

GENERAL BANKERS AND CO-OPERATIVE BANKS PROFITABLE

Mutual Help System Among Producers Leads to Buying and Selling on Profit Sharing Basis.

Washington, Aug. 31.—How the German farmers have welded their 15,000 and odd rural cooperative banks into a national organization that places behind the German agriculturist a financial power of stupendous size is shown by the investigation which is being conducted by Ambassador Lelsham, at Berlin, in connection with President Taft's effort to establish cooperative credit in the United States for the benefit of the American farmer.

The average rural cooperative bank in Germany has a membership of less than a hundred people. It is conducted almost as a family affair and every member is personally acquainted with all the other members. Naturally, any organization of such limited scope would prove individually an insignificant factor in the financial world. It quickly dawned upon the German farmers, after the cooperative bank idea had taken substantial root in that country, that if their organizations were to secure a commanding position in the banking world they must concentrate their strength through unions. Consequently, the leaders of the movement undertook to combine the various rural banks in each province.

Organization of Banks. A central cooperative bank was established in each province, modeled simply as an enlarged edition of the local banks. The members belonging to the central banks were the local banks. They subscribed to stock in the central banks to form the capital. Their surplus funds were deposited with the central banks. Some money is secured also from loans from outside banks and some from loans advanced by the two general central banks which are a part of the cooperative bank organization and are to the provincial central banks what those banks are to the local banks or the local banks are to their members, the farmers.

The chief function of these central banks is to equalize the credit needs of the local banks. The great prosperity attending the local banks gives them, as a whole, money enough to finance the farmers with all the loans which they require. However, this prosperity is not equally divided.

Meeting Problems. One bank finds itself with a large surplus at one time and another bank is in need of a loan to meet the calls made upon it by its members. The surplus of the one bank is deposited with the central bank of that province and, in turn, loaned by the central bank to the other local bank requiring additional funds. Surplus funds not required by the local banks for loans are invested either with the central bank or in securities. The central banks lend money to the local banks in two ways: upon current account and for fixed periods. Loans on current account, however, form the great majority of the business.

Billions of Money Handled. In 1909 these provincial and general central banks did a total business of \$1,372,850. This gives an idea of the size of the cooperative credit business of Germany and of its importance to the German farmer.

Financial cooperation was not the only need felt among the many cooperative societies. It was a great movement, a new theory which, though immensely successful in its original form, required development and direction as it extended over the empire and was fitted to the differing conditions of various communities. Also the cooperative idea in Germany was not confined entirely to financial cooperation. There were distributive cooperative societies, distrying cooperative societies, and other kinds.

Cooperative Plans Adopted. The working classes of Germany found an idea which would aid them in saving, in selling and in banking. The members of this nationwide movement felt the need of cooperation among themselves. As a result, provincial organizations were formed to propagate the cooperative idea, to educate the people in the movement and to act as a general defense association for the entire membership of the cooperative movement. These provincial organizations were in turn combined in national organizations. At first there were two national federations as they were termed and these two maintained a separate existence for some years. They even worked at cross purposes in many instances. But the natural similarity of their motives finally led to a consolidation, and today there is but the one national federation—the National Federation of Darmstadt.

In 1888 a law was passed adding to the duties of this national federation the task of inspecting the work of the

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AT 75 GROWING YOUNGER EACH DAY



Three generations of Chamberlains. At the left sits Joseph Chamberlain, who has given up dying. Although moribund at 70, he finds himself chipper at 75. His son, Austin, is on the right and his grandson stands between them.

(By the International News Service.) London, Aug. 31.—Joseph Chamberlain who has been battling in politics for nearly 40 years, seems to have become rejuvenated in the endearing society of his American-born wife, of his son, I. Austen Chamberlain, and of his son's son, "Little Joe."

Joseph Chamberlain, who is still a Unionist member of parliament from Birmingham—for his constituents are the most faithful in the three kingdoms—was here from his residence, Highbury, Birmingham, a few days ago. His admirers were delighted. Mr. Chamberlain, who is 75 years old, was as sprightly as a man of his dignity can be.

Yet it was predicted five years ago that he was a dying man. He himself is first to say that his recovery has been due, in largest measure, to his wife's

affiliated societies. The national federation has thus come to assume a close relation to all of the affiliated societies. Its enormous membership, embracing over 23,000 cooperative societies, gives an idea of its influence and importance.

BUG'S PROGENY EAT WAY THROUGH CIGARS

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 31.—Government experiments aimed to find some way of checking the predatory activities of the beetle that bores holes in tobacco and cigars have been successful, according to a report made here today to W. D. Hunter, of the federal bureau of entomology.

The report contains a list of precautions for cigar manufacturers and tobacco growers. Fumigation is recommended as an effective preventive.

Investigation of the beetles' activities show that larvae are deposited in the open ends of cigars. When they hatch they eat their way out, generally boring the length of the cigar.

The Japanese government was responsible for the federal investigation. The manager of Japan's tobacco monopoly protested when he received a big shipment of leaves that were perforated. An investigation showed that the beetles was guilty and the war of extermination began.

CLEAN YOUR LIVER AND 30 FEET OF BOWELS WITH "SYRUP OF FIGS."

You know when your liver is bad, when your bowels are sluggish. You feel a certain dullness and depression, perhaps the approach of a headache; your stomach gets sour and full of gas, tongue coated, breath foul, or you have indigestion. You say, "I am bilious or constipated or I must take something tonight."

Most people shrink from a physic—they think of castor oil, calomel, salts or cathartic pills.

DEGG'S ENGINE TO BE FOOL PROOF

Locomotive Operated by Electrical Brain Built to Heed Warning Signals.

By Phillip Everett. (By the International News Service.) London, Eng., Aug. 31.—The villagers of Watchet, in Somersetshire, have been mystified by the building of a 12-mile length of railway which leads to nowhere, which has no stations, no signal-boxes, and no booking offices, and no advertisements—nothing but two locomotives and a train of wagons which never carry any goods in their ceaseless journey.

A. R. Angus, of Sydney, New South Wales, is in charge of the work, and he gave an explanation. "It is an experimental railway," he said, "with which I hope to convince the engineering experts of the world that I have built a 'fool-proof' locomotive. There will be no 'up' and 'down' and 'distant' signals on my line. The engine will pull up electrical messages from the rails as it travels along, and each locomotive will have what you might term an 'electrical brain.'"

The mechanism on the locomotive will determine for itself whether it is safe or not to enter each section of the journey.

Warning Signal Needed Automatically. "If the section is not clear the driver receives the signal, and if he fails to act on this, the locomotive shuts off its own steam and applies the brakes, and, furthermore, by a system of electrical communication, it prevents any other train from approaching it too closely.

"Expenses, for instance, may run at their limit of speed through dense fogs, and be absolutely protected from the risk of collision, and each train is fully protected even though the driver, engine, and guard should all be incapacitated.

The adoption of the system would result in the railway working expenses being very greatly diminished, and the risk due to the personal equation would be entirely eliminated.

The system has been exhaustively tested already, and I hope soon to give a demonstration for the benefit of a number of British and foreign railway experts, who are extremely curious to see the result of my working."

GOAT BUTTS COP INTO BILL MOOSE

Patrolman's Politics Changed When He "Removes" Animal.

(Special to The Journal.) Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 31.—One small goat member of the Come-Back club has changed Patrolman Phil Mooney's politics. Until Saturday night Mooney wasn't much of a Roosevelt enthusiast, but his experience with a goat that night changed all that and now he says he hopes the "bull moose" party will be in the running this fall. He wants to vote for Roosevelt, he says, because he can sympathize with the colonel.

The other night the phone at the Park-E-Fifty-fifth street station rang. Lieutenant Willmore answered. "I want a policeman sent up to Central avenue and East Thirty-ninth street right away," a woman's voice came over the phone. "Somebody's tied a goat under my window and it's annoying me. Willmore looked around. The only patrolman in the station was Mooney.

"Guess you'd better go up there and see about that goat," he said to Mooney. Mooney hustled to the address given and decided that the woman was right about the goat. He untied the goat and started to lead it away. He didn't get much more than started than Mr. Goat objected and broke away. Right after Mooney he came. Mooney started for the gate, and both goat and Mooney started to go out the same time. Mooney, who weighs about 250 pounds, couldn't get out fast enough to suit the goat. The last seen of the goat, it was going full speed up the street.

Knowing Mooney's attitude toward Roosevelt, some wit at the station got up this neat joke: "Why is Mooney like Roosevelt at Chicago?" "Because he butted in and was butted out."

Mooney's report to the lieutenant read: "The cause for complaint has been removed and properly attended to."

Vegetable Growers in Convention.

(By the International News Service.) Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 31.—This city is to entertain on September 4, 5 and 6 the Vegetable Growers' Association of America. The subject to be discussed at the Rochester convention will include irrigation, plant breeding, greenhouse problems and the transportation and culture of vegetables. The convention dates have been arranged so that the delegates may visit the Ironduquet greenhouses and truck farms and ascertain how many of these problems are met there.

SOME POTATOES ARE SHIPPED

Nominal Business Passing With Arizona and Texas Points. Some shipments of potatoes are reported to the southwest. During the week several carloads went to Arizona and Texas. Prices were extremely low on account of the competition of a big crop of California river stock.

PUBLIC REFUSES TO PAY ADVANCE FOR FRESH MEATS

(Continued from Preceding Page.) Local mutton market for good quality during the week. There was not a heavy run and of good quality only small lots came forward and these sold quickly at the better prices.

Toward the close of the week top lambs from the Willamette valley sold on the filled basis of \$5.40, this being a nickel better than the extreme price of last week for east of the mountain stuff.

General mutton range: Best east mountain lambs... \$5.35-\$5.40 Good east mountain lambs... 5.00 Best Willamette valley lambs... 5.00 Good Willamette valley lambs... 4.75-\$5.00 Poor lambs... 4.00-\$4.50 Best yearlings... 4.25-\$4.50 Ordinary wethers... 4.00-\$4.25 Fancy ewes... 3.75-\$4.00 Good to ordinary sheep... 3.00-\$3.25

Monday's Livestock Sales. STEERS. 19 steers... \$7.00 18 steers... 6.75 17 steers... 6.50 16 steers... 6.25 15 steers... 6.00 14 steers... 5.75 13 steers... 5.50 12 steers... 5.25 11 steers... 5.00 10 steers... 4.75 9 steers... 4.50 8 steers... 4.25 7 steers... 4.00 6 steers... 3.75 5 steers... 3.50 4 steers... 3.25 3 steers... 3.00 2 steers... 2.75 1 steer... 2.50

Tuesday's Livestock Sales. STEERS. 26 steers... \$6.50 25 steers... 6.25 24 steers... 6.00 23 steers... 5.75 22 steers... 5.50 21 steers... 5.25 20 steers... 5.00 19 steers... 4.75 18 steers... 4.50 17 steers... 4.25 16 steers... 4.00 15 steers... 3.75 14 steers... 3.50 13 steers... 3.25 12 steers... 3.00 11 steers... 2.75 10 steers... 2.50 9 steers... 2.25 8 steers... 2.00 7 steers... 1.75 6 steers... 1.50 5 steers... 1.25 4 steers... 1.00 3 steers... .75 2 steers... .50 1 steer... .25

Wednesday's Livestock Sales. STEERS. 24 steers... \$7.00 23 steers... 6.75 22 steers... 6.50 21 steers... 6.25 20 steers... 6.00 19 steers... 5.75 18 steers... 5.50 17 steers... 5.25 16 steers... 5.00 15 steers... 4.75 14 steers... 4.50 13 steers... 4.25 12 steers... 4.00 11 steers... 3.75 10 steers... 3.50 9 steers... 3.25 8 steers... 3.00 7 steers... 2.75 6 steers... 2.50 5 steers... 2.25 4 steers... 2.00 3 steers... 1.75 2 steers... 1.50 1 steer... 1.25

Thursday's Livestock Sales. STEERS. 23 steers... \$7.00 22 steers... 6.75 21 steers... 6.50 20 steers... 6.25 19 steers... 6.00 18 steers... 5.75 17 steers... 5.50 16 steers... 5.25 15 steers... 5.00 14 steers... 4.75 13 steers... 4.50 12 steers... 4.25 11 steers... 4.00 10 steers... 3.75 9 steers... 3.50 8 steers... 3.25 7 steers... 3.00 6 steers... 2.75 5 steers... 2.50 4 steers... 2.25 3 steers... 2.00 2 steers... 1.75 1 steer... 1.50

Friday's Livestock Sales. STEERS. 22 steers... \$6.50 21 steers... 6.25 20 steers... 6.00 19 steers... 5.75 18 steers... 5.50 17 steers... 5.25 16 steers... 5.00 15 steers... 4.75 14 steers... 4.50 13 steers... 4.25 12 steers... 4.00 11 steers... 3.75 10 steers... 3.50 9 steers... 3.25 8 steers... 3.00 7 steers... 2.75 6 steers... 2.50 5 steers... 2.25 4 steers... 2.00 3 steers... 1.75 2 steers... 1.50 1 steer... 1.25

Saturday's Livestock Sales. STEERS. 21 steers... \$6.00 20 steers... 5.75 19 steers... 5.50 18 steers... 5.25 17 steers... 5.00 16 steers... 4.75 15 steers... 4.50 14 steers... 4.25 13 steers... 4.00 12 steers... 3.75 11 steers... 3.50 10 steers... 3.25 9 steers... 3.00 8 steers... 2.75 7 steers... 2.50 6 steers... 2.25 5 steers... 2.00 4 steers... 1.75 3 steers... 1.50 2 steers... 1.25 1 steer... 1.00

Sunday's Livestock Sales. STEERS. 20 steers... \$5.50 19 steers... 5.25 18 steers... 5.00 17 steers... 4.75 16 steers... 4.50 15 steers... 4.25 14 steers... 4.00 13 steers... 3.75 12 steers... 3.50 11 steers... 3.25 10 steers... 3.00 9 steers... 2.75 8 steers... 2.50 7 steers... 2.25 6 steers... 2.00 5 steers... 1.75 4 steers... 1.50 3 steers... 1.25 2 steers... 1.00 1 steer... .75

STOCK MARKET HAS LITTLE SUPPORT

Interests That Were Expected to Stimulate Trade Fail to Come to Front.

By Ben B. Bryan. New York, Aug. 31.—The temper of the financial community has not changed materially during the past week. Apathy on the part of interests which are generally counted upon to stimulate the market movement has been rather marked and the disposition even among the smaller traders has been to tread judiciously pending further occurrences of a nature calculated to stimulate activity in the stock market.

Political considerations have commanded wide attention and in that connection it is anticipated that the results of the Vermont election will provide a better opportunity for slipping up on the part of investors. In November, fundamentally, conditions appear sound, the reports with regard to the state of trade and industry being most favorable and the demand for accommodations for mercantile purposes of good proportions. However, it has become quite apparent to borrowers for stock market purposes that the ease of money, especially in so far as demand accommodations are concerned, is rather superficial and due more to lack of aggressive inquiry than to a plethora of offerings. The opinion is expressed that New York will be called upon to furnish gold to Canada and other countries as well as to the Pacific coast points not in view of the fact that the investment inquiry at present is such as will not permit the ready absorption of the new capital issues which were recently placed among but not widely distributed by institutions for some time. A feeling of cheerfulness is in evidence, but the same appears to be diluted with moderation.

LARGEST AMOUNT OF WOOL MOVED SINCE SAME WEEK IN 1909. Boston, Mass., Aug. 31.—Although wool was practically a half holiday in the wool trade owing to the outbreak of the local wool association, a very large business has been done the past week and an excellent feeling prevails. Both manufacturers and dealers alike in this confident feeling judging from the largest amount of wool moved in any week since the fall of 1909 at the time when an extensive quantity was taken by the American company and other buyers.

In general, however, it seems to be that the volume of transactions has been somewhat less than that of the previous week. Several factories estimated an aggregate movement of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds, but conservative set the total as approaching the lower figure.

HARVEST SHOWS HEAVY CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST

(Continued from preceding page.) acre and his cutting is nearly finished, indicating that the acre will probably hold good for the entire 5000 or 7000 acres.

Idaho Crops. Julietta, Idaho.—William Cox, a prosperous farmer of American ridge, threshed 1805 bushels of blue barley on 22 acres of ground, or more than 82 bushels per acre. Mr. Cox's namesake, William Cox, of Fix ridge, threshed four acres of oats that averaged a little more than 100 bushels per acre.

Moscow, Idaho.—That recent rains benefited the grain in this state is the report of farmers and stockmen. Dif-

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES. Relieved in 24 Hours. Each Capsule contains name brand MIDY. Beware of counterfeits.

FOR WOMEN ONLY. Dr. Sanderson's Compound. The best and only reliable remedy for all the ailments of women. Cures the most obstinate cases in 2 to 10 days. Price \$2 per box or three boxes \$5.00. Sold by druggists everywhere. PIERCE, ROEPER & CO., Portland, Or.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS. THE DIAMOND BRAND. Cures Debility and Weakness of men from any cause; also Indigestion, Depression, Paralysis, Trembling of the Hands or Limbs, Pain in the Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Price \$1 per box or any address. Money refunded if it fails. Write for circular. Address the Dr. Pierce Remedy Co., 215 1/2 Morrison st., Portland, Or.

DOCTOR HOLSMAN

IF you have drifted from one physician's office to another without relief, and gone the rounds until disgust and despair is your lot, you are the very person I want to consult. Because a blacksmith is unable to repair a watch is no reflection on an expert watchmaker. My treatment will build up and replenish the vital totality of the system, as hundreds of hitherto hopeless and despairing patients will testify.

With me there is no experimenting. I have eliminated such a large number of ailments from the various forms of disorders and confined my practice exclusively to those so-called "incurable" cases. My record among these lines renders successful competition out of the question.

STOP AND THINK. Under my care you are absolutely assured of the most modern methods and the latest discoveries known to medical science for the treatment and cure of men's ailments, and my fee is insignificant compared with results. It is possible that other physicians might, in a given case, be able to benefit. But why go through a fence of burr after one blackberry and get more burrs than berries? Why experiment, when tried and true will cost less money?

NEOSALVARSAN IMPROVED REMEDY FOR BLOOD POISON. NEOSALVARSAN is the name given to a newer and better preparation of SALVARSAN. This preparation is being used extensively by the specialists of the east with even better results than the older preparation. I have secured a supply of NEOSALVARSAN on hand. J. J. Keefe, SALVARSAN on hand. Ph. G. M. D. and I administer it in my office, according to the very latest method. This method requires no hospital detention, and is done in my office by me without practically any pain and requires no detention from work. Many of the thousands that have taken the older treatments and have not received the results they desired, now have an opportunity to avail themselves of the newer and better treatment. My fee for the administration of this New Improved Remedy is extremely low and within the reach of all that are affected with Blood Poison in any of its forms.

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EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION. I make the most thorough examination of all patients who call on me. For this I make absolutely no charge. I offer every service that I can offer, and I guarantee the truth about his condition and prepares him to guard against the mistakes of other doctors.

DR. C. K. HOLSMAN. 221 1/2 Morrison Street. Corner First St. PORTLAND, OREGON.