

LOW FREIGHT RATES VITAL TO IDAHANS

Senator Gooding Makes Trip
Home to Urge Organization.

INDUSTRIES ARE IN DANGER

No Relief Can Be Expected From
Washington. It Is Asserted, Un-
less Pressure Brought to Bear.

BOISE, Idaho, April 9.—(Special.)—United States Senator Frank R. Gooding made a flying trip to Idaho this week for the purpose of issuing a call to the state to make a stand against freight rate discrimination and for lower rates to get Idaho's produce to market. He was so occupied with this mission that he hardly found time to talk about federal appointments or to satisfy many of the applicants as to their respective chances. Some of his close friends, however, learned that so far nothing definite had been done and that he personally had not taken the matter up with Senator Borah. The intimation was left that during the extra session he will have a conference with the senior senator and other party leaders to determine definitely who shall be appointed.

Rates of Vital Importance.
Senator Gooding made it clear to his constituents that the matter of high freight rates is of such vital importance to Idaho that if they do not organize and fight for reduced rates they will find their industries throttled. He also made it clear that no relief can be expected from Washington unless pressure is brought to bear by Idaho.

"Freight rates in Idaho have always been high," Senator Gooding said. "They have been about all any of the products could stand to carry them to market. But the last horizontal raise authorized by the interstate commerce commission of 33 per cent in many cases practically shuts out Idaho producers from the eastern markets. For example, if the great fruit crop of Idaho had only brought the average pre-war prices last year not a carload of fruit could have been shipped out of Idaho. If the railroads themselves have been forced to ask for a reduction in hay and lumber before there could be any movement in this class of freight, I am sure that this last increase is as serious to the railroads as it is to the people of Idaho because it is going to destroy the business of the railroads to a large extent."

General Reduction Necessary.
"While the people are moving in this matter of asking for lower freight rates, they should ask for a reduction all along the line. I think in many instances the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line will not need as high freight rates as existed before the last advance to keep the roads in good condition and permit them to earn a fair return."

If Idaho has been paying an excessive freight rate as any state in the union and as evidence of that the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line have made by far the greatest earnings of any railroad operating in the United States. Idaho is caught between two extremes. The shippers of this state pay a higher freight rate than do other states with a longer haul. On incoming freight we pay a higher rate on a shorter haul."

Senator Gooding secured from the interstate commerce commission a statement showing the net earnings of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line railroads for ten years. In 1920 this table shows the earnings to be \$37,336,228. In 1919 they amounted to \$23,449,296; in 1918, \$29,352,993; in 1916, \$40,493,045; in 1915, \$42,127,747.

Systematic Plan Urged.
"The people of this state ought to get together," said Senator Gooding. "There should be a drive all down the line for lower freight rates. There should be a meeting of representatives of all parts of the state with the public utilities commission. There should be a systematic plan of gathering data to show the damage high freight rates are doing to our industries and a case prepared that can be taken to the interstate commerce commission. Idaho people want a square deal. We want a chance to grow. We can never do this under high freight rates."

"The people cannot get these reduced rates unless they fight for them. I have found during my experience in Washington that you never get anything unless you fight for it. The time has come for the people of Idaho to organize. We should fight in the right spirit. The Oregon Short Line is entitled to a fair earning on its investment. Any man who seeks to take from the investment is an anarchist and a Bolshevik. But there is no reason why the Oregon Short Line should be given higher freight rates than other railroads, for the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line haul more freight at less cost than any other roads in the nation."

GERMANS MENACE WORLD

(Continued From First Page.)

feasible reparations plan, the Germans wanted to see what their opponents would demand.

Secondly, unscrupulous agitators planted and fertilized daily the thought that it was not necessary, but a conqueror's presumptuousness that demanded tremendous sacrifices of a Germany which through the loss of large European tracts of land, colonies, merchant marine and goods valued at many billions of marks, had paid heavily enough for defeat.

Refusals Held Erroneous.

The third mistake was that every entente proposal was answered with an inflexible negative—never by a counter proposal which would be plausible to the world's common sense. These rejections, which are so often steps taken by bad debtors, were celebrated like acts of heroism, were accompanied by orchestras of public opinion and symphonies of abuse for the allies.

The entente also has made its mistakes. The principal ones were: A superstitious adherence to the seething words of the French finance minister, Mr. Klotz, that "the Germans shall pay."

The naming of an inconceivable sum, 200,000,000,000 paper marks, without figuring where Germany could get them.

The psychological fallacy is that a modern nation would for an entire generation give away everything it achieved beyond its immediate needs toward discharging its duty of tribute.

Atmosphere Is Dangerous.
Out of these mistakes on both sides

an atmosphere has been created which becomes more dangerous from month to month. France fears to be deprived of her indemnity and consequently to be dragged into bankruptcy, and later on to be overpowered by a thirst for revenge on the part of a "malicious" neighbor. Germany believes herself lowered to the dust and lends a willing ear to those who say: "We did not start the war; we are not conquered by arms; we have been cheated out of what was promised by President Wilson. It is painful and have paid more than justice demands of us."

Out of these mistakes have grown the fury of hatred and distrust. The time calls for our best efforts at a solution. France must realize that the amount of indemnity to be paid cannot be fixed only by the creditor. Germany must realize that a limit of payment possibilities cannot be fixed only by the debtor. Unless we agree to be bound by unbiased arbiters, the decision of one party will always be "you must" and of the other "I can't."

But Little Gold Is Left.
Germany has but a very small quantity of gold left. In order to be able to pay what is expected of her, she would have to export goods to an extent which would be intolerable to other industrial countries. Were she to pay the enormous amounts in goods, the industries of the countries receiving the goods would be ruined and whole armies of workers would be left without jobs.

It would be intolerable not only for Germany herself but for all nations who must do business with her to place upon the country a restriction which would handicap it for from 30 to 40 years and which through the pressure of debts would make it impossible for Germany to buy internationally.

Even if the United States should desire to transfer the debts of the allied nations to Germany after having sacrificed so much herself and would thus be satisfied with a weak debtor, where could this debtor find all of the money necessary to pay for American raw materials to manufacture the goods, the sale of which the new world would not desire limited?

Difficulties Appear Great.
The difficulties of the situation seem insurmountable only to those who cannot sever themselves from the old-fashioned way of thinking. Every cool-headed person must comprehend that Germany's ability to pay is being weakened by the tremendous cost of the armies of occupation and the commissions as well as by high freight rates. They must realize further that one cannot give to a country of the industrial strength of Germany a trade territory sufficient for Greece. The creditor cannot demand that he have control of the debtor's budget so as to prevent waste.

The matter of the entire reparation, however, is not the simple problem that some seem to think. It can be solved only if France and Germany work together. They could then dispose of all of the ore, almost all of the coal and the largest potash deposits on the western European continent, having the whole east as a market for these goods. If England really has the interest of mankind at heart, she must not oppose France and Germany's common sense. Such an alliance could continue without heart-felt friendship, being a necessity, although it would create what might seem to be a strange fellowship.

If the United States of Europe is not born out of such an alliance, and if the old continent continues to remain sterile as during the first two years of peace, then all creditors of Europe will have to scramble for their money.

Therefore, the United States of America has a right to take an interest in the reparations question and should illuminate the dark imbroglio of hate with the light of common sense.

A liberal French senator declared during the French senate debate at the close of this week that unless America returns to the allied councils, bringing real help toward the reconstruction of Europe, there was no way of avoiding ruin. He was not speaking of the ratification of the treaty nor of the adoption of the league of nations, but merely of international co-operation.

War Measures Futile.

A decision of France to occupy the Ruhr valley would not be a solution of the reparations problem, but only a diversion—a postponement of the day of reckoning. It would cost France more than she would get, and still would leave unsettled the main question of how to pay for the war.

All except the extreme reactionaries in France would undertake the Ruhr occupation with reluctance. It is recognized here that American opinion would be even less enthusiastic, but a mere negative attitude at Washington would be unlikely to prevent the step. The last hope seems to be that some constructive proposal will come from America for effecting world-wide peace without the further employment of armed force.

It is now clear that the first requisite for such peace is finding a solution for France's fiscal problem. In fact, it may be said that France's internal affairs today are the greatest question before the world. It looks as if a statesman who wants to find a key to world peace must first examine the situation from the viewpoint of the French finance minister.

Newberg Hotel Sold.

NEWBERG, Or., April 9.—(Special.)—Mrs. Dora Becker of Enterprise has purchased the Imperial hotel at this place and taken possession. Mrs. Becker has been in the hotel business both at Enterprise and La Grande since last September, has no definite plans for the future but expects to locate in Portland. The transaction

campus Friday, May 6. Miss Christenson was chosen by vote of the students in recent elections. She is a member of the graduating class and of Kappa Alpha Phi sorority. Miss Christenson has been prominent in all lines of student activity during her college course and her selection for the honor meets the approval of the entire student body and faculty. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Christenson, 455 East Twelfth street, Portland, and is well known at Reed college, where she spent the first semester of the present school year.

May 10 is the gala event of the year upon the McMinnville campus and is marked by elaborate coronation ceremonies. The program for the day consists of a series of contests with other college teams and usually closes with the presentation of a college play or glee club concert. The program for the year's exercises has not yet been announced. Selection of the maids of honor, bishop and court attendants are to be announced later by the newly-elected queen.

Students to Edit Paper.

CENTRALIA, Wash., April 9.—(Special.)—The Winlock News announced yesterday that its issue on April 22 will be edited exclusively by the class in journalism of the Winlock high school. Walter Poppena will be editor-in-chief and Lloyd Raught, editor.

Smoke a Say-So today.—Adv.

AMERICA EXPECTED TO JOIN CONFEREES

French Think Harding Will
Send Envoy to Paris.

MEETING TO BE IN APRIL

Allies Will Decide What to Do if
Germany Refuses to Fulfill
Treaty Obligations.

BY WILLIAM BIRD.
(Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.)
PARIS, April 9.—(Special cable.)—Events of the last two days have brought out the expectation here that the United States will participate in the next allied conference, which will be held the latter part of this month, probably in Paris.

The prediction has been heard that President Harding will send an official representative to this conference, but there is a more general belief that he may co-operate with the allies more indirectly by diplomatic consultations to be held before the meeting. At all events it is regarded here as certain that American approval in the future will be sought before important decisions are taken, as this conference will be the last before May 1, when the treaty of Versailles enters into full vigor.

The conference will be by far the most important held up to this time, and its decisions may well determine whether Europe is to have peace or renewed war. It may also develop the extent to which the United States will act with the allies in the future in the matter of mandates and the general execution of the treaty.

French for Use of Force.
The allies must decide what they shall do in the almost certain event that Germany will refuse to meet her treaty obligations on May 1. The French solution is simple. It would consist of stern military measures, the occupation of the Ruhr valley and Germany's other rich coal and steel resources. The necessary troops for this move are in readiness. All that is needed is English and American approval. England is hardly in a position to object, considering her own precarious internal situation.

But what about America? Premier Briand had made it plain that he is counting upon close co-operation with the United States, his policy in this respect having been forecast in these dispatches some weeks ago. But the Washington news lately has not been altogether satisfactory. Secretary Hughes' insistence on Germany's moral responsibility in the matter of reparation was warmly applauded here, but it is realized that the American note does not mean necessarily that Washington would approve of a gigantic military demonstration with the grave risk of starting another European conflagration and involving the possibility of necessitating the dispatch of American troops abroad.

Hughes Note Confidential.
Lack of publicity given to the Hughes note to the allies regarding the Island of Yap has prevented anything but the most confidential discussion of the matter. However, President Harding's message to congress next Tuesday is anxiously awaited in the belief that it will throw definite light on America's foreign policy under the new administration. The vagueness of Mr. Harding's inaugural address led to the conclusion among some observers that his first message to congress would contain precise proposals. There is a feeling here that Mr. Harding intends only to deal in broad generalities in his public proclamations, leaving American specific intentions to be learned through diplomatic negotiations.

A liberal French senator declared during the French senate debate at the close of this week that unless America returns to the allied councils, bringing real help toward the reconstruction of Europe, there was no way of avoiding ruin. He was not speaking of the ratification of the treaty nor of the adoption of the league of nations, but merely of international co-operation.

War Measures Futile.
A decision of France to occupy the Ruhr valley would not be a solution of the reparations problem, but only a diversion—a postponement of the day of reckoning. It would cost France more than she would get, and still would leave unsettled the main question of how to pay for the war.

All except the extreme reactionaries in France would undertake the Ruhr occupation with reluctance. It is recognized here that American opinion would be even less enthusiastic, but a mere negative attitude at Washington would be unlikely to prevent the step. The last hope seems to be that some constructive proposal will come from America for effecting world-wide peace without the further employment of armed force.

It is now clear that the first requisite for such peace is finding a solution for France's fiscal problem. In fact, it may be said that France's internal affairs today are the greatest question before the world. It looks as if a statesman who wants to find a key to world peace must first examine the situation from the viewpoint of the French finance minister.

Therefore, the United States of America has a right to take an interest in the reparations question and should illuminate the dark imbroglio of hate with the light of common sense.

A liberal French senator declared during the French senate debate at the close of this week that unless America returns to the allied councils, bringing real help toward the reconstruction of Europe, there was no way of avoiding ruin. He was not speaking of the ratification of the treaty nor of the adoption of the league of nations, but merely of international co-operation.

War Measures Futile.

A decision of France to occupy the Ruhr valley would not be a solution of the reparations problem, but only a diversion—a postponement of the day of reckoning. It would cost France more than she would get, and still would leave unsettled the main question of how to pay for the war.

All except the extreme reactionaries in France would undertake the Ruhr occupation with reluctance. It is recognized here that American opinion would be even less enthusiastic, but a mere negative attitude at Washington would be unlikely to prevent the step. The last hope seems to be that some constructive proposal will come from America for effecting world-wide peace without the further employment of armed force.

It is now clear that the first requisite for such peace is finding a solution for France's fiscal problem. In fact, it may be said that France's internal affairs today are the greatest question before the world. It looks as if a statesman who wants to find a key to world peace must first examine the situation from the viewpoint of the French finance minister.

Students to Edit Paper.

CENTRALIA, Wash., April 9.—(Special.)—The Winlock News announced yesterday that its issue on April 22 will be edited exclusively by the class in journalism of the Winlock high school. Walter Poppena will be editor-in-chief and Lloyd Raught, editor.

Smoke a Say-So today.—Adv.



The Fahey-Brockman Upstairs Plan

Low Rents—Plain Stores—Volume
Business—Rock - Bottom Market
Prices—No Credit Losses—Alterations Free—Fit Guaranteed

Satisfaction or Your
Money Back

75c PER SUIT

was our highest profit even during the war. In other words, we held fast to our UPSTAIRS principle of

Rock-Bottom Prices the Whole Year Round

Our UPSTAIRS prices have consistently reflected prevailing market conditions from week to week, so that today

Fahey-Brockman's UPSTAIRS Prices Can Save You
One-Third Over Last Fall

SPRING SUITS AND OVERCOATS

as low as \$20

no higher than \$40

with our usual UPSTAIRS saving of \$10 as well

Note particularly that you can get a brand new this season's style spring suit or overcoat at Fahey-Brockman's right now. You don't have to wait until the season is over.

This is very important, men. Fahey-Brockman's of out-of-season "sales" which merely penalize unalterable UPSTAIRS policy eliminates all need regular customers. Our idea is

Give the Public 100 Per Cent Value All the Time
Not Just Some of the Time

RALEIGH BUILDING
Sixth and Washington

FAHEY-BROCKMAN
Upstairs Clothiers Buy up-stairs and save \$10.00

does not include the building which is owned by an association of local business people. The hotel had a yearly lease on the building.

Vader Phone System Sold.
CENTRALIA, Wash., April 9.—(Special.)—The Toledo Telephone company has purchased the Vader phone system, formerly owned by the Silver Creek Telephone company. Work already has been started in putting the system in shape, especially the line between Toledo and Vader.

The Best
Saxophonists
of Portland are ALL
using the

Buescher

Can you in fairness to yourself buy any other make without learning WHY? We have a good stock ready for delivery.

Seiberling-Lucas Music Co.
125 Fourth St., Corner Washington.
Portland's Big Music Store



FREE BOOK ON SAXOPHONE

Easy to Play Easy to Pay

This book tells you when to use Saxophone—singly, in quartettes, in sextettes, or in regular band; how to transpose cello parts in orchestra, and many other things you would like to know. You can learn to play the saxophone in one hour's practice, and soon be playing popular airs. You can double your income, your pleasure and your popularity. Easy to pay by our easy payment plan.

We Represent the Exclusive Agency for this section for Buescher True-Tone Instruments. Ask us for, or let us mail you, a Buescher Catalog illustrating everything in True-Tone Band Instruments, or the booklet, "Origin of the Saxophone."



"—and you never need put your hands in the water"

The Laun-Dry-Ette has no wringer. After washing the clothes quickly and thoroughly, this electric washing machine whirrs them dry for the line in one minute. This makes broken fasteners and buttons impossible—and makes it unnecessary to put the hands in the water. Phone today and we'll gladly demonstrate.

THE ELECTRIC MAID SHOP
133 Tenth St. Phone Bdwy. 4024
LAUN-DRY-ETTE
WASHES AND DRIES WITHOUT A WRINGER