There is a closer monopoly of power in Petrograd and Moscow than there ever was in Berlin, and the thing that is intolerable is not that the Russian people are having their way, but that another group of men, more cruel than the czar himself, is controlling the destinies of that great people. And I want to say here and now that I am against the control of any minority anywhere. Search your own economic history and what you have seen about? Now and again you have said there were small groups of capitalists who were controlling the industry and therefore the development of the United States.

"Seriously, my fellow citizens, if that is so (and sometimes I have feared that it was), we must break up that monopoly. I am not now saying that there is any group of four fellow citizens who are consciously doing anything of the kind, I am saying that these allegations must be proved. But if it is proved that any class, any group, anywhere, is without the suffrages of their fellow citizen in control of our affairs then I am with you to destroy the power of that group. We have got to be frank with ourselves, however. If we do not allow minority government in Germany, we must see to it that we do not have it in the United States. If you do not want little groups of selfish men to plot the future of Europe, we must not allow little groups of selfish men to plot the future of America. Any man that speaks for a class must prove that he also speaks for all his fellow citizens and for mankind; and then we will listen to him.

"The most difficult thing in a democracy, my fellow citizens, is to get classes, where they unfortunately exist, to understand one another and unite, and yet you have not got a great democracy until they do understand one another and unite. So that if we are for seeing that there are no more czars and no more kaisers, then let us do a thorough job and see that nothing of that sort occurs anywhere.

"Then there was another thing we wanted to do, my fellow citizens, that is done in this document. We wanted to see that helpless people were nowhere in the world put at the mercy of unscrupulous enemies and masters. There is one pitiful example which is in the hearts of all of us. I mean the example of Armenia. There are Christian people, helpless at the mercy of a Turkish government which thought it in service of God to destroy them and at this moment, my fellow citizens, it is an open question whether the Armenian people will not, while we sit here and debate, be absolutely destroyed. When I think of words piled on words, of debate following debate, when these unspeakable things that cannot be handled until the debate is over are happening in those pitiful parts of the world, I wonder that men do not wake up to the moral responsibility of what they are doing.

"Great people are driven out upon a desert where there is no food and can be none, and they are compelled to die, and their men, women and children thrown into a common grave, so imperfectly covered up that here and there

is a pitiful arm stretched out to heaven: and there is no pity in the world. When shall we wake to the moral responsibility of this great occasion.

"And so, my fellow citizens, there are other aspects to that matter.

"Not all the populations that are having something that is not a square deal lived in Armenia. There are others. And one of the glories of the great citizens, this of the thoughtful world combined for peace and this of all the great peoples of the world associated to see that justice is done, that the strong, who intend wrong, are restrained, and that the weak, who cannot defend themselves are made secure. We have a problem ahead of us that ought to interest us in this connection. We have promised the people of the Philippine islands that we will set them free. It has been one of our perplexities how we should make them safe after we set them free. Under this arrangement they will become members of the league of nations, and every great nation in the world will be obliged to respect and preserve, against external aggression, from any quarter, the territorial integrity and political independence of the Philippines. It simplified one of the most perplexing problems that has faced the American republic.

"But it does not simply our problems, merely, gentlemen. It illustrates the triumph of the American spirit. I do not want to attempt any flight of fancy, but I can fancy those men of the first generation of Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson and the Adamses—I can fancy their looking on with a sort of enraptured amazement that the American spirit should have made conquest of the world.

"I wish you could have seen the faces of some of the people that talked to us over there about the arrival of the American troops. At first they did not know that we were going to be able to send so many, but they caught something from the first groups that changed the whole aspect of the war. One of the most influential ladies in Paris, the wife of a member of the cabinet, told us that on the fourth of July, last year, she and others had attended the ceremonies with very sad hearts and merely out of courtesy to the United States, because they did not believe the aid of the United States was going to be effective. But she said, after we had been there and had seen the faces of those who in khaki and seen the spirit of their swing and attitude and seen the vision that was in their eyes, we came away knowing that victory was in sight.

"What Europe saw in our boys was not merely men under arms, indomitable men under arms, but men with a idea in their eyes. Men who had come a long way from home to defend other people's homes who had forgotten the convenience of everything that personally affected them, and that turned them away from the longing love of the people who are dear to them, who came across the broad sea to rescue the nations of the world from an intolerable oppression.

"I tell you, my fellow citizens, the war was won by the American spirit. Orders were found—were picked up on the battlefields, German orders, directing the commanders not to let the Americans get hold of a particular position because you never could get them out again, and you know that one of our our American wits said that it took only half as long to train an American army as any other because you only had to train them to go one way, and it is true that they never thought of going any other way. And when they were restrained because they were told it was premature or dangerous, they were impatient. They say, 'We didn't come over here to wait; we came over here to fight.' And their very audacity, their very indifference to danger, changed the morale of the battlefield. They wouldn't fight prudently. They were going to get there, and America, in this treaty, has realized, my fellow countrymen, what those gallant boys were so proud of, fought for. The men who make this impossible or difficult into a lifelong reckoning with the fighting forces of the United States. I have consorted with those boys. I have been proud to call myself their commander in chief. I didn't run the business. They didn't need anybody to run it. All I had to do with was to turn them loose.

"And now for a final word, my fellow citizens. If anything that I have said has left the impression on your mind that I have the least doubt of the result, please dismiss the impression. And if you think I have come out on this errand to fight anybody, please dismiss that from your mind. I have not come to fight or antagonize any individual or body of individuals. I have, let me say without the slightest affectation the greatest respect for the senate of the United States, but, my fellow citizens, I have come out to fight for a cause. That cause is greater than the senate; it is greater than the government. It is as great as the cause of mankind, and I intend, in office or out, to fight that battle as long as I live. My ancestors were troublesome crotchets and among them were some of that famous group that we know as the Cornucopians. Very well, here is the covenant of the league of nations. I am the covenantor."

(Continued from page one)

## SALEM PRODUCT (Continued from page one)

to be cut off and sent to the head office with enclosures of from 25 to 50 cents when ordering sample cartons of the different dehydrated products. It is regarded by the big advertising firm that is the national campaign of advertising at least 50,000 will take advantage of the coupon offer to test dehydrated fruits and vegetables.

The Biltmore hotel of New York City, the Blackstone and La Salle hotels of Chicago have already placed their orders for dehydrated corn on the cob, a total of 6500 cartons and the information is given that if one wants genuine fresh roasting ears at any of the big hotels this winter, all that will be necessary will be to call for the dehydrated product.

A Little "Want" Ad Sells It