SWEDEN PROTESTS REPORT ON ALANDS

American on Commission Is Criticised Severely.

PLEBISCITE IS DEMANDED

League of Nations Council Rules for French in Their Policy in District of Saar.

GENEVA, June 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—Hjalmar Branting, ex-premier of Sweden, at today's session of the league of nations council attacked the report of the allied commission which investigated the dispute between Finland and Sweden over ownership of the Aland islands. He was particularly severe upon Judge A. I. Elkus, American member, who, he said, "diminished the importance of his own mission and detracted from the prestige of his own decision by declaring the question to be insignificant."

M. Branting demanded a plebiscite on the principle of self-determination for peoples and declared neutralization of the islands was necessary for Sweden's security.

C. J. A. Enckell, Finnish minister to Paris, recognized the Swedish nationality of the population. He reminded the council, however, that the king of Sweden had promised in 1909 never to assert any rights over the islands and that Sweden had recognized Finland's independence without reserve.

The Aland islands question hearing was public.

Saar Valley Protest Heard.

In the afternoon the council took up the German complaints against the Saar valley governing commission. Later the council closed its doors and decided to make its deliberations public only after all representatives of the press had departed.

During the day members engaged in a controversy over publicity, several demanding open doors, which was opposed by the Italian delegate, the Marquis Imperiale. When finally the council decided to give out its deliberations on the Saar question, no press representatives were present.

After M. Branting had scored the Aland commission, the Finnish representative, M. Enckell, declared his country would never consent to part with the islands. The council reserved decision.

Troops Needed in Region.

M. Rault, president of the Saar valley governing commission, replied to the German complaints on the garrisoning of French troops in the territory and also expulsion of German functionaries connected with the strikes in August, 1920, and the use of French money in the territory. He declared troops were necessary to protect lives and property.

Concerning use of French money, he said it was to the interest of the people.

The council approved the presence of troops, but suggested that the commission arrange to reduce the number. There are 7000 troops in the Saar district, including some blacks, but it was said that the latter were about to be sent away.

Report Asked on Expulsions.

The council asked the commission to report in every case in which the expulsion of a German functionary had been maintained. The council also decided that the commission had full power to use French money if necessary.

During the coming week the Polish-Lithuanian dispute, the report of the commission appointed to pass on proposed amendments to the covenant of the league and conflicting claims to territory along the frontier of Albania will be considered by the council.

It was expected that the council would also consider the question of repatriating Russian refugees.

The Aland islands commission report recommended that the islands remain under Finnish sovereignty, with guarantees for the safeguarding of the Swedish population. The commission held that the islands were too small for independence and rejected the idea of awarding the islands to Sweden for several reasons.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS

REGULAR NORMAL COURSES OFFERED AT ASHLAND.

Sixty Oregon Teachers Already Enrolled and Attendance of 75 Is Expected.

ASHLAND, Or., June 20.—(Special.)—With an enrollment of 60 teachers from schools throughout Oregon and a prospective enrollment of 75 by tomorrow the six weeks' summer extension course of the state normal school at Monmouth opened here today at the high school under the supervision of G. A. Briscoe, superintendent of Ashland schools. The day was spent in registering and outlining a study programme. Work will start tomorrow.

Regular Monmouth normal courses are offered, the same credit is given for the work and records will be filed at Monmouth at the close of the term. The courses are offered to grade school teachers only.

Most of the teachers have found living accommodations, several having taken to semi-camp life in cottages and tents.

Following are the faculty members: George A. Briscoe, director and instructor in school management and methods in seventh and eighth grades.

Homer Davis, professor of education Stanford university, instructor in psychology and educational measurements.

Susanne W. Homes, superintendent of Jackson county schools, rural school problems.

Miss Emily Devore, Oregon normal school, primary methods.

Miss Helena Willett, Salem, Or., schools, intermediate methods.

Leland Coon, professor of music, University of Oregon, public school music.

Miss Fay Carver, Ashland public schools, physical training.

Miss Callie Vogell, Ashland public schools, commercial department.

FOOD SHIP IS SALUTED

Battleship's Guns Boom Welcome and Sailors Cheer.

RIGA, June 20.—Honors such as are usually accorded to royalty or to officials of high rank were given the Dutch steamer Alexander Polden when she arrived at Petrograd recently, says the newspaper Izvestia of Moscow. The steamer brought the first large cargo of food that has entered the harbor for about three years and as she passed Kronstadt she was saluted by the battleship Marat, while Russian sailors lined the decks and cheered.

With years of starvation behind them, dock workers, day and night shifts, unloaded 5850 barrels of the ship's cargo of herring so swiftly that the next day 20 carloads of herring were dispatched to Moscow while the rest was left for distribution in Petrograd.

Since the Alexander Polden made port, two more steamers have arrived at Petrograd carrying 17,000 barrels of herring, which were quickly unloaded.

LONGEVITY RULES GIVEN

PHYSICIAN, 99, TELLS HOW TO LIVE CENTURY.

Eat No Meat, Don't Worry and Keep Calm, Advice Given By Dr. Peebles of Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dr. James Martin Peebles, physician and author, who not along ago celebrated his 99th birthday anniversary and who wrote a book on "How to Live a Century and Grow Old Gracefully," ascribes his long life in large measure to abstinence from eating animal flesh. Dr. Peebles stopped eating meat when he was 39 years old. He wrote his book on the rules of living when he was 62.

Asked what he considered the greatest contributory cause to his long life, he instantly replied:

"One cannot strengthen life by living on death. I cannot bear the idea of eating dead cows and dead hogs; and it is not necessary. See how strong are horses and oxen; they do not live on dead flesh." Other rules he made for himself and which he said he believed had helped him to reach his advanced years included:

"Go to bed every night at 8:30. Out of bed every morning at 6. Never use tobacco. Never use intoxicating liquors. Never complain.

"Avoid all worry and keep an harmonious mind. Worry is among the worst things in the world. Have a strong will-power. Always look for the new. Keep calm."

On his 99th birthday Dr. Peebles walked erect only occasionally using a cane; his sight was good, although he used spectacles for reading; his hearing "as good as ever" and his appetite and digestion he declared excellent. His long white beard and hair gave him a truly venerable appearance.

Asked what his plans for the future were he replied:

"To live a number of years more and to write at least another book. This will be on the progress of Christianity as it is preached, showing how preachers are leaving hell fire, brimstone, purgatory and many other old-time dogmas behind.

"What a variety of mighty changes since my birth!" he exclaimed. "Napoleon then had just died on the island of St. Helena; old 'Hickory Jackson,' as he was then called, had just been elected president of the United States; Ohio was then a budding state and the great wide west was dotted with Indian wigwams.

"Later came telegraph, telephones, railroads, electric lights and machinery, wireless flashes on ocean and land, airships sailing through the skies and automobiles dashing madly across the continent.

"There is life in everything. Crush the acorn to earth and the germ looks toward the mountains. In every marble block there is an angel's form awaiting the sculptor's chisel. God is good. There is no absolute evil in the universe, because God made it."

Dr. Peebles was born March 23, 1822, at Whitingham, Vt., and was graduated from Oxford academy, Chenango county, New York, in 1841. He has traveled around the earth five times.

HAY FEVER HAVEN FOUND

Little City on Thunder Bay Mecca of Afflicted Tourists.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Port Arthur has awakened to find itself the capital of the hay fever patients of America. Ninety per cent of the tourists who visit the little city located on Thunder Bay bring hay fever with them and go away without it.

Thousands of visitors have come here annually by the Canadian National railways, Great Lakes steamers or the automobile highway, to fish in the flashing streams of the Nipigon wilderness, famed as the best trout waters on the continent. Many of them suffered from hay fever. They were surprised to find that in a few days they were suddenly and mysteriously cured. They had no medicines. They didn't know how or why they were cured. But they were.

Doctors attempted to find a reason. But aside from the fact that there is no ragweed or other herbs of noxious pollen in the region they discovered nothing. Experience has formulated the only prescription for hay fever sufferers who seek relief in the northern shores of Lake Superior. It is merely this: "Breathe."

From the suburbs of Port Arthur a wilderness of balsam, tamarack and pine sweeps away unbroken to Hudson bay in the far north. Fragrant and pure, the air that drifts across the leagues of resinous forest contain some mystic property that cures the malady that, since the first sneeze, has defied the pharmacopeia. What that property is remains an enigma. It is nature's secret.

FOOD PRICES ARE FALLING

Markets in Moscow Again Open, Are Thronged With People.

HELSINGFORS. — Now that the markets are again open in Moscow, the populace is living by speculation in food, according to a Finnish official who has just arrived from the Russian capital. Trade, however, is permitted only in provisions.

The markets are crowded, nevertheless, with people, formerly wealthy, selling dresses, clothing of all sorts and other personal belongings for food.

In consequence of free trade food prices are falling, but the food shortage is serious and the July supply of flour is now being used.

ALLIED GOODS BOYCOTTED

French and English Products Under Ban to Hamburg.

HAMBURG.—Proprietors of hotels and restaurants in Hamburg have declared a boycott against English and French wares as a protest against the institution of the allied penalties on the Rhine.

French wines and liquors and English preserves are no longer in any restaurant or wineroom. An effort is being made to extend the boycott to other cities.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070. Automatic 560-95.

TEST OF BATTLESHIP TO BE MADE BY NAVY

Nation's Chief Defensive Weapon Questioned.

AIRMEN TO BOMB IOWA

German Submarines and Battle Cruiser Will Serve as Targets for Army and Navy Aviators.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., June 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—The claim of aircraft advocates that battleships no longer form the nation's chief weapon of defense will be brought to a test this week off the Virginia capes. Armed with bombs of every size, flocks of army and navy airships will seek in a series of tests to destroy more than half a dozen former German warships and to find and bomb the radio-controlled battleship Iowa.

There will be no attempt to simulate real battle conditions. The joint army and navy operations were arranged by the government to get at the facts as to the accuracy with which air men can drop bombs upon naval craft. The warships of necessity cannot employ their guns to defend themselves, but will be merely, except in the case of the Iowa, anchored targets for the aviators.

The maneuvers also will determine the effectiveness of bombs that strike and explode upon the decks of armored ships. Previous tests with placed bombs have not satisfied naval authorities that capital craft would be in grave danger of destruction by air bombs even if struck.

Aircraft Mobilized.

The unique and one-sided contests had their origin in the controversy which followed the declaration before a congressional committee by Brigadier General Mitchell of the air service that the development of military craft was fast making the battleship obsolete. Navy officials, led by former Secretary Daniels, took prompt exception to this claim, and the verbal conflict of opinion raged so vigorously that the government found it advisable to attempt the actual demonstration of the power of aircraft, employing its most modern planes and bombs against obsolete or former German naval craft.

In preparation for the tests the army has concentrated at Langley field, near here, the largest mobilization of military aircraft in the history of aviation in this country. More than 150 planes of all types, including giant Martin bombers capable of carrying the new 2000-pound aerial bombs, smaller bombing plants and fast single-seat pursuit machines with a speed of 120 miles an hour, to be used for scouting and observation work, are included in the mobilization as well as a number of dirigibles.

Pilots Practice for Weeks.

Scores of pilots, gathered from flying fields throughout the country, have been practicing daily for weeks in bombing and observation flights out to sea and up Chesapeake bay, dropping dummy and live bombs against targets over water and land. General Mitchell will have personal charge of the army's end of the tests and will lead the various flights of military aircraft.

At the Hampton Roads station the naval aircraft are mobilized, including a number of seaplanes of the N-C-4 type, the class that negotiated the first trans-Atlantic flight. At Langley field a number of marine corps, Martin bombers and DH-4s are gathered to operate with the naval planes during the tests.

The first test, scheduled for Tuesday, will be directed against the U-117, a modern submarine used by the German navy during the war. The submersible will be anchored 50 miles east of Cape Charles, Va., in an awash condition with concentric red, white and blue circles painted on its deck to distinguish it as the target and avoid the possibility of a mistake.

Naval Fliers Get First Chance.

The first expedition against the U-117 will take off in time so that the first division will arrive at the target by 9 o'clock. The flight will consist entirely of naval planes, including nine F-5-L type machines, each of which will drop four bombs; a torpedo-plane division of five Martin bombers, each of which will drop six bombs; four NC type seaplanes, each of which will drop four bombs, and a marine corps division of six DH planes to let go two bombs each. All of the bmobs will be of the 163-pound type.

After the attack by the naval air detachment if the submarine has not been sunk, the army fliers will take off from Langley field. The army flight will consist of 12 big Martin bombers, each to launch six bombs, and 11 DH-4s, which will drop two bombs each, all of the 163-pound type. The aircraft will deliver the attack as the flight commanders choose without any restrictions as to altitude or speed.

It is expected that by the time the 47 aircraft engaged in the test have dropped their 188 bombs that the U-117 will have disappeared beneath the surface of the water, but should the vessel still be afloat it will be made the target of the guns of a division of destroyers on the following day, along with the former German submarines U-140, U-111 and UB-48.

JAPAN HELD INDULGENT

AMERICA COUNTED GREATEST OF NIPPON'S FRIENDS.

Nation Feels Hurt Over California Policy, but Is Patient, Says Chicago Educator.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Japan regards the United States as her greatest friend and the nation she most desires to be like, in the opinion of Professor Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago, who returned yesterday from a six months' tour of the empire. If America gets into war with the Japanese, he said, it will be because of the "attitude of unthinking Americans, due to their prejudicad viewpoint of the Japanese attitude."

Professor Starr, an authority on Japanese questions, made his trip at the request of the priests of Shotoku to participate in the 1300th anniversary of the death of Shotoku Taishi, credited with spreading Buddhism throughout Japan.

"Among the people there is nothing but respect and regard for America," he said. "In my opinion it is a mistake for Japan to yield so much to America. She does so out of her regard for this country and her desire to pattern after us. She feels hurt at our California policy but she is making no effort to open the question.

"There is a restless feeling in Japan that she will have trouble of some kind in 1924, because she had wars in 1894, 1904, and 1914. If we should go to war with Japan, it will be because the attitude of unthinking Americans will have forced us into it, due to their prejudiced viewpoint of the Japanese attitude."

Professor Starr said he found conditions in Corea much better than he expected. He said he thought the Coreans had given up their ideas of independence.

PEKIN, June 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—It is reported from Corean sources that some Japanese leaders are favoring autonomy for Corea under a restoration of the Corean monarch as a measure of combatting the independence movement in Corea.

Pro-Japanese Coreans in Seoul, the capital, are in favor of the plan, the reports say, but those agitating for independence are opposing it.

250 STUDENTS STRANDED

YOUNG RUSSIANS HAVE HOPE OF REACHING AMERICA.

Red Cross Head Starts Plans to Bring Deserving Youth to U. S. to Complete Education.

HARBIN.—There are at present in Harbin more than 250 young Russian students, men and women, who have been stranded by the eastward movement of refugees following the collapse of the Kolchak government 18 months ago. In Vladivostok there are as many if not more.

A large percentage of these students have completed their high school course. The only institutions of higher education available to them are the Vladivostok Institute of Oriental languages and the Vladivostok Technological institute, both of which are seriously impaired by lack of experienced professors, libraries and equipment. There is even an almost complete lack of textbooks.

Toward the end of 1920 Dr. W. H. Bucher of the American Red Cross became interested in the fate of these young people and endeavored to arrange accommodation for them in American educational institutions. When the word got about more than 300 registered for admission.

P. S. Troitsky and F. Korapachinsky of the educational department of the Chinese Eastern railway, themselves refugees, have perfected an organization in Harbin with the object of assisting students to review their former courses of study and to learn English. They are also trying to devise means to send deserving students to America to complete their education and to establish in America some organization to take charge of students upon arrival with Harbin enterprise.

Prof. Paul J. Blumenthal, who was an instructor in the Culver Military academy 20 years ago and who was judge of the district court at Bielebei in the Ufa district when the revolution overtook him, is also trying to insure the future of these young Russians.

"Most of these young men and women," he said, "are deprived of all means, belonging to families whose only resource consists of their culture, having lost their property during the civil war. Their desire to go to America to study is prompted by an appreciation of the sound spirit of American institutions of learning and also by the comparative accessibility of American universities and higher technical schools. The Harbin refugee committee is almost without funds to carry out its task. No doubt there are many such refugees in Pekin, Tientsin and Shanghai who would join others if they saw any way to give their children the possibility of going to America to complete their education.

"Among those interested in this endeavor in the States are Joseph Okulich of Boston, Professor Borodine, Washington, D. C., and M. A. Kucenko of Berkeley, Cal."

KIWANIS CLUBS ASSEMBLE

DELEGATES FROM 500 CITIES GO TO CLEVELAND.

Plans of Promoting Physical Education and National Welfare to Be Discussed in Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., June 20.—Delegates were arriving on every train and lake passenger steamer today to attend the fifth international Kiwanis club convention. The convention, which opens tomorrow morning, is expected to be one of the biggest gatherings of business and professional men ever held in the country, delegates coming from Kiwanis clubs in 500 cities of the United States and Canada.

During the last year plans of promoting physical education and national welfare have been discussed and Harry E. Karr of Baltimore, Md., chairman of the public affairs committee, has declared that a proper programme of physical education will raise physical standards of the nation. This committee has also declared that legislation should be enacted throughout the country to promote physical education.

It is likely that the executive committee will make reports on work which Kiwanis clubs have performed in assisting the near east and European relief movements and the China famine movement. It is also probable the convention will be asked to go on record as approving the American Legion's programme for relief for disabled world war veterans.

The convention will be opened tomorrow morning with addresses of welcome by Mayor Fitzgerald of Cleveland, Harry L. Davis, governor of Ohio, and Harry H. Hoard, president of the Cleveland Kiwanis club. J. Mercer Barnett of Birmingham, Ala., international president, will make the response.

UNIVERSITY COURSE NOVEL

Care, Preservation and Restoration of Paintings Inaugurated.

NEW YORK.—When the University of Pennsylvania opens next autumn a new course in the science of painting and the care, preservation and restoration of paintings will be inaugurated.

This course, the first of its kind in the world, was made possible through an endowment by a prominent connoisseur, whose name was not made public. The new chair will be occupied by Carel F. L. de Wild of this city, a native of Holland, who has acted as collector and curator of many famous collections, among them the Widener, Morgan and Frick collections.

The course, it was announced, is designed to select and equip specialists to give to those who desire to become art museum curators a thorough knowledge of the art.

UNIVERSITY CLASS OF 226 GRADUATED

Degree Conferred at Picturesque Ceremonies.

LIFE DUTIES EMPHASIZED

Obligations to State, Society and Selves Urged on Graduates by Edgar B. Piper.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, June 20.—(Special.)—Degrees were conferred today by the University of Oregon upon 226 men and women in the 45th annual commencement exercises held in Villard hall. Group by group the black-gowned students rose to their feet as their names were called by the deans of the schools and when President Campbell had bestowed upon them the right of the degree they moved the black tassels of their mortar-board caps from the left to the right-hand side in token of the achievement.

Even more picturesque was the presentation of the masters' hoods. One by one those who had earned this degree stepped onto the stage and knelt while the president placd around their necks the black, white and gold of the master. Standing out in marked contrast to their companions were the white caps and gowns of the eight women who received certificates in public health nursing from the Portland school of social work. They brought the total up to 234.

Movies Catch Graduates.

Historic old Villard hall was crowded to the doors with parents, relatives and friends of graduates. The impressiveness of the occasion held all from the time the members of the class of 1921 filed into the seats reserved for them until the last degree had been conferred. Moving pictures were taken of the seniors and faculty members as they came down "Hello lane" to Villard.

The obligations of freedom were emphasized by Edgar B. Piper, editor of The Oregonian, who delivered the commencement address.

"Freedom is not nature's gift to man," said the editor. "It is man's gift to himself, achieved through common action with other men. Freedom is the achievements of thousands of years of sacrifice, toil, bloodshed, concession and growing knowledge."

Nobody has freedom just because it is his to have, said Mr. Piper, but because it was given to him by others. For this reason it should be guarded and treasured and if the holder does not value it enough to fight for it in case of necessity it should be taken away from him, he stated.

Graduates' Obligations Emphasized.

This obligation, this duty to state, to society and to self was urged upon members of the graduating class. A parallel was drawn between the rules which govern the conduct of a good newspaper and those which should govern the individual's actions.

In closing Mr. Piper told the class that their life in the university had not been a mere period of preparation, but that it was a very important phase of their entire careers.

"As you have met your many tests here, so will you meet many tests hereafter," he said. "You are never to escape the necessity of discipline, of correction, of conduct, of contact with others, of accommodation to the needs and purposes of others, of appraisement of your worth by others."

Life Declared Great College.

Life itself was declared to be but a large college with certain standards which must be lived up to. In commending the class to the highest effort Mr. Piper said:

"You have been trained for leadership for exceptional service, for high duty. What has been given you you must give back tenfold, or the state will have lost its whole investment in you, and, what is worse, you will have lost your investment in yourself," he said.

Bachelor of Arts Degrees Given.

In the college of literature, science and the arts the following students received the degree of bachelor of arts: Evon I. Anderson, Weiser, Idaho; Felix Beluso, Pontevadra, Capiz, P. I.; Dora E. Birchard, Grants Pass; Victor Darwin Bradeson, Salem; Robert Vernon Bradshaw, Eugene; Fridolin Augustin Buholzer, Eugene; Norman T. Byrne, Eugene; Estella Campbell, Spokane; John Jefferson Canoles, San Francisco; Geraldine Cartmell, Portland; Helen Casey; Roseburg; Genevieve Marguerite Clancy, Portland; Beatrice L. Crewdson, Portland; LeRoy Ellsworth Detling, Gridley, California; Dorothy G. Dixon, Eugene; Mildred E. Dodds, Bend; John George Dundore, Portland; Len Bryan Fishback, Monmouth; Brownell D. Frasier, Eugene; Janet Frasier, Eugene; Mildred Garland, Lebannon; Effie Gladys Gibson, Long Beach, Cal.; Isla Ruth Gilbert, Salem; Helen Eugenia Hall, Eugene; Mary Alice Hamm, Eugene; Mildred L. Hawes, Portland; Boyd W. Haynes, Hutchinson, Kan.; Ralph C. Hoeber, Portland; Marjorie G. Holaday, Portland; Wilbur Schofield Hulin, Eugene; Mildred Huntley, Oregon City; Rachel Alice Husband, Eugene; Victor Alice Husband, Eugene; Edna M. Hyde, Kimberly, Idaho; Raymond F. Jones, McMinnville; Leta D. Kiddle, Island City; Margaret M. Kubli, Portland; Harold Newton Lee, Newberg; Alice Mary Lighter, Portland; Kathrine Livengood, Albany; Lucile McCorkle, Portland; Lois Levis Macy, Portland; Jennie Forrest Maguire, Portland; Leona Marsters, Oregon City; Helen Kerr Maxham, Eugene; Thomas Lyman Meador, Prairie City; Bessie Solon Mittelman, Corvallis; Laura Moates, Ilwaco, Washington; Caroline Content Montague, Portland; F. Dean Moore, Eugene; Mary Elizabeth Moore, Eugene; Reuel S. Moore, Eugene; Austrid Mork, Portland; Ruth Z. Nash, Aberdeen, S. D.; Carl S. Nygren, Albany; Frank J. Palmer, Philomath; Lillian J. Pearson, Eugene; Frankie Marie Ridings, Eugene; Vernice Robbins, Oregon City; Abe Eugene Rosenberg, Portland; Irene Jean Rugh, Eugene; William James Russis, Buyati, Greece; Maurice N. Selig, Salem; George Frederick Shirley, McMinnville; Martin Sigmund Sichel, Portland; Madeline Slotboom, Portland; Ulala Madeline Stratton, Eugene; Rhetta Templeton, Portland; Clara Thompson, Moro; Elvira J. Thurlow, Portland; Alice B. Thurston, Roseburg; Crystal Virginia Tomlinson, Albany; Mary Veronica Tracy, Albany; Mary Southwick Turner, Eugene; Raymond Eugene Vester, Portland; Mrs. Marian P. Watts, Eugene; Margaret Irene Whitfield, Portland; Dorothy E. Wootton, Astoria; Isobel Faith Zimmerman, Portland. Those who had completed their requirements for a degree in this group earlier in the year are: Victoria Case, Tigard; M. Lucile Copenhaver, Eugene; Ada Lucretia Cress, Portland; Helen Louise DuBuy, Eugene; George W. Mason, New Plymouth, Idaho; Richard Houghton Martin, Portland, and Thora L. Smith, Medford.

Some Get Bachelor of Science.

Those who received the degree of bachelor of science from the college of literature, science and the arts are: Ferris Bagley, Salem; Wilford H. Belknap, Prineville; Laura Duerner, Hillsboro; Gaven Crane Dyott, Portland; Nancy Ruth Fields, Eugene; Claire Parker Holdredge, Trent; Arthur Holmes Johnson, Portland; Esther Kaye, Eugene; Merman Alexander Leader, Eugene; Merle Wayland Moore, Portland; Elmer Pendell, Portland, Me.; Carlton Raymond Savage, Waconda; J. Haseltine Schmeer, Portland, and Merritt Bryant Whitten, Portland.

In the school of architecture and arts degrees of bachelor of arts were awarded to Cleo H. Jenkins, Albany; Peter Lind Jensen, Junction City; Germany Klemm, Eugene, and Lorna M. Meissner, Portland. Four students in this school received the degree of bachelor of science. They are: Marion Elizabeth Ady, Eugene; Lyle Pascoe Bartholomew, Salem; William Hubert Rambo, Constantinople, and Beatrice I. Wetherbee, Eugene.

Business Courses Finished.

The degree of bachelor of business administration was conferred upon 13 students in the school of business administration. They are: Mildred Aumiller, Yakima, Wash.; Jack W. Benefiel, Portland; Don Dwight Davis, Nyssa; Edward S. Evans, Monmouth; Donald Jamison Feenaughty, Portland; Arnold Henry Koepke, Athena; Dorothy Grace Lowry, Eugene; Robert Ross MacKenna, Portland; Harold Evan Mannel, Eugene; Clares C. Powell, Monmouth; Minnibel Reid, Eugene; Marjorie Stout, Eugene; Lee Morgan Summerville, Portland. Degrees in this school had been previously granted to Sprague H. Carter, Portland; Arvol A. Simola, Portland, and William Henry Steers, The Dalles.

In the school of business administration the following students received the degree of bachelor of arts: William Pope Allyn, Portland; Spencer R. Collins, Eugene; John Andrew Gamble Jr., Portland; Byron O. Garrett, Hillsboro; John Harvey Houston, Klamath Falls; Philip W. Janney, Portland; Howard Elijah Kelley, Portland; George Stanley Lowden, Portland; Elmo Whitmore Madden, Osaka, Japan; Homer H. Mornhinweg, Halsey; Victor C. Sether, Glendale; Emil G. Tschanz, Eugene, and Gertrude Mae Whitton, Eugene. In this school the degree of bachelor of science was given to Wilbur M. Carl, Portland, and Everett Hale Pixley, Eugene.

Educational Work Done.

In the school of education degrees of bachelor of science in education were conferred upon the following: J. Carl Bowman, Perrysville, O.; Robert W. Earl, Milwaukie; Lloyd Alfred Enlund, Eugene; Oren William Hays, Eugene. Degrees previously granted went to Peter Emil Christenson, Eugene; George E. Finnerty, Eugene; William C. Hoppes, Salem; George W. Milam, Eugene, and Adline Rogers Wicklund, Eugene.

The degree of bachelor of arts went to the following students in the school of education: Maud Barnes, Dallas; Lester Robert Gladden, Eugene; Eve Margaret Hutchison, Portland; Enid Lamb, Scotts Mill; Edith Pouise Pirie, Portland; Leota Leonette Rogers, Independence; Albert C. Runquist, Aberdeen, Wash. Bachelor of arts degrees previously granted went to Harold Raymond Benjamin, Eugene; Leo Herbert Cossman, Eugene; Mamie Radabaugh, Goshen, and William J. Thornton, Eugene. The degree of bachelor of science was conferred upon Dorothy Emily Foster, Portland.

Writers Among Graduates.

In the school of journalism the degree of bachelor of arts was conferred upon Jacob Jacobson, Junction City; Jennie B. Perkins, Portland; Mary Truax, Medford, Robert F. Boetticher, Albany, and Carlton K. Logan, Tualatin, received degrees of bachelor of science.

The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred upon five women in the school of physical education. They are: Vivian Norene Chandler, Dayton, Wash.; Maude E Largent, Silverton; Frances Elizabeth London, Portland; Naomi Rivers Robbins, Molalla, and Ollie Marguerite Stoltenberg, Hillsboro. In this school the degree of bachelor of science was conferred upon Cecile Frances Barnes, Goldendale, Wash.; Eva Kelly, Portland, and Ethel M. Murray, Portland.

The degree of doctor of jurisprudence was granted to three law students. They are: Charles K. Crandall, Vale; Josephine Howe, Mansfield, Ill., and Harold J. Wells, Eugene. The degree of bachelor of laws was conferred on: J. Arthur Berg, Portland; V. Lyle McCroskey, Salem; Donal R. Newbury, Klamath Falls; Alys Louise Sutton, Portland, and Gordon S. Wells, Eugene. Bachelor of arts degrees were conferred upon Maynard H. Harris, Portland, and Francis T. Wade, Waitsburg, Wash. The degree of bachelor of science was given to Thomas I. Chapman, Portland; George Russell Morgan, Hillsboro, and Ruth Stadtwalter, Eugene.

Aurora A. Potter of Eugene, was the only student to receive the degree of bachelor of music. The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred upon the following students in the school of music: Amelia Esparza, Ogden, Utah; Leola Gore Green, Baker; George P. Hopkins, Claremont, Cal.; Anna Laura Rand, Portland; Besse G. Shell, Wallowa, and Blanche Wickland, Hammond.

Only two degrees were conferred in the school of sociology. Abel Eklund, Eugene received the degree of bachelor of arts and Edward L. Ward, The Dalles, received the dgree of bachelor of science.

549 FINISH AT STANFORD

$300,000 Contribution for Professors' Salaries Announced.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., June 20.—The granting of degrees to a record-breaking class and announcement of a contribution of $300,000 from the national general education board for professors' salaries and $37,500 from prominent Japanese to establish a chair in Japanese history, marked the 30th annual commencement of Stanford university there. There were 549 degrees conferred as against 474 last year.

Other notable contributions announced by President Ray Lyman Wilbur, the principal commencement speaker, included:

From the National Canners' association, $12,600 for botulism research; from the alumni at Grays Harbor, Wash., $100 to establish a regional scholarship and from the 1921 class $32,000 pledge for senior insurance.

SERVICE HELD ESSENTIAL

Scholarship Only for Financial Advantage Deplored.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 20.—Dr. Alfred H. Upham, president of the University of Idaho, delivering the commencement address at the University of Washington here today, deplored what he termed the modern tendency to belittle the serious things of life.

"Scholarship," he said, "cannot be attained without thoroughness and accuracy. Self-denial and service are essential to the successful scholar, for the young man who enters scholarship with the mere idea of its financial advantage is just getting and not serving in the true sense."

Graduates winning the distinction of "magna cum laude" were Elsie Anthon Frye, botany; Ruth Holland, romance languages, and Pearl Smith, business administration. Numerous others were graduated "with praise."

RURAL DOCTORS WANTED

Demand for Physicians Who Will Live in Country Districts Pressing.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—A pressing demand for physicians who will live and practice in rural communities is the most important problem confronting West Virginia, according to the authorities of the school of medicine of the University of West Virginia here.

Summerville, the county seat of Nicholas county, does not have a doctor and Clay county has only one to look after the people living in its 332 square miles. In some of the other counties many people live from 15 to 20 miles from the nearest physician and in some of the mountain counties it has been found almost impossible to get doctors to make visits into the country districts. On the other hand, the cities of the state are very well supplied with medical men, Chadleston, the capital, with a population of 39,608, having 102.

"It is not always true that the city or twn doctor makes more money than the country doctor," says a statement by Dean Simpson of the school of medicine. "Country people do not object to paying good fees for medical attention. They are usually glad to get it at any price."

Oregon Pioneer Dies.

Word was received yesterday of the death of Hilary A. Mitchell, an Oregon pioneer, on June 14 at Long Beach, Cal. Mr. Mitchell was 85 years old. He came to Oregon in 1852, and resided in Portland 20 years. For two years prior to his death he lived at Long Beach, Cal. He is survived by a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Maude Campbell of that city, and four brothers and one sister, all residents of Oregon.

Read The Oregonian classified ads.

LONG CREDITS NEEDED

CARRIERS JOIN EFFORT TO RENEW FOREIGN TRADE.

New York Bankers Believe Drop in Ocean Freight Rates Only Partial Solution of Situation.

NEW YORK.—The action of transatlantic carriers in joining the general campaign for the renewal of America's foreign trade, signalized by announcements of marked decreases in ocean freight rates, was hailed by New York bankers today as a significant development in the movement to release the country's surplus products for sale in foreign countries.

Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving National bank and a member of the committee on organization of the Foreign Trade Financing corporation, the largest of the Edge banks for granting long-term credits to foreign buyers, reflected the opinion of financial leaders by stating that none but the most drastic measures will suffice to swing foreign trade figures back to their normal level. The recent figures of the department of commerce showing a shrinkage of $67,000,000 in January's export trade constituted the most concrete of the current signs. These figures, together with an authoritative statement made in maritime circles that more than 200 merchant ships are tied up in New York harbor, were cited by bankers as reasons why the prospects of the next few months cannot be regarded with any degree of optimism.

Mr. Pierson and his associates see the announcements of lower ocean freight rates as a coming of the inevitable. It is hoped that the shipping board's decision to lower the rate on cotton from Atlantic ports to Liverpool, for instance, will bring some measure of relief to the distressed growers of the south. The more conservative bankers are of the opinion, however, that only a part of the problem's solution rests with the question of rates. The greater problem is financial; according to Mr. Pierson when foreign buyers are enabled to obtain credit beyond the restricted limits now set by commercial banks the export trade will have a real chance of renewed vitality. It is such credit that banking institutions organized under the Edge law are designed to extend.

LASSEN PEAK STUDIED

Effort Being Made to Determine Causes of Eruption.

RED BLUFF, Cal.—An effort to determine what causes the eruptions of Lassen peak, 47 miles east of Red Bluff, and the only live volcano in the United States, will be made this summer by Dr. J. S. Diller of the United States geological survey.

Dr. Diller, who arrived recently from Washington, D. C., to pursue his investigations, has been connected with the geological survey 38 years. In that time he has spent a portion of every summer, except in 1893 and in 1920, in California investigating Lassen peak and its eruptions.

According to Dr. Diller's records, there have been 600 eruptions from Lassen. In 1883 Dr. Diller ascended to the peak of the volcano, which attains an altitude of 10,250 feet.

It is the scientist's intention to investigate hot springs at the base of the mountain in an effort to determine the source of heat for the springs. Many of the springs have been hot for years, while others, especially those connected with recent eruptions, are hot only at times.

The most intensive eruption of Lassen was that of May 22, 1915, which resulted in the formation of a remarkable mushroom-shaped cloud, rising to an altitude of 25,000 feet above the summit.

WHITE PLAGUE FOUGHT

U. S. Health Service to Give Best Treatment Possible.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The eminent tuberculosis specialists, who, at the request of Surgeon-General Cumming of the United States public health service, have been visiting the tuberculosis hospitals of the service "to see that every one of the 20,000 tuberculosis ex-service patients shall have the best treatment to be had in any hospital in the land" have completed their task and have submitted their suggestions.

Steps to put into effect their suggestions were immediately taken, and are already in operation in part. The new developments will entail some additional expense and additional employment of personnel, especially high-grade personnel. The specialists, Doctors David Lyman of Wallingford, Conn.; Victor Cullen of the Maryland State sanitarium, Martin E. Sloan of Towson, Md.; George Thomas Palmer, Springfield, O., and Henry Hoagland of La Jolla, Cal., represent the highest ideals in the tuberculosis sanitarium management and their suggestions when carried into effect, will provide the very best type sanatoria.

HIGH, LOW POINTS FIXED

California Has Distinction of Possessing Both in United States.

WASHINGTON.—The highest and lowest points in the United States are in California, within 90 miles of each other, says a bulletin issued by the geological survey. Mount Whitney, the highest point, is 14,501 feet above sea level and in Death Valley there is a depression that lies 276 feet below sea level.

The difference in height of these two points is small however, the survey states, as compared with the difference in the height and depth of land in Asia. Mount Everest rises 29,002 feet above sea level whereas the shores of the Dead Sea lie 1290 feet below.

Information in the hands of the survey shows that the greatest depth yet found in any ocean is 32,088 feet, a depth at a point about 40 miles north of the island of Mindanao in the Philippines. This would make the bottom of the sea at that point more than 11½ miles below the summit of Mount Everest.

RATE LIFT TO BE FOUGHT

Spokane Holds Increase in Gas Charge Violates Franchise.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 20.—Determination of the city to file in the superior court of Thurston county an appeal from the order of the public service commission increasing gas rates here was announced today by Corporation Counsel Geraghty. He said the appeal would be based on the ground that the increase is in violation of the franchise held by the Spokane Falls Gas Light company, which set the maximum rate at $1.50 a thousand cubic feet.

It was announced also that the gas company will appeal from that part of the order refusing permission for the company to increase its valuation.

$25 a Day Off Until Sold

1920 Hudson Super-Six Touring. A Real Standard Value That Should Be Watched Carefully.

Regular price $2000

Now down to.. 1575

COVEY MOTOR CAR COMPANY

WARSAW MEETING CALLED

Representatives of Soviets and Roumanians to Confer.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Representatives of soviet Russia and Roumania will meet in Poland for a conference, presumably regarding conclusion of a definite peace between the two nations.

An official communique received from Warsaw today by the Polish bureau of information read:

"Poland has accepted the proposal of Roumania and the soviets that a conference between Roumania and the soviets be held in Warsaw."

Reports were current early this year that peace negotiations between Roumania and soviet Russia were impending, but nothing definite developed.

Rare Coins Used to Buy Gum.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Rare old coins declared to be of considerable value from a numismatic standpoint recently were used by juvenile robbers for the purchase of candy, gum and like confectionery at local stores, according to T. A. Bonsor, curator of the museum of the Eastern Washington Historical society, from whose exhibits they were taken. Following publication here of an account of the robbery, several merchants found numbers of the coins in their cash registers, where they had been taken in trade, Mr. Bonser said thye had informed him.

Rock of Marne Unable to Accept.

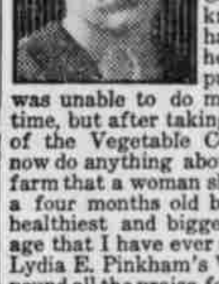
ALBANY, Or., June 20.—(Special.)—General U. G. McAlexander, the "Rock of the Marne," who is now at Newport, Or., will be unable to accede to the request of the American legion to deliver the Independence day address in Albany at the celebration here July 4. He wrote that he might have to leave Oregon any day and hence could not promise to speak.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070. Automatic 560-95.

PAINS IN SIDE AND BACK

Caused by Woman's Ills and Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Grafton, Pa.—"I was troubled with inflammation and pains in my sides and back. After doctoring with different doctors and not getting relief, I had almost given up hopes when my sister told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and knowing that she had really been helped by it, I purchased it. I was unable to do my work at that time, but after taking several bottles of the Vegetable Compound I can now do anything about the house or farm that a woman should do. I have a four months old baby that is the healthiest and biggest baby for his age that I have ever seen, and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all the praise for my health."—Mrs. BLAIR L. FISHER, R. D. 1, Box 37, Grafton, Pa.



Working early and late—lifting, carrying, and the heaviest of household duties—is it any wonder that it results in backaches and kindred ills. But every woman who suffers as Mrs. Fisher did should profit by her experience and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

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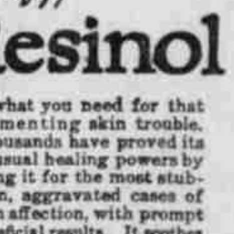

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