

GERMANY MUST PAY, DECLARES TARDIEU

Evasion of War Bill Held Intolerable.

FORCE HELD NECESSARY

Little Expected of Conference of Two Ministers—Treaty Causes Declared Disregarded.

BY ANDRE TARDIEU,
Former French High Commissioner to America.

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PARIS, June 19.—(Special cable.)—Direct negotiations between two nations often are advantageous, but it is very doubtful if that will prove the case in the meeting this week between Ministers Louchet and Rathenau. For the first time since 1870 a French minister has had a two-day conference with a German minister. M. Louchet, minister of construction for France, which has been devastated, and Herr Rathenau, minister of reconstruction for Germany, which is intact, have met at Weisbaden and their meeting has provoked widely diverse comments.

My doubt as to the benefit of the discussions is based upon the fact that I had occasion to view Rathenau's influence on German policy before the war at close range, for he was in Paris during the Franco-German discussions about Morocco in the spring of 1910.

Rathenau's career resembles in many points that of Louchet. Both are engineers. Both first specialized in electricity, then entered the big industrial trusts, and then turned to politics. Rathenau, however, differs from Louchet in that he takes an interest in the general ideas of the philosophical systems which are closed books to Louchet. Rathenau was, with Ballin, Helfferich and Ginner, one of the planners of that well-known economic pan-German idea.

German Minister Shifts.

Only yesterday Rathenau was declaring that the London agreement could not be met by Germany, and now, as minister, he shifts his gun to the other shoulder and says that Germany can and must pay all that the London agreement requires.

Such about-faces are frequent in politics, but they do not increase public confidence in those who make them. I can assert positively after a trip during which I talked with Frenchmen of every class and every profession that French opinion lacks the confidence and does not share the optimism of the Briand government concerning Germany.

If you Americans will try, as the saying goes, to put yourselves in our shoes, you will readily understand this state of mind.

We are told that Rathenau and Louchet talked about wooden houses, which Germany might deliver to her devastated regions, and such subjects. But wooden houses can be made in France as well as in Germany, and the real reparations problem is something quite different. It is financial, and economic, it is financial. Still more, it is a political and moral problem.

Does Germany intend to pay? Will France permit her to evade payment by following the tendency of the French governments of the last 18 months?

Questions Yet Unanswered.

These are questions which must remain unanswered, and the Weisbaden conference has failed to shed any light upon them. Let me cite a few examples to illustrate the state of mind of enlightened Frenchmen: Frenchmen know that indirect taxes in Germany represent \$30 per capita, while these same taxes in France are \$4.70 francs, or 13 times greater than the German people are paying. German import taxes are 7.70 francs per capita, while in France they are \$5.60, or eight times as great.

Frenchmen also know that the treaty of Versailles proclaims that the German taxpayer shall be assessed as heavily at least as the more burdened of the allies. No wonder they exclaim:

"Shall it go on thus? Shall France allow it?"

German pensioners are receiving generous allowances. Interest and amortization regularly are met on all internal loans. Federal and state properties produce large revenues, which flow into the federal treasury.

Frenchmen know that one article of the peace treaty says that reparations must take precedence over interest payments on internal loans in Germany and that another gives the allies a first mortgage on all the property and resources of the federal and state governments and that still another obligates Germany, at the request of the allies, to promulgate the laws and decrees necessary to complete the execution of the reparations clauses.

Compulsion Held Necessary.

Knowing all this, Frenchmen see that not once in 18 months has any effort been made to pay these clauses in operation—clauses which properly would draw billions out of Germany. Frenchmen cannot understand why their government does not use those weapons which they have heard talk about Rathenau's and Louchet's "wooden houses" they shrug their shoulders and say that is not the question.

There are only two solutions as to how Germany shall be made to pay. Either Germany, in good faith, must prepare to pay voluntarily or France must compel her to pay.

I repeat, the problem is in the political and moral field. Contrivances of two mere business men like Louchet and Rathenau cannot possibly solve it.

"That is what France thinks. If you wonder whether France is right, ask yourself what you would do in her place."

ELECTION VOTE IS HEAVY

(Continued From First Page.)

Several polls until nearly midnight. The heavy voting delayed the count, and at midnight less than a dozen ballot boxes had been received at the district offices. From that time on they arrived in twos and threes, the last of the 68 precincts making their returns at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

Ballot Taken Home.

The 69th booth, returns for which had yet to be reported, was the Arleta school in the 23d district. Miss S. Collins was the judge in charge of the board, and probably through a misunderstanding, neither telephoned the count nor took the ballot boxes to the offices, but took them home with her. No telephone communication could be established with her, and it was necessary to send the janitor of the school after the boxes. He found

Miss Collins in church and then obtained the boxes from her, but when he arrived at the court house it was discovered that the envelope containing the count had been placed in the box and sealed.

It can only be opened in Miss Collins' presence, and must be sealed by her, or opened by the clerk counting the ballots. No one present had the power to open it, and the matter was referred to the court.

It was understood, however, that in the neighborhood of 240 votes had been cast in the precinct; not enough by far to alter the result.

Big Vote Puzzle.

Various reasons were put forward for the exceptionally heavy vote, and perhaps all were partly true. If ever before, it has been a long time since interest in a school election was whipped to such high tension. The school situation has been to the front in public attention for some time, and aside from the different political aspects presented in the combinations of candidates, this probably had something to do with it, an opinion voiced by several conservative citizens whose motives and interests were known to be purely in civic welfare.

The strenuous campaign pushing the four members of the citizens' ticket was considered to have stimulated the normal interest of the public, and supposed attitudes toward religious differences said to be maintained by some of the candidates was thought to have caused a great many people to vote who might otherwise have neglected to do this. Declared some, was directly reflected against one elected candidate who dropped heavily.

Women Out in Force.

The direct concern of school welfare and management to the home brought out a large female vote in many precincts, heavier than the men's vote. Old election aides complained to the effect that women voters and women board members also slowed down the speed of voting. One board reported that they were able to poll only 15 votes an hour. The average speed is about 30.

Personal glimpses of the four new directors follow:

George P. Eisman, was born in Waukegan, Wis., and came to Portland in 1910. He is 52 years old, president of the Eisman Hardware Floor company, 359 East Washington street, and lives at 425 East Twenty-sixth street. He served eight years on the school board of Menominee, Mich. This is his first venture into local political life.

Mr. Martin Went to Office.

James E. Martin came to Portland in 1883, and is now 62 years old. He was born on Prince Edward island, and is president of the J. E. Martin Machinery company, 43 First street, and lives at 443 East Tenth street.

W. J. H. Clark is secretary and sales manager of the Northwest Auto company and grand chancellor for the state of Oregon, Knights of Pythias. He likewise is new to political life.

George B. Thomas has served one term as school director in Portland and has been active in politics and official affairs for a number of years. He lives at 443 East Tenth street, and at one time was a member of the Port of Portland commission, from which he subsequently resigned.

The four new directors will take office Thursday night of this week at the next meeting of the board. At least will then be prepared. He waited for election returns until certain of the result, then borrowed a copy of the school laws and went home.

Bounty Payments Suspended.

BAKER, Or., June 19.—(Special.)—Payment of scalp bounties on predatory animals was suspended yesterday by the Baker county court. By reference to chapter 233, 1921 laws, it was found the Oregon legislature failed at the last session to provide funds to pay its half of bounties on certain wild animals, and as the state refused to pay cash to Baker county for its half of such bounties, the county court ordered Clerk Combe to cease paying bounties until such time as the legislature provided payment of bounties for 1920 and 1921.

Syndicalism Case Thought Weak.

CHEHALIS, Wash., June 19.—(Special.)—Owing to probable insufficiency of the evidence it is possible that several of the alleged members of the I. W. W. who are in the Lewis county jail here charged with criminal syndicalism will be released at an early date. Other members of the organization named are expected to be convicted into camp owing to stronger evidence and those later will be put on trial.

Pe Ell Club Plans Celebration.

CENTRALIA, Wash., June 19.—(Special.)—The Pe Ell club, at its meeting last Wednesday night promulgated further plans for a July 4 celebration there. A barbecue will be the big feature of the day, with free lemonade and ice cream for the children. A. E. Judd, ex-state senator from Lewis county, will deliver an address.

RETURN OF SCHOOL ELECTION FROM 68 OF 69 VOTING DISTRICTS.

Chapman place.	Precinct.	Begin.	Little.	Sam.	Levy.
Chapman place.	1	155	4	109	107
Davis.	2	245	8	109	107
Old Couch.	3	245	8	109	107
New Couch.	4	239	8	203	222
Way's Standish's shop.	5	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	6	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	7	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	8	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	9	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	10	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	11	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	12	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	13	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	14	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	15	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	16	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	17	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	18	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	19	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	20	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	21	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	22	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	23	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	24	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	25	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	26	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	27	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	28	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	29	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	30	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	31	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	32	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	33	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	34	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	35	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	36	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	37	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	38	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	39	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	40	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	41	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	42	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	43	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	44	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	45	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	46	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	47	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	48	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	49	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	50	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	51	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	52	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	53	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	54	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	55	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	56	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	57	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	58	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	59	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	60	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	61	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	62	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	63	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	64	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	65	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	66	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	67	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	68	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	69	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	70	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	71	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	72	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	73	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	74	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	75	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	76	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	77	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	78	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	79	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	80	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	81	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	82	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	83	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	84	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	85	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	86	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	87	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	88	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	89	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	90	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	91	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	92	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	93	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	94	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	95	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	96	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	97	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	98	212	12	81	137
Girls' Standish's shop.	99	212	12	81	137
Alkinson.	100	212	12	81	137

HARDING SEES NEED OF SOUND FINANCES

Constructive Policy Outlined in Cabinet Debates.

REFUNDING IS PLANNED

Secretary Mellon Attempting to Have Foreign Loans Made Into Saleable Bonds.

BY HARDEN COLPAX.
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WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—(Special.)—The administration, through refunding plans considered by the cabinet this week, apparently is trying to make good its promise to bring liberty bonds back to par and to place the finances of the nation on a sound and constructive policy, the need of which has been manifest to President Harding and Secretary Mellon for some time past.

A study of the government's balance sheet shows that within the next two years the government will have to pay out more than \$7,500,000,000 in maturing securities, that it holds at present approximately \$10,000,000,000 of various kinds of notes given it by the allies to cover loans extended during the war, that interest on these foreign loans is accumulating to the credit of the United States at the rate of more than a million dollars a day, but that much of it is not being paid and has not been paid; and that expenses of the United States government during the next two years will still exceed the government's estimated revenue during that period.

Plans Are Outlined.

How Secretary Mellon will organize the nation's financial programme so that the present system will be bettered has been revealed in part to members of the ways and means committee. So far as the \$7,500,000,000 worth of securities maturing within the next two years are concerned, Mr. Mellon hopes to distribute their payment, through a process of refunding, by three to five year notes through the next seven years. At this rate the debt could be retired at the rate of \$300,000,000 a year and wiped out in the seven-year period.

The situation is different with respect to the foreign loans. Secretary Mellon is attempting to have these obligations to the United States, represented largely by memorandum notes, put into more satisfactory shape. Possibly special bonds of foreign governments will be accepted by the American government; and in turn these foreign bonds must be placed gradually upon the investment market here, thus making them available for private purchases and relieving the American government of its present burden of carrying them.

High Interest Expected.

It is thought they would have to carry an interest rate much higher than the interest rates paid upon the various liberty loans, the rates which now apply to the foreign obligations. All of this, of course, depends on circumstances—what congress has done thus far, so far as revenue legislation is concerned, is nothing. The proposed revenue bill has not as yet been introduced. That bill is an integral part of any financial programme which the government may undertake to perform. It seems almost certain that the most of the discussion will follow the introduction of the bill, so that its passage before October at the earliest, is regarded as doubtful.

BAKER PLANS FOR SHOW

WILD WEST PROGRAMME TO BE ANNUAL AFFAIR.

Recent W. O. W. Round-Up a Success; July 4 Celebration Is Now Under Consideration.

BAKER, Or., June 19.—(Special.)—From the start made at the wild west show put on during the spring at the Valley avenue grounds here by the Baker women of the World lodge, the show is to be made an annual event. The affair, called the W. O. W. round-up, was a success, and plans have been made for a bigger and

better exhibition next year. The lodge has decided to put on a show during the July 4 celebration. The show will consist of stunts that come into the daily work of buckaroos, including bucking and roping contests. Some fine strings of outlaw horses have been obtained and also some hard buckers from Montana.

In order that the wild west programme will not interfere with the automobile races during the celebration in the afternoon, it has been arranged to put the riding contests on in the morning, the grounds being brilliantly lighted for the occasion. The following committee has been named: G. W. Arthur, Leland S. Finch, Jack Grubb and Dan Stephenson. There is a tentative plan for holding the round-up in September or October.

LOWER RATE PROPOSED

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO COMPETE ON FRUIT TO EAST.

Freight Agent Denies Discrimination Against Oregon Shippers in Public Letter.

SALEM, Or., June 19.—(Special.)—H. A. Hinshaw, general freight agent of the Southern Pacific company, in a letter received here yesterday denied that the new rates on dried fruits from California to Eastern markets were discriminatory against Oregon producers, as alleged in a letter prepared recently by Fred A. Williams, chairman of the Oregon public service commission.

At the time of writing the letter Mr. Hinshaw also sent word to Salem that the Southern Pacific company had announced a reduced freight rate on fresh fruits from all Oregon points to the east from \$2.05 to \$1.75 a hundred pounds. With relation to the alleged discriminatory rate on dried fruits, he said:

"Under date of June 12, 1921, there appeared in the press a statement, credited to the Oregon public service commission, that Oregon shippers have been discriminated against by the publication effective June 1, 1921, of lower rates on dried fruits from California than from Oregon, to New York and other eastern terminals via Galveston or New Orleans, when for export."

"For the information of the shipping public, the rate on dried fruits is the same from Oregon as from California at the present time. It is proposed, however, to publish a line of rates from Oregon and California lower than the present rates, but on the same relative basis as the rates from California to New York and other eastern terminals via Galveston or New Orleans, when for export. The proposed rates, however, have not been published, or even authorized by the Interstate Commerce commission, therefore no discrimination exists as between shippers of dried fruits in Oregon and California."

STUDENT TRIP PLANNED

Summer Students at Agricultural College to Visit Mounds.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, June 19.—(Special.)—A full programme, including lectures, a reception and a trip to prehistoric mounds near Tangent, has been scheduled for the first week of the summer session, beginning Monday. Many students have arrived in advance of registration day.

Henry Lawrence Southwick, president of the Emerson College of Oregonia, Boston, will give the first convocation address Tuesday night. He will speak Wednesday night on Sheridan. "The Rivals" Friday night. Professor B. B. Hornor will give a lecture in the "Y" hut on Oregon history. Saturday he will have charge of the annual summer session convocation trip to the Tangent mounds. Stops will be made at Hill and Crawford museums in Albany. A general reception and "get-together" will take place in the women's gymnasium Saturday night.

SUICIDE INTENT CHANGED

J. W. Bluk Shouts for Help After Jumping in River.

J. W. Bluk of 305 Cherry street, aged 63 years, attempted to commit suicide Saturday morning at 6 o'clock by jumping off the north end of the Globe mill dock, which is situated between the Broadway and Steel bridges on the east side of the river. He changed his mind, however, when he struck the water and clung to the pil-

