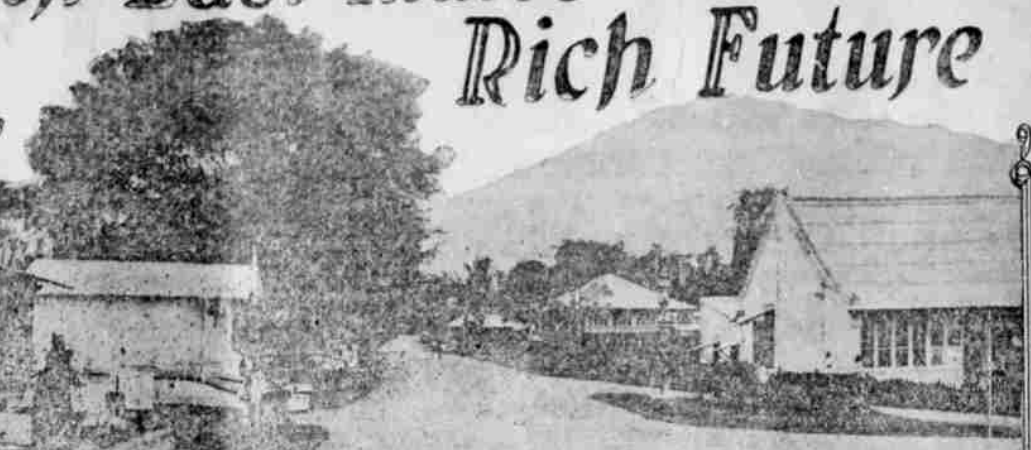




SUGAR CANE PLANTATION IN JAVA - THIS ISLAND IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST PRODUCERS OF SUGAR IN THE WORLD



VIEW OF A SUMATRA HIGHWAY - A SYSTEM OF SPLENDID ROADS EXTEND THROUGH HOLLANDS ISLAND POSSESSIONS

By FRANCIS H. SISSON, Vice President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

THE pronounced success of a recent loan of \$40,000,000 to the Dutch East Indies made through an American banking syndicate brings to the attention of many of the American public for the first time the surprising extent and importance of this island empire of Holland, and the rich trade possibilities that lie ahead of it. It is interesting to note in this connection that the first foreign loan ever contracted by the United States Government was a loan from Holland in 1781. Holland was the first country to recognize our new Government and the first salute to our flag was fired in the Dutch colony of Ste. Eustatia.

The Dutch East Indies, which lie in the Indian Ocean south of the Philippines, form roughly a huge crescent with Borneo half filling the curve. Some idea of the great sweep of the islands may be gained by picturing them stretched across the United States. Starting in the Pacific beyond California, they would reach to Bermuda. Sumatra is as large as California. Borneo exceeds Texas in area. New Guinea would just comfortably lie between New York and Omaha, and Celebes is far larger than New England. Java, one of the most remarkable economic units in the world, is about the size of Pennsylvania. Owing to its abundance of water, to its fertility and the industry of its people, Java sustains a population of thirty millions and at the same time exports food. The Dutch East Indies altogether have a population numbering about one-half that of the United States, and constitute in several respects



GATHERING RUBBER IN NEW GUINEA - THE DUTCH EAST INDIES ARE MAKING GREAT PROGRESS IN CULTIVATION OF THIS PRODUCT

the most important colonial possession in the Pacific. The remarkable economic development of these islands in recent years is a convincing evidence of the beneficial effects of the policy of an open door in international trade. The construction of the Suez Canal and later of the Panama Canal and the stimulus to the trade of the islands in consequence of the World War have also accelerated the economic development of the Colony.

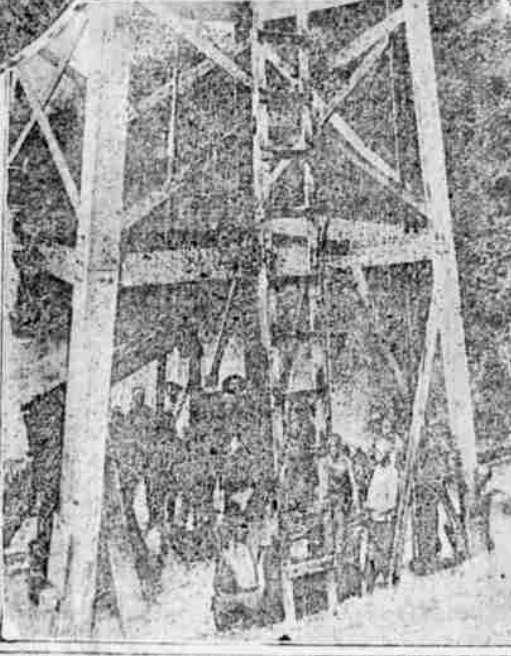
The trade of the United States with the Dutch East Indies has greatly expanded in recent years, and there is ample promise of its further development. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, exports to these islands from the United States were valued at \$3,677,000. So greatly has this trade grown that in the fiscal year ended June, 1921, the exports were valued at \$61,180,000. There has been a similar expansion in the value of imports into the United States from the islands—from \$5,334,000 in 1913-1914 to \$141,664,000 in 1920-1921.

There has been no such phenomenal growth in the trade of the Colony as a whole as there has been in its trade with the United States. Nevertheless the figures reflect marked progress in the development of the Colony's economic resources. Exports in 1920 were valued at \$890,000,000, which compares with \$274,000,000 as the value of exports in 1914. The Colony's exports regularly exceed imports. In 1914 this excess amounted to \$102,000,000; in 1919 it amounted to \$571,000,000, or almost twice the value of the total imports for the year. The balance in 1920, \$370,000,000, while considerably under that for 1919, is indicative of the ability of the Dutch East Indies to preserve a favorable trade position in a period of world-wide reaction.

The difficulty of obtaining manufactured articles from abroad during the war has greatly stimulated manufacturing in the islands. Their manufactures now include iron products, vegetable oils, building materials, rope, bristles,



GREEN HEMP READY FOR THE MILL - THE EAST INDIES NOW RAISE THE MATERIALS FOR THEIR OWN ROPE FACTORIES



DRILLING FOR OIL IN JAVA - HOLLAND IS ACTIVELY DEVELOPING THE RICH MINERAL RESOURCES OF HER COLONIES

paint, a variety of chemicals, etc. The abundance of raw materials manufacturing industries of the

profits ranged from 25,340,000 guilders to 27,885,229 guilders, while in 1918, the last year for which data are available, profits were 25,801,489 guilders, or about \$10,000,000 at normal exchange. The Government has not, however, monopolized the tin deposits, but has granted concessions to private companies which also have operated successfully. Private mining enterprise in general is subject to Government regulation and license.

The coal deposits of the Dutch East Indies have been estimated at 200,000,000 metric tons, of which only slightly more than 7,000,000 tons have been mined. The Government's three coal mining enterprises have shown practically uninterrupted increase in profits from 1910 to 1918. The production in the latter year aggregated 504,201 tons.

The cultivation of rubber has shown remarkable progress in the last twenty years and is carried on chiefly by private enterprises, although the Government is operating several rubber estates in Java and Sumatra. Peruvian bark, from which quinine is extracted, is obtained under Government management, as well as by private enterprises. About 90 per cent of the world's supply of this product comes from the Dutch East Indies. Where the Government is not actively interested in the production of agricultural commodities, it has done much to aid private enterprise by establishing extension stations, agricultural schools, and an agricultural information service.

The islands have extensive systems of well-kept roads. A measure of the popularity of motor vehicles in the Colony is found in the importation of 2,183 passenger cars and 873 trucks in the first quarter of 1921, while 700 of the former and 247 of the latter were imported in the first quarter of 1920.

Colony will continue to expand. In these fields, as well as in the production of raw materials, there is an unusual opportunity for the further investment of foreign capital.

The most important development in the Colony's mining in recent years has been the growth in the output of petroleum. The industry is of recent origin, as the first concession was granted in 1883. Production of crude oil in the islands from 1910 to 1918 increased from 1,501,045 to 1,764,203 metric tons. The production of 2,865,329 metric tons in 1920 has been reported. Although some of the petroleum is exploited for Government account, it is principally in the control of private companies. The Government, however, derives considerable revenue from petroleum in the form of an export tax.

Other Government mining activities include the working of collieries and of tin, silver, and gold mines. The Government tin mines, numbering about 325, are all located on the Island of Banka and have consistently yielded

profits. From 1911 to 1916 these East Indies is an asset of great potential worth. In 1910 the Government began to take active interest in the development of these resources. The original intention was to supply electric power for the state-owned railways and tramways, but the scope of the project has now extended beyond these limits. The Government has already investigated sources of water power with an aggregate of more than 1,500,000 horse-power, and a number of hydro-electric enterprises have been established.

The progress which the Dutch East Indies have made is largely a result of the wise and democratic colonial policy adopted by The Netherlands, which aims to develop the political, as well as the economic, capacity of the native population. Local self-government is extended from time to time; a system of primary education, which recognizes the language and the customs of the natives has been established; and the Home and Colonial Governments have co-operated in developing the resources and industries of the Island Empire.

STATE PRESS COMMENT

Gathering Recruits. It was at a dope party that a 24-year-old Portland girl learned to use narcotics. Addicts assemble, she said, at what seems to be an innocent gathering. Perhaps someone who has never used drugs is invited to attend. Before the evening is over the novice is invited to take a "shot," and invariably becomes an addict. These parties are staged by addicts, many of whom are drug peddlers, in order to snare recruits into the dope habit.

Here is a matter of profound concern. The statement is undoubtedly true. It is psychology for people with degrading habits to seek to pull other people into their circle. It means that constant recruiting is going on for snaring the unsuspecting into the most degrading and most devilish tyranny known to man. Soul is gone, conscience is gone, honor is gone where dope takes control. Hope is gone, peace of mind is gone, nerves are gone, everything is gone when unescapable narcotic once lays hold. Few are ever rescued. Dr. Stainer of the Oregon State hospital, after his long experience with narcotic slaves, knows of but half a dozen who have been salvaged. Though temporarily saved, sometimes, somewhere, the insatiable appetite draws them back into their misery.

There is no penalty too severe for men and women who beguile the unsuspecting into the drug habit, no condemnation too strong for those who peddle manslaughter.—Portland Journal.

The Boy Scout. National Boy Scout week has just passed. This is an annual affair and is nation-wide in its scope. Local observance is every week, 52 weeks in the year.

Without doubt the greatest product of the nation is its boys and of course its girls, but the idea that has been presented is that of the Boy Scout organization and those who know anything about the problems of the boy and the later problems of the man, know that the best system discovered up to date, is to train the youngster early.

The home, the church, and with some the school, are the three institutions where instruction in character building is given but it is a well known fact that these three fail to go far enough and right there is where the practical side of the Scout

organization takes charge of the boy and in the training that comes to every member there cannot but be a great benefit for the world in the coming generation.—Benton County Courier.

A New Movie City. It is reported that under the directorship of Will Hays, plans are going forward for the establishment of a new movie center on Long Island, New York. It is said that the village will be as far removed in its customs and standards of life from the exotic spirit of Hollywood as it is geographically.

Among the first buildings to be erected in the eastern center is to be a community church, because, according to one authority, the chief reason for making the change is "a desire to clean up the moving picture industry and to eradicate from the public mind some of the past year's revelations."

Incidentally it may be remarked that a careful canvass of the whole situation has convinced some of the leading producers that a great deal of the work for which elaborate preparations are necessary in the western city can be carried on in or near New York for much less. Undoubtedly, also, the fact that the hard times, have hit the industry is leading to its organization on more practical and less extravagant lines.

Whatever the reason for the change, undoubtedly it will be a good thing. While there are in Hollywood, and everywhere else in the theatrical world, a host of decent, hard-working, honest people to whom no scandal ever clings, there is no doubt that an unwholesome situation has been allowed to develop. And as for any convalescence, a complete change of scene or a vigorous competition will speed returning health.—Albany Democrat.

A Recreant Press. For a month or more, the Portland newspapers have been printing articles about the "Federation of Patriotic Societies," how representatives were holding secret sessions and passing upon the merits of certain candidates for gubernatorial honors who appeared before them soliciting support, and in return pledging to withdraw and support platform and candidate selected, if the choice went to others than themselves.

Monday these newspapers stated

that the federated societies had endorsed Senator Charles Mall of Marshfield for governor. None of the newspapers have, however, at any time printed any real news concerning these organizations, who they were, or their representatives, what their principles and platform, although every newspaper as a matter of course, had the information. Nothing like this could be pulled off in the metropolis without all the newspapers knowing all about it.

In failing to give the people the facts about this presumptuous outfit, the Portland newspapers have not kept faith with the public. Intentionally for reasons best known to themselves, they have entered into a conspiracy of silence, either intimidated by their aims and efforts. In either case they have been recreant to journalistic ethics.

In answer to correspondents seeking some information the Oregonian replies:

"The Federation of Patriotic Societies is an organization of between 50 and 60 delegates chosen by certain secret societies which are confined to Protestant membership. The Federation itself is in a sense secret, in that the names of neither delegates nor participating bodies have so far been disclosed to the public. Knowledge of identity in either case is largely a matter of deduction, but generally speaking, the federation is composed of those bodies (with perhaps additions) which waged a successful campaign in the last school election in Portland."

All of which is very indefinite. Why does the Oregonian not give the name of these societies? They are public property. There was no effort to disguise them in the school election, nor is there now. As a matter of fact, members boast of their strength and purpose. The K. K. K., the A. P. A., and other allied organizations have discarded secrecy in politics in their efforts to revive religious and racial bigotry and proscription of 100 years ago.—Salem Journal.

TONIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT. Roseburg audiences seldom have an opportunity to hear two artists of the reputation of John Clate Monteith, sonnet, of Portland, and John Frederick Mason, reader, of Springfield college. Don't miss them, at the high school tonight.

The children of the primary, beginner and junior departments entertain at the Christian church Sunday night.

Miss Elsie Hudson and Miss Wanda Wooden, both of this city and members of the Christian church, are this

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year representatives to the Christian Endeavor annual meeting at Salem. The meeting begun yesterday and will last till Monday when the two girls will return to this city. It has been reported that the attendance at Salem is between 800 and 1000 people.

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EDITOR DIES AT SEATTLE. Feb. 15.—The aging editor of the Seattle Times, who died at his desk in Seattle, per office Sunday night, here at 11 o'clock this afternoon. Death was due to influenza. W. H. Corson stated after an autopsy. Nicholas had been with what he believes gripped, but which Corson states must have been a attack of influenza. In the coroner Nicholas had been work when he should have been. The result was a sudden breakdown. Success as the result of influenza was taken two years ago, the

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