DEBT CANCELLATION PROPOSAL IS AIRED

British Views on Subject in 1920 Disclosed.

LETTER TO WILSON READ

Communication From Premier on War Obligations Is Submitted to Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, in a letter to President Wilson in August, 1920, referred to suggestions that the inter-allied debts be reciprocally canceled and asked Mr. Wilson's advice as to the "best" method by which the whole problem could be considered and settled by the United States government in concert with its associates at the earliest possible moment that the political situation in America makes possible."

The British chancellor of the exchequer six months earlier had cabled a British treasury official in the United States declaring "we should welcome a general cancellation of inter-governmental war debts."

This information was given today by treasury officials, who appeared before the senate finance committee considering the administration bill to give the secretary of the treasury broad powers in refunding the allied debts to the United States.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Wadsworth, upon request, read into the committee record a lengthy extract from Premier Lloyd George's letter and a part of the British chancellor's cablegram. The latter was addressed to R. C. Lindsay, the British treasury representative, and in turn referred by him informally to R. C. Leffingwell, then assistant secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Mellon Questioned.

The two communications brought immediate questions from members of the committee and a statement from Secretary Mellon that the cancellation suggestion had not been broached to him since he assumed office and would not be considered if made.

The treasury officials gave no testimony to show whether Mr. Wilson or the treasury replied to the two communications and the committee adjourned until tomorrow after asking that treasury documents relative to America's loans to the allies, now in the custody of the senate judiciary committee, be obtained.

Questions involved in refunding of foreign loans also came in for discussion today on the senate floor in connection with debate on the soldier bonus bill. Senator Kellogg, republican, Minnesota, criticised the Wilson administration for failure to bring about refunding of the allied loans, and Senator Glass of Virginia, secretary of the treasury during a portion of that administration, declared that the United States had entered into negotiations with Great Britain, but that the latter had abruptly terminated them without explanation.

Text of Excerpt Given.

The full text of the excerpt of Premier Lloyd George's letter as read to the committee follows:

"I come now to the other question I wish to write to you about and that is the knotty problem of inter-allied indebtedness. Indeed, I promised Mr. Rathbone (the American unofficial representative on the reparations commission) long ago that I would write to you about it, but I have had to put it off for one reason and another till now.

"The British and the French governments have been discussing during the last four months the question of giving fixity and definiteness to Germany's reparations obligations. The British government has stood steadily by the view that it was vital that Germany's liabilities should be fixed at a figure which it was within the reasonable capacity to pay, and that this figure should be fixed without delay because the reconstruction of central Europe could not begin, nor could the allies themselves raise money on the strength of Germany's obligation to pay reparations, until their liabilities were exactly defined.

French Position Noted.

"After great difficulties with his own people, M. Millerand found himself unable to accept this view, but he pointed out that it was impossible for France to agree to accept less than it was entitled to under the treaty unless its debts to its allies and associates were treated in the same way.

"This declaration appeared to the British government eminently fair, but after careful consideration, they came to the conclusion that it was impossible to remit any part of what was owed to them by France except as part and parcel of an all-around settlement of inter-allied indebtedness.

"I need not go into the reasons which led to this conclusion which must be clear to you. But the principal reason was that British public opinion would never support a one-sided arrangement at its sole expense, and if such a one-sided arrangement were made it could not fail to estrange and eventually embitter the relations between the American and British people, with calamitous results to the future of the world.

"You will remember that Great Britain borrowed from the United States about half as much as its total loans to the allies and after America's entry into the war it lent to the allies almost exactly the same amount as it borrowed from the United States. Accordingly, the British government has informed the French government that it will agree to any equitable arrangement for the reduction or cancellation of inter-allied indebtedness, but that such arrangement must be one that applies all around.

Wilson Advice Welcome.

"As you know the representatives of the allies and Germany are meeting at Geneva in a week or two to commence discussion of the subject of reparation. I recognize that in the midst of a presidential campaign and with congress not in session, it is impossible for the United States to deal with this question in a practical manner, but the question is one of such importance to the future of Europe and indeed to the relations between the allied and associated powers that I should very much welcome any advice which you may feel yourself able to give me as to the best method by which the whole problem could be considered and settled by the United States government in concert with its associates at the earliest possible moment that the political situation in America makes possible.

"There is one other point which I would like to add. When the British government decided that it could not deal with the question of the debts owed to it by its allies except as part and parcel of an all-around arrangement of interallied debts, the chancellor of the exchequer told Mr. Rathbone that he could not proceed any further with the negotiations which they had been conducting together with regard to the postponement of interest or the funding of Great Britain's debt to America.

Funding Not Opposed.

"I should like to make it plain that this is due to no reluctance on the part of Great Britain to funding its debt, but solely to the fact that it cannot bind itself by any arrangement which would prejudice the working of any interallied arrangement which may be reached in the future. If some method can be found for funding the British debt which does not prejudice the larger question, the British government would be glad to fall in with it."

The British chancellor of the exchequer in his cablegram presented informally to Secretary Leffingwell by Mr. Lindsay under date of February 9, 1920, said in part:

"Turning to the general consideration it is evident that a financial crisis in America would greatly endanger the incipient recovery of continental Europe. It is impossible to foresee the consequences. With the continent a prey to bankruptcy and anarchy and the United States unable to provide credits of any sort, owing to the internal crisis, the world's position would be indeed serious. If I may venture on what I fear is controversial ground, I may say that it is largely because of those dangers that we should welcome a general cancellation of intergovernmental war debts. The moral effect would even be a greater practical change, and fresh hope and confidence would spring up everywhere.

"The expense of these international debts deters neutrals from giving assistance, checks private credits and will, I fear, prove a disturbing factor in future international relations."

OIL IS TARIFF ISSUE

PROPAGANDA IN BEHALF OF STANDARD CHARGED.

House Today Begins Consideration of Amendments to Fordney Bill; Course Is Outlined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The house concluded general debate on the Fordney tariff bill tonight after the longest session of the six days since unlimited discussion began. It is ready to start tomorrow on a seven-day stretch of consideration of amendments and debate under five-minute limitation.

Schedules open to amendment from the floor will be taken up, according to Chairman Fordney of the ways and means committee, in the following order:

Hides, dyestuffs and dye control, oil, cotton and asphalt.

The committee, which by special rule is permitted to offer amendments to any paragraph, has many changes to recommend in correction of errors.

Oil was to the fore in the day's discussion. Representative Chandler, republican, Oklahoma, a member of the committee that drafted the bill, charged that attempts to compel withdrawal of the duty of 35 cents a barrel on crude and 25 cents a barrel on fuel oil were traceable directly "to propaganda for the Standard Oil company." He declared also that the Standard was responsible for "the nation-wide impression that there is a shortage of oil and that American oil deposits must be preserved."

A tariff, he contended, was necessary to maintain American supremacy in oil.

Representative Treadway, republican, Massachusetts, also a member of the drafting committee, inveighed against the schedule because of the discrimination he said would result from an oil duty. He declared it would cost Massachusetts industries $5,000,000 a year in extra manufacturing expenses while at the same time there would be an additional demand for coal throughout New England.

Representative Treadway said no tariff could relieve conditions in the Oklahoma oil industry, due to "inordinate speculation and general business depression." To restrict oil importations, he added, was a blow at the policy of conservation of natural resources.

Representative Tague, democrat, Massachusetts, said all the information contained in the committee report on the bill had reached New England manufacturers before it was made available to the house itself.

"It was not until after the confidential print of the bill had been given out that a tariff was placed on oil," he said.

"Who did it and why? Nobody seems able to explain," he added.

The bill was denounced by Representative Cockran, democrat, New York, "as a policy of plunder" and a declaration of commercial warfare on the world. He added that it was all the more dangerous because the "plunderers" had enlisted the aid of a "good man, Mr. Fordney of Michigan," in support of it.

"You republicans," Mr. Cockran exclaimed, "have gone astray from your programme of protection. You have entered into a scheme of robbery. You seek to enrich a few favorites."

During a colloquy with the New Yorker, Mr. Fordney said the object of the measure was "a restriction of imports."

Mr. Cockran replied that the committee chairman had let the cat out of the bag and declared that if the Fordney bill passed "when unemployment is spreading and famine is approaching," it would be the last tariff measure enacted by an American congress.

"If it produces the results which I predict," he said, "protection will disappear from the face of the earth."

Appeal to President Harding was made today to withdraw his reported opposition to the proposed duty on oil, but no definite information was forthcoming as to his course. Senators Curtis, Kansas, and Harreld, Oklahoma, and Representative Chandler of the latter state, accompanied by several producers, called upon the president and suggested that a compromise might be reached which would insure adoption of the oil schedule. It was suggested by the delegation that the bartering provision the president is understood to have indorsed be inserted in the bill to become effective two years after the bill passes.

NAVY REDUCES ACTIVITIES

All Yards and Shore Stations to Be Put on Five-Day Week Basis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—All navy yards and shore stations will be put on a five-day week basis of operation temporarily, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt announced today, in an effort to prevent so drastic a reduction of personnel as otherwise would be necessary under the reduced appropriations now available.

Saturday has been selected as the enforced holiday though some protest had been voiced on the ground that during the summer most stations were permitted to give half of Saturday as a holiday, under normal conditions, without deduction of pay.

"The department hopes this order will be accepted in the spirit in which it is promulgated," Mr. Roosevelt said in his letter explaining the purpose of the action.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., coal and wood. Main 353; A560-21.—Adv.

BRITISH MINISTERS CHEER IRISH REPORT

"We Both Did Our Best for Peace," Is Declaration.

PREMIER AND KING MEET

"The Less Said the Better at This Stage," Lloyd George Tells Council of Officials.

LONDON, July 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Premier Lloyd George held a council of ministers at the house of commons tonight to discuss his meeting with Mr. de Valera.

Later he proceeded to a dinner of the liberal coalitionists, where he received a great ovation.

Apologizing for his late appearance, he said he had had to report to his sovereign, who, he declared, was taking a very keen interest in the proceedings and to whose intervention so much was attributable.

"We owe him," added the premier, "a deep debt of gratitude for this, one of the greatest services he has rendered."

Applause Greets Reply.

This was greeted with loud applause.

With reference to Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George besought his audience not to tempt him into an indiscretion.

"The less said the better at this stage," declared the premier, "but there is the great fact—that Mr. De Valera, chieftain of the vast majority of the Irish race, has been in a conference for nearly three hours with the prime minister of this country, discussing various methods and suggestions for the settlement of this long, long controversy, an old, bitter, wasteful feud in which there has been for ages long a number of disastrous blunders and endless opportunities lost.

Efforts for Peace Belated.

"Let us trust that this one will not be lost. I can only say that I am certain we both did our best to secure peace." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George alluded to "the remarkable invitation issued by the president of the United States to discuss the issues involved in the Pacific problem, on which the future peace of the world depends."

He continued:

"I am hopeful that it will result in a pact of peace that will make the Pacific a really pacific ocean. I also trust that it will lead to a useful discussion of the problem of disarmament, upon which so much depends for the future of our race, because it matters not what treaties are signed, what pacts are entered into between nations, what understandings they may establish; it makes no difference what league or associations they may found, if nations arm against each other for war, war will ensue in the end.

Understanding Held Needed.

"Therefore, no treaty is of value unless it leads to an understanding among nations that they will not utilize their resources, their wealth and their strength for the purpose of developing the mechanism of human slaughter amongst themselves. I am very hopeful that when that conference meets it will lead to something beyond mere resolutions in favor of disarmament, and will lead to an understanding and real arrangement, involving the keeping of those armaments within innocuous limits."

Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, declared that he definitely believed a permanent settlement would be the result of the Irish conference.

LINGERIE BATHING SUIT

DAZZLING YOUNG MISS STARTLES BATHERS IN RIVER.

High School Girl Disports Herself in Public in Underwear When Cool Water Tempts Her.

BELLE VERNON, Pa., July 14.—(Special.)—She was gowned in the latest mode, boots in the height of fashion and wore the daintiest creations in open-work hose, but evidently her one-piece bathing suit was missing, so, arising to the occasion, this miss rid herself of all habiliments and entered the cool, coal-stained waters of the Monongahela river wearing only her pink silk B V D's, to the great amazement of a large crowd of men and boys and to the unutterable horror of others.

This is the description of a high school student, one of the bathers at the local bathing beach yesterday, when a big motor car driven by a liveried chauffeur and bearing a beautiful young woman passenger drove up. Watching the crowd of bathers for a few moments, the young woman ordered the curtains on her car dropped. To the amazement of the bathers and idlers, her next appearance was in a one-piece bathing suit de luxe—her pink silk union suit, and without so much as a glance at the onlookers the dazzling young thing dashed to the springboard, leaped in the air and dived into the Monongahela. Disporting herself in the deep water as would a porpoise for about ten minutes, she swam to the beach, entered the big automobile and was whisked out of sight. And today all the reformers and blue law exponents in Monongahela City, Monessen, Charleroi and this town are demanding that censors be appointed for the river bathing beaches, which probably will be done.

MEETING IS IRISH HOPE

(Continued From First Page.)

automobile as it departed, cheering and waving Sinn Fein flags.

Sinn Fein Flags Displayed.

At the Whitehall entrance to Downing street, several thousand persons awaited the advent of the Irish leader. Sinn Fein flags were displayed prominently.

As Mr. De Valera's automobile drove along Whitehall and turned into Downing street the great crowd broke into cheering, intermingled with Sinn Fein yells, some of which were in Gaelic and men threw their hats in the air. The police quickly formed a cordon across the entrance to Downing street and shut out the crowd. Mr. De Valera walked directly into the house from the car, ignoring photographers who wished him to pose.

Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary to the committee on imperial home defense, had previously arrived. Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, and Austin Chamberlain, the government leaders in the house of commons, arrived soon after them. Since it had been announced that the conversation between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera was to be private, it was assumed that the others merely were on hand in case the conferees desired to call them in. The interview of the prime minister and the Irish leader was held in the cabinet room.

Cable Message Received.

Mr. De Valera received a cable message from the United States informing him of the postponement of the hearing in the United States senate on the resolutions of Senator La Follette and Senator Norris in connection with Irish affairs.

The message concluded:

"America, with implicit faith in your ability and integrity, earnestly hopes the negotiations will terminate in a lasting peace based on justice."

The communication was signed by J. D. Scott and Eugene Kinkead of the legislative committee of the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic.

Mr. De Valera also received many other messages from Ireland, England, the United States and Australia, expressing hope for the success of the conference.

BELFAST RIOTING IS RENEWED

Bomb Is Thrown in Cork Street Area and Number Injured.

BELFAST, July 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Rioting broke out again in the Cork street area here this morning. A bomb was thrown and damaged a grocery store, which also was looted and another house was set afire. A number of people were slightly injured by snipers.

Several windows were broken. The police managed to restore order without being compelled to use firearms.

Alderman Michael Staines, member of the British house of commons for Dublin, who was released from Mountjoy prison on June 30, arrived in Galway yesterday. As a commander in the Irish republican army, Stines handed Divisional Commissioner Cruise a document from the authorities in Dublin Castle, authorizing him to act as liaison officer to insure observation of the truce.

Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier, still is in Belfast. It was reported last night that he had started for London.

FIRE DESTROYS VILLAGE

RESIDENTS OF WASHINGTON VILLAGE FIGHT IN VAIN.

Only Two Buildings Escape Blaze Which Sweeps Milan Despite Efforts of Hundreds.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 14.—Fire declared to have started from a lighted cigarette in a livery stable today destroyed the entire town of Milan, Wash., in the northern part of Spokane county, with the exception of the Great Northern depot and the Oddfellows' hall.

Two hundred residents of the town and surrounding country were fighting the flames this afternoon in an effort to save these buildings. Nine residences, a general store and postoffice and other business structures were destroyed, according to information received here. The loss was estimated unofficially at about $50,000.

At 4 o'clock it was reported over the Great Northern telegraph wire that the fire had been brought under control and that the two remaining buildings probably would be saved. This wire was the only line still reaching the town.

Sixteen buildings, including the postoffice, town hall, hotel, barber shop, general store, livery stable, pool hall and nine residences were destroyed, it was stated. No one was injured.

WOMAN GETS 17 YEARS

Prison Term Given for Hacking Husband to Death.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Mrs. Dora Waterman was tonight found guilty of slaying her husband. She was accused of hacking him to death with a meat cleaver to obtain possession of his property.

Mrs. Waterman was the third woman to be convicted out of 21 tried on charges of murder in the past 20 years in Chicago. Mrs. Waterman was sentenced to 17 years in the penitentiary.

OREGON SURVIVES STORM

(Continued From First Page.)

Larson; People's State bank, Leith; Lorraine State bank, Lorraine; First National bank, Medina; State Bank of Milton, Milton; First Farmers' bank, Minot; Mohall Security bank, Mohall; Mohall State bank, Mohall; Security State bank, New England; Bank of New Rockford, New Rockford; Union Farmers' State bank, New Salem; Nortonville State bank, Nortonville; Citizens' State bank, Pingree; Prosper State bank, Prosper; Farmers' State bank, Rhame; Farmers' & Merchants' bank, Robinson; Bank of Sanborn, Sanborn; Farmers' & Merchants' State bank, Sherwood; First National bank, Streeter; Timmer State bank, Timmer; Tokio State bank, Tokio; Tolley State bank, Tolley; First National bank, Towner; Farmers' State bank, Walum, and Williston State bank, Williston.

Forest Fire Under Control.

EUGENE, Or., July 14.—(Special.)—The large forest fire reported by the airplane patrol as spreading fast in the vicinity of London springs, south of Cottage Grove, is only a slashing fire, according to the fire-fighting employes of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company, who have investigated. A lumber company located there has been burning its slashings for a number of days and the fire, although covering quite a large area, is said to be entirely under control.

"111" ONE-ELEVEN 20 cigarettes 15¢
GUARANTEED BY The American Tobacco Co.

DEBATE OVER BONUS IS HOT IN SENATE

Vote on Recommittal to Be Taken Today.

COWARDICE IS CHARGED

Georgia Senator Declares Six Months' Delay Would Make No Difference With Taxpayers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—President Harding's proposal that the soldier bonus bill be recommitted to the finance committee was the basis of turbulent debate in the senate today, charges of "dictation" being advanced by democrats and denied by republicans. By agreement, the vote on recommittal will be taken tomorrow.

In preparation for final action, Senator Kenyon, republican, Iowa, offered an amendment which would instruct the finance committee to report back the bill early in January. Opposition was immediately voiced from both sides. Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, characterized the suggestion as "moral cowardice" and asserted that six months' delay would make no difference to the taxpayers, while Senator Watson, democrat, Georgia, described the proposed action as "a floral wreath on the grave of the bill."

Debts Enter Discussion.

Allied debts, tariff and tax revision figured in the discussion. Democrats and republicans joined in declaring that the allied debt refunding was not sufficient ground for delaying the bill. The bill itself was assailed by republicans as well as democrats.

Senator Kellogg, republican, Minnesota, said it was "a sham" in being devoid of taxes for payment, and Senator Borah said the whole course of congress in dealing with the legislation was a "disgrace." The latter opposed "any cash proposition," declaring it was in a nature paying for patriotic service by cash. "Our first duty is to the disabled soldier," he said, "and it will be a tremendous burden. Until that has been met we should not impose on the government other burdens which would hamper in taking care of the disabled soldier."

Recommittal Is Fought.

Senator Harrison, Mississippi; McKellar, Tennessee, and Reed, Missouri, made the principal pleas against recommittal from the democratic side. The Mississippi senator referred to President Harding as a "dictator" and urged the republicans not to "surrender." He declared the president's course indicated "lack of respect" for congress and warned the republicans they could "not play double with the people."

Senator Reed also declared recommittal would be "a polite way of killing the bill." President Harding's address, he said, made no suggestion as to time "when the stone would be rolled away from the sepuchre."

"If there is a spark of life left in it when it is filled with the Penrose embalming fluid," said Mr. Reed, "the angel Gabriel could not resurrect it."

Argument Is Challenged.

Senator Kenyon challenged the argument that funds were lacking to pay the bill's burden. He said that people had paid $1,600,000 recently "to see a slacker knock a Frenchman into insensibility" and declared that means could be found to pay the soldiers.

Taxpayers now living "in a Dantean hell of misery" would be further burdened if the bill were enacted, Senator Borah declared in announcing that he would vote to recommit the measure because he was opposed to it in principle.

"What use is it to give the soldier a few dollars," he asked, "if you thereby decrease the value of the liberty bond bought by his mother and increase the taxes paid by his father?"

In the midst of the bonus debate the senate, on request of Senator Smoot, adopted and sent to the president a soldier relief measure waiving certain proof of death in payment of war risk insurance policies.

SUIT INTENDED AS JOKE

Eugene Man Asks Dismissal of Action Against Brother Elks.

EUGENE, Or., July 14.—(Special.)—L. V. Rex, who yesterday sued R. A. Balch, J. E. Turnbull and Clyde Fisk, his brother Elks, Sheriff Sickels and District Attorney Clyde N. Johnston for $10,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment, declared today that the joke was on these men as he instituted the suit to frighten them. Today he filed a motion in court to dismiss the action.

Rex says his three lodge brothers were pretty badly worried and that he is now even with them.

BAD EXTRACTS ARE TARGET

Manufacturers Asked to Make Drinks Unfit for Intoxication.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' association, in convention here today was asked to make extracts unfit for intoxicating beverage purposes by James M. Doran, chief of the government chemistry bureau. He asserted one of the big problems facing the prohibition enforcement bureau was the apprehension of persons, who under the cover of legitimate business, endeavor to obtain supplies of alcohol to use for illegitimate purposes.

"The last few months," Mr. Doran declared, "have seen the development of a class of so-called flavoring extracts which undoubtedly will have to receive immediate attention."

ON everybody's tongue:
Red Rock Cottage Cheese
—the perfect food; vitalizes, lends energy, promotes good digestion.
Fresh every day from the
Red Rock Dairy,
Hillsdale

CONGRESS BACKS REVOLT

Communist Unions Declare Class War Necessity to Progress.

LONDON, July 14.—Resolutions declaring it a necessity that class war be intensified in all countries were adopted by the congress of communist trade unions at Moscow on Monday, says a dispatch from that city to the Daily Herald, an organ of labor. The vote of the congress on the resolutions was 282 to 32. This action was taken, according to the dispatch, with a view to "ending capitalistic control of labor and consequently the political power of capitalism."

The congress also decided to take steps to unite all trade unions into one fighting organization, with the congress of communist trade unions as the international center. Close contact would be established with the third internationale by joint representation on executive committees and in joint conferences. It was asserted the connection thus established would prepare for revolutionary action.

Woodside Requisition Honored.

HELENA, Mont., July 14.—Governor Dixon today honored the requisition of Governor Hart of Washington for the return to Dayton, Wash., of Karl K. Woodside. Woodside was apprehended at Lewistown. He is charged with grand larceny.

Herrick Arrives in France.

HAVRE, July 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Myron T. Herrick, the new American ambassador, arrived here today on board the liner France. He was greeted by a committee of French government officials and Americans. Later he left for Paris, where he will this evening be received by Premier Briand.

Six Carloads of Wool Shipped.

PRINEVILLE, Or., July 14.—(Special.) — The Prineville warehouse, which was lately built by the Tum-a-Lum Lumber company, shipped last week six carloads of wool, three to Portland and three to eastern points.

FOR HEADACHE
Fox's APC AT YOUR DRUGGIST HEADACHE POWDERS
SAFE AND SURE

Go to the dealer in Victrolas
THE Victrola has been chosen by practically all the world's very greatest vocalists and instrumentalists as the one talking machine most worthy of interpreting their art.
Go to the Victrola dealer!
Let him spread before you the greatest feast of music ever assembled.
He has a genuine Victrola for every purse.
And he will gladly arrange convenient payment terms.
SHERMAN, CLAY & CO., Wholesale
Pacific Coast Distributors of Victor Products
45 Fourth Street, Portland

Leave Your Valuables Safely Behind

YOUR vacation trip means a vacant house or apartment behind—easy of access to most any prowler.
The more extraordinary the hiding places—the more obvious. Place your jewelry, important papers and bonds in a Safe Deposit Box here at the United States National Bank—and enjoy a carefree time.
"One of the Northwest's Great Banks"
The United States National Bank
Sixth and Stark
Travelers' Cheques prevent loss or theft of your expense money en route. We issue them in various denominations.