

PORTLAND'S POSITION AS FARM LOAN BANK CENTER IS DISCUSSED

Geographical Advantage Unchallenged, Declares J. D. Brown, of Farmers' Union.

BENEFITS POINTED OUT

Having to Farmer Under System Claimed—Farm Loan Bonds Are Deemed a Safe Investment.

By J. D. Brown.
President of Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union.

A new form of securities and credit is one of the things with which the investing public may soon have an opportunity to become familiar. The small investor will be able to place his investments in the safest of securities without the intervention of commission men or brokers. Through the establishment of a federal rural credit system the farmer will be able to use his co-operative credit in a manner to meet his convenience and accommodate his needs.

The division of the whole country into 12 farm loan districts with a rural credit bank in each district, located to best suit the farming interests of the district which each bank is to serve, is the problem that is now engaging the attention of those who are entrusted with the work of organizing the system.

Portland Has Chance.

Portland along with other cities of the Pacific coast will have an opportunity to offer its advantages and present its claims for one of these banks. Whether a farm loan district shall include the whole Pacific coast or only the Northwestern states, including Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and possibly Montana, Portland is most favorably situated to meet the requirements of location. Her position at the angle of transportation where the great transcontinental lines of the south meet up with the transcontinental lines of the Northwest, makes her means of communication unrivaled by any other city on the coast. It is safe to say that geographically, Portland's position will stand unchallenged.

People Are Interested.

There are other elements, however, that will go to make up the count as to whether a rural credit bank will be located in Portland. No institution of this kind would be located where it was not wanted. I believe, however, that every one in Portland would be interested in seeing the bank located here. But there must be more than a passing interest to secure this institution. There must be more than the perfunctory subscription of stock to aid in starting the bank. An active intelligent interest by the business men of the city, together with a determination and purpose to make the institution serve the ends for which it was created, would be Portland's strongest claim in asking for the location of the bank. It must always be borne in mind that the only purpose for which these banks are established is to serve the farmer. Any other benefits that come to the community in which they are located must be incidental and unprovided for.

Benefits Are Assured.

We should not conclude, however, that these incidental benefits will not be substantial and important, and the greater and better the service that is rendered the farmer, through these banks, the greater will be the benefits, both direct and indirect, that will flow to the community in which they are located.

The first of these benefits that we may note, will be the earning power of the banks. If these banks are to be the success that is predicted for them, and we have every reason to believe in their ultimate success, the amount of business that will pass through these banks will be of enormous proportions. It is not unreasonable to suppose that within ten or 15 years, when the business of the banks has become established and the investing public becomes acquainted with the service they render, that one-fourth to one-half of all farm loans will be handled by these institutions. This would mean that the average outstanding loans of each of the farm loan banks would be in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. The 1 per cent added interest to cover cost of service on such an amount of loans would mean a gross earnings of \$1,000,000. This would all be distributed for service

There is only one sport now, and that is swimming. Tennis, golf, volleyball, basketball, squash and similar athletic games have been laid on the shelf—that is, until the weather is cooler—and swimming has taken their place.

Only a few years ago but a small part of Portland's population knew how to keep afloat. Today there are thousands within the city and suburbs who are spending every spare moment in the water. Those who cannot swim are learning rapidly.

A half a dozen years ago there were few places in and near Portland where accommodations could be had by those planning a dip in the river. Today along the Willamette and Columbia rivers from Oregon City to Vancouver, there are swimming resorts and beaches galore.

Mosquitoes and Eyes Braved.

The warm weather of the last week brought a smile to the owners of the bathing resorts—the first good smile of the season. Therefore they had been fortunate if they cleared ex-quisitive eyes. Her only idea was to enjoy herself, and she did. So did the mosquitoes at one or two spots along the river.

Even "Coppers" Turn Red.

So keen are the swimmers for a dip in the water that they'll journey to the river even though it be miles

channels of business to the producers of the country, thereby stimulating trade and industry.

Mr. Myrick in his address here emphasized the benefits of prestige that would come to the city having one of these farm loan banks. I do not believe that his statements were overdrawn. To be known throughout the country as an agricultural center through which flows the life current of its industry, its credit and financial direction, is a distinction of no small value.

Residence often follows investment. There is no doubt that retired people of small means will find these farm loan bonds an inviting opportunity for investment. Is it not reasonable to suppose that these people attracted here by the opportunity for investment, will be more attracted by the beauty of our scenery and the health of our climate, and through these attractions be influenced to come and dwell amongst us?

Bonds Termed Safe.

Our own people of small savings will find these farm loan bonds a safe and easy means of investment. With such an opportunity at hand, the habit of thrift will be encouraged and in this way we build into the character of our people an element of virtue that makes for the strength and greatness of a nation.

Will Portland meet the conditions? Will her business men recognize the opportunity and come forward with such moral and financial support as will insure the establishment of a Rural Credit Bank in Portland? The immediate gains may not be great, but if we look to the future it will be many a day before another opportunity presents itself that will mean more for the future greatness and prestige of Portland.

STRAHORN ROAD MAY GET UNDER WAY THIS FALL

(Continued From Page One.)

project and so eager have they manifested themselves that Mr. Strahorn said they probably will see the first dirt fly.

But developments in the situation around Bend are hardly less encouraging, according to the road builder's report. He said the people of Crook county have fairly outdone themselves, have secured right of way for nearly 50 miles to Millican, have donated terminal property and made other liberal proffers.

And so, when work starts on the

line, the Bend portion will not be far behind the Klamath Falls part. But as for the 41 miles that is contemplated as the immediate construction out of Klamath Falls, Mr. Strahorn said the region to be developed is already rich and would be a money maker for the railroad almost from the start.

Out of a maze of some 2500 miles of preliminary lines, the surveys for the miles of actual line are now complete, save for some 25 miles. The line is fixed for the route between Bend and the junction with the Oregon Eastern at Crane; the line is fixed for the route from Bend to Klamath Falls and it is practically completed for the route between Klamath Falls and Lakeview, save for a portion traveling several townships of hilly land. Chief Engineer N. H. Bogue is now making a reconnaissance of this portion.

So it is that by the time the localities which expect to benefit from transportation have canvassed their resources and decided what they can do toward gaining for themselves a railroad line, all the estimates will have been made, all the lines figured as to cost and gradients and the myriad factors that enter into construction, so that the grading may follow within a few days or weeks after the word "go" is given.

Outlook Is Splendid.

The lower end of the line from Klamath Falls is already under cultivation. The Sprague valley is of rich soil, now yielding good crops. In between, for nearly 40 miles, are virgin forests of magnificent timber.

Mr. Strahorn reported that reclamation of lands by drainage in the Klamath region is adding new soil to its agricultural resources, especially the drainage of Tule lake by evaporation now that Lost river has been diverted, so as no longer to flow into the lake. Three thousand acres were made available last season and a plan is afoot to remove the remaining water by pumping. As fast as the lake waters recede, thrifty farmers are opening up the soil for crops—farmers mostly of Bohemian antecedents who are making their own homes—fitted endeavors richly felt.

Many Pile for Lands.

As for the settlement that is going on in the face of uncertainties of transportation, Mr. Strahorn said the records of the Lakeview land office show an annual filing of 1000 people, or about three per day, applying for government lands in Crook, Lake and Klamath counties.

The government's task of draining lands in Klamath, besides private and semi-public projects involving many marshes, has brought out additional

lands which before long will come under the plow.

On his return through the Willamette valley, Mr. Strahorn directed his course from Eugene to Corvallis along the Portland, Eugene & Eastern, now a part of the Southern Pacific, but which he projected and built.

"I was much interested and pleased to note that almost every foot of the country between Corvallis and Eugene is now producing grain," he said. "It used to bear nothing but wild grass. That shows what railroads will do for a country."

Mr. and Mrs. Strahorn expect to start Wednesday night for their Spokane home by auto by way of Puget sound.

China Is Suffering From Counterfeiting

Ten Million Spurious 90-Cent Pieces, Worth Half Usual Amount, Are in Circulation; Government Fanned.

Shanghai, Aug. 26.—(I. N. S.)—The increase in the value of silver owing to the war has made silver counterfeiting profitable and China for some weeks has been flooded with bogus 90-cent pieces. The Mexican dollar is the standard in the east and the 20-cent piece is equivalent of a 10-cent piece in the United States.

The coins are said to have been made in Japan and the foreign bankers of Shanghai estimate that there are ten million of them on the market. Owing to the enormous numbers that have got out the banks are puzzled what to do. Heavy losses will be sustained whatever their decision may be. The matter is complicated by the fact that private coinage is legal in China provided a tax has been paid the government for the privilege of minting.

The sham coins are factory made and the workmanship is high class, but they only contain 45 per cent silver as against the usual 83 per cent.

Trouble over the silver coinage is also reported from the straits settlements, where a large number of false dollar pieces have appeared containing 45 per cent silver as against 72 per cent in the British dollar. These also are suspected to have been made in Japan.

There are nearly 4000 books on electrical subjects in the library of congress at Washington.

week days were popular last week—so were the bathing resorts.

In addition to the swimming places on the river, the city has three outdoor swimming tanks which prove exceedingly attractive to the children. Instructors are on hand to teach and keep a watchful eye on the youthful bathers. One tank is in Peninsula park, another is in Sellwood park, and a third at Chapman and Morrison streets, just on the edge of the Multnomah field.

climbing foreigners, and as a number of European merchants penetrated inland from Nagasaki, in 1825, the order went forth to the Daimios to expel all Europeans.

The motor of the automobile which carries it operates a new machine which bores four holes into the ground at once for posts or other purposes.

MUSIC TOO MUCH FOR TEUTONS.

New York, Aug. 26.—Another "German Plot." In defending themselves against charges of making too much noise late at night, attorneys for Buehler's restaurant told a New York court the music played to was such pieces as the "Marsellaise" and others objectionable to the Teutonic ear.

SWIMMING TAKES CHAMPIONSHIP FROM OTHER SPORTS WHEN MERCURY CLIMBS



Thousands Now Enjoy Sport Which Was Limited to But Small Number and Few Bathing Places in Portland Only a Few Years Ago.

1—Log rollers. 2—Sun bathers enjoying rest on shore. 3—Teaching boy art of swimming. 4—Familiar family scene. 5—Hesitating upon the "fatal" brink.

TRAINED NURSE PUTS IN APPEARANCE IN THE DR. SPRATLING CASE

Mrs. Maud Monk Attacks Mrs. H. C. Adams' Explanation of the Killing.

SAYS JEALOUSY CAUSE

Prisoner Expresses Confidence That Jury Will Set Her Free After Testimony Has Been Presented.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 26.—(U. P.)—Another woman appeared mysteriously today in the murder mystery revolving about the killing of Captain Edgar J. Spratling, prominent Atlanta physician, by Mrs. H. C. Adams, wife of an Atlanta laundryman, who alleged Spratling wronged her in his office.

Mrs. Maud Monk, a trained nurse, who admitted she had been on friendly terms with the doctor for four years, attacked Mrs. Adams' story that Dr. Spratling first made improper advances toward her while she was under treatment for nervous trouble.

The "other woman" will aid the prosecution. But in her cell in the Bibbs county jail today the 30-year-old prisoner expressed confidence that a jury of southern men will reject the nurse's story and set her free.

Mrs. Adams shot the physician at the state militia camp here "just because of jealousy," Mrs. Monk charged. "Dr. Spratling showed me letters from Mrs. Adams, in which she threatened to kill him if he didn't bring her to Macon and set her up in an apartment," the nurse said. "It looks to me like a case of undue infatuation."

Mrs. Adams' husband arrived here from Atlanta today, professing confidence that his wife would be set free. "My wife was thoroughly justified in killing Spratling after the way he mistreated her," said Adams, "though I tried to dissuade her when she threatened to kill the doctor. The men and women of the south will be unanimous in their belief that she should go free."

Fish Real Not Reel; Therefore, the Smiles

Theatrical Manager Has Bounteous Feast On Speckled Beauties That Were Born Close to Tillamook.

Walter C. Smith, of the Hippodrome, wore a phosphorescent smile a whole day last week. In fact it was a plural number of smiles, one beginning where the last one left off, making up a continuous kaleidoscopic collection of facial evolutions.

The reason was this: The theatrical expert had some fine fish for dinner. They were as handsome specimens of speckled beauties that ever toyed with a reel. They were not the kind that Smith reels off on the screen for the benefit of his patrons. They were real, fishy fish. The fish were caught by Joe Reese, movie machine operator and were sent from the vicinity of Tillamook, where Mr. Reese and wife are spending their vacation.

Britain Seizes Grain Billed to Holland

Information Is Received by State Department From Dr. Henry Van Dyke, U. S. Minister.

Washington, Aug. 26.—(I. N. S.)—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, United States minister to Holland, cabled the state department today that Great Britain is seizing all cargoes of grain billed to Holland on the ground that the grain might be distilled into spirits for the use of the enemy.

The Dutch government has ordered all burghmasters to take possession of the new crop in Holland for an equitable distribution. The new British ruling will make it difficult for the Dutch to get enough grain for their own consumption.

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RUSSIANS CONTESTING PERRY'S HONOR AS JAPAN'S DISCOVERER

Japanese Writer Has Started Things by Declaring Slav Started Country on Career

New York, Aug. 26.—The question of who discovered Japan has aroused Tokio, Petrograd and Washington. The controversy was started by a magazine article written by the present premier of Japan, Marquis Okuma.

"Commodore Perry started us on our present career," says the marquis in Kokumun Shimbun of Tokio. "Not at all—the Russians did it in 1802."

"One hundred years ago a Russian emissary, with the imperial message of the czar, came to Nagasaki," says the marquis. "Some historians state that the man who broke the dream of isolation that Japan had slumbered in for 300 years was Commodore M. C. Perry, but in fact it was Nicholas Lezansoff, the Russian envoy, who in 1803 awakened the Japanese empire from her long sleep. Thus, 10 years before the American envoy came we were awakened by Russia."

New York received the news of Japan's rediscovery with something of a sniff.

"Supposing a Russian did get there first," said A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National bank and long an authority on Japanese subjects. "The records show that he didn't do anything after he got there. As for Perry, any history shows that he did wake them up; and it's the one that did the business, and not the one who tried to, that ought to get the credit."

The best Japanese authority available at the New York public library seemed to agree with Mr. Hepburn. "In 1786," said Hisao Salto, who once wrote a story of his native land, "Russians who had already taken possession of the whole of Siberia conquered the small island of Ezo, which belonged to Japan. In 1803 they burned a village near Nagasaki."

"Such events served to strengthen the Shogunate in its principle of ex-

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Manager

Berkey & Gay
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