

STOCKS REDUCED BY RUSH TO BUY

Purchasing Power Increase
Is Enormous.

SALES SHOW BIG JUMP

\$30 a Day Paid Some Skilled
Laborers in New York
Building Trades.

BY HARDEN COLFAX.
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WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—The buyers' strike of recent weeks has been successful in a general rush to spend, according to a survey completed this week by the department of commerce, which announces that the most important development of recent weeks is the marked increase in the demand for goods. Current wholesale distribution, the announcement continues, is far in excess of the year's level and the low stocks of retailers, maintained at the minimum in anticipation of another buyers' strike, have been depleted. As an instance of the increase in the public's buying power during the past few months, the department of labor cites its unemployment record. Ten months ago the 1428 concerns canvassed regularly by the department had on their payrolls 1,492,000 workers. Since that time the number has increased by 636,350, or about 23 per cent. This is interpreted as meaning that the employees of those 428 concerns, after making due allowance for wage cuts, have approximately 20 per cent more to spend for necessities and luxuries than they had on January 1.

Buying Power Increased.

If this proportion holds true for all industry, the department figures, the buying public has a spending power of at least \$5,000,000,000 more than it had 10 months ago. The concerns canvassed are grouped under 14 major heads, which include workers in iron and steel, lumber, tobacco, printing, textiles, chemicals, food and the automotive industries. It is believed that the canvass is thoroughly representative of industrial activity throughout the nation. The automobile manufacturers report the busiest October ever experienced, with output for the month reaching a new high record of 246,000 cars. So far in this month there has been little let-up, if any.

Another development of the past few days has been a slash in the wholesale price of cigarettes in the face of the biggest business ever recorded. Manufacturers reduced prices 10 to 50 cents a thousand, because of competition, but because of lower operating expenses.

Greater Activity Indicated.

The railroads registered the second largest number of car loadings ever recorded within a week, surpassing the one-million car figure of a few weeks back. The new 1922 traffic record, as announced by the American railway union, stands at 1,014,480 cars for a single week, or only 4000 cars less than the highest number ever recorded, in October, 1920.

National bank figures point the way to a period of increasing industrial activity, according to the federal reserve board's statement for the week, which shows that loans outstanding at this time in the chief cities are \$1,000,000,000 greater than they were a year ago. Wages appear to be upward bound. The National Lumber Manufacturers' association states that because of the great demand for labor in the building trades, \$15 a day has become quite customary in Washington for masons, bricklayers and plasterers and in New York city as high as \$30 a day has been paid to skilled labor on some building contracts.

Farmers to Get Profit.

"The large crops produced at comparatively low costs," says the department of commerce, "will give the farmers a margin of profit which ultimately will be reflected in the merchandising lines."

Mail order sales for October showed a big gain, the two chief mail-order houses in Chicago reporting that they did about \$5,200,000 more business during the month than in October, 1921.

Money Rates Continued Steady.

The week, with an uncertain situation in the stock market, brokers' loans in Wall street were reported to be above the peak of 1919 and were totalling at approximately \$1,800,000,000.

WALNUT CROP LUCRATIVE

Cottage Grove Orchardist Gets \$600 From Product.

COTTAGE GROVE, O., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—A 17-year-old walnut orchard which two years ago brought but \$50 for the year's crop this year has netted for the owner, George Layne, \$600, this price being based on a valuation of 20 cents a pound, which is the price for the lowest grade of nuts. The orchard had been given little care in late years, until last spring, when Mr. Layne pruned the trees but did not get time to cultivate the land.

UNIFORM RATES ORDERED

Changes Made in Grain Charges by Washington Department.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Ordering uniformity in grain warehouse rates in territory south of the Snake river, in two steps, one applying on the 1922 crop and the second for 1923 and thereafter, the department of public works today gave its finding the result of a thorough investigation of warehouse conditions, in which two hearings have been held.

WILSON CRITICISED FOR REJECTING RESERVATION

Stubbornness Declared Shown Against America in Peace-Making
When Compromise Was Necessary.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.
(Copyright, 1922, by New York Evening Post. Published by Arrangement.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11.—This day, November 11, marks the ending of four years since the day of the armistice. Everybody knows that as we come to this anniversary we find the world still, so to speak, in the "reversing gear" into which it was thrown by the sudden backward lunge which the German government gave to civilization in 1914. No one can yet say, to use a familiar figure from the automobile, that the gear has again been shifted forward. At the present time the best that can be said, even by the most hopeful, is that the world is like an automobile which is stuck in the mud, or at the bottom of a high hill, with the engine whirling furiously but without any actual forward progress being made, while at the same time the power is being exhausted and the machine being worn down.

Accepting this picture as accurate, the writer is moved to take the occasion of this fourth anniversary of the armistice to consider just what the trouble is, why the high hopes of armistice day have not been fulfilled; to try to find—passing from the metaphor of automobiles to that of railroads—just where and why the world got off the track, and to consider what might be done to get civilization back on the rails again.

Many Have Answers.

For the answering of these questions we now have a good deal of data. They are to be found scattered through a considerable number of documents that have come to light during the past four years. The most recent are letters of a member of Mr. Wilson's cabinet, Franklin K. Lane, the letters of Mr. Wilson's ambassador to Great Britain, Walter H. Page, and the three volumes of "Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement," written by the man who served as one of Mr. Wilson's intimates at the Paris peace conference, and who has had access to his files—Ray Stannard Baker. To these three recent publications are added a number of older ones, where the world got off the track can be added a considerable number of others, including Secretary Lansing's book, M. Tardieu's book, Premier Nitti's "The Wreck of Europe," the familiar book of J. M. Keynes, D. M. Russell's story of the peace conference, the orders of Mr. Tamm and of George Creel and various other publications and official documents.

In the course of time a considerable mass of material will be added to these. Very soon we may expect a book from Lloyd George. Of the forthcoming book, it may be said that while it will add something to the body of facts, the primary purpose of Lloyd George will probably be to defend and justify himself. In fact, a judgment would not go far amiss which would surmise the reason for Lloyd George taking time from these busy days to write this book is to get a record in answer to the one Mr. Baker is just publishing from Mr. Wilson's point of view and also, perhaps, to the address which Mr. Clemenceau has about to deliver in the United States. Still another important contribution will come in course of time doubtless from Colonel House, of the war, and from the volume which he is now writing, which will tell the world convincingly just what our present trouble is and where it began.

Wilson Central Figure.

The limitations of the present article obviously forbid as abundant a citation of documents as would be appropriate for showing and proving just where it was and what it was, that went wrong. But I am satisfied that the data are now available and that with the leisure for dates investigation of this data for the author of this article, a brief book could now be written which would trace a thread through the past five or six years and would tell the world of the things just what our present trouble is and where it began.

The purpose of the present article, however, goes no further than to make a confident surmise, based on a certain amount of contact with the events as they went by, on some familiarity with all the books already mentioned, together with some other documentary sources; and finally, on many, many sober conversations with persons who participated in the unhappy drama and on equally many and equally sober hours of reflection.

The central figure of the drama, of course, is Woodrow Wilson. He begins with him and ends with him. The other day, walking along a street in the higher edge of Washington, the writer had one of those glimpses of Wilson which residents of Washington occasionally have. He and Mrs. Wilson were in one of those electric cars which Washington women frequently drive. As your eyes passed from the woman driver to the figures on the seat beside her, you recognized readily that the man had a slight physical disability. But on that fact your mind did not remain more than one flashing second.

Contentment Is Penetrating.

What struck you, and penetrated to your heart, and gave you an instant sense of being for a fugitive moment in contact with something tragically dramatic, was Mr. Wilson's contentment. It was something quite beyond merely recognizing an ex-president of the United States. If you had never seen the man, if you had had no means of knowing who he was, nevertheless, the greatest devastation that war has ever had on the earth only once in so often; that there was a man who had been through the electric fires of the world, who had seen the lines by great extraordinary experiences—experiences sometimes exalting and sometimes correspondingly devastating—man who, to his mind, had dug deeper and harder into facts, and as to his imagination, had sent his spirit into more distant and farther into the depths—a contentment which

has registered both the exaltation of the vision, and the despair of the vision frustrated, in it all there was the settled note of tragedy, and when you speculate on what Mr. Wilson must think about during these long days of retirement in his house on S street, you feel sure that the thing about which his mind goes round and round, from pose to pose, is the series of events of which he was a part, and the unhappy outcome which he did not foresee. It must be especially on this last point that his mind dwells—and no one need envy him the weary round of recalling act after act, and word after word, wondering always whether if he had done differently at this point or at that, the outcome might have been less tragic.

Wilson Seen as Martyr.

No one can guess the extent to which Mr. Wilson may blame himself—probably very little. There is no convincing reason why he should. Half a world of admirers not only sees him wholly from blame, but sees him as the martyr, partly of forces he could control, and partly of malevolent enemies. And not merely among the admirers in the United States, but among thoughtful historians, there is a considerable school who on the data now in hand, come to the conclusion that the larger burden of the fault and of the blame lies on other shoulders than Mr. Wilson's.

In fact, it is useless and inappropriate to speak of the thing in terms of "blame." In the details of what happened there are specific mistakes upon which you can put your finger, and for which you can attach one degree of blame or another. But the chief burden of the tragedy lies in something which was done, not by any one man, but by immense groups of peoples, by whole nations and groups of nations. To state it very compactly, as it seems to the present writer, what happened was this: Before America entered the war, President Wilson had a certain temperamental and intellectual point of view toward it. Out of this point of view he evolved a policy and gave that policy to the world.

If there was "blame" to be attached to him for this policy, this was the time to give expression to it. But as a matter of fact, a majority of the people of the United States certainly endorsed this policy, and the allies assented to it gladly.

Allies Repudiate Promises.

After we entered the war, this point of view, this former psychology of neutrality, continued to abide with Mr. Wilson, and, based on it, he made certain statements and promises to the world, which statements and promises the allies repudiated and laid out a wholly different course of action. And this, the present writer believes, is the primary purpose of Lloyd George's book, to defend and justify himself.

The fatal beginning of the tragedy lies in the attitude of mind that Mr. Wilson had before we entered the war. In those days of our neutrality Wilson looked for and hoped for, not a decisive end of the war with one antagonist conquering the other, but a deadlock, as he expected the war would end as a deadlock between two equally exhausted combatants. He visualized the end of the war as a stalemate, a peace which each with its strength gone, knowing it could do no further harm to the other, each realizing it would not be a conqueror, but a peace which each would welcome a peacemaker from outside. Wilson expected the war to end this way and believed it was best it should end this way. His own phrase used at this time was "peace without victory."

Into this kind of a peace Mr. Wilson expected to come with all the power of the United States. He expected to enter the situation from the outside and from above. In that exalted and beneficent role he expected to make a peace which should express the will, not of either antagonist, and not of any conqueror, but rather the will of the neutrals, of all the peaceful peoples of the world. He expected to press down his peace upon both combatants alike. It was to be a peace, not of anger, not of revenge, not of any conquering spirit, but rather a peace which should look to healing the wounds and preventing any future recurrence of such a war. The price of this peace, the price of a continuously peaceful world, he would exact from both sides impartially. He would make Germany give self-determination to the Poles, and Austria, self-determination to the Bohemians. But at the same time, and as a part of the same arrangement of the world on a new basis, he would make Great Britain give self-determination to the Irish and to the Egyptians. He would make Germany disarm, but so would he make France.

Wilson Clings to Peace Vision.

This was the vision Wilson had, and this was the picture of the role he thought that he personally, as the president of the United States, would have.

But Germany did not allow the United States and Wilson to preserve this role of outsider. Ger-

many forced us into the war, and Wilson was compelled to become one of the combatants. But, although Wilson became a combatant, and although he fought as forcefully as he knew how, the old psychology of the peacemaker, of the neutral, stayed with him. After we entered the war, and throughout the war, Wilson clung to his vision.

He still believed this kind of a peace, a peace by deadlock between combatants equally exhausted and with equal distaste for war, to be eventually the best kind of peace to achieve. His critics sometimes say that the state of mind about the peace was such that he could not fight as vigorously as if he had been a more primitive man with mind intent on the primitive peace of unconditional surrender. There is nothing in this. Wilson put all the force we had into the war and fought to end it as promptly as possible. But always he kept it in mind to end it in the way described.

The proof of what is said so far is abundant. Franklin K. Lane, writing to his brother about a cabinet meeting that occurred less than three months before we entered the war, says: "In answer to a question as to which side he wished to see win, the president said that he did not wish to see either side win, for good or ill, but that he wished to see the rights of neutrals." And among Lane's letters there are many passages to show that Wilson refused to let us go to war for participation in the war this wish for an inconclusive peace as providing the best opportunity for a new world order.

14 Points Presented.

The rest of the story must be compressed. To tell it adequately would take a book. Wilson gave his fourteen points and the accompanying speech to the world. These were the details of the peace he had in mind, the peace which would make war impossible.

He pressed his fourteen points upon the world, including Germany. Through George Creel and other channels, millions after millions of Wilson's speeches were spread throughout the world. Elaborate steps were taken to get them before the German people and the German soldiers. Germany took Wilson at his word. On this point there is a significant sentence in George Creel's book: "What happened to the German people and the German army was an utter spiritual collapse, a disintegration of morale both on the firing line and among the civilian population, and history will say that this was due to the words of Wilson in even larger degree than to the hammer-blow of Foch."

No one is better qualified than Creel to tell this story. Creel was the channel through which Wilson sent his words to the world, including Germany. Creel was Wilson's word, the generalissimo of the Wilson writing.

Now comes the most somber part of the tragedy. The German soldiers and the German people took Wilson at his word. They showed that they believed Wilson when he had said: "We have no quarrel with the German people." They threw the Kaiser out and set up a government representing the people, in the confident expectation that Wilson's peace would live up to the word and the implication of Wilson's frequent assurances.

In this spirit Germany asked for an armistice, and in all the letters that passed between the German people and Wilson, the letters which constitute the contract of the armistice, there was repeated emphasis upon the fourteen points as the basis of the peace.

Allies Psychology Changed.

But once the armistice was in effect, the psychology of the allies changed. They took on instantly the state of mind of a conqueror and proceeded to impose upon Germany a peace in which the fourteen points were violated or ignored point by point. It was Great Britain that threw overboard the first of the fourteen points, the one which looked to "freedom of the seas." It was Lloyd George also who, in endeavoring to persuade the British people to accept a peace which would make Germany pay the pensions of British soldiers, a promise which was one of the fourteen points, his previous promise implied in his assent to the fourteen points, that he would make peace with Germany based on those fourteen points.

Firm Policy Given Up.

And right here is the point upon which Wilson's weary mind today must dwell. So far as one can guess from the outside, there were at least two reasons for Wilson's failure to be firm at this point:—his lapse from a constitutional firmness on moral points, at precisely the point where firmness was called for and would have been justified. One of the reasons one may guess, was his health. He had come to the end of the enormous burden of carrying on the war, and in the physical and spiritual let-down of that moment he allowed a thing to happen that at a time of better health he would never have permitted to get by him. There is evi-

dence to say that at the time when Wilson realized what was happening, he took several days off to decide whether he should go on. The reasoning by which he convinced himself that he should go on was to the effect that the theory underlying his entire conception of a new world order was co-operation, and that it would be inconsistent for him, having this vision, to be the first to refuse to co-operate. It was a fatal bit of self-justification; and Wilson, when he was at the height of his intellectual vigor, would never have fallen into it. He assented to the violation of point after point of the fourteen, and became hopelessly entangled in what one of the British officials at the peace conference called "the bamboozling of the old Presbyterian."

Another way in which Wilson managed to justify himself was in thinking that he could get the league of nations and once bring it to the point of a functioning institution, he could, through this mechanism, make all the errors and mend all the breaches of good faith involved in the Versailles treaty. Toward the latter part of the peace conference, as must have reached a point where he plunged on through one compromise after another, each of them odious to his sense of good faith, consoling himself all the time with the feeling that anyhow he was getting the league of nations, and that a little later on, through the league, he would cure all the mistakes that were being made. The rest of it, of course, including America's refusal to ratify the treaty, Wilson made—all that is a familiar story. And in the failure of America to ratify, Wilson certainly had some share of responsibility. That was the final step of the tragedy. If any one else had been said in indisputable criticism of Wilson; if a just person were adding Wilson's mistakes for the final summing up of history, he might readily put it in these words: At Paris, he compromised with Europe when he ought to have stood firm; at Washington, he was stubborn against America when he ought to have compromised.

STUDENTS' PAY REDUCED

Men at United States Vocational School Ordered to Pay Fuel Costs of Quarters.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Nov. 11.—Acting on orders received Friday from Colonel C. R. Forbes, Washington, director of the veterans' bureau, E. D. Dexter, president of the United States vocational school No. 1 here, notified students who went on "strike" several days ago that unless they resumed training at once their names would be removed from the training payroll.

Colonel Forbes also ordered that the strikers be dropped from training to compensation status as long as they are absent. This means a cut in pay of from \$100 to \$175 a month to from \$7 to \$25.

Figures compiled Friday show that 257 of the 472 students are on "strike." The men left their training when rent on their quarters was raised \$10 to \$22 a month. The increase was for fuel during the winter months, some of the students having voted to accept the offer. Friday's ruling is that students must pay the full costs of the quarters.

COLLEGE CLUBS POPULAR

Oregon Youths Win Many Prizes in Various State Fairs.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Nov. 11.—(Special.)—Oregon youths enrolled in the club work of the Oregon Agricultural college this year number 928. This number were organized into 961 clubs with as many leaders. Exhibits of these clubs were shown at 229 state fairs, 27 county fairs, at the Oregon state fair and at two interstate fairs.

The championship prizes, 17 firsts, 13 seconds and 19 other places were awarded the youngsters in open competition. Two girls made perfect scores in their projects. Helen Heisey of Gresham, who took home-making, and Marjorie Stark of Portland, who took canning, tied for the cup offered to the high point girl by the Oregon Fair association.

Lester Barrows of Shaw, Marion county, was awarded the Oregon Farmer cup for the high point boy. He won in open competition in the state a championship prize, seven firsts and two seconds.

Club workers are active at the Pacific International Livestock exposition in Portland and those who prove successful there will carry their work still further.

Japanese Budget Approved.

TOKIO, Nov. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The cabinet has approved a total expenditure of 1,350,000,000 yen for next year. The army will receive 265,000,000 and the navy 275,000,000 yen.

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