

THE DAILY SIGNAL
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SETTING A FASHION
Only, No Matter How Frivolous,
If It Hits the Popular Wave.

PERNITENT PARANOIA
The brain may be an intricate
organ, but it is not a
mystery.

AMONG THE CHERRIES
The cherry is a fruit of
modest appearance, but
it is one of the most
valuable of fruits.

THE BROTHERS
The brothers of the
Weiser Daily Signal
are the most valuable
of all.

THE BROTHERS
The brothers of the
Weiser Daily Signal
are the most valuable
of all.

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Wright - Law Clayton
Picture Program
THREE FRIENDS
REQUITED LOVE

The persistent advertiser and Mr. \$ \$ man
generally travel the same road. TRY IT OUT in
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Do you know that the Signal will deliver all the local and telegraphic news of the day-by carrier—to your door every evening at 50c per month
TRY IT OUT

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DRESSING SUITS
LADIES' SUITS

IN SOCIETY
The Society of the
Weiser Daily Signal
is the most valuable
of all.

PERSONAL
The personal
of the Weiser Daily Signal
is the most valuable
of all.

THE BROTHERS
The brothers of the
Weiser Daily Signal
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AT THE ERUPTION SALE

Saturday June 7th

A few special items for after supper customers this evening. Read the items and get your share. Sale begins at 7 o'clock.

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Ladies' Burson Hose **19c**
The kind that sell regularly for 35c

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Misses' Cotton Hose **9c**
Seamless stockings in a fine black ribbed, all sizes 9c

Shirt Waist Special **98c**
A choice lot of rare values in all new designs for 98c

Serpentine Crepe **12 1/2c**
Plain and colored, well worth 25c

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Weiser Trading Co.

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A Plea for World Peace

BY BESS CLAIRE HUGH.

This Valedictory Essay was Read at the Commencement of the Industrial Institute and Also Took First Prize at the Recent Contest in Toronto of World-Wide Peace.

For ages we have been accustomed to look upon war as inevitable. Until recently, it was not thought possible that any plea could be evolved whereby this barbarous method of settling disputes between tribes and nations might be abandoned. Indeed, not until modern times has the horrible nature of warfare been generally discussed. To often the continental view has been taken that bloody strife is a fitting means of expressing true patriotism; that by this method, honor and civility may be developed. In the pages of poetry and history, the fighter ever stands forth as a figure whom the majority of people regard with a sort of awed fascination.

The greatest side of the question has been sadly neglected. Thinkers of today are wondering how it ever could have been imagined that strife increased national wealth. Experience has proven the opposite to be the case. Our own country furnishes evidence of the fact. At present nearly ten-thirtieths of our revenues is expended upon war and anticipated for under existing conditions, not to say immediate needs by expenditures upon accidents to enable us to maintain our position in the world with other countries, but there are to be taken in account the losses suffered in previous wars with their effects upon the welfare of the families of the killed or disabled.

The circumstances and cause of our war with Mexico we do not like to discuss, and we must admit that would have been far less costly in the end, had we entered into peaceful negotiations for the disputed territory, even at the cost of a far greater sum than was finally paid for it, and had retained thereby our own sense of righteousness.

That the expense of war is enormous, is obvious from the fact that the United States has incurred a national debt of over \$1,000,000,000.

some means other than that of combat with weapons. Today all conditions tend towards peaceful international relationships. In the beginning the families were the units of political life. While these fought with one another in a barbaric manner, still the members of the family, united by the ties of kinship, in their primitive position, held true, on the whole, to the principle of those ties. Through marriage, family united with family, until gradually clans or tribes were formed and in time numbers of these influenced by a sense of common danger, or by some other feeling of sympathy, joined together. And it is at this stage that we note the beginnings of national life. Thus, we can trace the successive steps in the advance of political unity up to the time of Christ's coming upon earth, when the nations were drawn more closely together through the agency of a religion which itself is founded upon the idea of brotherhood.

In later years, the crusades, though of a destructive nature, did much to foster the spirit of brotherhood, since they united the nations of Europe in one common cause.

In the fourteenth century began a movement which did a secular work, what the crusades had done in the cause of religion. The Renaissance, through the bond of learning, brought the countries closer together and did much to break down those barriers, which hitherto had kept the nations out of touch with each other.

But far greater of all has been the progress made during the past century towards a world-wide union of peace. Commerce, industry and science have worked together to establish a peaceful intercourse.

So it is possible to regard the world as a unit made up of many parts—the nations. And as injury to one part of the body serves to weaken not only the member affected, but the whole body, so we believe that injurious conditions hinder the welfare of one nation, to that extent to it draws back in the civilization of the world. This thought is perhaps an outgrowth of the new feeling of democracy that has arisen. It is that same democracy which has brought into being the trades union, socialism, woman suffrage and other forms of co-operation. This sympathy between men of diverse nationalities has created the international

movement under the modern form of system. At present, while in the midst of one large banking operation, I am commencing to feel to other countries far remote. Just now because of the Greece-Turkey war, the ablest financiers of Europe are said to be taking special precautions to withdraw their funds from the continent until it makes itself distinctly more business has been considerably affected. Man no longer lives and works to himself alone as he once did, but with the advance of science and health he has found co-operation not only desirable but necessary.

We have seen that all conditions are pointing to a state of peace; but since the natural development towards such an end, it would seem desirable to hasten the process, if we are to hasten the coming of the time when nations shall cease to strive one with another.

By what method could this object be attained? Several have been discussed. The idea of disarmament, suggested by some, has not met with any great approval. The objection raised is that should one nation lay aside its means of defense, it would be at the mercy of other powers, which might remain in a state of so-called security. In answer to this argument we would say that it would act upon this plan one after another, not be expected that the nations should simply as the idea suggested to appeal to them, but that all the powers, as they entered into a general agreement, should, at one and the same time, lay aside their arms.

Arbitration to secure permanent peace is hindered by distrust; one great nation distrusts another, the smaller power distrusts the larger one. Nearly every country expresses itself as desirous of peace, but at the same time each is striving to make its fleet the greatest, or at least equal to the greatest, fleet. This distrust is due in a great measure to a lack of knowledge in regard to foreign countries. Dr. Lange, general secretary of the Interparliamentary union, has said that the first and most important condition of good understanding is knowledge. Parliamentary rule has acquired educational value. It is possible that co-operation with representatives from other powers, even hostile ones might lead to an entirely changed opinion of those countries, and remove whatever prejudice might exist.

The failure of international law to bring about good results is ascribed to its lack of definiteness and authority, as compared with municipal law—a lack of visible machinery for its enforcement. Nations, however, are not so generally influenced by physical force, as by moral force. It is a well known fact that no infirmity so affects a nation as does the adverse opinion of other nations. Someone has said, "William Jannet suggests three steps which he considers essential to the furtherance of the cause of universal peace: first, the establishment of an international court of arbitral justice, holding regular session and composed of representatives from the different countries. It should be the duty of this body to discuss, study and recommend measures for the good of the continent and easy of access; second, the organization of an international congress similar to the present interparliamentary union, but official, national; third, a code of international laws to be evolved gradually from the decisions of the international court, and from the recommendations of the international congress; fourth, an international police, army and navy, the latter to be small but powerful by reason of the united strength of the great governments lack of it.

One of the greatest strides toward the accomplishment of world peace was made in 1899 when at the invitation of the Government of the Netherlands a conference of the great world powers, met at The Hague, Holland for the purpose of discussing the possibility of bringing about international peace. Resulting the destruction of war, they adopted new rules which lessen the cruelty of war on land and sea, and extended the functions of the Red Cross society to include services in the navy. Another measure passed, provided it means of intervention in the case of threatened hostility between governments. It was further agreed that international disputes be submitted to arbitration in one of two ways: Either both disputants, by agreement, should call for third parties to act as umpire; or if both of the parties involved were bent on fighting, the question might be settled by outside intervention. The adoption of this provision called the "special mediation of neutral powers" brought about a great change in international arbitration. Prior to this it had been regarded as an unprofitable for a neutral government to offer assistance unasked.

Another noteworthy act of The Hague peace conference resulted in

Thus was laid the foundation of the world parliament, which is a preliminary step to the attainment of world peace. It is to be hoped that the nations will continue to work for the realization of the above mentioned physical force of arbitration. It is a preliminary step, but only for peace, the value of pecuniary settlement by arbitration be truly appreciated, and not till then, can the highest degree of civilization be attained. May it be soon come when the energy of resources now employed in the destruction of human life shall be used to further world peace and universal brotherhood.

Advertised Letters:
The following list of letters remaining in the office for the week ending June 7, 1918, and if not called for in two weeks will be sent to the dead letter office:
Carter, Miss Mary
Cox, Helen
Cummings, Mary O.
Ford, Mrs. Lillian
Gambill, S. O.
Hemenway, Frank
Jackson, Wm.
Kochum, Wm. J.
Krisner, Mrs. Olla
Krisa, Margie
Livingston, Miss Mexico
Maxwell, Robt.
Minnes, Miss Grace
McKardon, Mrs. Savannah
Richie, Alice
Thrall, A. F.
Wilks, Harry
Wolf, Rich
Work, A. F.
Wurry, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Wynna, Chas.
In calling for the above names please say advertised. A fee of one cent will be charged on each letter.
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