

BRIDGE ACROSS DESCHUTES READY, APPROACH LACKING

New Concrete Structure Unavailable Because Right of Way to It Is Not Secured.

The state of Oregon has a new \$100,000 concrete bridge across the Deschutes river which cannot be used for the reason that there is no roadway to it on the Wasco county side.

In the meantime the traveling public is forced to cross the river on the ancient wooden structure known as Miller's bridge and pay a toll for the privilege of crossing it. At this season of the year the aggregate toll paid daily is estimated roughly at \$100.

This situation is due to the fact that the Wasco county road has taken no steps to secure a right of way from the old road to the new bridge by condemnation proceedings, which seem to be necessary. The new bridge is located just south of the O-W. R. & N. bridge and a short distance north of the toll bridge. To make the new state bridge available at present would require but the construction of a few hundred feet of roadway from the present county road across the land of Malcolm Moody, who is also the owner of the toll bridge, and quite naturally desires to enjoy the toll therefrom as long as he can.

CONNECTING LINK NECESSARY

The state highway department is now making a new grade along the Columbia river from Seufert to the mouth of the Deschutes river, but the work will not be completed for several months. Pending the completion of this grade, efforts to induce the Wasco county court to provide for a short connection between the old road, which goes over the hill, and the new bridge, have been unavailable.

At the last meeting of the state highway commission it was decided to force the issue by an order to the engineer to make a survey of the proposed detour and a request to the attorney general that he proceed to institute condemnation proceedings on behalf of the state.

AN UNUSUAL SITUATION

The history of the new state bridge is an unusual one. After considerable negotiation over the location, work of construction was begun over one year ago on the basis that the cost would be shared by the state and Wasco and Sherman counties, the counties to contribute \$25,000 each and the rest to be borne by the state. The total estimated cost of the bridge will approximate \$100,000. When construction on the bridge was undertaken the location of the highway between Seufert and the mouth of the Deschutes river had not been determined. This was not definitely decided until early this spring, when the route along the river was selected in preference to one on the bench above, suggested by Moody and others. A contract for the grading was then let, but some time must elapse before it is executed. In the meantime the building of the bridge has gone on and it is now ready, or will be in a few days, for use. All that is needed is a road to connect with it.

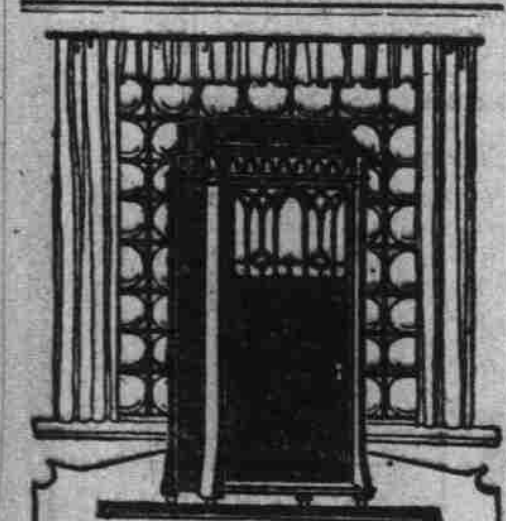
Skyline Driveway Planned at Baker On Reservoir Hill

Baker, July 10.—A movement has been launched by residents of South Baker and Willowdale to convert the old Reservoir hill into a skyline driveway and park. Many property owners have given right of way and a large number of citizens have pledged themselves to take an equity in the land, subscribing from \$10 to \$100.

The proposed park, according to plans of the sponsors of the movement, will be known as the Oregon Trail scenic park as it will be on the Oregon trail toll road.

R. R. Officials See Albany Celebration

Albany, July 10.—Elated by their success, the railway men of Albany have already begun planning to repeat the Fourth of July celebration, which was held this year in Albany park, at the local automobile tourist camp ground. The men were complimented for their work in arranging the Albany celebration by A. T. Merrier, superintendent of the Portland division of the Southern Pacific railway, who, accompanied by C. W. Martin, assistant superintendent of the same division, D. M. McCann, master mechanic, and E. Stroud, road foreman of engineers, attended the local celebration.



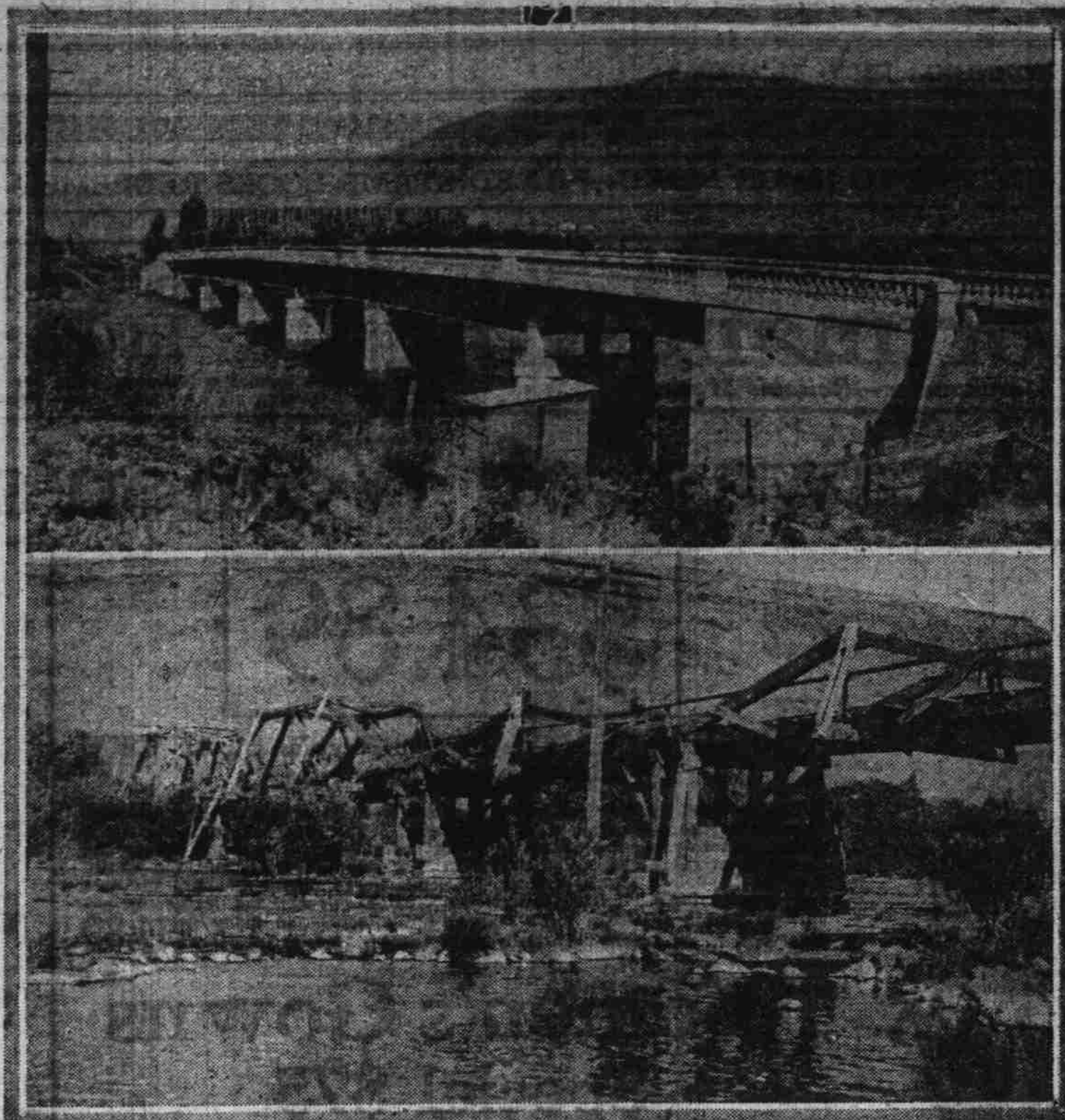
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BRIDGES THAT FIGURE IN ODD INCIDENT



New concrete bridge built across Deschutes river at cost of \$400,000 that cannot be used because right of way for an approach, thus forcing traffic to use the privately owned bridge shown herewith and known as Miller's bridge, for which a toll is levied by Malcolm Moody, the owner.

Militarists of Japan Learn They Cannot Master Orient

Premier Hara Is Trying to Undo the Great Harm Done by Aggression in China and Siberia; General Staff Alarmed by Public Sentiment Against the Army.

(By Eugene J. Young, writer of the accompanying article, was war editor of the New York World and is exceptionally well informed on world affairs and world politics.)

By Eugene J. Young

Japan's militarists and imperialists have learned that they cannot be masters of the Near East. The grandiose schemes for controlling China and Siberia which they pushed determinedly during the war, are proving boomerangs which threaten their own power. They have found they lack strength not only abroad, but at home. Their own people are turning against them, blaming them for the enemies they have fostered and the industrial ills they have brought. They have had to retire into the background while the representatives of liberalism, led by Premier Hara, the commoner, has been pursuing a policy of conciliation intended to undo the harm they have done.

This is the condition found by the members of the American mission which recently went to Japan to make an agreement on future policy in China. The mission was able to deal with Japanese liberalism and so was able to put the relations between the two nations on a much sounder basis than they have been at any time since the United States became an Oriental power.

Evidence of the new Japanese spirit, which is at the heart of the liberalism, America and other nations interested in the future of the East, has come in several striking developments recently.

BOYCOTT IS SIGNIFICANT

A wave of protest has arisen against the adventures in China and Siberia. The Chinese boycott has become such a serious affair that strong financial and trading interests have joined in the campaign to force the government to reach a friendly settlement with Peking. Japan is now almost begging China to let her return from Shanghai in a fashion that will save her face.

The emperor has been inundated with letters from the relatives of soldiers in Siberia protesting against their retention in this far-off land. This agitation has attained such proportions that the proud general and other nations which may be backed by powerful liberal elements which insist that the nation is imperiling its future by making enemies instead of friends.

Finally, in signing the banking consortium governing the development of China, without reservations as to rights in Manchuria and Mongolia, Japan had conceded the right of the Western powers to an equal share with her in the organization of this great land, and has given up, for a time at least, the great military scheme whereby she was creeping gradually upon Peking from the north.

CONSORTIUM A GREAT VICTORY

Of the greatest interest to America in the signing of the banking consortium. This agreement, whereby all financing and concessions in China are to be shared by Britain, France, Japan and America and other nations which may be let in later—brings this country for the first time into an equality in that field. It goes away with the spheres of influence under which France claimed prior rights in South China, Britain in

Central China and Japan in North China. It permits America to defend the integrity and independence of the great republic and to build up a powerful shield across the Pacific. When the full effect of this accomplishment comes to be realized it will be reckoned as one of the greatest feats of statesmanship in which the honors will go not alone to America, but to the moderate Japanese whose policy it is to cultivate the friendship of the United States.

In order to get a perspective on the consortium it is well to recall some of the circumstances which led up to it. It is a story of which Americans may well be proud, for they have saved China from partition and put her on the road to real progress and freedom.

When the Spanish war gave us the Philippines, the statesmen in Washington sat up and took notice of what was happening in the Orient. The Boxer rebellion drew our troops in for the relief of Peking and we suddenly found ourselves in the midst of the great quarrel among the imperial nations which wanted to divide up the continent of China. Only the decided action of Secretary of State John Hay averted the scramble.

RAY DOCTRINE OBSERVED

He enunciated the Ray doctrine, which carried the idea of the Monroe doctrine to the Orient. This doctrine demands the territorial integrity and political independence of China and the "open door"—that is full equality—for trade. Upheld by the British, who wanted American cooperation in the Orient, it was accepted also by Japan and France, Germany and Russia had to give reluctant assent to it. The American state department, whether Democratic or Republican, has since made it the basis of our policy in the East.

FIRST CHALLENGE TO OBEY

Getting signatures to the doctrine was one thing, however; seeing to its application was quite another—as the American government has found on more than one occasion. Black, Czarist Russia was the first to challenge it. Having bullied and bribed the Peking government into concessions for railroads and port rights in Manchuria, the Russians took advantage of the Boxer troubles to force Japan to invade the whole province and to remain. Protests from Washington, London and Tokyo were useless; they stayed until they were driven out by the Japanese in 1905.

Japan still gave assurance that she held to the Ray doctrine, but she pointed out that Russia was a menace and if she retired the forces of the czar would probably find their way back into Manchuria. Step by step the whole of South Manchuria was brought under the control of Tokyo and the financial interests of America and other nations found they could get no concessions or trade there.

Another step was taken by the Japanese military toward Peking when the Tokyo government vetoed the plans of American and other capitalists who wanted to build a railroad to connect the line north of the capital with the Russian lines. This road would have paralleled the Japanese lines in Manchuria and Tokyo held it would be a military menace. She declared that the railroad would be a menace to the defense of Korea. America protested this fresh aggression but that was all, and Japan took over the plan to build the railroad and so clinched her claim to inner Mongolia—for a time.

Photo R. E. Williams Jr.

Chinese capital from the north. As it is, they are now barred from any further progress in the direction without running afoul of the Western powers.

BOYCOTT A TERRIBLE WEAPON

Several great factors contributed to bring the militarists to the point where they could not proceed with this arrangement with the Americans. They might thus be grouped:

1. The Chinese boycott, which has almost paralyzed Japanese industry.

2. The exposed military position in China and Siberia, coupled with the knowledge that home against these costly adventures.

3. British distrust and the consequent almost complete isolation of Japan.

Finally, while the western nations were involved in their war, the Japanese militarists undertook to make certain their hold on China. They obtained from their hard pressed western allies the pledge to give them the rights of Germany in Shantung. They tried to bully China into signing the notorious "Twenty-one demands" under which Peking would practically have surrendered control of its finances, industry, army and foreign affairs. Largely because of the protests of the American minister, the demands were not granted in full, but a portion of them were wrung from China, recognizing Japanese priority of rights in Shantung, Manchuria and Inner Mongolia.

STUBBORN DIPLOMATIC STRUGGLE

These circumstances show what tenacity the Japanese militarists pursued their aims, and throw light on the circumstances which led up to it. It is a story of which Americans may well be proud, for they have saved China from partition and put her on the road to real progress and freedom.

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Japan's return was to refuse to help put the consortium in effect and to hold up the loans which were badly needed by Peking to still the unrest in the unpaid army. The privy council, against the wishes of the emperor, intended to the mikado that the envoys to Paris be impeached for betrayal of the interests of their country; the naval and army ministers, who were in a dangerous position, were in a dangerous position, who should our boys be kept in that terrible country? It is the burden of the country that they have been infected with cholera and north of Vladivostok have been the cause of great meetings of protest. In one instance, at least, a mikado tried to invade the home of Premier

the press openly charged that the American had led Japan into a trap.

AMERICANS MADE CONCESSIONS

And now Japan has again signed the consortium—without the reservation on Manchuria and Mongolia—and this great plan of Americans for the safeguarding and upbuilding of China will be put into effect.

From knowledge of what went on in the final negotiations I am able to say that the Japanese militarists saved from their great plans in Northern China what the American representatives decided was fair. The strategists of Tokyo took their final stand on two points:

1. That the consortium should not be a threat to the promotion of any plan which would endanger the strategic situation of Korea.

2. That the railroad line in Manchuria, captured from the Russians, represented an established Japanese property and that they should have the right to control it and to construct the necessary feeder.

Both points were conceded. The Americans recognized the necessity of the Japanese for expansion to take care of their growing population, and of safeguards for their exposed position in Korea. They were willing to guarantee that the western powers should not use the power given under the consortium to drive strategic railroad lines toward the frontier of the latter country.

So far as the Manchurian railroad was concerned, that represented a problem which was found to concern other nations as well. Britain and France have backed enterprises in the past which they would not want to surrender into the general pool. American capital has gone into some big improvements which the Japanese would not want to give up. It was decided that these interests should not be affected by the consortium and Japan kept the road under the rule.

In the matter of the scheme for the railroad through the inner Mongolia to connect the lines northeast of Peking with the Russian lines, however, the Americans were firm. The Japanese strategists made a strong bid to keep this concession. They held that a parallel line through the interior would be a strategic danger. Mr. Lamont was unmoved and in the end the militarists gave in and the line will be constructed under the consortium.

It was a vital victory for the American position. Had the Tokyo imperialists secured the right to build the line, they would have been in position to dominate the Chinese capital from the north. As it is, they are now barred from any further progress in the direction without running afoul of the Western powers.

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Hara with a demand that the troops be brought home.

WHY BRITISH ARE SUSPICIOUS

Amid these storm conditions, when friendship was vital, the Japanese themselves practically destroyed it. Among the great powers. Under ordinary conditions they would have been able to count on the support of their ally Great Britain, but in the diplomatic campaign with America they found British influence on the other side. They made more than one appeal to London to uphold them, and London did suggest some compromises which would have left them in a somewhat more favorable position, but when the test came the British refused to align themselves against the Americans.

This condition also was due to the selfish and ambitious policy of the imperialists. At the critical point in the war, when the Germans were pressing the British hardest, the Tokio imperialists made their demands for Shantung, and also made their 21 demands on China, both of which struck at British interests as well as those of America and France. Worse than that, the Tokio imperialists became convinced that Germany would win the war and set out to make an alliance with the Prussians at Potsdam and the court cabal at Petrograd.

In this time the British in the East were anxious to find themselves confronting a persistent and powerful anti-British propaganda in the organs of publicity controlled by the Japanese military party. It was a movement which did them infinite harm, from which they have not yet recovered. Much of their trouble and of today is due to this agitation fostered by the high officials of their ally.

Those are the reasons why the British waited Japanese militarism burst and threw their strength on the side of the liberal ministry and the Americans.

FOR A BETTER CHINA

It is worth the telling, however, that an element of real friendship for America played a big part in the settlement. The Japanese Liberals know they owe the opening up of Japan and much of its modern development to the influence of this country and they believe their best interests will be served by working in harmony with Washington. This spirit was encouraged in every way by the American financial and diplomatic agents and the foundation was laid for better relations of all lines.

These Japanese Liberals also take the view that the upbuilding of a great and vigorous China is best for Japan. They feel that the American policy of diplomacy and aid will be much better than the policy of division, exploitation and repression which has brought their neighbor to such a dangerous state of mind.

It is the intention of the big financiers who are behind the consortium to enter on a widespread development of China's resources. The foundation will be laid in the building of railroads and roads, a scientific plan which will link up the waterways with the inland arteries and so provide an outlet to the sea for Chinese produce and an inlet for the goods of the world. It is one of the greatest constructive efforts of the ages and well worth watching.

Jewish Boy Is Left \$15,000, Yet He May Have to Work Way

New York, July 10.—(U. P.)—Moses Aronson was left \$15,000 under the will of his father, Julius, who died in April, 1918, and which was filed for probate here—provided he remained faithful to the Jewish religion and married a Jewish girl.

Moses is now 18 and a student at the University of California. He wrote to Surrogate Judge John M. Conahan today and asked to know how long he must keep the faith of his father's will before obtaining the money. The youth said he needed money to complete his college education and asked for a part of the estate money to get out of the country. He said he would not get it if he would have to wash dishes and tend to gardens to complete his education.

On the question of marriage, he said he had no intention of choosing a girl other than a member of the Jewish church.

The justice reserved decision.

At first Japan went into Siberia with the United States and other powers to overthrow the Bolsheviks. How the Bolsheviks pursued a policy of friendship and cooperation, but the military authorities, often snubbing the supposed chief of state, carried on aggression based on the idea that they could build up an independent Asiatic empire. First they got the British and French to withdraw, then they caused so much friction that the American troops were brought out. Thus freed of restraint, they seized the coast from Vladivostok to Nikolaevsk and the coal and mineral resources of the coast.

FERIOUS POSITION IN SIBERIA

No less troublesome is the military position in Siberia. How the supposed chief of state, carried on aggression based on the idea that they could build up an independent Asiatic empire. First they got the British and French to withdraw, then they caused so much friction that the American troops were brought out. Thus freed of restraint, they seized the coast from Vladivostok to Nikolaevsk and the coal and mineral resources of the coast.

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NEW SWEET PEA CHRISTENED



American Legion is the name given to George Pope's latest addition to the sweet pea family. Captain Pope is 80 years of age and takes keen interest in the propagation of his favorite flower.

scarlet, and it is surpassed in size by few other varieties.

Six years of careful propagation were required to produce Pope's latest addition to the sweet pea family. Altogether he has added 33 varieties to his delectable bloom, the first being the Multinotch, which was offered to flower-lovers about eight years ago.

Captain Pope is over 80 years old and snook up alien son culture when he retired from active service in the merchant marine some 10 years ago. He succeeded in interesting pupils of the public schools in the propagation of his favorite flower and was the originator of the school garden movement.

The American Legion's sweet pea, latest production of President George Pope of the Oregon Sweet Pea association, was christened with appropriate ceremonies at the Pope home, 1170 Woodstock avenue, Sunday afternoon. The American Legion is a perfect flower, according to Captain Pope, both wing and standard being of bright

Extravagant Use Of Electricity and Water Is Charged

Sacramento, Cal., July 10.—The California-Oregon Power company has applied to the railroad commission for an order readjusting its rates and charges for electric energy and for a modification of certain contracts under which it has been delivering electric power to three irrigation projects in Shast county.

Holdings of the contracts are the Shasta River Water association, the Big Springs Water company and the Lucerne Water company.

The power company asks that the contracts be modified or canceled, charging that the water companies have indulged in practices conducive to an

uneconomical use of both electric energy and water.

The California & Oregon Power company operates in the counties of Jackson, Josephine, Klamath and Douglas, in Oregon, and in Shasta, Butte and Trinity counties in California.

Deportations to Be Resumed With Bars To Russia Removed

Washington, July 10.—(U. P.)—The state department's removal of Russian trade restrictions will allow resumption of deportations of undesirable aliens who are natives of that country, labor department officials said today.

Those who were held for deportation to Russia, Poland and Lithuania. Deportees taken to Russia on the Buford were sent through Finland, but that is now impossible because Finland and Russia are not on friendly terms.

Great July Clearance Sale of Wall Paper and Paints

We have had a wonderful spring business, our sales for first six months of this year, exceeding the sales of the whole of last year. We are offering special inducements to make July another busy month.

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20c, 25c Double Roll Choice of 50 patterns in neat kitchen, bedroom and living room designs. Values up to 40c roll.	30c, 38c, 50c for double roll of 16 yds. About 100 patterns to choose from at these popular prices. Papers worth from 50c to 75c.
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Remember Our Papers Are All Priced by the Double Roll

30-Inch Ingrain This is shown in four colors, is 30 inches wide and a Bolt covers 100 square feet. Special, 39c Bolt	Moire Ceilings at Wholesale Prices These are worth 50c a double roll, but during this July Sale we offer them at white, cream and blue, Double Roll	Duplex Oat Meal 60c 12 colors of this heavy 30-inch paper, with beautiful cutout borders to match. It's worth \$1.00 a Bolt. July Sale price, 60c a Bolt
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Beautiful Tapestry Choice of about 50 designs in rich Tapestry effects and in values up to \$2.00 a double roll. Choice of the lot, double roll of 16 yds, 70 square feet, at \$1.00	SALE OF PAINTS Outside White Paint, regular \$4.25 quality and guaranteed to wear for 5 years. Sp- \$3.59 Floor Paint in 5 colors, gallon \$3.59 Half gallon cans at \$1.00 Quart cans floor paint at \$1.00
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Prepared Paste 20c lb. Best Kalsomine 12c lb. House Lining 9c Yd.

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Largest retail stock in the Northwest