

CO-OPERATION IS FEATURE IN ITALY

Teutonic North, Excelling in Initiative, Takes Lead in Constructive Work.

ART HAS PART IN SCHEME

Professor Macpherson, Seeing Esthetic Side of Rural Life, Realizes Why "Dagoes Live Like Dogs" to Attain Ambition.

BY HECTOR MACPHERSON.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 28.—(Special Correspondence.)—The entire American commission has now left sunny Italy, and is assembled in Budapest, the capital of the kingdom of Hungary. We have talked over our experiences and compared notes, so that each delegate is now fairly well informed regarding agricultural conditions as they exist in different parts of Italy, and has accumulated much experience and information besides.

We have just awakened to a realization of what it means to be touring Europe as the recipients of the diplomatic courtesy accorded official representatives of Uncle Sam. Receptions by Mayors and other official bodies, escorts of royal guards, banquets, brass bands, and fine speeches threaten at times to obscure the real purpose of our coming to Europe.

Expert Leaders Furnished.

Such a danger was averted, however, by several factors—at least as far as Italy is concerned. In the first place we were provided with a good general introduction to Italian conditions through our meeting in Rome. Then we were given expert leadership by the Italian government for each of the four touring groups in which we set out from Rome. By dividing into four sections, each covering a distinct section of the country, we were able to verify the general information collected at Rome. Finally we were saved from much aimless floundering by an outline of "Agricultural Credit and Co-operation in Italy," which was placed in the hands of every delegate before leaving Rome.

The chief advantage gained in our journeying from place to place consists in our coming into direct contact with the men who are actually doing things for the betterment of agriculture under the different conditions which exist in different parts of Italy.

This personal contact with great leaders began at Rome. Our first business session held in the palace of the International Institute of Agriculture, May 12, was given over to short addresses by representatives of each of the countries we are to visit. Each of these men is a leader in agricultural progress in his country. Their enthusiasm for their mission, and their faith in co-operation, went a long way toward breaking down the conservatism which held many delegates until lukewarm in their attitude towards this form of business enterprise.

Loving Cup to Unite Nations.

David Lubin himself was on the platform. He was taken completely by surprise when a break was introduced into the program and Dr. Owens and President Butterfield, on behalf of the commission and the American people, presented him with a magnificent loving cup. The address read by Dr. Owens paid a high tribute to our distinguished fellow-citizen, and the father of that great council of nations, the International Institute of Agriculture. In his reply it took Mr. Lubin several minutes to get his bearings sufficiently to say anything coherent. Finally, he got hold of himself, and spoke for half an hour with great eloquence on the subject of the International Institute. He reached the climax of his address, when, turning to Mr. Capelli, president of the institute, he said: "I am glad to be placed permanently in the palace of the International Institute as a sign of peace and of the attitude of civilized nations, which are being drawn closer together through the deliberations of this world council."

The third day in Rome was marked by the presence of two of the world's foremost co-operators, Luzzatti and Wollemborg. Both of these men have been pioneers in the Italian cooperative credit movement. The former founded the first co-operative "people's bank" at Mantua in 1883. The latter founded the first Italian "rural bank" at Orreigia in 1883.

Joint Credits Pledged.

The rural banks are modeled on the Raiffeisen unions of Germany, and aim to borrow from outside sources on the joint unlimited liability of all members. They receive deposits both from members and non-members, on which they pay from 2 1/2 to 4 per cent interest. Their deposits amount to round numbers to \$20,000,000, and form a large part of the working capital of the banks. The rural banks deal mostly in small loans, ranging from \$10 to \$200. Such loans are for periods running from 10 days to 10 years. The long time loans are usually granted for permanent improvements from which returns are only gradually realized. They are usually made on an amortization plan, which provides for the payment of interest together with the extinction of the debt in a rate varying from 5 1/2 to 7 per cent per annum.

The leaders, Luzzatti and Wollemborg, are both enthusiastic, devoted men. Their systems work together harmoniously, the one supplementing the other, both through the financial assistance they give each other and in co-operating to reach the greatest number of people possible with the means at their disposal.

Co-Operation Chiefly in North.

In the space of this letter it would be impossible to give an adequate idea of rural credit and co-operation in Italy. Voluntary co-operation exists mainly in the North. Here we find, besides the credit unions described, societies for the collective purchase of farm supplies, one of which, at Piacenza, has 700 branch associations. Co-operative productive associations, such as creameries, cheese factories, wineries, olive oil factories, alcohol distilleries, and establishments for the preparation and sale of raw silk, citrus fruit essences, preserves, fresh fruits and vegetables are securing better returns for the products of the soil than would be possible under individualistic methods. Chemical manure works and mutual insurance societies are supplying these fundamental wants of the farmer at the lowest possible cost. Finally, there are 132 societies in Italy made up of laborers who rent large estates on a collective lease and divide the land among the members to be cultivated in small holdings. Thus the transition is accomplished from the large estate to the small holding.

COOL, Summery wash dresses for both ladies and misses—linens, silk poplins and other popular fabrics—gracefully draped and carefully made; very attractively priced at \$6.85 to \$24.85.

Light-weight wool serge dresses in the staple colors; regularly \$7.85, \$9.85, \$12.85, \$15.85 and \$24.85—buy them now for One-Fourth Less.

See a few models displayed in our Fourth-street window

FOR DUSTY DAYS—a duster, of course; we show splendid, roomy garments at \$2, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50 and \$15.

KHAKI SUITS, ONE-HALF—Take home a khaki suit for outing wear; coats, skirts and riding breeches, regularly priced \$2 to \$6, are now HALF PRICE.

SPRING COATS REDUCED ONE-FOURTH—All our Spring Coats for Ladies and Misses were made by leading New York ladies' garment-makers; everyone we offer at this reduction is a model of the present season. Normally priced at \$15, \$18, \$25 and \$30—buy them now for \$11.25, \$13.50, \$18.75 and \$22.50.

Today and tomorrow—ladies' pure silk hose in white or tan, all sizes; 69c for regular \$1 grade.

Summer blazer coats in college colors; regularly \$8—now \$2.50

BEI SELLING Leading Clothier

MORRISON STREET AT FOURTH



PROFITS NOT REAL

Gary Condemns Old Methods of Bookkeeping.

CREDIT GIVEN TO SCHWAB

In Old Days, Says Steel Chairman, Profits Were Only Apparent. Competition, Considering Territory, Was Deceptive.

NEW YORK, June 12.—"Substantial competition" existed between the Carnegie and Federal Steel Companies at the time they were acquired by the United States Steel Corporation. Judge Gilbert H. Gary testified on cross-examination today in the Government's examination today in the Government's dissolution suit against the corporation. "They were substantially in competition, I don't want to minimize that, especially in relation to the territory," but when you consider the respective territories of the two there was not so much competition as would appear."

Over against the southern population we have the Teutonic north, reaching, perhaps, the extreme of individualism among the small farmers of Tuscany, where every peasant esteems himself a little monarch in his own right. Between these extremes are many degrees of difference in individual character and ideals.

Yet in spite of racial, religious, and political differences, they are applying teamwork to the solution of their economic problems with an intelligence and energy which put our American farmer and laborer to shame. They would hesitate to place any limit on the application of the co-operative principle, even to the extent of a railroad built and operated co-operatively. It runs its own machine shops and car factory, and the equipment for handling both freight and passenger traffic is reported first-class in every respect.

In education, Italy is laboring under difficulties which we can scarcely grasp in the United States. But their extensive system for carrying agricultural instruction right to the farmer is better developed than in any American state. Sicily, for example, is divided into 12 districts, each having two or three instructors who go to the farmers, win their confidence and show them how to get results.

Nature Combined With Art. Then, too, we of the United States have much to learn from Italy in the art of combining beauty with utility. This is manifest in the building of houses, roads, bridges—in fact nature and art combine to make Italy one of the most beautiful countries in the world. Little wonder that "Dagoes live like dogs in America" that they may buy a few acres in the home land, where they may spend the evenings of their days. When we look at their coarse clothing and hard fare, let us remember that they are upheld in a vision of a little farm amid hills clothed in vines clinging about the olive tree and orange. Near by is a village filled with friends and social pleasures; and running through the village, past the little farm, is a curving, hard white road bordered with flowers and arched with trees at many a shady nook.

If we can but catch a glimpse of the "Dago" vision, we may cease to wonder why he does not settle on an American farm, beside a road, muddy, unkempt and lined with sprawling fences. There are also many things we might learn not to do in America. A study of Italian conditions, but with these we are not here concerned. Of their system of mortgage credit I might have spoken, but we shall meet with it in almost every country we visit and can deal with it later.

CICERONE IS INDICTED
Young Man Said to Have Robbed Rich Folks He Showed Around.

LOS ANGELES, June 12.—Playing guide, philosopher and friend to wealthy young men who wanted to see New York town netted Henry W. Sewells, aged 23, more than \$75,000, according to the police, who arrested the young man today on a larceny indictment returned in New York.

of Marion L. J. Lambert, and is several years older than young Busch.

CANAL TO AWAIT WILSON

Goethals Says He Can Hold Water Back If Necessary.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Colonel George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, conferred with President Wilson today about his prospective visit to the Canal Zone. The President told the Colonel he would visit the isthmus as soon as Congress adjourned, but did not hazard any guess as to when that might be.

Colonel Goethals said he expected to let the water in about October 1. "I can hold the water out for two weeks longer, however," said Colonel Goethals, "if the President should be delayed in getting down, as I want him to see the canal before the water is put in."

ARGENTINA AIDS "TRUST"

Government "Not Called On" to Modify Business Laws.

BUENOS AYRES, June 12.—The American meat packing companies operating in Argentina are not considered a "trust" by the Argentine government. The Minister of Agriculture replying, today, to a note sent to the Government by six of the leading Anglo-Argentine chilled beef companies protesting against what they called "the trust," said: "After investigation, the government considers that it is not called on to modify the existing regime of liberty which permits the development of industry in Argentina."

Prison Guard and Convict Dead.

CANON CITY, Colo., June 12.—John B. Russell, captain of the night guards at the State Penitentiary here, was shot and instantly killed early today at La-veta by Conley Baldwin, an escaped convict whom he attempted to arrest.

Russell shot Baldwin who died late today.

"I would like to say that in the old days methods of bookkeeping were such that the books frequently showed a profit where there was no profit. In justice to Andrew Carnegie, I wish to say that since 1897 there has been a material change in this respect, largely due to Charles M. Schwab."

ELDER BUSCH APPROVES

Son's Engagement Indorsed by Both of Young Man's Parents.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The announcement of the engagement of Adolphus Busch III was telegraphed by the Post Dispatch today to the young man's father, August A. Busch, active head of the brewing corporation, of which Adolphus III is third vice-president.

The father, who is en route to St. Louis from New York, telegraphed back as follows:

"The announcement of my son's engagement to Mrs. Lambert has Mrs. Busch's and my hearty approval. "AUGUST A. BUSCH."

Mrs. Lambert is the divorced wife of a St. Louis brewer.

Today's Beauty Recipes

By Mme. D'Almeida.

"A good and inexpensive corrective treatment for faulty complexion, sallowness, pimples or blotches is easily made at home by dissolving in a package of mayonaise in a half pint of which hazel, St. Paul and powder and face cream and gentle massage this mayonaise lotion over the face, neck and forehead each morning, to protect against sunburn, tan and freckles, and prevent the growth of hair. It makes the skin fresh and smooth, with the color of youth. "Totally perfect shampoo" is one that totally removes dandruff. When you can brush out dandruff scales the day after shampooing your scalp has not been freed from the parasites that cause dandruff, brittle and falling hair. Mother's Shampoo is the best dandruff remover I know. It keeps the hair fluffy and full of life and color. "Feminine beauty and charm is often marred by superfluous hair. A sure, safe and speedy hair remover is made by mixing a little powdered salicylate and water. Cover the wild hairs with this paste, leave on two minutes, wipe off, wash the skin and the hairs will be gone."—A.D.

WORRELL'S FRIDAY AND SATURDAY TEMPTATION SALE - of - CLOAKS, SUITS, WAISTS and DRESSES

Odds and Ends Left From Our Great Premature Explosion Sale

200 Suits, Values to \$30, Temptation Sale Price

\$12.45

Temptation Sale Dresses, 60 Dresses Values to \$20

\$6.95

TEMPTATION SALE of COATS

The greatest aggregation to be found in Portland. Every style, color and make. Exclusive patterns and styles. Values to \$25.00. Temptation Sale price. . . . \$9.95

WORRELL'S SAMPLE CLOAKS AND SUITS

LARGEST CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE IN THE NORTHWEST
CORNER SIXTH AND ALDER STREETS, OPPOSITE OREGONIAN

LANDS NEED LABOR

Brazilian Envoy Tells of Deal With Japanese.

LOW GROUND NOT IN USE

Government Has Encouraged Rice Farmers From Orient, but Has Made No Deal With Government Officially.

Japanese Not Colonizing.

"Some thousands of Japanese are coming into Sao Paulo, a state of Brazil, for agricultural purposes, but it is not true that colonization agreements have been entered into between Japan and Brazil as governments," he said.

"In Brazil we are in the same position as we were 50 years ago, the same position that your State of California was in at that time—we need population. The lands in Sao Paulo State, into which Japanese are coming, are low lands, near the sea, good for the production of rice, but the people of Brazil will not go in to them."

"Individual owners in that state, through the State of Sao Paulo, made an agreement with an immigration concern in Japan to bring up a few thousand laborers to grow rice there, laborers such as the United States has engaged in the digging of the Panama Canal."

Laws of States Alike.

"We have not encouraged the Japanese to emigrate to our country. For years we have subsidized immigration, but never the immigration of Japanese. We need labor and immigration, however, and if the question of encroachment by Japanese should ever come up in our country we would be able to deal with it without the difficulty experienced by the United States and California, for in Brazil we have unity of legislation."

"The laws of the states are alike in Brazil and the central government watches over questions like that."

Cranberry Boomer Dies.

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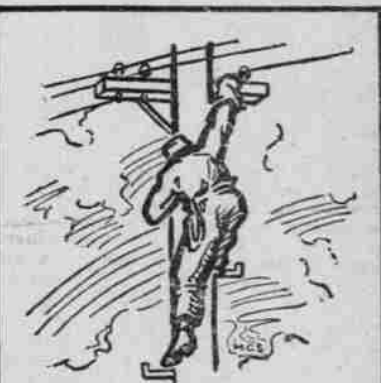
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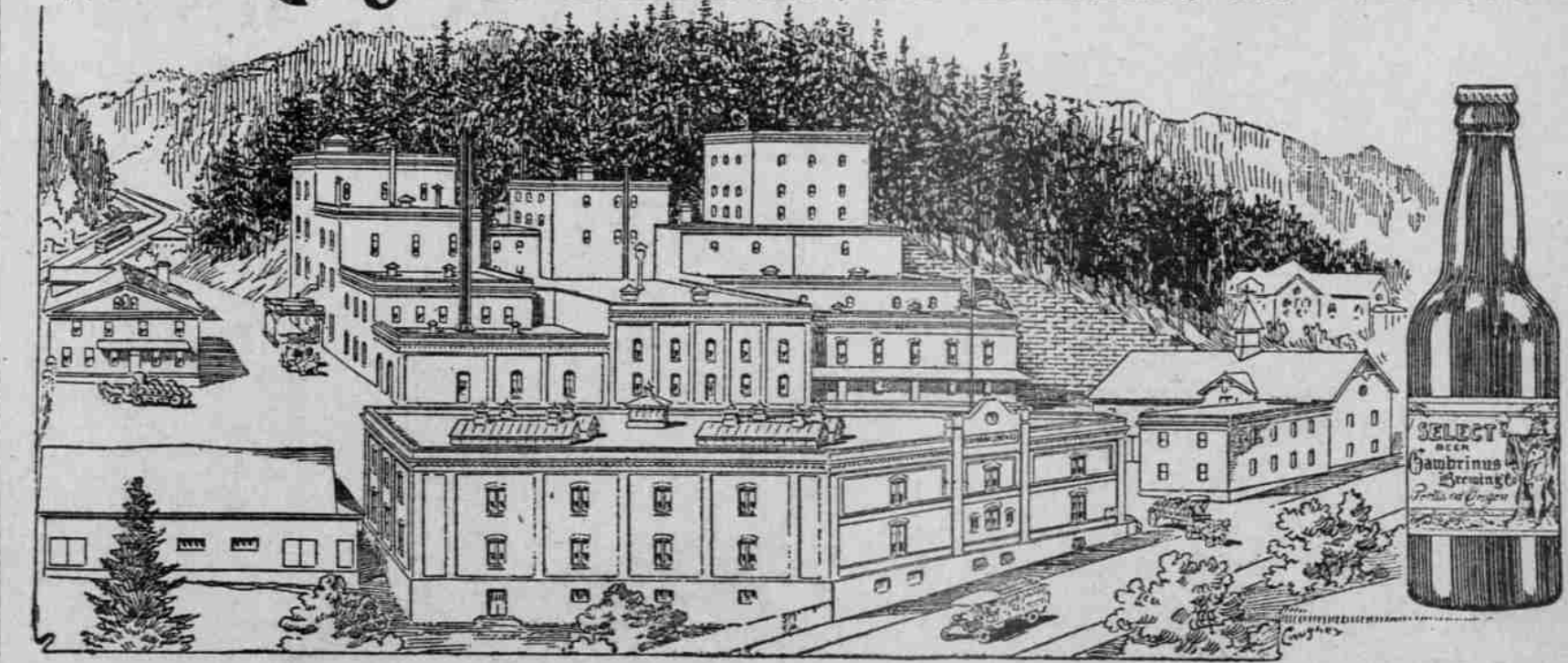


Many people cannot afford to have weak nerves. It would mean loss of livelihood. To everyone the loss of nervous energy is a serious matter. Every action uses up nervous energy which in health is steadily renewed by the blood. As soon as the blood, for any reason, loses this power to constantly rebuild the nerves, a nervous breakdown threatens.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic for the blood and their tonic action strengthens weak nerves. They are sold by all druggists, fifty cents per box, six boxes for \$2.50 or direct by mail. The booklet, "Diseases of the Nervous System," will be sent free upon request.

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